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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Letter of Hon. Joseph Lane, to the People of Oregon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1859.

FELLOW CITIZENS: At no time since I have had the honor of a seat in Congress, as your Delegate, have I thought it necessary to adopt this mode of addressing you with a view to the vindication of any part of my official conduct in your service. I knew that a people as just as they are generous—a people from whom I had received so many proofs of confidence—would be slow to convict me of any delinquency, in my absence, upon charges preferred by personal or political enemies, without a shadow of evidence to sustain them. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, and looking only to the welfare of those whom I served, I have not deemed it necessary to reply to every idle charge and false accusation; whilst, at the same time, I have never shrunk from the most searching review of my official conduct, the closest scrutiny of my acts and motives on the part of those, who, having honored me with their support, were to some extent responsible, or might consider themselves responsible, for my actions.

I might refer to the recent act of your representatives in elevating me to a seat in the Senate, as a verdict of approval of my conduct on your part and theirs; and such, indeed, I must be permitted to regard it. But, my friends, with regret I learn that a few among you—a very few, I hope—do not acquiesce readily and heartily in this expression of your sovereign will. Some, I am informed, from whom I expected, and think I had a right to expect a different course, seek, by insinuation, and innuendo, and even direct accusation, to awaken unjust suspicions of the integrity of my motives, and place me in a false light before the people who elected me. I have never expected that each and every one of my acts would meet with universal approval. I have never had the vanity to suppose myself infallible. No man can expect an entire exemption from error; and though, on reviewing my political course, I cannot discover any great error that I have committed, I do not claim to be more than mortal. All that I ask—all that any public servant can reasonably ask, is, that his acts should be reviewed with candor, "nothing extenuated or aught set down in malice."

In the Oregon *Statesman* of August 3d, 1858, I find a communication, over the signature of "Metropolis," which purports to have been written at this place. Although the writer, for reasons known to himself, withholds his name, the charge he brings against me is of so grave a character, and places me in such a false light before my constituency and the country, that I would be doing myself and you great injustice, if I did not take some notice of it. The following is an extract from this very extraordinary production:

"Your State admission bill, which was passed through the Senate by the efforts of Mr. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, failed in the House, and from what cause, I am unable to tell. Its passage through that body, after it passed the Senate ordeal, was regarded as certain here and over the country, and how it came not to be acted upon in the House, I have not heard. It was not called up there, I believe. After its passage in the Senate, where you had no representative and 'friend at court,' I supposed it would certainly go through the House, where you were represented. It was subject to be called up there by a majority vote at any time in the same manner in which it was taken up in the Senate. I think there was no great opposition to it in the House, and that coming from impracticable and extremes, mostly from Abolition States. This failure must be regretted by the Oregonians, for it will leave them in a state of betweenity and uncertainty very perplexing, if not detrimental, to their interests. But, it is an ancient maxim, that 'it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' which will probably apply in your case. While you may regret the omission of the House to concur in the passage of the bill, you can console yourself that the unlooked for failure will be some advantage to your Delegate, in case the State is admitted next session. It is presumed here, that Gen. Lane will be one of the United States Senators, and in that case, he will claim mileage and pay, amounting to over $8,000 per session—both in the capacity of Senator and Delegate at the next session, (in case you go in then,) making him the comfortable little sum of about seventeen thousand dollars, as his pay and mileage for the next three months session. And if he should chance not to be chosen to the Senate, he would then be Delegate at the commencement of the next session, entitling him to full pay and mileage, while the man who shall be elected will lose nothing; that will, in part, compensate your people for their disappointment in not going into the Union."

If I had seen this communication in an opposition paper, I should have treated it with contempt, as a harmless ebullition of the feelings of a partisan, accustomed, with little or no regard to truth, to vent his spleen in indiscriminate abuse of all who may choose to differ with him in political sentiment. But, when a paper, hitherto regarded as one of the most prominent, influential, and orthodox in the Territory, becomes the vehicle of assault upon me, and I am held up to probation in the same columns in which my name, a short time ago, was conspicuously displayed as the proprietor's choice for the Presidency, it is time that I should say something in my defence, lest my silence be construed into an admission of the truth of the charge preferred—a confession of inability on my part, to meet successfully this unexpected and unprovoked attack from my hidden and unknown assailant.

In the observations I shall endeavor to use as temperate language as possible, confining myself to the object I have in view which is to vindicate myself, not to assail others. The harmony of the Democratic party shall never be disturbed by me. To promote that harmony I am ready to make any sacrifice, and to submit to any wrong, except imputations on my honor. Duty to myself, my family, and friends, demands that I shall defend my character when assailed. In discharging this duty, I shall not assail others, but content myself with a plain statement of facts showing the part I have taken in the movement for the admission of Oregon as a State. Comment on these facts I shall leave to others. Presenting the record, the whole record of the part I have taken in this movement, I ask that I may be judged by all the facts viewed in connection, and not by the allegation of particular acts of omission, in the columns of the *Statesman*.

During the time of my service as Delegate from Oregon, the House of Representatives by a decisive majority voted to authorize the people of that Territory to form a State Government. This expression of the House in favor of that measure was certainly a great point gained towards the admission of Oregon as a State. How was such expression secured? Can it be supposed that the action of the House was entirely voluntary, and that I was a passive, silent and indifferent, spectator of what was going on? My position as Delegate devolved upon me much, if not all the responsibility of the measure, and imposed upon me, more than upon any other person, the duty of overcoming by my exertions every obstacle to its success. Let facts show how I performed that duty.

The remoteness of Oregon from the States East of the Rocky Mountains, has been the principal source of difficulty and embarrassment in the efforts I have made to prepare the way for her admission into the Union. The people on this side of the mountains have had a very imperfect notion of the resources of the Territory and the capacity of the people, in respect to numbers, intelligence, and wealth, to sustain a State Government. They have heard of the existence of Indian troubles there, and they supposed that the population, instead of increasing, was being rapidly diminished. I have endeavored—and the task was not a light one—to remove the prejudice against Oregon's admission, arising from this cause. I have endeavored to show by the limited statistics at my command, that after making all due allowance for the destruction of life by Indians and the decrease of immigration, our population for some years has considerably exceeded that of either of the States of Florida, Arkansas, Illinois, or Ohio, when admitted into the Union. I have labored also to convince intelligent minds (I think with some success) that the superior intelligence, energy, enterprise and wealth of the people of Oregon more than compensated for any alleged deficiency in numbers. You will be, perhaps, surprised to learn, but it is not the less true, that one of the greatest difficulties I have encountered in combating the prejudices arising from a want of knowledge of our capabilities and resources, has proceeded from the willful and persistent misrepresentation and falsehood of certain interested and designing persons in Oregon. I had the satisfaction, however, in spite of every obstacle and difficulty, of seeing the House vote by a decisive majority to authorize the people of Oregon to form a State Constitution. This was a great point gained, as before remarked. It is easy to see, in the present state of parties, the great importance of such expression in our favor. Without it we could have had no assurance of final success.

At the time the admission bill came up in the Senate, Mr. Douglas was Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and "Metropolis" claims for him all the credit of passing the bill through the Senate. I will not say anything derogatory of Mr. Douglas. As Chairman of one of the most important Committees of the Senate he has shown much ability; and of his course towards Oregon during the last session I have no right to complain. But, I submit this question to every candid mind: Does the fact that Mr. Douglas performed *his* duty in his sphere of action, furnish any ground to conclude that I neglected mine?

Here permit me to remark that "Metropolis" seems entirely to misapprehend the nature of a Delegate's duties and the relation he sustains to the several branches of the Government. He says that "you [as a Territory] are represented in the House, while in the Senate you have no representative, no 'friend at court.'" I dissent from his proposition. A Delegate is allowed by courtesy to sit and speak in the House. The same courtesy accords to him certain other privileges of a member of Congress. But he is merely, as the term *Delegate* imports, the accredited agent of the people of the territory, authorized to make known their wants and wishes, not only to the House of Representatives, but to Senators, the President and heads of Departments. This is the view I have taken of the relation in which I stood towards those in authority. Without the power of a representative in the House, but regarding myself as delegated by you to watch over your interests and make known your wants to all departments of government, I have thought that I should very imperfectly perform my duty, if I limited my labors in your service to a few words occasionally spoken in debate in the House of Representatives. *As far as my influence went, you had a "friend at court," not only in the House, but in every department of Government.* And as faithful as I have been in the House, my labors have been by no means confined to that body. Whenever duty called, I have labored for your interests in the Departments, and with the President. I strove as hard to secure the passage of the admission bill through the Senate, as I could have done in the House, and I think I may, in justice to myself, say that my efforts contributed somewhat to its success in that body at the last session.

The author of the communication in the *Statesman* affects not to understand why the admission bill, having passed the Senate, failed in the House. Pretending to understand the rules of the two Houses, he asserts: "It [the admission bill] was subject to be called up there [in the House] by a majority vote at any time in the same manner in which it was taken up in the Senate." It would be difficult to find in any one sentence in the English language a more willful perversion of truth, or a more deplorable amount of ignorance, than is exhibited in this statement. The rules of the two Houses, prescribing the order of business are entirely different.

In the Senate a majority can take up any bill, discuss it, pass upon it, and proceed to other business. When Mr. Douglas moved to take up the bill for the admission of Oregon, it was done by a majority vote; the Vice President giving the casting vote. In the House the rules are very different. On Mondays, it is in order to suspend rules, which can be done only by a two-thirds vote. On any other day of the week business can be taken up out of its order by unanimous consent *only*. One man objecting can prevent the taking up of any bill. On the 5th day of June last, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, succeeded in taking our admission bill from the files and had it referred to his committee.

You will bear in mind that it was not until the third meeting of the committee this session that a majority could be had in favor of reporting it. It is now nearly three weeks since Mr. Stephens was authorized to report it; and though he is anxious to bring it in, and has used every means in his power, and will continue to do so, it is by no means certain that he will be able to report the bill for some time to come. You will also bear in mind, that a member has no power over a bill that has been referred to a committee; nor has the House any power over it while in the hands of the committee. My accuser might as well say that I could take up the war bill and have it acted upon, as to hold that I had my power over the admission bill while in the hands of the committee. Mr. Stephens will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to report the bill. He is a most skillful and able parliamentary leader. But the objection of a single member, as stated, may stave it off under the rules, until the committees are called in the regular order of business. When that will be, I cannot say. All I can say is, that in spite of all obstacles, I still have faith that Oregon will be a State before the end of the session.

My assailant evidently knows as little of the rules of the House as he knows of its temper and spirit, its aversion to all practical legislation, during the last session. Or, if he knows the rules which govern the action of that body, he has shown a most shameless disregard of truth, and a wicked purpose to misrepresent, in order to fix on me the charge contained in his next paragraph, viz: "That I designed by delaying the admission of Oregon, to draw mileage both as Senator and Delegate."

When I first saw this charge in the columns of a Democratic paper in Oregon, though over a fictitious name, I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes. Is it possible, thought I, that a charge so malignant and false, can find a place in a Democratic paper—a paper heretofore so friendly in its tone, and professing the warmest approval of my course? Where was this written? By whom, and for what purpose was it written? These questions are for the Editor of the *Statesman*—not for me to answer. He knows whether the article appearing as a communication was written here or in Salem; and he must answer to his own conscience for giving publication to an accusation so utterly unfounded and unjust.

The writer imputes to me the atrocious design of betraying my constituents that I might reap some advantage. What is there of sordidness in my nature; what evidence have I ever given of a mean and parsimonious spirit, to justify this imputation on my integrity and my honor? This is the first imputation of this sort I have ever encountered—the first time that I have been charged with violating any duty, moral, social, or political, for any consideration whatever. It is singular, indeed, that at this late day, after being often blamed by my friends for what they regarded as a culpable indifference to money, I should suddenly become such an ardent devotee of Mammon, as to betray a confiding constituency that I might put a few dollars in my pocket. I might recount many acts of mine, well known to the people of Oregon, in which I have not shown this sordid spirit. But it is unnecessary. I will only state, in answer to this charge of designing to take double mileage, that *before I saw the article in the Statesman, I had already notified the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate that I would take but one mileage.* I had made the same declaration to many others. I had often before expressed myself as opposed to the principle of double or constructive mileage. No argument or persuasion could ever induce me to put my hand in the Treasury and take money for any *constructive* service. These views of mine have been often expressed, and long known to those with whom I have been associated in the civil and military service of the country. It would be extraordinary, if entertaining these views; having often expressed them; having uniformly opposed the principle of paying for services never rendered; having resisted, on all occasions, and under all circumstances, unjust demands upon the public Treasury; having never been suspected by friend or foe of being governed in my actions, public or private, by an inordinate love of money, it would be extraordinary, indeed, under all these circumstances, if I should now be found capable of violating all my professions, and perpetrating a great wrong on my constituents, that I might put money in my pocket.

I do not deem it necessary to say more on this point. I would not have said so much, but, when my honor is assailed, though the assault comes from a hidden source; when such an assault appears in a Democratic journal of extensive circulation among the people who have honored me with their confidence and support, I feel wrouged; and I would wrong you, if I did not brand the charge against me as false, calumnious, villainous. Never, I hope, will the time come, when the people of Oregon shall be deluded into the support of any man for office, as dishonest and faithless as my hidden and unknown assailant has represented me. Betray my constituents for *money!* The thought that I would do such a thing could enter only into the brains of those whose intense selfishness render them incapable of being actuated themselves, or of supposing that anybody else can be actuated by any higher motive than a desire to get money. None but the most sordid wretch could have brought such a charge against me; for any but the most sordid and venal of mankind would have known that he could not have trumped up any charge less likely to be believed by those who are acquainted with my character. But when a man is himself venal and corrupt, nothing is more natural than that he should seek to fasten charges of corruption on others. My accuser knows how he would have acted, if he had been in my place. He would have taken double mileage; and, therefore, without a shadow of evidence to sustain him, and with the unstained record of my whole life before him, he charges that I defeated the admission bill from corrupt motives. Could you, my friends, have looked into the recesses of my heart, on any day of the last session, you would have found that I would cheerfully yield up all I possess on earth, and ten times as much, rather than that bill should have failed.

Now, my friends, having made this plain statement of facts, showing how earnestly I have labored for years to secure the admission of Oregon into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States; having, I think, said enough to satisfy you of my sincerity and good faith during the last session, I might add a few words in conclusion in regard to my general conduct in your service. I might mention various measures which have been carried, in part by my exertions, affecting the interests and welfare of the people of Oregon. I might, in answer to the charge of official delinquency or negligence, mention the various appropriations I have had the satisfaction of securing for public buildings, the Indian service, lighthouses, military roads, mail steam service, and for other objects. I might mention the appropriations for the expenses of the Cayuse and Rogue River wars; the act amending the act for establishing the office of Surveyor General, limiting reservations, securing rights of widows, &c.; the act regulating donation of lands, providing for orphans, making grants for a university, &c.; the numerous appropriations for Indian Affairs, appropriations to pay for codifying laws, to extend land laws east of the Cascade mountains, to establish post-roads, to pay commissioners on Indian expenses, &c. I might call your attention to these and numerous other measures adopted during the time of my service as Delegate, besides many private claims which demanded and received my earnest attention. But to *you* it is unnecessary that I should detail all my official acts. They are on record; they are within your knowledge, and you can each determine for yourself whether I have been devoted to your interests and true to the important trusts committed to my charge. If any, in my absence, undertake to malign me, as this "Metropolis" has done, without just grounds and without provocation, I appeal to your own sense of justice, to your own knowledge of my conduct and character for my vindication.

Ten years ago, commissioned by President Polk for that purpose, I arrived in Oregon, and put the Territorial government in operation. Since that time I have linked my fortune and my destiny with yours. I have had no other home but Oregon. Under her sky I wished to live; in her bosom I wish to repose when the cares and toils of life are over. Hitherto I have not sought repose; and I will not seek it while a duty remains to be performed.

In a few weeks from the time this reaches you, I hope to stand again on the soil of Oregon, and to take my friends by the hand once more. Though much of my time has been spent at a distance from you, yet every tie that can render a place dear to me, above any other on earth, binds me to Oregon. There are my home, my family, and the friends who have given me so many proofs of their regards. I sincerely hope—nay, I feel the strongest confidence that this regard and attachment, so often manifested, cannot be impaired on your part, (as it certainly could not on mine,) by any efforts of "Metropolis," whoever that individual may be, to sow the seeds of distrust and alienation. No, my friends, between *us* there can be no misunderstanding. Some individuals, from some cause, as yet unexplained, seems to be somewhat inimical to me. I hope, however, that this will not disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. I put my trust in the *people*. They called me into their service, when they thought that I might be useful to them. They have continued me in that service with a unanimity most gratifying to my feelings. To the people, the highest tribunal on earth, and the most just, I appeal when attacked. By that tribunal I wish to be judged. When I recall the many evidences of your appreciation of my earnest efforts to serve you; when I remembered that but a few months have passed since your representatives conferred upon me the highest honor in their power to bestow—and honor for which I shall ever entertain towards them individually the deepest feelings of gratitude—how can I doubt what your final verdict will be upon my character and conduct by whomsoever assailed?

Profoundly grateful to the people of Oregon for these repeated manifestations of their confidence to which I have alluded, I have observed that confidence unshaken and unimpaired in my late election as one of the first Senators from Oregon, and shall, in case of our admission, labor in the halls of the Senate, and as a member of that body, as I have heretofore labored, not for my own, but for the promotion of the best interest of the people of Oregon, and secure in their confidence, in the future as in the past, I shall bid defiance to the calumnies of professed friends or open enemies.

My colleagues, Hon. Delazon Smith and Hon. Lafayette Grover, are here, laboring faithfully for our admission, as also for the promotion of the interests and welfare of the people of Oregon, and should we be admitted, it is safe to say that we will cooperate as one man upon all matters touching the interests and prosperity of the people of our new State.

JOSEPH LANE.

THE LEGISLATURE OF UTAH AND GOV. CUMMING.—The Legislature of Utah adopted the following resolutions on the 21st ultimo:

"Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in joint session, that we highly appreciate the labors and services of His Excellency, Governor A. Cumming, in correctly reporting to the Government at Washington concerning the public records and library of this Territory: and

Be it further resolved, that his general bearing towards the citizens of Utah has been gentlemanly, courteous and satisfactory; and that his firm, independent, and impartial course has given strength and power to his administration, and his skill and wisdom have essentially aided in preserving the public peace; and that these resolutions be published in the *Deseret News*.

☞ Easter Sunday will be on the 24th of April this year. It last fell on that day in 1791, and will not fall on the same date again until 2011. Since the introduction of the Georgian Almanac this has been the case in the years 1639, 1707 and 1791.—The period in which Easter can fall reaches from the 22d of March (earliest date) to the 25th of April, (latest date,) leaving thirty-five different days for the celebration of this festival. In this century Easter will fall only once (1886) on the latest date, the 25th of April.

FOUND DROWNED.—We are indebted to Mr. Ballou, of the Frazer River Express, for the following information. Capt. McLane and others found the bodies of six drowned men on the 24th February, on the beach, about 7 miles from Point Roberts—having evidently been washed ashore. About 200 yards from where the first body was found, a small white skiff was discovered bottom up, and near by, the carcases of six deer, which had been shot. From this latter circumstance it is supposed the drowned men had been engaged in hunting, and that their boat had been swamped in attempting to reach shore. It is thought that they were a party of miners, who were some time since at work on Murderer's Bar, Frazer river. The bodies were decently interred at Point Roberts. Below is a description of the persons and clothing of the unfortunate men, as furnished us for publication. One had black hair and heavy black beard, and wore a plain gold ring with the words "Louis Hagan, March 22, 1856," engraved on the inside; the second had on a plaid shirt, moleskin coat, and on his person a silver watch, a metal handled dirk knife, and $1 87½ in coin; the third had on a dressed buckskin coat with brass bell buttons; the fourth had on a dressed buckskin coat with the hair on the outside, lined with steel grey cloth, and a jean shirt; the fifth had on corduroy pantaloons, and a moleskin coat, and on his person twenty-one ounces of Fraser river gold dust; the sixth was quite a young man, had a very light beard, and auburn hair, and was dressed in grey pants and jean overshirt. No marks or papers were found on any of the bodies. Capt. Gray or Capt McLane of Point Roberts will give any further particulars concerning the bodies, of which they may be possessed, on application.—*Victoria Gazette, March 10.*

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Do everything in its proper time. Keep everything in its place. Always mend clothes before washing.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green or yellow.

Sal-soda will bleach very white, one spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

Stir Poland starch with a common candle and it will not stick to the iron and will be much nicer.

Count your clothes-pins, knives and forks, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., at least once a week.

Wash your tea-trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour, and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones. They make nice cake.

Save all your pieces of bread for puddings; dry, or they will mould.

Examine your pickles, sweetmeats and everything put away.

Buy small quantities of cheese at a time; get some farmer to put down your butter in the fall.

A hot shovel, held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim milk and water, will restore rusty old crape.

Ribbands of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat-straw is best for filling beds; should be changed once a year.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Green should be the prevailing color of bed hanging and window drapery.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.

In winter, set the handle of your pump as high as possible at night or throw a blanket over it.

☞ The Pacific Railroad Bill was virtually killed in the Senate on the 27th of January. A miserable apology for a substitute was adopted which provides that advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State, and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for the three routes, the sum of $3,000 be appropriated to defray expenses.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin was re-elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, on the 20th Jan. It is said that but for the influence of Senator Slidell, Mr. Benjamin would have been defeated.

☞ It is told that when Minister Miles prayed for rain he left nothing uncertain. He said, "O Lord thou knowest we do not want Thee to send us a rain which shall pour down in fury and swell our streams, and sweep away our haycocks, and fences, and bridges; but Lord, we want it to come drizzle-drozzle—drizzle-drozzle, for about a week—Amen."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Hon. Ed. C. Fitzhugh's Acquittal.

In our last issue we adverted to the fact that the gentleman whose name heads this article, and against whom a bill of indictment for murder had been obtained by a grand jury of the third judicial district, at a term of the court last year; and a change of *venue* having been obtained for trial in this (the Second District,) the cause was brought before Chief Justice O. B. McFADDEN last week, which resulted in an *acquittal* of the accused, in just *one and a half minutes* after it had been submitted to the jury for deliberation.

Elsewhere, in to-day's paper, will be found a concise and intelligible summary of the evidence adduced, as sustaining the indictment—the points raised by counsel in the investigation of the cause—the charge to, and rendition of the verdict of the jury, to all of which we call the special attention of our readers.

In our issue of October 15th last, in speaking of the finding of this indictment, and the *cause* that we apprehended operated in the finding, we said—"but that Judge FITZHUGH will successfully and triumphantly live down all the opposition and persecution that has been arrayed against him, we entertain not the remotest doubt."

In our issue of Dec. 31st, in reply to a miserable and slanderous attack upon him by a correspondent of this territory to the *N. Y. Tribune*, after reciting the fact that at the term of court at which the indictment was found, Judge FITZHUGH was voluntarily present for *five days*, during which time no bill had been found, and finally left, under an impression which he received from those that should know concerning the probabilities in the case, that none would be, we then said:

"A short time after his back was turned—without a particle of evidence before it, (no witnesses being present,) the Grand Jury returned an indictment, and the *Court adjourned*, before Judge FITZHUGH could be apprised of the facts and return, then and there to demand a trial. What was the cause of this extraordinary action? E. C. FITZHUGH had been appointed *a Judge of the United States District Court* for the Territory of Washington, and evil, malicious and disappointed minds thought they could inflict a wound by holding an indictment for murder over one of the President's appointees."

In extenuation of the foregoing, so far as the grand jury of the 3d judicial district is concerned, it may become us to say, that what *may* be evidence to *one* grand jury would be *very far* from being evidence to *another*—a large proportion of both of whom *might* be, or *really thought* they were *equally* honest.

But concerning the materiality or otherwise, the relevancy or otherwise, of dying declarations, the law, as expounded by Judge McFADDEN is, as will be seen, that "the basis must be laid down, and the territory must put itself within the rule, with reference to the preliminaries to be established by the territory, before such dying declaration could be offered by the territory." In other words:—before a dying declaration can be introduced, a basis must be laid down showing *that the witness made it of his own accord, and under the immediate fear of death*, etc. Now by referring to the testimony of Mr. PAGE, it will be seen that when what assumed to be the dying declaration of Wilson was taken, he was present—was a witness to the transaction, and whose recollection is that Mr. ELDRIDGE, (then a justice of the peace for Whatcom county, before whom it was taken,) *asked him if he would like to make a statement, &c.*

As there has been so much said concerning this dying deposition of Wilson, (and now that Judge FITZHUGH has been honorable acquitted,) we propose to devote a few words to some facts connected with it.

Wilson died upon the Judge's claim—in one of his own houses—not more than 150 yards from his residence; and although constantly upon his premises, it seems that ELDRIDGE sneaked in, under cover of darkness as it were, and malicious design, and *procured* the deposition in question, without giving Judge FITZHUGH any intimation that he intended so to do—who most unquestionably had a right to be present, when to him, so serious a matter was being considered and reduced to writing. In other words—had ELDRIDGE been actuated by honorable, honest and disinterested motives, would he not have requested the attendance of Judge FITZHUGH?

Now at the time the indictment was found against Judge FITZHUGH, there was *not* before the grand jury of the district to which allusion has been made, a single living witness to the affair between that gentleman and Wilson—*not one*. It is true that ELDRIDGE may have been before the grand jury, but he was not upon the ground—was not a witness to the fatal transaction in question, and whose evidence could go no farther than related to the alleged dying deposition of Wilson. But enough on this subject.

It is well known that at the term of court that found the indictment against Judge F., that his own and all others found were faulty; and all others, if we mistake not, or at least all who sought to avail themselves of the advantages in the premises, had them afterwards quashed. But Judge F. refused to take any such advantage. He waived all objection to the imperfect finding of the jury, but upon a change of *venue* to the 2d judicial district, manfully came forward and demanded a trial. Does such conduct exhibit the traits of character of a "murderer"—"an assassin," as his accusors in the N. Y. *Tribune* have been pleased to stigmatize him?

"Trice armed is he that hath his quarrel just."

And this quotation reminds us of the fact that at this term of court, at which a verdict of acquittal was so promptly rendered, all the witnesses present, (three in number,) were summoned on the part of the prosecution. The accused had not a witness present, but was content to rest his cause upon such testimony as the prosecution might elicit. Was not this an evidence that his conscience was at rest—that he had no fears as to the result? and does it correspond with the "murderous" and "outlaw" character given him by the malicious New York *Tribune's* correspondent?

"The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" and although malignity has tracked Judge FITZHUGH with the most relentless persistence since his appointment, (and it is our firm conviction that no prosecution would have taken place had he not received a Justice's appointment,) his pursuers can now have an opportunity of pausing for a moment, gather breath anew, and count the advantage they have gained in the hot race of defamation and slander, which has extended even as far as to the office of the *N. Y. Tribune*. In this acquittal, President BUCHANAN is vindicated from the base charge of the *Tribune*, that he had appointed a "murderer" to office, and if we do not greatly err, ere long, there will be a marked and ruinous discount upon the capital that has been sought to be made out of the appointments for this Territory, which it is asserted Gov. STEVENS has been instrumental in procuring. Proscription and persecution, sometimes, when carried too far, destroy themselves. Not unfrequently it is that those who sow the wind but reap the whirlwind.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

The last mail from the Columbia river (before going to press) brought us dates from this new and now full-fledged 33d State of our great confederacy, from the 12th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

The *Times* of the 12th contains a correspondence between Hon. DELAZON SMITH and Hon. S. S. Cox, a member from Ohio, concerning the alledged "*indifference, neglect or opposition*" of Gen. LANE, relative to the passage of the Oregon admission bill through the National House of Representatives towards the close of the previous session of Congress—Mr. Cox having been quoted as evidence of this fact in a paragraph which was said to have appeared in the Ohio *Statesman*. Mr. C.'s reply gives a negative to the accusation, and concludes with the following flat denial that he had ever given evidence against Gen. LANE in the matter referred to:

"My knowledge of his conduct was that he earnestly requested and indefatigably labored for her prompt admission."

The same paper contains a somewhat lengthy letter from Mr. E. C. HIBBEN, late editor of the *Times*—but then in Washington, explanatory of Gen. LANE's course connected with Oregon's admission, and the war claims, and also the letter of Gen. LANE to the people of Oregon upon general subjects connected therewith. The address of Gen. LANE will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, as per promise. The *Times* further contains a letter from Prof. JOHN EVANS, U. S. Geologist for Oregon, bearing upon the course of Gen. LANE in the controversy going on as above, and in explanation of langnage attributed as having been used by him concerning it.

The following items we gather from the *Statesman* of the 15th:

EXECUTION.—The execution of Roe has been ordered between the hours of 11 and 2, April 2d.

COURT MARTIAL.—It is rumored that the President of the United States has directed a general court martial to convene at Fort Vancouver, W. T., for the purpose of trying Lieut. J. W. Sill, of the Ordinance Department.

PASSAGE TO THE EAST.—The rates of passage on the last steamers from San Francisco to New York were as follows: First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; steerage, $50.

The *Statesman* of the 15th contains a lengthy reply to the letter of Gen. LANE, and is waging against him a vigorous war for alleged neglect of official duty, etc., in not procuring the admission of Oregon at the session of '57–'58—and charges upon him tergiversation, in his explanations and apologies in the matter of non-admission.

The "National" organization of Oregon it seems has been dissolved—the *Standard* alleging that the object for which that wing of the Democratic party had been created, having been obtained, the necessity for its continuance no longer exists.

We learn from the *Standard* of the 16th, that there was a meeting of the Republican party in Portland on the 5th inst., at which a permanent organization had been effected, at which a series of resolutions had been adopted—characteristic, as setting forth exactly *not* what the object and principles of that party really are.

The same paper says that the "*Democratic Crisis*, published at Corvallis, comes to us with change of editor, and change of publication day, and a further change in the title of the paper. It is hereafter to be entitled the *Oregon Union*. Mr. T. B. ODNEAL courteously withdraws, and Mr. JAS. H. SLATER, late member of Assembly from Benton, is ushered in as editor."

The Portland *Christian Advocate*, of March 12th, contains extracts of a letter received from Hon. DELAZON SMITH, dated Feb. 2, from which we extract as follows:

An order has been issued for the survey of the lands east of the Cascade mountains. We hope to have the treaties made with the various tribes inhabiting that country, ratified, before the adjournment of Congress. By July next we will have the mails carried in coaches from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, *via* Wallawalla; from Walla-walla to the Dalles; from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, and thence to the Dalles, and from Salt Lake City to Roseburg *via* Jacksonville.

"The letters which I am daily receiving from every part of the country, lead me to believe that there will be a large emigration to Oregon and Washington Territories next summer, both by land and water. The Government have authorized and will authorize the establishment of military posts for their protection.

"The inhabitants of four new Territories are now applying for Organic Acts. Their Delegates are here—viz: from Arizona, Nevada, Dakota and Jefferson, (Pike's Peak.) I think that Congress will organize them all.

"I despair of the passage of any Pacific Railroad Bill at this session, that will be worthy of the name."

Another correspondent of the *Advocate*, whose letter is dated Jan. 31st, says:

"The steamer *Massachusetts* has been transferred to the war department, and will be sent to the Sound sometime during the present spring.

"The steamer *North Carolina*, which ran between Baltimore and Norfolk, was burned day before yesterday—two lives lost.

"Gov. McMullen and lady expect to leave New York on the fifth of March for Olympia, W. T., and there may be others belonging to the Pacific slope, who will likewise depart for their western homes at that time.

"The ladies, whose husbands are officers with the army now in Salt Lake, will be sent out to join them in the spring."

About the War Debt.

In giving a synopsis of the Congressional news brought by the steamer *Columbia*, two weeks ago, we stated that we had received no *private* advices from Washington City, concerning the probable fate of our war claims. The Oregon press, however, seem to have been more fortunate; and upon the subject referred, we will make a few extracts therefrom, simply as a sort of record of the activity and energy with which the delegate for this territory in Congress, and the delegation from the new state of Oregon, have been urging the matter upon the attention of the committee having the subject under consideration.

Hon. L. F. GROVER, under date of Feb. 3d, writes to the editor of the *Statesman* as follows:

"We have had a tough time with the committee on Military Affairs to get our war bill through. It is very uncertain what kind of a report we can get from them. I do not think they intend we shall have any appropriation this session."

Hon. DELAZON SMITH, writing to the same editor, under date of Feb. 2d, says:

"Gov. Stevens, Gen. Lane, Mr. Grover and myself were before the committee on Military Affairs until a late hour last night. Each one of us addressed the committee in speeches of considerable length upon the war claims. The committee did not very clearly indicate the character or provisions of the bill they would report. But it is evident that they will cut down, to some extent, the amount awarded by the commissioners. Both Gov. Stevens and the Oregon delegation proposed to the committee to take the amount paid by the officers of the regular army in the same country during the same period, for subsistance, horses, &c., &c., adding the *interest* from the date of purchase. This would bring it up to nearly or quite the amount reported to be due by the commissioners; and would, at any rate, be an amount of money greater than we would otherwise be likely to get. It is certain that we shall have a report of our war claims before the adjournment of Congress, and probably, final action. I am exceeding anxious to get my seat in the Senate before the bill goes to that body. I do not think the committee will disturb the amount already allowed the soldiers for their own and the services of their horses. I perceive with much satisfaction a disposition on the part of the committee to make prompt provision for the payment of the men engaged in the service. I have now great encouragement to believe that provision will be made, before the adjournment of Congress, to pay our people their just dues. If we are to suffer any deduction from the original amounts allowed, and for which vouchers were issued, it is better for the claimants to suffer that deduction *now* than to be kept out of their pay for an indefinite period, and continue to suffer all the inconveniences of uncertainty and delay. Of course we shall protest earnestly against any very material deduction from the amount already allowed by the commissioners.

"Since writing the foregoing I have conferred with both Gen. Lane and Mr. Grover and they express the confident opinion that the committee will not recommend any very natural reduction from the amount reported to be due by the commission and recommended to be paid by the Secretary of War. They are also sanguine that Congress will appropriate the money for the payment of our war debt this session. God grant that this may be so. I am sure that nothing that we can do to secure so desirable a result will be left undone."

Mr. E. C. HIBBEN, late editor of the Oregon *Times*, in writing to that paper, under date of Feb. 3d, says:

"Now as to the War Debt. The bill providing for the payment of the debt is of course before the committee and undergoing investigation. The report of the commission is just now in the grist. Lane, Smith, Grover and Stevens have, on numerous occasions, gone before the committee explaining and urging the matter upon the favorable consideration of the committee. Atkinson, the third auditor, has addressed a letter to the committee, which is a curiosity in its way. The scale of prices on the Pacific side has well nigh crowded the poor fellow into spasms, and with a fool's ambition to outvie the fame of Whittlesey as the "watch-dog of the treasury," he has gone through the report of the commissioners and selected items of account which sound of startling prices on this side, and these things the poor devil parades as evidence of fraud. It so happens that the regular service at and about the same time paid similar prices, and this little fact will perhaps take some of the wind out of Mr. Atkinson's sails. The contrast in prices, however, between the Pacific side and that of the Atlantic will, and must have its effect here in opposition to the bill, and this is rendered the greater now that there is no money in the treasury, and as little disposition upon the part of Congress to borrow. The amount in controversy is large; and until we obtain a tangible foothold in the Senate but little speed will be made in the progress of the measure. The most we can hope for now, at this late period of the session is, that the committee will either report favorably, or not at all. Faulkner, the chairman, was at one time in favor of reporting promptly in favor of the bill, and so said to Gen. Lane and Gov. Stevens, but since then he acquired a "new kink," and in his district *stumped* the question as a measure of extravagance which, if elected, he would save to the government. This is one of many specimens of the uncertainty of Congressional legislation. In the Senate, at the last session, Hon. Jeff. Davis stated to Lane and Stevens that his committee would tack the bill to the appropriation bill will linger yet a little longer. The House committee at one time wanted to report with "broad swathe" discounts. For instance, they propose to strike out the pay of two dollars a day for volunteer service and allow them next to nothing, regular army pay. They had an idea that volunteers ought to serve for nothing, and the thought of allowing two dollars a day was spasmodic in its effect. Lane and Stevens, however, refused all such propositions, and the delegation preferred risking the whole pile rather than have the debt so reduced. The explanations of Lane, Smith, Grover and Stevens made to the House committee, seem thus far to have been well received, and I hope they will finally win a favorable report; and this, as I before remarked, is quite as much as I expect at this session.

"I would counsel all who hold scrip to retain it, for it is a sure thing when it does come, and the original holders will get it at all events as soon as speculators who may purchase it for a trifle. There is no sense in squandering the scrip because it cannot, as it ought to, be paid now and at once."

and advocate it; but Hale, of N. H., not being present at the time, on his return objected and promised fight, and so this was not done.

"Lane, Smith, Grover and Stevens are very sanguine of success and are working to merit it; but with my observation of the proverbial uncertainty of such measures, I am inclinded to think the War Debt

Of course, we do not give place to the foregoing as a matter of news, but as a refutation to the charge that we have heard insinuated by interested parties, that Gov. STEVENS had not done *all* he might have done to secure prompt payment of the war debt. If he has left anything *undone* in the premises, or if he has not used every effort in his power to procure a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of it, that fact will doubtless be made apparent.

THE WEATHER AGAIN.—We would not make a *resume* of this theme at this time, connected as the months of February and March have been with the most unpleasant—*miserable* associations, were it not to suggest anew the adage, that "misery loves company," and that we are not entirely "left all alone in our glory" to enjoy, up to the present writing, the unchanged aspect of the gloomy, lowering sky, the chill unfriendly blast, with an occasional sprinkling of drenching storms, whose component parts might be annalized, as composed of water, sleet and snow. Since we last noted the character of this very *inexplicable* institution as applied to the present season, we have been able to discover but little change for the better. Stock is dying, in different parts of the territory in large numbers, and "seed time and harvest" holds out a very gloomy promise. But in these afflictions we are not alone. Our friends in Oregon are equal, if not greater sufferers, as will be seen by the following, which we find in the Portland *Standard* of the 16th:

FEARFUL LOSS OF STOCK.—We hear of live stock—neat cattle, horses and sheep—dying off rapidly in almost every one of the valley counties. Within the past month over one hundred cows have perished on Sauvies' Island; farmers a few miles below town have lost nearly a hundred more. A gentleman from Yamhill informs us that in that county the loss of live stock is unprecedently great. One gentleman has lost $2000 worth of sheep, another 30 cows and 20 horses; others have sustained heavy losses, and if the present inclement weather continues many days more, the amount of losses from famished cattle will almost impoverish several of our thrifty stock raisers. Already quite a number of them are preparing to leave the State, the majority designing to remove to California.

In further confirmation of large loss of stock in the Willamette valley, we append the following from the *Statesman* of the 15th inst:

CATTLE DYING.—We are informed that the fatality amongst cattle throughout this valley, occasioned by the recent severe weather, is altogether unprecedented. The cold rains, accompanied with snow and sleet, which have prevailed every day for the last six weeks, are more fatal to stock than the coldest weather, if dry, would be.

☞ In a letter written from Washington City by Hon. DELAZON SMITH to the editor of the Oregon *Statesman*, dated Feb. 2d, we find the following:

"Governors Stevens and McMullen, together with the Oregon delegation, are a unit in favor of the proclamation of Gen. Harney's, opening the country east of the Cascade Mountains for settlement, &c. They are a unit in favor of separating the Oregon from the Washington Territory Indian Superintendency.

"Upon our recommendation, the Committee on Military Affairs in the House will report in favor of paying the Methodist Church twenty thousand dollars for their Dalles mission lands.

"There will be a large overland emigration to Oregon in the spring."

☞ YELM JIM, indicted for the murder of WM WHITE, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The penalty prescribed by the statute in this case inflicts the death punishment.

We will endeavor to publish the evidence in this case in our next issue.

☞ We deferred going to press to-day, until a late hour, awaiting the arrival of the mail from San Francisco. The steamer is again two or three days behind schedule time. But what's the use of eternaly referring to this subject when so little can be expected to be gained by way of remedy.

☞ The schooner *Carolina*, Capt. JONES, was capsized on Hale's passage, near Lummi Island, on Tuesday week last. All hands saved. The *Carolina* was a new and beautifully modeled vessel of about 50 tons. It is not known as yet whether she will prove a total loss.

MISSING VESSEL.—The schooner *Blue Wing*, which left Steilacoom for Port Townsend, now nearly two months since, has not yet been heard from. There were some six or eight persons aboard, among whom was E. SCHROEDER, formerly of Steilacoom, and favorably kdown to most of our citizens on the Sound. It is feared that all have been lost. Any information, relating to either the vessel or those on board, will be thankfully received by either S. W. Herring or Mrs. E. Stowell, at Whatcom, whose son was in command of the vessel.

News by way of Columbia River.

Oregon Admitted!!

"Klonas" about the War Debt.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived at Portland, Oregon, on the 15th. The Great Overland Mail had arrived before her departure from San Francisco. She brought dates from St. Louis to the 14th, and from the Eastern States to the 12th ult.

She brought news of the admission of Oregon as a State into the Federal Union. The action upon the final passage of the bill through the House, we copy from the Portland *Standard* of the 16th inst.

All hail! young Oregon! That agony is now over, and most heartily do we congratulate her people upon the transition which she has just undergone, from an embryo and dependent condition to that of a live, full-fledged sovereign. The announcement was hailed here with universal satisfaction. The people of Washington Territory, (for we must tarry a little longer in the shell,) everywhere, must feel most happy in your preferment. We can but feel that ere long the Pacific coast is destined to be felt, acknowledged and respected in our national councils. We feel that we share with you this triumph, as adding vastly to our future welfare in national legislation. May the future career of the new State of Oregon be marked by uninterrupted prosperity and happiness of its people.

We have no further news whatever, by this arrival, concerning our Indian war claims.

Admission of Oregon.

On 10th February, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is sufficient population in Oregon to admit her into the Union. Under the existing law and compact, there must be at least 60,000, and in his opinion there were about 100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

On the 11th, consideration of the bill was resumed, when Mr. Clark of Missouri, said that the regulation of alien suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes concerns Oregon alone, and under all circumstances she ought to be admitted without regard to population.

Mr. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, opposed the admission of Oregon, because of insufficiency of population and its Alien Suffrage law.

Mr. Comins of Mass., being ready to vote for the admission of Kansas with a free Republican Constitution, was also ready to vote for the admission of Oregon with such a Constitution as her people may adopt.

Mr. Dawes of Mass., said that objections to the admission of Oregon lie in the Constitution itself. He could not agree with his colleague, Mr. Comins, that it is Republican in its conditions. It was palpably a violation of the Federal Constitution, under that provision which guaranties citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Oregon has no right to drive from her borders free colored people.

On February 12th, consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Vallandinghan said that when Kansas should come here as Oregon has come, peaceably and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission.

Mr. Lane related the circumstances attending the formation of Oregon, and earnestly urged its admission. He said he had no doubt that its white population was over 93,000.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio, said the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. He was glad that his colleague, Mr. Vallandinghan, had found something to be thankful for. So far as he was concerned, his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohio. He indicated his objections to the Oregon Constitution, and said that he would not by voting for admission under it, give vitality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was glad that he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic party, that last winter the party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different one in another. He held that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under the previous ordinances and compacts. He then answered the various objections to the Oregon Constitution, and eloquently appealed to the progress, glory, and prosperity of the country, concluding with some patriotic remarks, which were loudly applauded, especially by the members.

The Speaker reminded the House that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations.

Mr. Grow offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters, and resident in each territory, to take the necessary steps to establish a State Government, the respective constitutions being subject to the approval and satisfaction of the people.

After a protracted discussion upon interposing amendments, all of which were voted down, the question was taken on the preamble, viz: *Whereas*, The people of Oregon having formed, ratified and adopted a Constitution and State Government, which is republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, therefore, resolved, etc., and agreed to—113 against 95.

The bill then passed precisely as it came from the Senate—114 against 103.

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause, and much confusion prevailed, amid which Mr. Stephens moved that the Representatives from Oregon be admitted to a seat.

The President has approved the Oregon bill. The admission was celebrated on Saturday night, Feb. 12th. The President was called out and made quite a speech; Vice President Breckenridge also responded, as well as General Lane and many others.

The following is the vote upon the final passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Adrain, Ahl, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Billinghurst, Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Burnett, Barnes, Caruthers, Case, Caskie, Cavanaugh, Chapman, Clark, of Mo., Clay, John Cochran, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Cox, Cragin, Craig, of N. C., Craig of Mo., Curtis, Davidson, Davis, of Ind., Davis, of Ind., Davis, of Miss., Dewort, Dimmock, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gartrill, Gillis, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall, of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Horton, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, of Tenn., Owen Jones, Kilgore, Kunkle, of Penn., Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leity, Leiter, Letcher, Maclay, McKibben, McKee, Marshall, of Ill., Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris, of Ill., Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Petitt, Peylon, Phelps, of Mo., Phelps, of Min., Phillips, Powell, Regan, Reilly, Ruffian, Sandige, Savage, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, of Ill., Singleton, Smith, of Ill, Smith, of Tenn., Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, of Md., Talbott, George Taylor, Taylor, of La., Thayer, Vallandingham, Ward, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Wood, Wortendyke, Wright, of Ga., Wright, of Tenn.

Noes—Abbott, Andrews, Bingham, Blair, Bonham, Boyce, Brayton, Bryant, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Chaffee, Clark, of Conn., Clark, of N. Y., Clawson, Cobb, C. B. Cochrane, Cavode, Crawford, Curry, Davis, of Md., Davis, of Ind., Dawes, Dan, Dick, Dod, Dowell, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall, of Miss., Harlan, Harris, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Houston, Howard, Keim, Keitt, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McQueen, Marshall, of Ky., Matteson, Mills, Millson, Moore, Morgan, Morrell, Morris, of Pa., Morse, of Me., Morse, of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pike, Potter, Pattle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Scales, Shaw, of S. C., Sherman, Shorter, Smith, of Va., Spinner, Stalworth, Stanton, Stewart, of Pa., Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Vance, Wade, Waldridge, Woldon, Washburne, of Me., Wilson, Woodson, Zollicoffer.

Trial of Edmund C. Fitzhugh for the Murder of Andrew Wilson, late of the County of Whatcom, W. T.

At the March term, 1859, of the District Court, 2nd Judicial District, Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, Chief Justice, &c, presiding.

Territory of Washington vs. Edmund C. Fitzhugh. } Indictment for murder.

Indictment and proceedings transferred from the Third Judicial District.

And now, March 16th, 1859, Defendant being called and arraigned, pleads "not guilty."

For the Territory of Washington—BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq.

ForDefendant—Messrs. EVANS & WALLACE

The following jury were then empannelled:

Martin Roundtree,	of Lewis	county.
James Castor,	do.	do.
Eugene L. Finch,	do.	do.
J. McDonald,	do.	do.
Varine Davis,	of Thurston	county.
Reuben Crowder,	do.	do.
John N. Lowe,	do.	do.
V. P. Morrow,	of Sawamish	county.
Thomas J. Russel,	of King	county.
David Manner,	do.	do.
Francis McNatt,	do.	do.
L. M. Collins,	do.	do.

Mr. ANDERSON, for the prosecution, briefly opened the case and then proceeded to examine the witnesses.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, produced and sworn on the part of the Territory, said:—I live at Bellingham Bay and know Judge Fitzhugh. I was living there: I was in my house when Andrew Wilson came along; he was tight, making a noise and inquiring for me, and I came out. Mr. Fitzhugh came along and inquired whether he was making a row with me? and asked Wilson which way he was going? He told Wilson he had better go, and not be making a disturbance there. Wilson said he would go when he pleased. Fitzhugh told him to take the public road. Wilson refused and held down his head. He said he would go when he liked and which way he liked.—Fitzhugh showed him the public road, and said he might go back of his garden, or around the beach, but could not cross his place. After a few words, Wilson started towards the beach, turned after a few steps, threw down his bundle and made for a fight, and said to Fitzhugh if he wanted any thing out of him, to come on; I went around the house, and soon after heard the report of a pistol; came back and saw both men have hold of the pistol, and it was raised over their heads; I went to the house to water some cabbage plants; when this thing occurred, I had a pan of water in my hands; Fitzhugh showed us his hand—it was burnt with powder—he said the pistol had gone off accidentally. Mr. Wilson was wounded somewhere about his groin. It took place two years ago this spring, I think, not sure as to date; it was in Whatcom county; when I heard the pistol fire, I was around the corner, just getting over the fence, when I went back saw the pistol in both of their hands; when I started to go around the corner the parties were close together; I cannot tell who had hold of the muzzle of the pistol; this took place sometime in the afternoon; I don't remember whether I ever saw the

pistol afterwards or not; I think a man named Cooty took it.

Cross-Examined by Col. Wallace—Mr. Wilson was intoxicated at the time; this affair took place on the private property of Mr. Fitzhugh; Wilson was a stout heavy set man, and would weigh not less than 180 lbs; when in liquor he was very quarrelsome—sometimes quiet; I have seen him have several fights. I cannot say which of Fitzhugh's hands was burnt; I did not notice how they held the pistol, and Cooty had taken it before I got up to where the parties were; Wilson started to go to the beach, and after he had gone two or three yards he turned around threw down his bundle, made towards Fitzhugh in a fighting manner, and said, "If you want any thing come along."

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson—When Wilson turned around Fitzhugh was standing still; he could not have moved towards Wilson, for when I came back from the garden, Fitzhugh was where he stood when I left; I was present afterwards when Fitzhugh went to see Wilson; Fitzhugh said to him, when Wilson was on the bed, that if it had not been for his (Wilson's) foolishness in grabbing the pistol, it would not have gone off; "you grabbed my pistol," was his words to Wilson, and Wilson made no answer.

William L. Leuke, produced and sworn on the part of the territory. On the 28th of May, 1857, about a quarter before seven, I was sitting in my house reading; I had returned from the mine about 6 o'clock—had got to my house, washed, and was sitting near the door; I heard some loud talking some distance off; Mr. Fitzhugh come along, asked what the noise was about; I did not hear the reply made by Williams; Wilson said he was making no noise; Fitzhugh told him he did not want to hear any more, and to go; Wilson asked where? Fitzhugh pointed to the public road; Wilson started toward the beach—he stopped and made some remarks; Mr. Fitzhugh told him to leave; Wilson then threw down his bundle and went back some eight or ten feet to where Fitzhugh was standing, and grasped him round the waist; at this instant the pistol went off; by the time I reached there, Cooty had taken the pistol; he said that both had hold of it when he took it; I went up to them and separated them—they were still clinched, and I had much difficulty in getting Wilson off; we took Wilson down some three or four doors, and as we were going down Wilson said he had been shot; James Grant remarked to him "why did you come back and clinch the Colonel (Fitzhugh)? if you had not done it, this would not (or nothing would) have happened,"—words to that effect; Wilson made no reply. I then left and went to Fitzhugh's house; Fitzhugh asked me if the man was hurt, or shot; I said he was; Fitzhugh then said, "I did not mean to harm the poor devil"—or something of that sort—"he shot himself;" Fitzhugh then showed me his hand—the right hand I think; it was burnt with powder, and the cuff of his sleave was also burnt, as though he had held the pistol by the muzzle. When the loud talking first commenced, I was sitting inside of my door; when I heard Wilson make the remark that "by Jesus, if you want any thing with me, come on," I got up and came out—and from the position of the parties, he must have advanced some eight or ten steps to meet Col. Fitzhugh—I think the distance was full thirty feet; Fitzhugh was standing still, with his face towards me, and did not advance on Wilson; when they clinched, Fitzhugh was still standing in his original position, he could not have advanced; Wilson had one hand on Fitzhugh's arm and the other arm clasped around his waist; the instant they clinched, the pistol exploded; I was about twenty-two paces from them when the pistol fired; I approached immediately, but before reaching them Cooty had taken the pistol; he said they had it, both of them a hold of it; I did not see it; I went up and helped separate them; I saw the pistol afterwards—it was a small single barrelled pistol, possibly 2½ or 3 inches in length; I don't know its value. When I separated them, Cooty had the pistol. Wilson was shot in the groin; I saw the wound—it appeared to be a pistol, or rather what is called a gun-shot wound; this took place in Whatcom county, May 28th, 1857. The pistol might be worth five dollars—it might be worth twenty-five dollars.

Defendant waives cross-examination.

H. C. Page, produced and sworn on the part of the Territory. I was not present when the affair took place. I was there about an hour afterwards. I heard Wilson speak of the shooting the third day after it happened, (any of Wilson's statements objected to by defendant.) I went down to see Wilson on the third day; Mr. Eldridge and George W. Beam were there. Mr. Wilson was in bed, made on the floor. He sat up and leaned back against the partition, when his deposition was taken by Mr. Eldridge. I think Eldridge asked Wilson if he would like to make a statement, saying if he would, he (Eldridge) would take it down.

Mr. Evans, for defendant, objected to course of examination. The question of the competency of "dying declarations" as evidence, must be addressed to the Court; over it the jury have no province whatever. A basis must first be laid; and he asked the prosecuting attorney to make an offer of what he desired to establish by the witness.

Mr. Anderson in reply, said he was endeavoring to establish the right to introduce the dying declarations of the person slain. He knew the caution necessary, and was surprised that the defence had not observed what he was about.

By the Court. With reference to the preliminaries by the Territory before the dying declarations could be offered, he read from 1 *Greenleaf on evidence*, § 158. The basis must be laid; and the Territory must put itself within the rule.

By Mr. Anderson, (witness continued.) None of us were acting as nurse; I merely went there to see how Wilson was getting along.

Defendant waves the cross-examination.

The Territory here rested; and Mr. Anderson asked the Court to instruct the jury to find a verdict of not guilty—the Territory being unable to offer any further evidence, and that which had been already adduced had failed to establish the charge as laid in the indictment.

Defendant's counsel declined to address the jury.

By the Court. Gentlemen of the Jury: The Court cannot instruct you what your verdict must be. By the laws of this Territory, you are made sole and exclusive judges of the facts, and as you find them, so must be your verdict. But as the prosecuting attorney has asked the instructions of the Court, I may say—no evidence has been adduced here to support the charge laid in the indictment. The witnesses examined on the part of the Territory, fail to make out any of the "*animus*," or motive, requisite to be established, to constitute the crime of murder in either of the degrees prescribed by our statute, or even criminal manslaughter. The indictment is with you, and you can make up your verdict. You have the case.

The jury went to their room, and after an absence of one and a half minutes, returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant, Edmund C. Fitzhugh, was thereupon discharged.

The bark *Mary F. Slade* arrived here on Sunday last, with a heavy freight list from San Francisco, and sailed again on Wednesday last for a port below, where she will load with lumber for San Francisco.

In our next issue we design correcting *some* misstatements made by the editor of the Steilacoom *Herald*, in the article headed "Hopes Deferred."

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT BY AYERS & WILLIAMS.

Thursday Evening, March 24, 1859.

In the absence of any recent arrivals of steamers from San Francisco, we have no changes to note in the market. Produce of all kinds, owing to the continued rains and the bad state of the roads, comes in but slowly.

Provisions—	
Beef, fresh, ℘ lb.	15@18
Mutton, " ℘ "	none
Pork, fresh meat	none
" retail	none
Mess Pork, ℘ bbl.	32@35
Clear Pork, ℘ "	none
Bacon, clear, ℘ lb.	@25
Hams, ℘ lb.	@25
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	@22
Salmon, ℘ lb.	@10
Codfish, ℘ lb.	none
Mackerel, ℘ hf bbl.	$10@12
Butter, ℘ lb.	50@62
Lard, " "	25
Cheese, " "	none.
Flour, ℘ 100 lbs.	@$5 00
Corn Meal, ℘ lb.	8
Salt, fine, " "	@3
Salt, coarse, ℘ lb.	@2½
Potatoes, ℘ bush.	1.00
Onions, " "	none
Wheat " "	1.75
Turnips, " "	1.50
Oats, per bushel,	$@ 75
Beans, Chili, ℘ lb.	none
Beans, white, ℘ lb.	5
Eggs, ℘ doz.	50
Dry Goods—	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	12@15
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	16
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½
Drillings, bro. ℘ yd	14@16
Prints, ℘ yard	12@20
Blankets, ℘ pr.	$5@$8
Hosiery, wool Bff, per doz.	$3.50@$6
do cotton, ℘ doz.	2.50@$5
Paints, &c.—	
Lead, white, ℘ lb.	@16
do colors, " "	18@27
Linseed oil, ℘ gl	$2.00

Turpentine, " "	2,00
Groceries—	
Sugar, bro. ℘ lb.	12@15
Sugar, white crush. per lb.	18@20
Coffee, ℘ lb.	20@25
Tea, " "	60@ $1.50
Rice, Caro., ℘ lb.	@10
Dried Apples, ℘ lb	@20
Dried Peaches " "	20
Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Soap, ℘ box	$2.25
Starch, ℘ lb.	25
Candles, mo'd, ℘ lb	37½
do Adm. " "	35@50
do Sperm, " "	75
Tobacco, ℘ lb.	40@75
Saleratus, " "	15@20
Pepper, grain, ℘ lb	37½
Syrups, ℘ gal.	75@120
Vinegar, cider, ℘ gallon,	50
Lamp oil, ℘ gal.	@$1.50
Liquors—	
Brandy, ℘ gal.	$1.25@$1.50
Whiskey, " "	1.00@1.50
Gin, ℘ gal.	@$2.50
Port Wine, ℘ gal.	@$2.50
Cherry Brandy, ℘ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sundries—	
Nails, ℘ keg	@$7.50
Window glass, ℘ box	$4.50@$7
Sash, ℘ light	12@16
Axes	$1.75@$2 25
Buckets, 3 hoop	50@$1
Brooms	37@62
Lumber—	
Sawed fir, ℘ M	$12@16
" cedar, "	$16@20
Shingles, ℘ M	$4.50@$5
Square timber, ℘ foot	8@10
Piles, ℘ foot	@5

New Advertisements.

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory.
March 25, 1859. 18y

Cascades Rail Road!!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at Vancouver, W. T., on Wednesday the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Cascades Rail Road," in accordance with "An act entitled an act to Incorporate the Cascades Rail Road Company," passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington on the 31st day of January, 1859.

B. B. BISHOP,
GEO. W. MURRAY,
Commissioners.

Cascades, W. T., March 18, 1859. 11w18

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good assortment of goods, selected especially for this market, and beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

Extra Clear Pork,	Soap, Olive,
do Family Beef,	do Castile, Shaving,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,	Wooden-ware,
Mustard, Pepper,	Tobacco, Candles,
Crackers, Pilot, Soda,	Writing Paper,
do Butter, Water,	Note do
do Oyster, Farina,	Envelopes, Pens,

Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

Steel and Cast Plows,

EX BARKS W. D. RICE AND MARY F. SLADE.

A LARGE assortment, among which may be found Deep Tillers, Steel, No. 4 & 5; Boston Clipper, do X8 X8½; Knox (Wheel & Cutter) Steel, X4½ Eagle. Cast, with Wheel and Cutter; 2 B, Cast.
Left Hand Cincinnati Steel.
Steel and Cast Plow Points, Cultivators and Horse Hoes. AYERS & WILLIAMS.
March 25, 1859. 18:tf

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP FOR the practice of law in the various Courts on Puget Sound.

One or the other of us may at all times be found at our office at Port Townsend, and at all of the District Courts of 2d and 3d Judicial Districts.

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

New Goods!

JUST ARRIVED!

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

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

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

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

Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

HEFRON & CO.,
At the old stand of S. D. Williams & Co.,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia.

N. B. Camphene and Alcohol.
March 4, 1859. 15tf

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured Blankets, Cassimeres, Woolen yarn, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

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 Wahkiakum "	4
Pacific shall be entitled to	2
Chehalis " "	2
Lewis " "	4
Thurston " "	12
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.

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

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

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

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

CAUTION

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

IT HAS COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE undersigned that various parties are putting up inferior Whisky in imitation packages, branding it "EUREKA WHISKY," and selling the same at much less than the Agent's price for the genuine article. We have also ascertained that empty packages with our names on them are frequently refilled with a common article, and sold for the genuine.

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

and whose representations can be relied on. Of such it is safe to purchase.

The fact of so many parties trying to imitate this article is the surest guarantee that it is the best Whisky offered for sale on the Pacific coast.

The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is imported in barrels and half-barrels, and the packages are branded on one head:

"EUREKA WHISKY—1849."

"WM. NEWELL & CO."

With a copyright label attached; and on the other head, J. T. D.

To any one who has once purchased the genuine EUREKA WHISKY, this caution is unnecessary, as they cannot be deceived by imitations.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
San Francisco.

16:3m

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All Jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "Club House Gin." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
New York.

12-tf is

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

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holloway'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 Barnett'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.

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. a19-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In issuing proposals at this time for furnishing the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT to new subscribers during the approaching canvass for the nomination and election of delegate to Congress, members of the next legislative assembly, &c., the undersigned considers it due to the democracy of the territory that he should give some of the reasons which have actuated him in seeking to increase the circulation of the paper—enlarge its field of whatever usefulness may be consequent, in the dissemination of the sound political doctrines of the party, and the counselling of an arousing of the democratic masses to the importance of the contest before them, in view of the seemingly anomylous character of their present opponents, and the ground upon which it is to be presumed they intend to conduct the campaign.

Briefly, then, in the first place, we are led to believe that a coalition has, or is about being formed between certain ambitious, restless and disappointed politicians, (who have heretofore claimed allegiance in the ranks of the democracy,) and the leaders of the republican forces in this territory—meditating a common fusion with all the incongruous elements with which it can attach—contemplating the final absorption of the republican paty, with a view to the building up of one of new and separate identity, of a compromise character, as a nucleus around which all shades of the disaffected can rally, and having for its object the breaking down, and riding under foot the rank and file of the democracy, and by revolution, if possible, seizing upon its organization, county and territorial;—and believing that a large proportion of those immediately interested in the allegiance referred to, and in the construction of the proposed new party are captious, factious political gamblers and office-seekers, some of whom are abundantly unscrupulous for the performance of any work of chicanery and duplicity for the accomplishment of their selfish ends—whose fealty to *any* party is predicated upon the expectation or promise of reward of office, or in other words, whose *loyalty* or *treason* to any party is regulated as sordid ambition—is gratified or disappointed, without the slightest reference to principle;—and believing further that it will be the fixed determination of this mongrel junta to move Heaven and earth to defeat the will and wishes of a majority of the democracy in the nomination of a candidate for delegateship; that to effect this object they will give neither "sleep to their eyes or slumber to their eyelids," or scruple as to the means employed in that behalf;—believing these things, the undersigned present them as amongst the reasons which have appealed to him in issuing this prospectus for furnishing the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT for the campaign, commencing on Friday, the 4th of March, and ending on the 4th day of August next.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity and justice of the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN—convinced that through him and the heads of the several departments, much has already been done for the interest of our territory and people, which we are disposed to recieve as an earnest that other important measures of some benefit will be conceded the next two years, it is scarcely necessary to add that the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT endorses the measures of his administration so far as developed. And whilst we are thus explicit on this subject, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we make no war upon, or have no quarrel with any *true democrats, who conform to the usages of the party*, and who may have honestly differed with the President in the settlement of a single question, concerning which the citizens of this territory have no direct interest or concern. But those who seek to make that question of difference the centre around which all other issues must revolve or become subservient, even to the destruction of the party here, and the repudiation of the administration, we regard as fit subjects to consort with the abolitionists for the construction of a new organization, and the real democracy can have ample cause to congratulate themselves upon the riddance of a troublesome incubus upon its vitality and progress.

Believing that an untiring and desperate struggle will be made by the fusionists, to whom reference has been made, to defeat the regular democracy in the nomination and election of delegate to Congress, the undersigned hopes to able to be keep pace with and expose whatever machinations the enemy may devise, or foreign and irrelevant issues they may seek to introduce, by way of invasion or interpolation upon democratic principles, or for the purpose of breaking down the present organization. We will continue to counsel firm and unyielding resistance to any and all attempts which may tend to encourage a departure from the established rules and usages of the party—believing that any material innovation thereupon will be fraught with dangerous consequences, if not create anarchy in our ranks and render the party impotent for success.

Whilst we anticipate, who ever may be the nominee of the approaching Territorial Democratic Convention for delegate to Congress, that its choice will be our choice, and whilst we expect to labor earnestly and zealously to secure his election, we shall, from time to time urge upon the *masses* of the party, that they keep control of their primary and county conventions for the election of delegates thereto in their own hands, and out of those of political tricksters, designing demagogues or bolting fusionists. We shall urge that the *body* of the party govern in these matters, and *not* unscrupulous political engineers after place, honor and spoils—men who care nothing for party or principles only in so far as their own purposes are subserved, and their personal feelings and prefereuces or prejudices are gratified.

TERMS:

The PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT for the campaign, (or five months,) will be furnished to new subscribers for $2 00 in advance—giving them the privilege of renewing their subscription should they feel so disposed, and receiving it for the next *seven* months for $2 00 additional—making a *full* volume for $4 00. In thus proposing, it will be perceived the undersigned is not actuated by motives of pecuniary gain or advantage, (as the terms of regular subscriptions are $5 00 per annum,) but a desire to place the paper for the time specified within the reach of all who may desire to receive it; *but no subscriber's name will be placed upon our books unless prepayment has been made.* Subscriptions will be received at any time during the campaign.

Communications on business should be addressed to the publisher, otherwise to the editor.

EDWARD FURSTE.

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL ATTENTION OF Dealers, as well as Consumers, to the following Certificates of well known Chemists, who have analyzed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

State Assayer's Office, 32 *Somerset Street*,
Boston, Mass., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a Chemical Analysis of your "*AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*," and find it a pure, fine flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1858.

I have analysed a sample of "*DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*" and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "*AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY*" is recived, and after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky.
is put up in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each.
For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3m4

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

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

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

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. 19, 1859. 13

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

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.

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

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

Incicidental expenses added.

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

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

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.

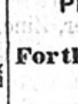
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
PER PANAMA!
For the Fall and Winter Trade.
M. LOUISSON & CO.

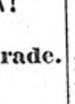
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

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. 33tf.

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.

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

WEST OLYMPIA
NURSERY.
20,000

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

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.

Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

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

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

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. 33t

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.

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,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

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

NOTICE.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS HAVING ASSEMBLED pursuant to Orders No. 22, from Head Quarters Department of Oregon, dated March 2d, 1859, with instructions to examine into the validity of the claim of G. W. Johnson to that half section of land on which the Military Post of Fort Cascades is located, and to assess the value of the same, notice is hereby given that any persons having prior or adverse claims to the said half section, must present their claims, with the necessary evidence of ownership, to the Board at Fort Cascades, W. T., on Friday, the 25th inst.

JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE,
Lieut. 4th Infantry, Recorder.

Fort Cascades, W. T., March 4th, 1859. 2w16

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

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 38tf

---

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 1y

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. 2-1y

LIVERY STABLE.

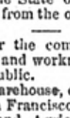
THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-1y.

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.36-1y.

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!
C. 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—"C. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

H. C. PAGE,
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 28, 1858. 46tf

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

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

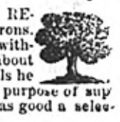
Jan. 21, 1859. tf

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 years' growth from the graft. For particulars see catalogue. So now have your orchard ground ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of trees on the first day of November. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the undersigned by post-paid letters, or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.

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

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

Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

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

April 30, 1858. 23tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
AT
Point Roberts and Whatcom!
NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found
PICKS, SHOVELS, MAGNETS, &c.;
FLOUR, PORK, BACON, BEEF;
TEA, COFFE, SUGAR, RICE, APPLES;
WOOLEN CLOTHING—SHIRTS, &c.;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
BLASTING POWDER, &c.

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.
ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO
Adams' Boston Brushes.
ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.
FOREST RIVER DO.
TIEMANN'S and other Colors,
GLUES, BRONZES
COLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

ALTA HOUSE.
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE,

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to
W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.
JOB B. SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
STEILCOOM, W. T.,

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

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