PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

A PARODY.

BY A CALIFORNIA MINER.

In seasons when the clouds hang low,
And rain falls steadily and slow,
Then new "grub bills" keep up the flow,
Of "*scads*" departing rapidly.

Perchance we'll see a sadder sight
When washing down on Saturday night,
For well we know that every mite
Of gold dust sells most rapidly.

By bottle-lantern fast we tread
The road to where we buy our bread,
And there *fork over* every "red,"
To merchants smiling cleverly.

Then to despair we'er almost driven—
For we can scarcely make a liv'in,
When our last dime is rudely riven
From hands that held it lovingly.

But to "dry up" will never do—
Our sixteen sluices all are new—
We'll work a claim to get a few
Colors, and use them savingly.

The crevice deepens—on ye brave
Who all your gold dust want to save;
Wave, miners, all your sluice forks wave!
And charge with all your shovelry.

Ah! now by day we'll walk the street,
Nor blush when creditors we meet,
But show each one a clear receipt
For goods packed to us quarterly.

TRUE ANSWERS, BUT A LITTLE EXCITED.—Joe, a very profane boy, was persuaded to go to Sunday School. The teacher first questioned the class on their regular lesson, and then turned to Joe.

"My friend," said the teacher, "who made the world we inhabit?"

"Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit?"

Just as he was probably about to give an answer, one of the boys seated behind him, inserted a pin into his (Joe's) pants about nine inches below the ornamental button of his coat.

"God Almighty!" answered Joe, in an elevated tone, at the same time rising quickly from his seat.

"That is correct," replied the teacher, "but it is not necessary that you should rise in answering. A sitting posture was just as well."

Joe was again seated, and the catechism proceeded.

"Who died to save the world?"

The pin was again inserted, and Joe replied—"Jesus Christ!" in a still louder voice, rising, as before, from his seat.

"That is also correct, but do not manifest so much feeling; do be more composed and reserved in your manner," said the teacher, in an expostulating tone.

After Joe was calmed down the examination went on.

"What will be the final doom of all wicked men?" was the subject now up for consideration; and as the pin was again stuck in, Joe thundered out, with a higher elevation of his body—"Hell and damnation!"

"My young friend," said the instructor, "you give the true answer to all these questions, but while you are here we wish you would be more mild in your words Do endeavor, if you can, to restrain your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope to your feelings."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—The proposals of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary, for establishing a line of steamers from Panama to Victoria, connecting on the Atlantic side with steamers direct to Liverpool, are receiving attention, and we understand quite a number of heavy capitalists and ship-owners are competing for the contract. The Hudson Bay Co., we hear, is in treaty with the Government on the subject, and Capt. Stamp, of this place, has gone home with the same intention. It has been known for some time, that Mr. Cunard, the great steamship proprietor, has made overtures to the Hon. Secretary upon the subject. It is altogether probable, therefore, that a line of first-class British steamers will be in full operation between the points named, before many months.—*Victoria Gazette, Jan. 20th.*

Bobtail's Great Prize Story—The Doomed Monarch; or, the Fiend Codfish.

BY K. K. BOBTAIL.

CHAPTER I.

It was night nowhere, and nowhere was as dark as a bottle of ink in a barrel of pitch at the bottom of a well, and forty-four thousand times darker than the concentrated darkness of forty thousand midnights, when upon a throne of petrified turtle soup, stood the mighty Gengulphus, monarch of the Fe Fo Fi Fum Islands, eating a slice of buttered beeswax, occasionally wetting his lips by drinking fluidical wrought iron sheet anchors, fluke foremost.

Around him stood eighty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven and a half Courtiers!

"Bring forth the wangdoodle and place it on the hewgag!" exclaimed he in a terrific voice, at the same time cutting off a courtier's head with the sharp edge of an illuminated cotton bale.

CHAPTER II.

The whangdoodle was placed upon the hewgag—but before we go further, let us take a glance at the political state of American at the time our story opens. We were involved in a war with Mexico, and Gen. Scott was carrying our victorious flag through the halls of the Monte losers.—General Washington, commanding the home army, had formed a junction with Christopher Columbus at Hauvoo, and defeated the combined forces of England, France and Hindoostan in a sanguinary retreat on Bungtown heights. John C. Fremont, President of the United States, had appointed James Buchanan Governor of Cape Cod; and Napoleon Bonaparte, as Mayor of Bunker Hill, assisted by Lieutenant-General Barner O'Twigger, of Ireland, was preparing for a descent upon tories at Cerro Gordo, while Dr. Jane, U. S. Surgeon, was constructing a strong fort at Cairo, armed with a chain-pump and one hundred of his Carminative Balsam.

Under these tremendous circumstances, no wonder the men and women of the nineteenth century were highly intellectual, and, generally speaking, born when they were young.

Turn we again to our story.

CHAPTER III.

The whangdoodle was placed upon the hewgag. Dismay and terror sat upon the countenances of the nobility. Lord De Mona involuntarily clutched the Prince Blowshubb's coat tail, and the Countess of Firfum disappeared hysterically within her hoops, while the bold Count de Scratch, hitherto the bravest of the brave, threw himself at the foot of the throne. But the mighty Gengulphus was unmoved. Drawing a golden wire of safety fuse from his bosom, he was in the act of attaching one end of it to the whangdoodle, when—oh! horror of horrors! he beheld in one corner of his room his beloved Selleh located in the arms of Feetille Swash Bosky, Envoy Extraordinary from the Isle of Wight!

CHAPTER IV.

To say Gengulphus was angry would be but an indifferent statement of the truth. He was in a rage. He couldn't contain himself, and consequently boiled over in torrents that formed puddles of wrath at his feet. He foamed, raved, ripped and tore, stamped, rolled, kicked, and roared. At last seizing a battering ram by the horns, he made a furious push at the guilty pair.

CHAPTER V.

"Die!" shricked Gengulphus, as he twirled the fearful instrument above their heads; but alas, in its swift descent it came in contact with Baron de Boosey's pipe, and glancing at right angles, clove asunder the massive door leading to the Royal Menagerie! Brimstone and torpedoes! thundered Gengulphus—but he was too late.—Ere he could again raise the huge weapon, a fierce demoniacal howl ran through the rooms, and the next moment an infuriated grizzly Codfish ran madly forth from the demolished door and buried its deadly fangs in the seat of the mighty Gengulphus' inexpressibles! He uttered a sharp cry of pain—made one desperate effort to shake off the monster—and then fell to the floor as dead as a June bug in January.

CHAPTER VI.

But little more remains to be told. Selleh soon after the death of Gengulphus, stabbed herself with a bed wrench, and her paramour, Feetille Swash Bosky, becoming stricken with remorse, buried himself in a pot of porter—heels up. The Countess Fiz Fum eloped with an Egyptian mummy in a good state of preservation, and the Count de Scratch, having lost the whole of his fortune in playing "Simon says wig wag," with Lord de Monze, he was forced to emigrate West, where he enlisted as orderly sergeant to a lime kiln, and was shortly afterwards killed by the accidental bursting of a cabbage-head.

JAPAN.—Townsend Harris, the Consul. General to Japan, has written several letters to Commodore Perry, which have recently been published. The following extracts will be found interesting:

"Eight days after my arrival I had a public audience of the Ty-Coon, (not Tiegoon, of which more anon,) when I made an address to his Majesty, received his reply, and delivered the letter. The ceremony, so far as I was concerned, was precisely that of a European Court—three bows as I entered, and the same on leaving. I stood during the whole audience, and wore new, unsoiled shoes. In the Chamber, only the six members of the Council of State and three titular brothers of the Ty-Coon were present; they were prostrate on their faces. In an adjoining room some three hundred to four hundred of the Princes and high officers of State were present. The 'Camissimo,' or dress of ceremony, is different from other occasions, but, except the breeches, there is nothing worthy of particular note. The breeches are quite a yard longer than the leg, and when the wearer walks they trail out behind, which gives him the appearance of walking on his knees.

"Three days after my audience I had a business interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This was very long and highly interesting. From this time I was constantly engaged in giving instruction to the Japanese—on the laws of nations—on political economy—on the operations of commerce, and the manner in which it aids in developing the resources of a country, with all the matters that naturally flow from or are connected with these important subjects. The present state of Europe and America came in for its share of attention.

"Sometimes I almost despaired of ever succeeding in conveying my meaning, but I persevered, and I am rewarded for my labor and patience beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I have succeeded in making a commercial treaty that effectually opens Japan to a free commerce with the United States.

"They gave me a plan of Yedo, but as it is drawn without reference to a scale, it is impossible to form any satisfactory opinions from it. If I can place any reliance on their statements, the city is about fifty miles in circumference; the outer circle of the Castle varies from seven miles to five miles in diameter—all English measure.—From the best information I can get, I place the population at two millions, and I think this to be rather within the actual amount."

HOW TO MAKE A GIRL IRRESISTIBLY HANDSOME.—In Cincinnati, the other day, a woman named Madame Bertha Van Grieffechiun was arrested for false pretence. The complainant was a domestic, named Barbara Hammond. It appeared that Madame advertised for sale, at $2, a recipe which if faithfully followed up, would "make the homeliest the handsomest." The recipe runs as follows:

"Take half a gill of hyena's blood, the yolk of two ostrich eggs, an ounce of gold dust, and a pearl as big as your thumb nail, dissolved in vinegar. Mix into a paste and spread upon the face every night before going to sleep. The effect will be astonishing."

Barbara, not satisfied with the charms with which Nature has adorned her, called on Madame, gave her two dollars, and received the recipe. She next set about to seek the several ingredients: but being unable to procure either of the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwillingly came to the conclusion that Madame was not what she ought to be, and caused her arrest. Madame is now in jail.

TO CALIFORNIA IN TWENTY DAYS.—A dispatch from Washington says:

Certain parties experienced in mail conveyance are maturing a proposition to transport the entire California mail—news paper and letter—overland in twenty days, within the limits of the United States, asking no extenuation for any failure to transport within the given time, nor special protection against the Indians.

☞ Many a fine heart throbs under a coarse waistcoat.

Climate of the Northwest.

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, gave a very interesting lecture in New York on the 16th December last, before the Geographical and Historical Society. His subject was the Physical Character of our Northwestern Territories, more particularly with regard to the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad. He maintained that our northwestern coast furnished the most extraordinary series of harbors and roadsteads in the world, while the forests have an inexhaustible supply of lumber and spars. The coast fisheries of cod and halibut stretch from the mouth of the Columbia to Vancouver's Island. There is coal to be found along Puget Sound, which is made to answer well the purposes of steam navigation. The timber of the region is remarkable for its soundness.

The climate of the country, says Gov. Stevens, along Puget Sound and Columbia river is so mild that there is no ice in the winter, and the people have to send to Sitka, in the Russian Possessions, for their supply. The farmer has from September to March to sow his wheat, and the poor man who goes out there will have, with six months of seed time, a large harvest. The summer is without rain, so that the grain never mildews or rusts. The greater part of the region is rich in mineral resources. In regard to the cold of all parts, there has been a great mistake in the public mind. He compares the region round Fort Benton with others where railroads are in successful operation, and he shows that in the unusually cold winter of 1853–54, Fort Benton was 12 degrees warmer than Montreal, 14 degrees warmer than Quebec, 14 degrees warmer than Fort Snelling, 10 degrees warmer than Moscow, and 7 degrees warmer than St. Petersburg. Again he says that during the same winter, the temperature was below zero twelve days at Fort Benton, eighteen days at Montreal, and twenty-three days at Quebec. He gives other data to show that the Northern Pacific Railroad would not encounter such cold weather as the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada. Examining the mountain range, he comes to the conclusion that the cold of the pass—considering simply 165 miles of the distance where the altitude exceeds three thousand feet—will be only from one to seven and a half degrees colder than that at Fort Benton. From the deep snows, which prevail over a part of the contemplated route, he apprehends no material hindrance. As they are dry, and fall in successive storms, a high road-bed allows them to be easily thrown off from the track. This has been the uniform experience in Canada and Russia, where roads are rapidly extending without a thought of this objection. Gov. Stevens presented other considerations in favor of the enterprise to which he is devoted.

In this connection we may remark that a gentleman connected with the press of this city, and who was formerly a civil engineer, and who has given much attention to the subject of a Pacific Roalroad, is about to issue a pamphlet in which he will demonstrate the practicability of a Northern route for the Pacific Railroad.—*Boston Journal.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy, after referring in detail to various services performed by our naval force during the year, proceeds to argue the necessity for its increase by additional vessels and men. He proposes that government should purchase for a specific sum the several vessels recently chartered for the Paraguay expedition. He also suggests the building of ten heavy armed vessels of a light draft, and the increase of the personnel of the Navy by the appointment of twenty additional surgeons, the same number of assistant surgeons, fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and the increase of the marine corps of privates to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June, 1858, were nearly $14,000,000, being a little under the appropriations.—The estimates for the current fiscal year were $14,616,000, and the appropriations $14,518,000. The estimates for the year ending June, 1860, are $13,500,000, including $864,000 for completing the eight light draft steamers, but not including the $936,000 for steamship and mail service.

☞ In pursuit of happiness, how often sorrow, like a robber in ambush, unexpectedly waylays us.

Hard Times at the West.

The late commercial revulsion laid its hand heavily upon many of the cities and towns of the West, where the credit system was expanded to an enormous extent, and now nothing is heard from them but a terribly earnest cry of "hard times." The city of Chicago, which has been the great headquarters of speculation at the West, and where store-lots two years ago were worth almost untold gold, feels the reaction with great severity. Business is emphatically down to the "hard pan." What trade there exists is limited to the actual necessities of commerce, and the "improvements" which depended on flush times are greatly retarded. The price of labor, building materials and produce of all kinds has fallen one hundred per cent. within a year and a half. Real estate is kept up by making no sales, except forced ones. Mortgages are not foreclosed by land agents, for the reason that it would prove a loss to the holder, as not enough has been paid by the purchaser to make up the difference of depreciation in value since the purchase was made, to the present time. Hence it is for the interest of the creditor to obtain another payment on the land. The number of unoccupied stores and houses, already counted by hundreds, is increasing daily.—Says a letter in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

We have but few strangers here; all the avenues to travel and our hotels are deserted, except by the very few absolutely obliged to patronize them. All our principal railroad thoroughfares, that reckoned their passengers by the hundred so few months past, now number them by the dozen. Our railroad companies, although they have greatly reduced their expenses by economy and retrenchment in their hitherto extravagant management, are now, at the sacrifice of dividends, tasked to the utmost to meet their unavoidable liabilities.

Other corporate enterprises have fared the same. Manufactories and machine shops, the smoke of whose tall chimneys hung over our city like a cloud, now are tenantless; their fires have gone out; the ring of the hammer and the busy hum of the machinery is hushed. Society, too, has suffered. Some of its stars and brightest ornaments, floating but a short time ago on the top wave of prosperity, courted and praised, now help make up a class of seedy looking individuals hanging around our hotels, railroad offices, and other public places. Such must be the case when the basis of our first society is wealth. When a man needs only galvanizing to make him eligible to our aristocratic circles, he is liable to have his "mock auction" gilding detected at any moment, and be branded as a "Peter Funk" of society.

At St. Pauls, Minnesota, rents have declined from twenty-five to fifty per cent., while real estate has, on an average, lost one-third of last year's valuation. Outside the city the decrease has been greater.—Wages have partaken of the downward tendency, and laborers who last year obtained $1 50 per day, are this year forced to be content with 90 cents. From Iowa, too, there is a general cry of hard times.—We hear of young men who have gone from this section to the West during the last six months, to seek employment, who came back with very different notions of the resources of the West from what they had when they started, and purses sadly depleted.

These evidences of pecuniary suffering at the West are by no means pleasant to record. Not only are many of the sufferers our old friends and neighbors, but their misfortunes react upon us. We trust, however, that the rampant spirit of speculation, which has been so rife in that section of the country of late years, has received a check, which will lead the people to adopt a more cautious policy and confine themselves more closely to legitimate operations. —*Boston Post.*

☞ When we sit in judgment upon our weaknesses, how many plausable whys and wherefores we conjure up in extenuation; but when we sit upon the frailties of others, we are prone to plumb the line to rigid exactness, forgetting that "charity covers a multitude of sins."

WAR DECLARED BY MEXICO AGAINST SPAIN.—Don Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of Mexico, and acknowledged as such by about half the Republic, issued from the National Palace in the city of Vera Cruz, on the 31st of October, a declaration of war against Spain.

THE INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gov. Stevens, the Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, is urging on the Secretary of War the necessity of the retention in that Territory of a portion of the troops recently engaged there in quelling the Indian hostilities. He thinks that at least four regiments are essential to be kept there, in order that the Government may maintain the advantages over the unfriendly Indians which have been gained through the energetic movements of Gen. Clarke. One of the most influential chiefs belonging to the hostile tribes—Kamiakin—has not yet been brought to terms, and Gov. S. believes that on the withdrawal of the troops, this man will gather a horde of those about him who entertain unfriendly sentiments towards the whites, and engage in marauding expeditions against the settlements. The retention of the troops will have the effect of keeping these bands quiet. Gov. S. is sanguine that there will be a large influx of settlers into the Territory, in case such measures are adopted as shall leave no room for apprehension of another outbreak among the Indians.

The statement that Gen. Harney has been recalled from the command of the Department of the Pacific, North, embracing this Territory and Oregon, and ordered to the command of the Department of the West, with his head-quarters at St. Louis, is apparently unfounded.—*Washington (D. C.) Star.*

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS PLANTS.—Every gentleman farmer ought to be somewhat acquainted with the origin and history of all ordinary plants and trees, so as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge, besides being a great source of pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable him to explain phenomena in the habits of many plants that otherwise would appear inexplicable.

Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sicily, originally came from the central table-land of Thibet, where it yet exists as a grass, with small, mealy seeds. Rye exists wild in Siberia. Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalaya Oats were brought from North Africa. Millet, one species, is a native of India; another, Egypt and Abyssinia. Maize, Indian corn, is of native growth in America. Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Peas are of unknown origin. Vetches are natives of Germany. The garden bean from the East Indies. Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Turkey. Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples. The poppy was brought from the East. The sunflower from Peru. Hops come to perfection as a wild flower in Germany. Saffron came from Egypt. The Onion is also a native of Egypt. Horse-radish from South Europe.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago, and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia. The Grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the Clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native of Sicily. The Gourd is an Eastern plant.—The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico. Koriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. Anise was brought from the Grecian Archipelago.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry, making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand rank and file, of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being nearly two-thirds of all Europe.—There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and two hundred an fifty civil appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States, 1,060; Ireland, 14; France, 8; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Spain, 1; Cuba, 1; Turkey, 1; at sea, 3.

The military force of the United States is computed at $3,000,000 effective men, of which the State of New York claims to furnish 500,000.

☞ Appealing to law for justice, is about as consistent as appealing to rum for happiness; both careers terminate with the same words, seedy and weedy.

☞ In knowledge men are profound, yet it has not taught them to be happy.

☞ Misery often wears a mask of smils.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARRY 11, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

ADDRESS OF HON. I. I. STEVENS.—We are under many obligations to the above gentleman for a copy of his very able address on the Northwest, delivered at New York, on the 2d December, before the American Geograghical and Statistical Society.

The address opens with a brief history of the discovery of these our northern possessions, its first occupation by the missionaries and the Hudson Bay Company, and its subsequent settlement by the Americans; after which he dwells at considerable length upon the geographical history of the country, its manifold resources, advantages, etc. His discription of the Sound and adjacent country is true to the letter, while the scope of country on the east side of the mountains—embracing by far the largest and most desirable portions of our territory—we doubt not is equally as well and truthfully described.

After dwelling at some length upon the meteorology of the country, which plainly shows that the northwest possesses one of the finest, mildest, and least changeable climates in the United States, our delegate closes with a somewhat lengthy discussion of the importance of a Pacific railroad, the route best adapted therefor, &c. It is needless to state that the route which he advocates is that from St. Paul, in Minnesota Territory, to Seattle, in Washington Territory. Nor does he do so without good reasons. By a tabular statement contained in the work before us, he conclusively shows that the distance from point to point on this route is less in its connections with other places, such as Portland, Maine, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans, by from 117 to 582 miles, than are the same places *via* St. Louis and Benicia, in California. A consideration which surely should not be lost sight of in the construction of that all-important work.

If any man is deserving of praise and commedation for continued exertions and endeavors to bring not only our own territory but the entire coast into prominent notice before the world, that man is certainly ISAAC I. STEVENS. He has spared neither labor nor expense to accomplish his purpose. Tabular statements as are contained in the work we speak of, are not *thrown* together promiscuously, they are the products of much research and great labor. Nor are works of this character printed without having to be paid for. In thus gratuitously laboring for the common good, and drawing upon his private resources, we hope all will be able to perceive that every interest of our territory is near and dear to him. Whatever good his address may be productive of—whether it be much or little—one thing must be apparent to all, and it is this—that he has done *his* duty, wholly and unqualifiedly.

OPPOSITION LINE.—From and after the 5th day of March next, the company of which C. K. Garrison & Co. are agents, in San Francisco, will place the steamers Orizaba, Uncle Sam, Sierra Nevada and Cortez, on the route from San Francisco to Panama, and the Northern. Light, North Star and Ariel, on the Atlantic, to run regularly between those points in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We hope the opposition may meet with much success, and receive the patronage and support, not only of the people of California, but also of the Atlantic states.—California has severely felt the effects of this monstrous monopoly, and it is her duty, now that a remedy is within her reach, to so apply it as to effect a radical cure. If the P. M. S. S. company cannot be *entirely* driven off, which we suppose is doubtful, we look forward with hope to the time when it shall become necessary for the directors of that company to employ men in whom *some* of the ingredients of a gentleman may be discovered,—in whom *particles* of the spirit of accommodation has entered. Success, say we, to the opposition.

WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.—This institution will be re-opened on Monday next, the 14th inst. The services of competent teachers having been procured, it is desirable that all designing to attend the forthcoming session be present at the commencement of the same, so that the proper arrangement of classes may be had without future interuption in the course of studies.

DEVOTIONAL.—Prayer meetings are held daily in the Methodist church, in this place, at eleven o'clock in the morning. We are unable to say whether they are generally attended or not.

A Popular Appointment.

Mr. WESLEY B. GOSNELL, one of the pioneers of Washington Territory, and formerly sub-Indian agent, has been appointed local agent of the various bands of Indians who were parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, concluded some four years ago.

In the appointment of Mr. Gosnell to the position stated, the government has procured the services of a young man every way worthy of the appointment, being upright and honest, competent and faithful. The lively and constant interest which he takes and has ever exhibited to promote the welfare of the Indians under his charge—his well-known knowledge of their character and their various wants—the decided manner in which he ever advocates their rights, and the justness of his dealings with them on all occasions, are but a few of the qualifications which eminently recommend him for the position he now holds—a position which will honor him no more than he is calculated to adorn the place to which he has been appointed. The cheerfulness with which he is obeyed by the Indians—the respect in which he is held by them, and the influence which he has obtained over them—are evidences of his fair dealings with them while holding a citizen position amongst us. The appointment gives general satisfaction to men of both parties.

SMALL BUSINESS.—In consequence of the contract existing between the post office department and the Pacific Mail Steamship company by which they (the company) is simply obligated to deliver us two mails a *month*, instead of every *two weeks*, as the contract should have read, our community generally look with the intensest anxiety for the arrival of the state's steamer about the time she is supposed to be due, which should be at intervals of about fifteen or sixteen days. When delayed beyond this time, as was the case this week, the period having been prolonged over *five* days, our anxiety rises to a fever heat. Aware of this fact, some graceless scamps,—we might almost say scoundrels—who are in the habit of converting night into day, and make midnight hideous with their profanations and carousals—took it into their heads, to fire the gun lying on the end of Giddings' wharf, at about two o'clock in the morning, with a design to "sell" our citizens, by deceiving them in the hope of the steamer's arrival. As might rationally be expected, the "sell" was general, and the town was soon alive—all hurrying for the express or post office, only to become aware of the fact that a *trick*—a practical joke—had been played upon them. Surly and ill-natured we returned to our slumbers, swearing silent vengeance against the perpetrators of these deceptions, our only comfort being in the knowledge that others had been equally sold with ourselves.

Although we speak in a light strain of the "joke" played upon us, at this time, having once more regained our equanimity, yet we must say that such things are at all times highly reprehensible, and a stop should be put to them *at once*. As law will not reach these "little jokers," we suggest the propriety of applying the "Lynch code," by which means our citizens can adopt whatever punishment they may see fit. Therefore let evil-doers look out.

☞By a letter from our faithful and working delegate in Congress, ISAAC I. STEVENS, we learn that the order of General HARNEY, opening the interior of our Territory to settlement, will be approved by the President and all the Departments. Thus it will be seen that the General can give satisfaction to all but the editor of the *Paget Sound Herald* and its *in cog.* scribblers.

WALLA-WALLA.—By a private letter from A. J. Cain, Indian agent for the Columbia river district, we learn that a permanent population is rapidly pouring into the Walla-walla country. He states that Walla-walla county will pole a large vote at the next general election, and that on politics she is *all right*.

Mr. Cain was on his way to that section of country, which in future will be his head quarters.

FLYING MIST.—A beautifully modeled schooner-rigged scow of this name, has just been completed for Mr. S. D. Williams, of this place, and took her departure from hence for Victoria on Monday last. She is of about ninety tons measurement, and specially adapted for the carrying of live stock and freight. She is to run regularly between this place and Victoria, or elsewhere when her services may be required. We hope she may prove a profitable investment to her owner.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Labouchiere*, arrived at Victoria a few days since, 160 days from London, with a cargo of assorted merchandize.

Also the bark *Princess Royal*, Captain SINCLAIR, arrived at same place, in 133 days from London, also with merchandize, and six passengers.

Meeting of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Democratic party throughout the Territory, on motion of Mr. Wiley Gen. Maxon was chosen Chairman, and on motion of Mr. Miller, J. A. Tennant was chosen Secretary. On motion the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Gove and Catlin, to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions:

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

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

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

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

On motion of Mr. Morrow, Messrs. Miller, Wiley and Dr. Willard were appointed a Central Committee.

On motion the meeting proceeded to appoint Corresponding Committees in the different counties as follows:

For Walla-walla—Messrs. A. H. Robie, A. J. Crain and Col. Craig.

Spokane—Messrs. Yantis and Owen.

Skamania—G. Naggs and P. Bradford.

Clarke—D. R. Fales, S. B. Curtis, H. J. G. Maxon, Wm. P. Horton, Guy Hayden, C. S. Irby, and T. J. Fletcher.

Cowlitz—John Catlin, C. La Du, and Frederic Schanharst.

Wahkiakum—Charles McCall and William Strong.

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

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

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

Thurston—B. L. Henness, George Brail, Thomas W. Glasgow, Oliver Shead, James Longmyre, and J. M. Hawk.

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

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

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

Kitsap—J. A. Page and Mr. Walker.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Miller moved that this meeting do now adjourn to meet again on Monday evening next. Motion carried.

H. J. G. MAXON,
Chairman.

JOHN A. TENNANT, Secretary.

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1859.

Meeting called to order. Gen. Maxon in the Chair.

Minutes read and approved.

On motion, John Timmons, Lloyd Brooks, Hiram Fields and Capt. Fairchilds were added to the Corresponding Committee for Clarke county.

Messrs. Henry Jackson, Bennett Cresey, and Capt. Wm. Bratton, were added to the Committee for Cowlitz county.

Messrs. Andrew Chambers, Joseph W. White, S. S. Ford, Sen., and Asher Sargent, were added to the Corresponding Committee of Thurston county.

On motion Dr. McCurdy was added to the Committee of Jefferson county.

Mr. Tennant moved that the Editor of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

H. J. G. MAXON,
Chairman.

JOHN A. TENNANT. Secretary.

CHANGED HANDS.—Olympia wharf, formerly owned by Edward Giddings, has been purchased by the owners of the mail steamer *Constitution*. It is to be hoped that the purchasers will make some repairs which are essentially necessary for the protection of property. Stringers should be placed on the sides, so that animals cannot back over it. Messrs. Mitchell and Stewart lost a valuable animal some time since for the want of it.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERNER.

WRECK OF THE FILLIBUSTERS!

Congressional Matters.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *Northerner*, on Wednesday night, we have dates from New York to the 6th, and from New Orleans to the 13th January.

We are indebted to T. M. REED, Esq., Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at this place, for files of San Francisco and New York papers.

The Illinois Legislature met on the 3d Jan., and organized. On the 5th the Legislature proceeded to elect a United States Senator, and elected Stephen A. Douglas. The vote stood: Douglas, 54; Lincoln, 46.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress assembled on the 4th Jan., after a recess of ten days, and have gone to work in good earnest.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Military Committee, has nearly completed the examination of the war debts of Oregon and Washington Territories, and will soon call the attention of Congress to the subject, unless some provision be made to meet the heavy demands these debts involve.

In the Senate Mr. Gwin has introduced a bill in relation to ocean mail transportation between the East and California, which authorizes the Postmaster General to make contracts for five mail services, by the following routes, viz: From New York to San Francisco, and Astoria, in Oregon, via Panama, once a month, at a compensation not to exceed $250,000 per annum; time 24 days. From New York to San Francisco and Astoria, via Nicaragua, once a month, at the same compensation; time 22 days. From New Orleans via Tehuantepec, to Acapulco, once a month, so as to connect with the Panama steamer, and make the through time to San Francisco in 17 days, at a compensation not to exceed $150,000 per annum. From New Orleans via Vera Cruz to Acapulco, monthly, there to connect with the steamer from San Juan del Sur, at an annual compensation not to exceed $143,000 per annum.—The bill proposes such arrangement of the days of sailing that the Nicaragua and Vera Cruz lines shall readily meet once a month at Acapulco—and the New York and Tehuantepec lines once a month at the same port—alternating so as to form a semi-monthly system of through service. It further provides that the contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidders, and requires stipulations which shall secure to passengers suitable accommodations on board the ocean steamers, and gives the Postmaster General power to impose fines to punish the contractors for any just cause of complaint in this regard. The bill further provides that in the event of either of the routes named being closed, from any reason, the mails shall be carried by one of the others, so that there may be no interruption in their regular transmission. In introducing this very important measure, Mr. Gwin submitted a few remarks to show that while the bill, if it become a law, will open four routes to the Pacific, the cost will be a quarter of a million less than the present cost of the mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. He urged the advantage to flow from this multiplicity of routes—and assumed that if the proposed contracts were entered into, the United States Government would not tolerate any interruption of the transit routes by the weak and distracted governments which claim jurisdiction over them.

The Senate Committees on Territories, it is said, will not report a bill for the organization of the Arizona, unless a bill organizing Dacotah as a territory can go with it. And as that cannot be done on account of the non-confirmation of the Indian treaties, extinguishing their claims to the territory, there is little chance for Arizona.—An effort will be made in the House to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing the clause in the English bill, which prohibits the admission of a new State until it has sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in Congress.

On the 11th Senator Mason reported a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, giving authority to the President to do so whenever it is, in his judgment, necessary to secure respect for American rights by Mexico and the Central American and South American States.

A bill for a Territorial Government for Colony is to be introduced by Mr. Colfax. It embraces all the recently discovered gold regions at Pike's Peak, and parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico—nearly all being taken from Kansas—and comprising about 122,000 square miles.

The House, by two to one, rejected a resolution censuring Commodore Paulding for his arrest of Gen. Walker, on Nicaraguan territory, and then tabled the whole subject.

In the House, Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered a preamble and resolution (which were adopted) as follow:

"WHEREAS, Foreign journals have announced that the Courts of France and England have given notice to our Government that the cession of the island of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated even with the consent of Spain—

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to the House the correspondence between the Governments of France and England and our Government relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States."

The bill granting pensions to all the soldiers of the war of 1812, and all the Indian wars, will pass the House. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

In Committee of the Whole, the Indian appropriation bill was so amended as not to allow arms to be given the Washington and Oregon Indians.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad Bill are very confident that it will pass both Houses during this session.

The French Spoliation bill has passed the Senate.

CUBA—EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's Message in Cuba seems to have caused quite a flutter among the Dons there, and to make the matter more certain, Mr. Branch on the 23d, prox., introduced a bill in the House, appropriating $30,000,000, "to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all differences between the two countries, including the cession of Cuba," to be used by him if he think fit in advance of the ratification of such treaty by the Senate. It also provides that "if there should not be at the time payment is required, that sum of money in the Treasury available, the President is authorized to borrow the money." The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Although the political horizon presents no especial cloud in Kansas, still Gov. Medary has made a call for one thousand troops, to keep in the Territory. The utmost lawlessness prevails there at this time, consequent on the evil doings of certain thieves and assassins who prowl about there.

The number of disasters to steamers, river boats and other craft upon the Western rivers during the year 1858, is stated at 245. Twenty-seven boats were burned; there were 27 collisions; 108 were sunk on rocks and snagged, or ran into the bank; there were 10 explosions, and the number of lives lost was 346. Aggregate amount of damage, $1,414,000. The marine losses upon American vessels alone for the year 1858 are stated to be about five millions of dollars.

A statement which has just been published shows the aggregate amount paid for pensions in the United States, from the organization of the present Government to June 30th, 1858, to have been $86,376,087 56, of which $81,499,241 20 were on account of Army services, and only $4,876,856 36 for those of the Navy.

If we are to credit a statement which has been received from the agent of the Associated Press, the Atlantic Cable has had another spasm. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., is said to have received from Newfoundland a dispatch asserting that some very good currents were received, and that one word was distinctly spelled out.

Considerable excitement was recently caused at Elmira, N. Y., by the voluntary return of a fugitive slave. He ran away from his master, John S. Mills, to Canada, in August last, but became tired of the sweets of freedom, as he could not get enough to eat, was suffering from rheumatism, and longed to return to his old condition. His master was accordingly informed by letter of his desires, and went on for his slave. On their way through Elmira, an excitement was caused by the rumor that a fugitive was being returned, and a mob of infuriated negroes assembled. Their leaders were admitted to an interview with the slave, and offered him money and ample provision for the future, if he would remain, but he stontly persisted in his determination to return with his master. After enduring considerable danger, delay and difficulty, the parties got off in the train for Baltimore.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—Almost the entire block of buildings at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Jan. 10th. The loss is estimated at $40,000. There was an insurance on the property of $25,000.

BUENOS AYRES IN LEAGUE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The Panama *Star and Herald*, of Jan. 15th, says:—From the Argentine Republic we have recent dates of interest. Paraguay is making warlike preparations to repel the United States forces. Two of the United States vessels had reached the waters of Uruguay, and others were reported in Rio Janeiro.

It is reported that Buenos Ayres has entered into a secrety treaty with the United States. Among the principal clauses of which is the following: "Buenos Ayres is to serve the United States as a deposit in case of war with Paraguay; she will allow the troops of the United States a free transit, both by land and water; and she will lend her ally every aid in her power to conquer Paraguay."

A Brazilian fleet was about being dispatched from Rio Janeiro to the waters of Parana, to observe the movements of the United States fleet.

INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF JACKSON.—The ceremony of inaugurating the Bust of Gen. Jackson came off in Memphis, Jan. 8, with an imposing display of military, and large delegations of the Masonic order in full regalia. The firemen of the city and vicinity also turned out, making a very long procession and a fine display.

Hon. Andrew Ewing delivered the oration on the occasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their places of settlement.

It is understood that the enterprise is supported by prominent Southern and New York men.

The association has already purchased some grants of land and are negotiating for others.

General Henningsen, the chief engineer of the enterprise, will probably take out a large body of men during the ensuing spring and summer.

Ex-Governor Bingham has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Michigan.

FIRST GUN FROM PARAGUAY.—It is something less than a year since the United States published its resolution to chastise the perversity of Paraguay. From that time formidable preparations have been made, and a large fleet has sailed to carry the resolution into effect. We now have advices from Paraguay to November 22. The *Semanario* has an article on the collision with the United States, announcing that "the Republic is ready for war if war is to come." It says:

"We are resolved to maintain our rights with all the tenacity their justice authorizes. We shall stand firmly together without being appalled by consequences, keeping ever in sight our outraged national dignity. We do not hesitate to say that this war, when once it shall have begun, will undoubtedly affect the security of our neighboring States, and that to preserve their integrity and tranquility, they must not admit into their political schemes a sentiment of entire indifference to the attack made upon the Republic of Paraguay."

That the government of Lopez is extremely anxious to recover the lost relations of friendship with neighboring States is otherwise demonstrated. It is officially announced that it is not the intention of the government to discontinue its steam lines to Buenos Ayres, as had been previously stated. Much feeling is also said to exist in favor of obtaining a resident Brazilian minister at Asuncion, as a guarantee of future friendly relations with the empire.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—Before bidding adieu to you, and the town of Olympia, in which I have spent some very pleasant hours during the session of the Legislature, I beg leave to submit the following report of a speech made by one of the "hifalutin" members of the House, on a recent occasion, which, if not *substantially* correct, and "a true copy," comes about as near being so as *one* at least which I have listened to, and afterwards "seed in print." This is supposed to be the dying effect of the gentleman who "flops his ears," and makes the American Eagle "squack."

The Great Annihilator,
Half ass, half alligator,
Hath made an *offal* speech!
"When I came up to this place,
I *then* wore a Stevens face,
And thought the *pures* to teach,

In the way their father's trod—
To revere their country's sod—
And ev'ry thing *then* lawful.
So I view'd my field all 'round;
Saw indeed 'twas stumpy ground—"
"*I tell you it was offal.*"

"There were anti-Stevens men,
There were *Barnburners*, and then
True blues, bobolition—
Such a mixture of parties—
I'll tell you what, my hearties,
'Twas a sad condition."

Now I've 'nihilated blues,
Kick'd the dust from off my shoes—
Set me down for what I am.
To some party I'm of use;
Sure I have more brains than goose:
Consider me a *clam*.

Now I've routed horse and foot,
Ev'ry thing is black as soot,
All black republicans.
For such services as these
Give me a fat office, please,
The *blues* will give *brogans*,

"Big as a hogshead, the pill,
Swallow it against your will,
Must swallow it, or burst!"—
"In my day I've swallowed whales,
Gulp'd them down except the tails,
And many more I durst!"

Here the speaker unfortunately fainted away, and the balance of his written speech was lost.

LUMTEH.

Reply of Mr. Carter to Mr. Tennant of Whatcom.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 31ST, 1859.

MR. SPEAKER:—I have been confined to my room for a day or two, and do not now feel well enough to reply at length to the criticism of the member from Whatcom on the remarks which I made a few days ago on this floor. His remarks are as unexpected as they are out of time at this stage of the proceedings. He goes on to say that my statements in reference to the administration taking sides with Gen. Wool in the early part of its labors, are not well founded. That it did favor the policy of Gen. Wool, is too well known to members to make it necessary to say any thing further in the premises.

Lest his remarks should place me in a false position, I will pass briefly over his statements. He says that "it is not the duty of the President to recommend to Congress the redemption of our war scrip." If it is not the duty of the President so to do, whose duty is it? The President was elected by the people of all the States to represent all parts of the confederacy. And of all the people who come immediately under his charge, the people of the territories are foremost. They have no vote in the Senate or House of Representatives, and of course they should be cared for by the Executive. The people here are undergoing a territorial pupilage preparatory to going into the Union, and they may be regarded the children of the President and of course directly under his care. He therefore should look out for their interests, and see that they get what is justly due them from the national treasury. It is true, as the gentleman says, I voted for the resolution indorsing the administration. But in so doing, this house will remember I stated I did not indorse its Kansas policy. The local questions connected with Kansas does not effect our territory; and it therefore should not prejudice us against the general policy of the national government.

I wish it understood that I belong to that class of citizens who are frank enough to point out an error whenever it occurrs in the actions of our public men. I care not to what party he may belong, whenever he commits an error I am willing to point it out. I know there are many who have a false delicacy in these things, especially if it relates to those leading men under whom they may be acting.

It appears that my remarks on a former occasion have been misinterpreted. It would appear that knowing ones in this place would attempt to prevent men from uttering their honest sentiments. I wish it now understood that whatever personal remarks I made on a former occasion, that they were called forth by a member on this floor. In the course of my statements, referring to the unpopular appointments, through the agency of Gov. Stevens, and to the reported violation of the laws, &c., I was called out by an opposition member, who said in substance, that I could not point out any unpopular appointments, or that I could not show an instance where the laws had been violated. And these questions, (stating that I did not intend at the commencement of my remarks to use any personalities in debate, and that I was sorry to be compelled to make reference to persons and facts,) I was compelled to answer. I then came down to names and circumstances. I stated what I had supposed were facts. If the opposition become offended at me for stating facts, I cannot help it. They must commit no errors and we then will have none to point out. And they too must see that they do not become corrupt, or the people will cleanse them.

Our right to criticise I. I. Stevens' actions seems to be doubted by many here. If he does not wish his actions criticised he must retire from the field, and cease to perform service which is unpopular. If he places men in power who do not meet the wishes of the people he must abide by the consequences. The appointments are before the country, and the only way now for us to do is to grin and bare them, for it appears to be the determination of Gov. Stevens and his sattelites to either rule or ruin.

Reference is further made to that part of my remarks relating to parties in this Territory. The member from Whatcom says that there are but two parties in this Territory—the Democrats and Black Republicans; and, I inferred, spoke rather disparagingly of the latter. Now I can say that they have a right to belong to any party they choose, and think and speak what they wish just as any other citizens of the United States.

A particular party or clique seem to own this place, and seem to want to exclude all others who see fit to differ with it; because it has ruled this Territory so long, and continued to sit as mediator uninterrupted until this day, it thinks it can continue to do so. But it finds at this session of the Legislature that there are a few who do about as all free citizens are permitted to do, to think and act as they please. But it is indeed humiliating to high minded persons to see so many men in these days who were made in the image of God, but who have given their souls to their earthly masters and submit their necks to the halter. During the discussion of important questions, when men of genius and of mind are called for, this class of men tremble in their places and skulk out of the way till the fiery storm is past. These men belong only to that party which has offices to bestow. It is by the corruption of such men that the reputation of some of the most distinguished and able men of this Territory have been hurled into oblivion. They are always willing to do for the clique to which they belong that dirty work which no gentleman will do for himself. They are a kind of men who move and talk as they are wound up, and paid for doing so. This clique or faction which has its existence in the strong places in this Territory has been in the ascendant so long, that it has sucked in and collected about it large squads of speculating politicians who have a ravenous appetite for distinction and provender. They are not quite camp followers, because they sometimes fight in the lines, but their interests in the contest is determined rather by the prospects of booty than by any convictions they may be imagined to entertain. Like Bunyan's By-ends, "who follow religion for the silver slippers she wore," they are Democrats and Stevens men because it is profitable to be so. In other words, they are anything to be with the majority, now Whig, now Republican, and now Democrat. They are always on hand, and to be had cheap at the lowest bidder—always ready to do the dirty work of their masters.

It is upon the shoulders of such men that incompetent and corrupt politicians are borne to places of power and profit.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Wreck of the Schooner Susan—Full particulars of the Disaster—Return of the Emigrants to Mobile.

The famous schooner, *Susan*, Capt. Maury, which sailed from Mobile on the 8th December, with "emigrants" for Nicaragua, was totally wrecked on the 15th, on a reef 60 miles from Belize, Honduras. The following interesting particulars were related to the N. O. *Crescent*, by Capt. West, one of the passengers:

A strong gale of wind from the north enabled the *Susan* to leave Mobile Bay far behind in a few hours after setting sail, and everything went on smoothly until the night of the 15th, when they were approaching Lighthouse Reef, in the outer edge of the Bay of Honduras. For two hours after he thought to have been in this neighborhood, Capt. Maury watched in vain for the lantern of the lighthouse, which, unfortunately, had not been lit that night, or, at any rate was not to be seen. Capt. Maury said afterwards that, feeling uneasy, he, after having been in bed a short time, got up and went on deck at about 3 o'clock in the morning. He examined the compass and found the vessel bearing two points out of her proper course.

"You are steering us a thousand miles from our destination," he said to the helmsman, and the next moment his keen vision discerned through the gloom a long line of breakers directly ahead. "Helm hard up" was the immediate order to the steersman, that individual, being perhaps more familiar with the Nicaraguan pruning hook than with the spokes of a steering wheel, put the helm hard down. Even this might have saved the vessel had he kept her so, but discovering the mistake he reversed the wheel just late enough to destroy all possible chance of escaping the threatened danger. Maury then had the schooner headed directly for the reef, in order to run her as high upon it as possible. There was a pretty stiff breeze, and with all sail spread she plunged forward and struck upon the rocks with a terrible shock, which soon filled the water about her with floating planks. With the prospect of a speedy death before them, the brave men on board the little bark maintained the most perfect order, calmness and composure.

When daylight appeared it was found that the place where they had struck was known as Clover Reef, about 60 miles from Belize, Honduras, and 16 from a cluster of small islands, on which the dim outlines of the cocoa tree tops could barely be discerned through the clear atmosphere. Five men were dispatched in a boat to the islands, on one of which, Middle Key, resides a negro named Miller, and the others proceeded to construct a raft from the wreck for the purpose of reaching land if other means could not be obtained. A schooner belonging to Miller soon after appeared, and by making three trips transferred the whole party to Middle Key, the last among whom was Capt. Maury, leaving on the fifth day after the disaster. Capt. West informs us that during this time they fared sumptuously on conch soup, a dish readily obtained in that locality.

Capt. Maury visited Belize and endeavored to procure a vessel to convey his party to their destination. He found and chartered one for $1000, but in consequence of representations made by the person in command of her, Capt. Goodspeed, the owners backed out of their agreement. Goodspeed stated that the vessel was wanted by a party of pirates, who would probably run away with her, and thus, whatever may have been his motive, he succeeded in depriving the emigrants of any means of reaching their proposed destination.

Capt. Maury had an interview with Mr. Seymour, the British Governor at Belize, who in the most kind and polite manner tendered him the use of the British steamer *Basilisk* to carry himself and his companions to any Southern port in the United States he might name. He stated that it was no part of his duty to inquire what business brought them there. He saw in them only a number of shipwrecked voyagers, belonging to a country with which his Government wished to cultivate amicable relations, and he should relieve their wants in the best manner he could. He addressed the men in similar terms, and all but two, who concluded to remain at Belize, availed themselves of his generous offer. The *Basilisk* sailed from Middle Key on the 26th ult., and reached Mobile on Saturday last. The kindness and consideration with which the Governor has treated them was continued on board the vessel throughout the voyage.

☞ A list of acts passed by the Legislative Assembly at its recent session will be published in our next issue.

MARRIED,

In Olympia, on Thursday, Feb. 9th, 1859, by the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, Mr. JAMES R. WOOD and Mrs. M. B. PULLEN.

DIED,

On Monday, the 7th inst., of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks, at the residence of her Father, Gen. Jas. Tilton, FANNY BELLE, only daughter of James and Isabella H. Tilton, of Olympia, W. T.

This loving and loved child was ten years old.—During her illness, suffering did not exact a single complaint from her. Uniformly gentle, truthful, docile, and of a rare intelligence, her early departure has left a void in the hearts of her relations, school mates, and numerous friends.

The fresh purity of the early spring flowers which adorned her in her last sleep, were touchingly emblimatical of herself. This bud of earth blooms in the more genial atmosphere of the skies, but the fragrance of sweet and loving natures will long linger in the memories of her sorrowing kindred.

The little girl hath ascended on high to the sublime and solemn company of angels, and spiritualized by death, is become a teacher to those who so dearly loved, and who so deeply mourn her.—*Communicated.*

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

SLANDER AND MALICE EXPOSED—PROFESSIONAL Character Vindicated—Base Attempt to Impose Upon the Public!

For a number of years the undersigned has been made a target for the assaults of malice and envy, which he has thus far refrained from noticing, as they were covertly and feloniously made; but now, that they emanate directly from ostensibly professional men, through an ostensibly professional periodical, he feels it due to himself and his thousands of friends in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, who have been recovered from the very brink of the grave through his skill, as well as to thousands of others who may hereafter need his professional services, to refute his unprincipled calumniators, and make manifest the unworthy motives by which they have been and are now actuated.

About one year ago, ascertaining that the extraordinary success I enjoyed in California had singled me out as an object of special attack from those whose lack of professional skill, want of industry, or other inaptitude had left them still innocent of a practice, to such an extent as to compel them to seek a precarious livelihood by other means than that of a profession in which they were evidently out of their proper element, I forwarded to Philadelphia such unmistakeable vouchers, that by their incontestible evidence, and by means of the attestations of professional and other gentlemen of irreproachable character, the PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE was pleased to accord me a DIPLOMA, together with the honorary title of "A. E."

This proceeding on the part of the Philadelphia College, was so palpable, so crushing a rebuke to those who had slandered my professional character in this country, that I find them giving vent to their petty spleen in the following paragraph, published in the November number of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal":

"The Pennsylvania University has conferred an honorary degree of M. D. on a notorious charlatan of this city. How much did the ancient and honorable University receive for such a prostitution of its venerable seal?"

It is altogether unnecessary to point out the filthy venom of the above paragraph, which at one sweep accuses the whole Faculty of one of our most revered Medical Institutions with the vilest possible corruption, and presupposes them capable of being purchased. It is clear that the writer of the unmanly paragraph measured the Faculty by his own guage.

A month afterwards, the following elegant *sequitur* appeared in the same journal for December:

"We made a serious mistake last month in announcing that the Pennsylvania University had conferred the honorary degree of M. D. on a notorious charlatan of this city. We could hardly believe it while writing it, but we had been so directly informed that we could not with reason doubt. But since then, having seen the catalogue of graduates, etc., of this renowned University, we are pleased to find it sullied by no dishonor. It was reserved for the comparatively new institution—the Philadelphia Medical College—to confer this honorary degree. We find the name of the charlatan conspicuous in its list of graduates, with the honorable A. E. appended. It is impossible to imagine any motive for even this neophyte college to thus degrade its seal," etc., etc.

Were it not that the integrity and character of the honorable Institution from which I received my Diploma is called in question, and aspersed in the above extract, I would have even passed that over in silence, knowing as I do, and as the public of California, Oregon and Washington territories does, that the fangs of the reptile have been already drawn by its singularly quackish propensities, and that it is powerless to harm where its true character is known.

But, to obviate all chance of injury to the reputation of the Honorable Faculty of the Philadelphia College, I make the following plain and unvarnished statement:

I am a regular graduate of the University of Pesth, in Hungary; subsequently acknowledged and endorsed by the Josephenian Institute at Vienna. Soon after, Hungary, my native land, tried to throw off the Austrian yoke, and, impelled by my love of country and of liberty, I took up arms in her defense, and was appointed to a high rank in the Medical Staff in the city where I graduated. The subsequent struggle is known to all, and, among thousands of others, I found myself an exile from my native land, and deprived by that exile of all titles and privileges I had formerly enjoyed in that country or in Austria. In the hurry of my flight I saved life only, and being an exile, could never again obtain the restitution or renewal of my Diploma. I had, however, preserved the skill for which that Diploma had been awarded, and which, I am most proud to say, the people of California, Oregon and Washington territories, have notably indorsed since my residence in their midst. Fortunately, I had friends in Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, who, like myself, were exiles; and, being personally cognizant of the truth of the above statements, I transmitted the requisite vouchers to them, when they severally made oath to the facts before the Honorable Faculty of the Philadelphia College, and their own irreproachable characters and steadfast integrity being undoubted, the Honorable Faculty immediately accorded me the Diploma now in my possession.

And now, who are my traducers? What is their standing, when compared to the Honorable Board of scientific gentlemen whom they so wantonly and maliciously assail in order to vent their abuse upon me? It is notorious that the conductors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal" have not been able to maintain themselves by the practice of the Medical Profession, but have frequently been compelled to have recourse to other employments. Whether their misfortune in this respect proceeds from a want of skill, want of energy and industry, or a plentiful lack of brains, it is not for me to say; but the people of California, with whom they claim to have resided for several years, have pronounced their verdict in the premises by not intrusting them with the care of their health and happiness.

I have now only to add, in proof of the charge that their assaults are the results of envious malice, that one of the editors of the Medical and Surgical Journal was exceedingly anxious to become my partner, prior to my reception of a Diploma from the Philadelphia Medical College; and yet he hesitates not to assail me now, even after that document has been accorded to me, together with the honorary title of A. E.

I have now been before the public of California, Oregon and Washington Territory for five years, and the thousands of gratifying acknowledgments in my possession, from people of the first standing and intelligence, would of themselves be a sufficient refutation from the slanderous inuendos of a journal which is not recognized by the Medical Profession generally, and which almost everybody knows to be little better than an advertising medium for men who skulk under its assumed title of "Surgical and Medical" to lay their wares before the public, and at the same time are garrulous and vindictive to all who employ the regularly acknowledged medium of intercourse with the public, i. e: the Public Press. With these remarks I leave the subject for the consideration of the liberal and enlightened people.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
Late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Army, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

San Francisco, Dec. 24, 1858.

New Advertisements.

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 *less* 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

C. FORD,

PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE PACIFIC HOUSE,

OLYMPIA.

PICTURES TAKEN IN ALL THE LATEST styles.

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

G. FORD.

Olympia, Feb. 10th, 1859. 12tf

TAKE NOTICE.

All Whom it May Concern.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

NOTICE.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & Co.,
San Francisco.

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

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is necessary for all persons knowing themselves to be in possession of books belonging to the Territorial Library, to return the same immediately.

This request is made from the fact that the late passage of an act compels the present Librarian to make out a new and complete catalogue of all the books belonging to the Territorial Library.

According to law, the Territorial Libray will be opened every Saturday from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 7 o'clock in the evening, and at other times when the Legislature, Supreme and District Courts are in session the usual hours.

ANDREW J. MOSES,
Librarian.

Feb. 10, 1859. 2w12

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Now is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

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

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

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

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen Kept in employ.

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

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 1m12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUM WATER SAW MILL.

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

Tum Water, Feb. 4, 1859. 1m11

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS

—AND—

WALLETS;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,

BRIDLES,

MARTINGALES,

WHIPS,

SPURS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

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

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 so 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

NOTICE.

AS MY WIFE ANGELINE C. SIMONS LEFT MY bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.

SIDNEY B. SIMONS.

Seattle, Jan. 10, 1859. 3w9p

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

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

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

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 any it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after 8 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 an 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 Schiedam 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,
12-1f is New York.

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.

Jan. 21, 1859. tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed Administrator (by the Probate Court of Island County, W. T.,) upon the estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased, late of Island county, Washington Territory. All persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice.

HILL HARMON, Administrator.

Whidby's Island, January 7, 1859. 4w9

DISSOLUTION

—OF—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of BARNES & AYERS, is this day dissolved by limitation. Those indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands, to present them for settlement.

GEORGE A. BARNES,
WILLIAM N. AYERS.

Olympia, W. T., Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully give notice that they have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the sale of Hardware, Tinware, and general merchandise, at the old stand of BARNES & AYERS, where they trust by a careful attention to the wants of the public, to merit a continuance of the favor with which the old house has been regarded.

WILLIAM N. AYERS.
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, Jan. 1, 1859. 8-1m

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

A CARD.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

FOR THE

WINTER TRADE!

AT

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.'S

STORE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

WE ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF Washington Territory, that we have just received and are now offering for sale a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE,

And a very large assortment of Men's

HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING.

Our stock having been purchased by one of the firm thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, we flatter ourselves that they cannot fail to suit, and ask that every person visiting Olympia will give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing at other stores.

N. B.—We can't be undersold!

Terms.—Pay in hand on delivery of goods, and we will take in exchange for our goods, Gold, Silver, *Frazer River Dust*, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Olympia, Nov. 26, 1858. tf

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by G. K. WILLARD & SON.

Care of the Eyes.

Crawford, the celebrated sculptor, had an inveterate habit of reading in a reclining position; one eye had to be taken out in consequence of a cancerous tumor forming behind it, and his life has paid the forfeit after years of suffering and the expenditure of a large amount of money. Prescott, the historian, in consequence of the disorder of a nerve, by which the eyes were rendered useless for all writing purposes, could not use a pen, as he was unable to see when it failed to make a mark for want of ink; nor could he distinguish the lines or edges of his paper; yet, with these disadvantages, he wrote all his historicals, using an agate stylas on carbonated paper, being guided as to the lines or edges by brass wires drawn through a wooden frame; but with all these hindrances, he has made himself one of the most readable of modern historians and earned a fortune besides.

To avoid these and similar calamities, we urge upon the young, especially, never to use the eyes by any artificial light, where nicety of sight is required, nor to use them in any strained position or while riding in rail cars or carriages. We urge upon parents, in view of the many incurable eye diseases, to caution their children against reading by twilight; that is, not before sunrise nor after sunset. It would be greatly better not to allow them to read or sew by any artificial light, but if that is unavoidable, let it be imperative that they cease by nine o'clock at night in summer, and by ten, at farthest, in the winter. It is a most inexcusable folly, and will, sooner or later, bring its punishment, to read or sew by gas, or lamp, or candle light, and then sleep after daylight next morning, as a habit. To persons of all ages it is a most injurious practice.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Stars All in the Same Plane.—The revelations of the telescope are thought to demonstrate taht the phenomena of the milky way agree with the supposition that the stars of our firmament, instead of being scattered in all directions indifferently through space, form a stratum, of which the thickness is small in comparison with its length and breadth, and in which the earth occupies a space somewhere about the middle of its thickness, and near the point where it subdivides into two principal laminæ, inclined at a small angle to each other. For it is believed that to an eye thus situated, the apparent density of the stars, supposing them pretty equally scattered through the space they occupy, would be least in a direction of the visual ray perpendicular to the laminæ, and greatest in that of its breadth—increasing rapidly in passing from one direction to the other.—*Boston Post.*

☞ We clip the following items from the Victoria *Gazette* of the 29th ult:

Miners Returning to the Diggings.—Inspired by the favorable accounts of the weather in the interior of British Columbia, a large number of miners, driven from the scene of operations by the previous cold weather and the anticipations of its becoming even more severe, have recently returned thither.

The Largest Lump.—The largest nugget yet found in British Columbia, of which we have heard, is valued at $20. It was found on the Upper Fraser. In the Canoe country numerous pieces from $4 to $12 in value have been found.

Whatcom Redivivus.—We are informed that several lots of goods were shipped hence per Constitution, on Thursday last, for Whatcom. That dormant locality has lately been enlivened by the presence of a number of miners arriving from Frazer river, and goods are said to be regularly forwarded over the trail to Fort Hope.

Another Atlantic Telegraah.—The Galway (Ireland) *Vindicator* says that a company is in course of formation, to be called the British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company, (limited) the object of which will be to connect the most important British North American Colonies with Great Britain by electric telegraph, commencing with that portion of the line between Galway and Quebec, and extending it onwards to the Pacific as soon afterwards as may be deemed expedient. The company propose that the first section shall commence at Galway, cross the Atlantic to Belle Isle, and follow the course of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec. The wire to be used will be of a totally different nature and construction from any hitherto employed, and the whole arrangement will be such as to secure its being successfully laid.

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

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. 33r

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

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

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

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

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

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F. BLUMBERG.

Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 3m51

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

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

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed, by the Probate Court of Thurston County, administrator upon the estate of WALTER G. PERRY, deceased, late of Washington Territory. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice; and all persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment.

T. J. HARPER,

January 6, 1859. 4w8 Administrator.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
2 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

Matthew P. Burns,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OCULIST.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Burns offers the following

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

cheaper than ever sold in Olympia:

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

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

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

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.

DANCING ACADEMY!

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN --AND-- CHILDREN!

MR. LOUIS BACH,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TAKES PLEASURE in informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a

DANCING ACADEMY,

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children,

At MASONIC HALL, (first floor,) at which, all Ball-Room and Fancy Dances are taught.

The following dances are taught:

Schottish,	Polka,
Polka-Mazucka,	Highland Polka,
Waltz,	Waltz,
Spanish Waltz,	Five-step Waltz,
Va-souviana,	Quadrille,

Lance Quadrille, and a number of other dances.

Days of Tuition—Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for Ladies and Children, and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, for Gentlemen.

For Terms, and other details, apply at the Hall, on the days and hours as above.

N. B.—*Soiree* parties for Ladies and Gentlemen will be given on Friday evening of each week, free to all scholars. To others, an admission fee of $2 00 wil be charged.

Olympia, Nov. 19th, 1858.—n52-tf

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, 1858. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

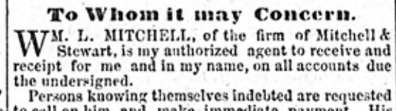
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.



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

FRUITS, FLOWERS,

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery,

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

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

PEARS—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES—23 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

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

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—2 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

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

FLOWRING.

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

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

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

Terms—Cash on delivery.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

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—

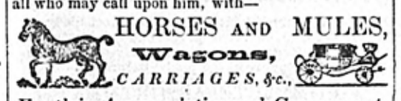
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—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

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

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W. T. 21tf

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.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
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 States-man, 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 adverti-ements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

STEILACOOM, 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. 49tf

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

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

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

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

Sept. 3, 1858. 41

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

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

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

AT

Point Roberts and Whatcom!

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES!

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors,

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

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

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK.

Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.