Green McAfee

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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L. P. FISHER, No. 117½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

Why don't Your take the Papers?

BY GEO. B. WALLIS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe—you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest fourfold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word it is inferred,
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying of a cough,
Desired to read the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper, and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day,
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did not forget to pay her debt,
Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take these silver wheels,
And pay the printer now!"
She slept, and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men, as much alike
As ever you saw two stumps;
And phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him "very good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrowed of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the paper,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

But he who takes the paper,
And pays not when 'tis read,
Would sell his corn to buy a horn
And live on borrowed bread.

No one could divine to what portion of the Christian Church Dr. Muhlenberg, the author of the following hymn, belongs. The beating of a Christian heart pulsates through every line. Its beauty, sweetness, and lyrical flow have never been surpassed.—*Independent.*

Since o'er Thy footstool here below,
Such radient gems are strewn,
Oh! what magnificence must glow,
My God! about Thy throne!
So brilliant *here* those drops of light—
There the full ocean rolls, how bright!

If night's blue curtain of the sky
With thousand stars inwrought,
Hung like a royal canopy,
With glittering diamonds fraught—
Be, Lord, Thy Temple's outer veil,
What splendor at the shrine must dwell?

The dazzling sun at noontide hour,
Forth from his flaming vase,
Flinging o'er earth the golden shower,
Till vale and mountain blaze—
But shows, O Lord! one beam of THINE:
What, then, the *day where Thou dost shine!*

Ah! how shall these dim eyes endure
That noon of living rays,
Or how my spirit, so impure,
Upon Thy glory gaze?
Anoint, O Lord! anoint my sight,
And robe me for that world of light!

A BAD PEN.—"God has written 'honest man' in his face," said a friend to Jerrold, speaking of a person in whom Jerrold's faith was not altogether blind.

"Humph!" Jerrold replied, "then the pen must have been a very bad one."

TRUE ENOUGH.—When you hear the phrase, "I may say without vanity," you may be sure some characteristic vanity will follow, in the same breath.

Early American Newspapers.

The newspaper in the New World dates back to an earlier period than our annalists generally allow. In the "Dictionary of Dates," by Putnam, it is stated, in accordance with the general belief, that the first American newspaper was the Boston *News Letter*, of 1704. In the State Paper Office, at London, there is, however, a copy (perhaps the only one extant) of a folio newspaper sheet, printed at Boston, and bearing the date of September 25, 1690. This little herald of knowledge created alarm among the powers that were, and its publication was interdicted and suspended.

Nearly fourteen years later—upon the 20th of April, 1704—the *News Letter* was first published, and the period of its continuance exceeded the respectable age of "three score and ten." It appeared at first only weekly, and was at first upon a sheet not much larger than a letter page not folded, with two columns upon each side. Its subscription price was not stated, but it was announced that it would be supplied "upon reasonable terms to persons agreeing with John Campbell, Postmaster, for the same." It is worthy of mention, perhaps, that the early newspaper publishers were nearly all Postmasters—a fact that may be accounted for by the facilities which their office gave them for the circulation of their journals. For fifteen years the *News Letter* was

"Without a rival near the throne,"

when, all at once, two other journals sprang up to challenge the favor and patronage of the reading public. These were the *Gazette*, at Boston, and the *American Mercury*, at Philadelphia, which were so nearly twins in birth, that they bear dates of two consecutive days in the year 1719.

In 1721, James Franklin commenced the publication of the *Courant*, the rivalry between which print and the *News Letter* gave an impulse and new vitality to the latter, and increased the public interest in newspaper literature. The *News Letter* was loyal to the mother country, to the close of its existence, with the termination of the siege of Boston, in 1776. The *Courant* attacked the government and its officers, and its lampoons were frequently severe and even bitter. In less than six months James Franklin was forbidden by the council to publish it, an order with which he complied, though the paper was continued, with the name of Benjamin Franklin, now so memorable in the annals of typography. It ceased altogether in 1727.

It was not until the year 1725, twenty-one years after the first date of the *News Letter*, and when Boston had three papers, that the first newspaper made its appearance in New York, where now the journals exceed in number and extent of circulation those of any city upon this continent. In 1731, the newspaper pushed its way south as far as Charleston, which had its *Gazette*, the sixth regular journal in the United States, and just in advance of the first Rhode Island newspaper. Viginia followed, with the Williamsburg *Gazette*, in 1736, and, at the time of the revolution, the number of colonial newspapers amounted to thirty-five.

Since the establishment of our independence, and especially since the impetus given to emigration from the old States, by the application of steam to locomotion on the waters and the land, the newspaper press has increased beyond all precedent, and until the United States furnishes more reading than all the world beside.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Ben. Franklin's First Newspaper.

At the inauguration of the Franklin Statute, in Boston, on the 17th of September last, a *fac simile* of the *New England Courant*, the first paper issued by Franklin, was printed on a press once used by him. The copy before us is dated Feb. 14, 1723, and is printed on a half sheet of very dingy foolscap. The leader is a curious piece of composition, abounding in the quaint humor of "Poor Richard." After the leader comes the King's speech to Parliament, delivered four months previous to the date of the paper, and one or two London items. The rest of the matter, consisting of five news items, two advertisements, and the publisher's notice to the public, we print below, as much like the original as our types will enable us to do:

Boſton, Feb. 11.

Laſt week the Reverend Mr. Orum, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church at Briſtol, came from thence with a petition from twelve of his Hearers, (who are impriſoned for Refuſing to pay Rates to the Preſbyterian Miniſter of Briſtol) to the Lieut. Governour, who, with the Advice of the Council, promis'd Mr. Orum to uſe his intereſt for their relief at the next meeting of the General Aſſembly, the Men being impriſon'd by Vertue of the Laws of the Province.

We have Advice from the Eaſtward, that 200 Men, under the command of Capt. Harmon, are gone to Norigiwock, in queſt of the Indians, and 170 to Penobſcot, under command of Col. Weſtbrook. 'Tis said another party are to march to *Pejepcot*.

Yeſterday Morning about 6 of clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Bluſh's Work houſe in Cornhill, which burnt a conſiderable portion of the Roof before it was extinguiſhed.

Cuſton Houſe, Boſton. Entered Inwards.

Daniel Jackſon from New Hampſhire, Jonathan Chaſe from Newport, John Daſkins from North Carolina, Joſhua Benjamin from South Carolina, Charles Whitfield from Martineco, John Bonner, Ship Sarah from London.

Cleared Out. None.

Outward Bound. Amos Breed for New London, William Fletcher for Maryland, James Blin for Annapolis Royal, John Trobridge for North Carolina, J. Pompey for Antigua, Jacob Pinhorne for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE beſt new Philadelphia Town-boulted Flower, to be ſold by Mr. William Clark in Merchant's Row, at Twenty-Eight Shillings per hundred.

A Servant-Boy's Time for 4 Years to be diſpoſed of. He is about 16 Years old, and can keep Accompts. Enquire at the Blue Ball in Union Street, and know further.

**** This Paper having met ſo general an Acceptance in Town and County, as to require a far greater Number of them to be printed than there is of the other publick Papers; and it being beſides more generally read by a number of Borrowers, who do not take it in, the Publiſher thinks proper to give this publick Notice for the Encouragement of thoſe who would have* Advertiſements *inſerted in the public Prints, which they may have printed in this paper at a moderate Price.*

BOSTON: Printed and ſold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Queen Street, where Advertiſements are taken in.

English Newspapers.

A novel and interesting publication had appeared in England, called "The Fourth Estate," by which term the author designates the newspaper press. From it we gather some interesting facts. The author, Mr. Hunt, states that nearly sixteen hundred years of the Christian era had elapsed before a single newspaper appeared in Europe. He must, of course, refer to printed papers, as occasional manuscript sheets appeared in Venice as early as 1563. These written newspapers were called Mercuries and subsequently Gazettes. The first printed Gazette was published in France in 1631. In England, Mr. Newberry's weekly newspaper, called "News Out of Holland," was established in 1619. Its publication, however, was only occasional, and its scope and object was very limited. The first regular weekly newspaper published in London appeared in 1622, with the title of "News of the Present Week." This paper had but a small circulation, and it was used as a medium of general gossipping correspondence between the residents of London and their country friends. A great number of newspapers came into existence during the civil war in the time of Charles I, and the Commonwealth; they were in small 4to, published weekly, and bore quaint but significant titles, such as the "Parliament Kite," the "Scott's Dove," the "Secret Owl," &c. Sir Robert L'Estrange commenced the "London Gazette" in 1664.

The first daily newspaper was published in London in 1709; it was called the "Daily Courant." About this time the celebrated Essays, the "Tatler," "Spectator," "Guardian," &c., commenced. The first number of the "Tatler" was published in April, 1709. The "Public Advertiser," in which the "Letters of Junius" appeared, commenced in 1726. Wilkes' "North Briton" was published in 1762. Perhaps the very earliest provincial weekly paper published in England was the "Stamford Mercury," which commenced in 1794, and it has been uninterruptedly published since that date to the present time, under the same title, and in the same town; and the proprietorship and the management has always been, and is now, in the same family.

Beside the "Daily Courant," the only daily paper issued in London in the year 1709, there were some eighteen weekly and monthly papers published in that place at that time. Fielding, the novelist, edited the "True Patriot" in 1745. In 1771 Parliament attempted to punish two printers for giving *names in full* in the debates. This practice has not since been interfered with. Of the great London papers at present published, the "Public Ledger" commenced in 1760; the "Morning Chronicle" in 1769, the "Morning Post" in 1772, the "Morning Herald" in 1780, and the "Times" in 1788. The "Daily News" was established in 1846 and is the only daily paper that has stood its ground since 1793.

The "Times" which is justly considered the Leviathan of the newspaper world, was undertaken in 1785; making its appearance as the "Universal Daily Register." It was printed by Walton, in Printing House Square, on the very spot where at the present time issue the 50,000 daily copies of the sixteen mammoth folio pages of this model paper. It took its present name in 1788.—*Philadelphia Topic.*

☞ When Alexander Gun was dismissed from the customs of Edinburgh, the entry made against his name in the book was, "A. Gun, discharged for making a false report."

NEW DEFINITION.—The Sword—the first hope of the oppressor, and the last hope of the oppressed.

From the Illinois American.

The Far West.

LAFAYETTE, O. T., Oct. 1, 1858.

Editor Farmer:—On my return from Gray's Harbor night before last, I found your letters of 23d June and 29th July.

* * * *

Until our surveying party went there last spring, nothing definite was known about the country north of the bay. It was supposed that the coast range of mountains, called the Olympia range, came down to within three or four miles of the coast, and four or five miles of the bay on the north. Its real surveys show an extensive body of very rich, handsome land, extending north some forty or fifty miles, and varying from fifteen to forty miles in breadth, giving an extent of country, inclusive of the valley of Chehalis river, that forms the harbor or bay, nearly if not quite as large as the Willamette valley, with a safe and convenient harbor for its outlet to the ocean.

There is on the bar at the outlet of Gray's Harbor, 21 feet of water at low tide and 31 at ordinary high tide, and 36 at the highest full moon tides in winter and spring. The entrance is quite straight east and west, while the prevailing winds of summer are northerly, and in winter southerly, which would enable vessels to go in and come out at any time with the tides, with entire safety.

Who can doubt but that more will be accomplished in the progress of the world in the next five years, than has been done in the last fifteen or twenty. In that time I shall be disappointed if I live and do not see a railroad from the East with a terminus at San Francisco and a termini at the Sound or on the Columbia. The gap in the Cascade range of mountains, made by the Columbia, is the most feasible route for a railroad to the Pacific. I made a survey for a railroad round the Cascade Falls of the Columbia on the Oregon side, and found the heaviest grade only 31 feet to the mile, for a distance of one mile. The remainder of the route (four miles) did not exceed at any one point twenty feet to the mile. The whole elevation from the steamboat landing on the Lower to the Upper Columbia, was less than 80 feet. I estimated that a first class railroad could be built over the five miles at $50,000 a mile. From the landing above the Cascade Falls, a road can be made to the Missouri river, over good ground, without exceeding a grade of 40 feet to the mile at any one point.

The portion of the road over the Rocky Mountains, through the South Pass, will cost less money than any other section of the road. Take 400 miles of the most expensive portion of a road over this route, and it would be better far than the route of the New York and Erie road. I have formed this opinion from actual observation of both routes, having passed over them both, and making a careful survey of what has heretofore been regarded as the most difficult portion of the route.

If it should be desirable to have the termini of the road on Puget's Sound, at a point that would be accessible to vessels of the deepest draft, it could be carried down the north side of the Columbia, crossing the Columbia at the Dalles, where it is not more than 100 feet wide, with high, rocky banks on each side, to the mouth of the Cowlitz river; passing through Vancouver, the present head-quarters of the army in Oregon and Washington, then up the valley of the Cowlitz and over to the Sound. I have just returned from the Sound, and down the Cowlitz river, and I am confident that a road could be taken from the Upper Columbia to the Sound without difficulty, on a grade not exceeding 20 feet to the mile at any one point—a distance of less than 200 miles.

In my opinion this route over, or rather *through*, the Cascade Mountains, is the most eligible route from the most northerly part of Washington territory to the most southerly part of California, and I am confident that the very able delegate from Washington territory, Gov. Stevens, will induce Congress to adopt the route.

Although a citizen of Oregon, and desirous of promoting her interests by every means in my power, I am not insensible to the superior claims of Washington territory to the terminus of the road, for the reason that ships of the larger class cannot enter the harbor of the Columbia; while the waters of the Sound can be navigated by the largest ships ever built, or likely to be built. Unfortunately for the success of this greatest of enterprizes, local and sectional interests have thus far controlled the action of Congress; but hereafter I trust the general welfare of the Union will be the controlling influnce.

Give the South a road terminating in San Francisco, and the North one over the route I have indicated, and both will be completed before the end of five years. If we delay the work, England will extend her Canada road over her territory to the Pacific, and while we are wrangling over local and sectional intarests, she will be planting a mighty empire along the border of our northern wilderness.

Oregon and Washington territories hold out greater inducements for settlement than any unoccupied portion of the Union, and the construction of a rail-road to the Pacific would bring into cultivation every quarter section that is desirable for settlement, and nine quarters out of ten of our entire country will make better farms than the average farms of New York and Pennsylvania.

The present year has been a very productive one in Oregon and Washington, and the prices of food still keep up. Wheat is from $1 00 to $1 50 per bushel; Oats, from 50 to 75c. per bushel; beef from 6 to 8c. on foot; sheep, by the flock, $5 to $6 per head; bacon, 30 to 35c. per lb.; butter 30 to 50c. per lb.; eggs, from 30 to 40 cents per dozen; chickens from $5 to $6 per dozen; good American horses from $200 to $400 dollars each, and good cows from $50 to $60.

There is no part of the world where animals attain greater perfection than they do on this coast, and where they can be raised with as little trouble and risk.

Labor of all kinds keeps up. We have paid fifty dollars per month, and found, for surveying hands. The farmers here pay three dollars per day for harvest hands.

Pork can be made here, with less labor, feeding with wheat and peas, than with corn in Illinois.

The Chehalis country is now open for settlement, as well as the country on Gray's Harbor, and offers great advantages to those who desire to emigrate to this coast.

A. G. H.

From the Oregon Times.

Mount Vernon Association.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." To cherish his memory of whom this was truly said, is one object of the *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.* Much has been said from time to time about the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, but nothing done until this Association was organized by an act of the Virginia Legislature. Its officers consist of a Regent, a Vice-Regent for each State, and a secretary and treasurer. Its power extends to the purchasing and holding of two hundred acres of land, embracing the Tomb of Washington, with the mansion, the gardens, and the grounds, and landing on the Potomac river. For the purchase of this property, and its improvement in a manner that may be creditable to the American people, it is proposed to raise $500,000—that being the limit fixed as the capital stock in the act of incorporation. The contract for the purchase of the two hundred acres of land, with all the buildings and improvements upon it, "as well as the Tomb of George Washington," was legally made, on the 6th of April last, by the Regent of the Association, with the present proprietor, John A. Washington. The terms of the purchase are as follows: Cash paid in hand to Mr. Washington, $18,000; to be paid to him on the 1st of January, 1859, $57,000; with three annual instalments of $41,666 66 cents each, payable on the 22d February, 1860, 1861, and 1862. On the deferred payments, interest is to be paid from the date of the contract, and the proprietor remains in possession until full payment is made; with the *proviso*, however, that whenever the Association may be prepared to pay the entire amount, it can, by giving twenty days' notice, do so, and obtain possession of the property. The $57,000, which became due on the 1st of January A. D. 1859, has been paid. The object now is to raise the balance.

The Regent of the Association, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, whose zeal in this matter merits both praise and success, in writing to the undersigned, says: "The constitution empowers the Regent to appoint a Vice-Regent for the States only, but as in the Territories are to be found hearts in which love and gratitude to Washington are as pure and fervent as in the States, will you not present this subject as 'Lady Manager' to the citizens of Oregon, that by their contributions they may become members of our Association, and hand down their names to posterity linked with this holy enterprise?"

Believing that the Regent correctly appreciates the people of this Territory, the undersigned accedes to her request, and cordially invites all, particularly the ladies of Oregon, to co-operate with her in this noble undertaking. Funds, with a list of the names and residences of the contributors, may be forwarded to the undersigned, and by her will be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Association at the city of Washington. Persons in different parts of the Territory will be appointed, as soon as practicable, to receive subscriptions. Clubs of ten or twenty, or more, will, if desired, be furnished with as many copies of "Stuart's Gold Mounted Portraits" as there are dollars remitted. The Mount Vernon *Record*, a monthly paper, in which the names of all subscribers, with other interesting matter, are published, will be furnished, upon request, for one dollar per year, paid in advance.

Associations, as well as individuals, are invited to contribute. Will not the Masonic Fraternity in Oregon take a deep interest in this tribute of respect to the memory of the most illustrious of Masons and of men? Will not Odd Fellows, Firemen, Sons of Temperance, and all public spirited and generous societies, find a pleasure in promoting the object of this Association? Will not the children of our schools be glad to associate their names with this enduring and national work? Is not the approaching 22d of February an anniversary upon which this subject may very properly be called to our mind? Any person, upon the payment of one dollar, or more, may become a member of the *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union* and every subscriber's name and residence, with the amount given, will be recorded and published as above stated, and preserved in books at Mount Vernon, so that it may be known and remembered, in future times, who have contributed to purchase and consecrate *The Grave of Washington.*

"Such graves as his are pilgrims' shrines,
Shrines to no code or creed confined;
The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind."

KATE WILLIAMS.

Portland, Feb. 1st, 1859.

Letter from Fraser River.

FORT HOPE, Jan. 26, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—I propose to give you a few items for your paper, should you feel disposed to make use of them. The first thing which I wish to speak particularly about, is the Olympia flour. Being well aware that the flour made at the Tumwater mills is superior to any article brought to this market, it pains me to see it classed as a second and third rate article, and it brings from two to four dollars per barrel less than any other. I think the damage has been done by some rascally trader who had a bad lot of flour on hand from California, or some other market, and not being able to get rid of it, re-sacked it to imitate Olympia flour, and sold it as such.

I would advise our millers, first—to appoint agents in Victoria and Langley, or Victoria alone, and let that agent appoint sub-agents, if he thought proper. Second—classify their flour into "fine," superfine," and "family," and let them under no consideration, put the "superfine" brand on an article only "*fine*," nor the "family" brand on that which is only "superfine." They can only regain a lost reputation by strict attention to the foregoing or some better plan. I would not employ numerals in designating the quality of the flour, because it will have a bad effect. They are losing thousands of dollars, the effect of which will be felt by many of our citizens. The miller has his flour for sale, and looks to this region for a market, but the returns are neither prompt nor satisfactory, on account of the bad reputation of his flour. The farmer cannot get as ready sale or good price for his wheat; merchants must either not sell their goods at all, or sell them on time, which is *equally ruinous.* "A word to the wise is sufficient." Great damage has been done, and it will require a great effort to remedy the evil.

Business is getting to be pretty good here. Miners are laying in their stocks and going through the canyon in boats. The winter has been quite mild, except one or two weeks. The thermometer has never indicated the temperature to be lower than seven, and that lasted only one day; it then went up to eighteen, and has not been lower since that time

The steamer *Enterprise* made regular trips to this place until the 5th of December, since which time she has made but two trips.

* * * *

A German and his wife were murdered by the Indians, a short time since, between this place and the mouth of Harrison river. An Indian was aarested and put in prison for committing the crime. Two days ago he committed suicide by hanging himself.

Yours Respectfully,
D. F. NEWSOM.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.—That the lady population of California may be properly warned against the wiles of a clerical gay deceiver, the Stockton *Republican* gives the following from a correspondent in Carson Valley. The editor takes the liberty to substitute blanks for the names given:

Mr Editor sir it has become my painful duty to inform you that Parson —— that has bin preaching this last spring and summer between Stockton & Murphies camp has visited Carson valley. A few weeks since preached once then visited the house of Mr Gus. —— informing Mrs —— that he had no wife & wanted her to leave & go with him to Calafornea State She drove him of from hur house he then went to honey lake whair A old Mexican woman and addressed hur thus saying did i not see you my dear at a meeting with that pretty silk frock on the other day She answered yes said he my dear you have bin in my mind over since that took place About 9 oclok at nite he then said my dear I am Aloane in this life I have no wife but A fine house in Calafornea with all the comforts of life thair & waiting maids thair reddy to reserve you She refused to go he then fel uppon his kneese saying my dear doarnt refuse or I am for ever rund I have praid God to incline your heart to me for the last 3 days & nites She refused Again he bursted into tears exclaiming my god my dear I am for ever ruined thus he begged & teased hur until near day he then left the valley for stockton. I vouch for all I say.

Carson valley Oct the 1. 58.

A RELIGIOUS SLANDER REFUTED.—A man was charged with having violently dragged his wife from a revival meeting, and compelled her to go home with him. He let the story travel along until he had a fair opportunity to give it a broadside. Upon being charged with the offence, he replied as follows:

In the first place, I have never attempted to influence my wife in her views in a choice of a meeting. *Secondly*—my wife has not attended any of the revival meetings. *In the third place*—I have not even been to any of the meetings for any purpose whatever. *To conclude*—neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to go to these meetings. *Finally*—I never had a wife.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARRY 25, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

The Democratic Party the true Union Party—all other Parties Disunionists.

As the time is approaching when the democratic party will be required to place in nomination a candidate for delegate to Congress, as opposed to whoever the opposition may bring out against him, we would remind all those within our territory who have not definitely allied themselves under that banner which sports upon its folds a galaxy of but *sixteen* stars, of the fact that can no longer be disguised, that the integrity and stability of this Union can be preserved and perpetuated only by the continued success and triumph of the democratic party. It is strange, a cotemporary remarks, and an unnatural spectacle to see a portion of the American people uniting together for the purpose of disuniting their country. It is a bitter commentary upon the toils and sufferings and sacrifices of the fathers of the republic to see educated and influential leaders appealing to the people of one section to combine against their brothers of another section. It is a mournful lesson to the youth of the present generation to observe the pertinacity and perseverance of certain theoretical statesmen who seek to extract from the very chart and soul of our political liberties the life-blood which gives vitality to the constitution of our common country. We are reminded by the daily exhibition of some one of these elements, that there is now in existence in the states a party which sustains itself *alone* upon the idea of disunion. If such a party were not now openly organizing in the free states, the democratic party would not have a single opponent, and, accordingly, our free institutions would be sustained by the willing hands of our whole people. We care not what the pretext for this anti-American organization may be, it contemplates the fatal end of division and of dissolution. The means it employs are as revolting as the end to which it is energetically working. Foreign newspapers, foreign books, foreign emissaries, and foreign money, are flagrantly enlisted in the warfare of abolitionism upon the south; and thus the crusade has gone on from year to year, with varying success, until at last it presents the formidable front which we now behold; until it unfurls its standard, inscribed with hostility to the admission of any more new states unless those states assert in their constitution doctrines acceptable to the leaders of fanaticism in the north—in other words, unless the constitutions of those states ignore the right of the people to manage their own affairs in their own way. But if the party to which we have referred is based upon the idea of destroying the constitution and of dissolving the Union—if this party calmly contemplates and openly labors to bring about the overthrow of free institutions as the only organization—we hail the existence of another party which bases its creed upon the ennobling sentiments of a union of the people and a union of the states. We rejoice to see opposed to the coalition, which rallies its adherents together with the battle-cry of anarchy and of confusion, an organization which at the same time binds its followers to its cause and seeks to strengthen and to extend the ligaments which bind together this brotherhood of nationalities and of states. Which will the American patriot choose? Will he join the ranks of those who cohere only that they may repel into fatal confusion the principles which compose our political system, or will he attach himself to those who unite for the purpose of union, who combine for the purpose of patriotic co-operation in support of the constitution, who entertain no object of disunion, but whose whole ambition is to extinguish the embers of discord, to blot out geographical lines, to annihilate the distinctions between the north and south; and by means of a sympathy of doctrines and community of interests, and the cordiality resulting from constant personal intercourse, to build up on the shores of the Pacific a solid and impregnable bulwark against anarchy and disunion.

☞Merchants, Saloon keepers, and dealers in cigars and tobacco are especially invited to the card of Mr. A. Sutro, of Victoria, which will be found published elsewhere. We believe dealers generally would be consulting their own interest were they to purchase *wholly* of Mr. S., in preference to giving their custom to unscrupulous San Francisco merchants. A long acquaintance with the business, and an established reputation for fair dealing in California, warrants us in saying that whatever he sells will be found as represented. Give him a fair trial.

Mount Vernon Association---22d of February, etc.

By referring to the address of that lady, which will be found on the first page of todays' paper, it will be perceived that Mrs. Kate Williams, wife of Chief Justice Williams of Oregon, has been appointed by Miss Ann Permelia Cunningham of South Carolina, Regent of the *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union*, as "Lady Manager," for Oregon. The address speaks for itself, and is a sufficient voucher for the patriotism and accomplishments of the lady upon whom the honor designated has been conferred, and we doubt not but the appeal will be very *substantially* responded to in aid of the fund of the Mount Vernon Society.

We have our own opinion as to the taste, propriety and *manner* in which this purchase is proposed to be effected; and did not the "*Washington Monument*," as it now is, tower up but to its present altitude and there *remain* but as a monument of shame and rebuke to the *sterner* sex, we might be induced to say that the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate should be made through the instrumentality of the sons instead of the *daughters* of the sages of the revolution. But, by the way, this being a *national* movement, how comes it that *Washington*, or any other territory, is omitted in the programme from whence contributions are expected? We know full well that the ladies of Washington Territory are possessed of as much patriotism, love of country, and have as deep and lasting feelings of gratitude and reverence for him who—

"Sleeps his last sleep,
Who has fought his last battle,"

as any others throughout the wide expanse of our glorious Union; and appreciate as fully and sensibly as any others, the matchless services of that hero and Statesman, whether as pertaining to the military grandeur of his character, or in a career no less sublime—in directing the general administration of the government, or otherwise, still as a plain, unostentatious citizen in the walks of private life. We suggest, in all kindness and sincerity, to the "Lady Manager" of Oregon, that she request of the Regent of the association, that the territory that bears the name of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," should not be ignored, and that the ladies therein, in a territorial capacity, be permitted to contribute towards the furtherance of this *national* work so nobly commenced and persisted in.

And whilst on this subject, we are reminded that the present is an appropriate time—it being but a few days subsequent to the anniversary of the birthday of the immortal founder of this republic—to give place to the following article which appeared in the San Francisco *Herald*, one year ago—being reflections connected with the ever memorable 22d of February:

In the economy of human nature, Memory is often akin to Gratitude; for upon those special occasions marked as anniversaries of particular incidents in the lives of the great and good, the mind, directed towards the contemplation of their history, views as upon a panorama their gallant deeds and noble actions, and is inspired with sentiments of generous thankfulness. And this reflection is fraught with considerations of the power and extent of influence: how the slightest occurrence in the lives of prominent men, the most trifling shades of disposition, their vices and their virtues, negative and positive, affect the character, the business, and the happiness of mankind. How that life is not confined to a period of years, but still exists after the body has mouldered into dust, when the soul, purified of the fierce, wild fermentation of daily strife, awakens sensations and infuses sentiments, into the hearts of hundreds of generations of men. How that the spoken word, the written page, the deed performed, exercise an influence which is all-pervading and everlasting, extending as time progresses, wider and more wide, until it seems to be lost in an impenetrable future.

It is not always that Memory is akin to Gratitude, for, more actively even than the good,

"*The evil that men do lives after them;*"

and there are reminiscences associated with the names of many of those who occupy high positions in the world's history, which are calculated to arouse feelings of hatred and contempt. We may admire the splendid genius of Alexander, and follow him in his career of conquest from Macedonia to India with something of respect and esteem; but we admire him only—we cannot love him. Alexander, the monarch, the emperor of emperors, the impersonification of enterprise, energy, and determination, wins the plaudits of millions; but Alexander, the man, steeped to the very core in licentiousness and debauchery, lost to every pure and undefiled instinct of human nature, only excites their contempt. He, who could control a world, could not control himself—and therefore, deprived of the adventitious appliances of place and power, sinks into merited insignificance. Julius Cæsar, the greatest general of his own or perhaps any age, whose brilliant achievements form the most remarkable portion of the chronicles of Rome, was actuated by no higher motive than the lust of power and pride of position, and fell the victim of his own ambition. We respect his history—we forget the man. Richard Cœur de Leon dazzles us with his gallant chivalry and intrepid bravery; but Richard, the individual, produces feelings of repugnance. Cardinal Wolsey was possessed of extraordinary talents, and faithfully served his king; but his memory is enshrined in no grateful hearts, for he sacrificed his God and the lasting interests of humanity to a gross and sensual ambition. But, while all these names, and countless others which might be added to them, are polluted by the dross and canker of selfishness and vice, the names of a Lycurgus, a Coriolanus, or an Alfred, are remembered for their modest merit and disinterested virtue. On this 22d of February, 1858, let us add to them one greater and purer and better than them all—one whose Shibboleth was "the interests of his country," whose guiding-star was Honor, and whose watchword Truth—the great, the good, the immortal Washington.

On this day, wherever the rays of civilization have dispelled the gloom and mist of barbarism, wherever Christianity exercises its mild and genial sway, wherever the human heart beats responsive to the sentiments of freedom, wherever law and justice and the rights of man are not trampled in the dust nor bound by the shackles of oppression, the memory of Washington will be revived, the nobility of his life and character recognized and honored. For though the American people are specially bound to venerate his name, his reputation is the common property of mankind—and liberal and intelligent men of all nationalities, of every variety of political opinion, of each shade of religious belief, delight to do him reverence. But it is pre eminently our duty as a people, who owe, in a great measure, our collective vitality, our prosperity, our happiness, and last, but not least, our liberty, to his "noble pain and labor," to add, upon the anniversary of his birthday, another link to the chain of bright recollections, the formation of which commenced with his death, and shall continue so long as Freedom has an abiding place on earth.

It is ours to-day to ponder well upon the unselfishness, the magnanimity, the pure patriotism which actuated him, and to look about us and appreciate the results. It is ours, beyond this, rigidly and closely to examine our own individual, social, and national condition, and arrive at some conclusion as to whether we have or have not advanced substantially towards the accomplishment of the designs of the Father of our Country. Such investigation is peculiarly fitting at this season—its effect cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

It appears appropriate here to present a few remarks upon the character of Washington—and in doing so, we shall speak of him as a man, not exempt from human frailties, and subject to the same passions and emotions as his fellow-creatures. To think of him otherwise, would be to place him beyond the sphere of finite comprehension. What, then, was it that made him so pre eminently above not only his fellows, but all who had gone before him? In a mere intellectual point of view, many have been his superiors, and his education does not appear to have been ordinarily complete. He was naturally possessed of a clear head, strong common sense, and a fund of energy; he was also brave, resolute, and discreet. But that which gave to him his influence and character, was the earnestness and sincerity of his life—his entire consecration to a noble purpose. His lips were never polluted by a falsehood—his heart never tainted by an unworthy motive. He lived, not to achieve fame, not to court or to win applause—for though sensitive to honest approbation, he was impervious to flattery—not to immortalize himself, but to rescue his country from tyranny, and raise high the standard of conservative republicanism. Where the honor and interest of his country were concerned, he was careless of danger, ready to stand calm and undaunted amid-st the whistling bullets as at Princeton and Germantown, or to rebuke cowardice and desertion by facing the enemy alone. Washington was not without faults—he was naturally impetuous, and his passions were strong, but he achieved a victory, greater than that of destroying an army or capturing a city—a victory over himself. His self-control was perhaps the most remarkable feature in his character, only approached by his perfect self-denial. And when he had accomplished all that he desired—when he had rescued his country from

"th' oppressor's wrong—the proud man's contumely,"

and made her name, coupled with his, honored among the nations of the earth—how glorious, how beautiful was his conduct. Without a murmur, in the face of opportunities of self-advancement such as no man had ever possessed before, he withdrew to the shades of private life, there to die as he had lived—*sans peur et sans reproche*. No such instance of self-abnegation is to be found in the history of the world—no instance of so much worth, so much modesty, and so much simplicity, being conjoined with such ability. Let us do it honor.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Latest from the Northern Gold Region.

SEIZURE AND PLUNDERING OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE NORTHERN INDIANS!

The steamer *Constitution*—A. B. Gove, commander—arrived at her wharf on Friday of last week, with U. S. mails, freight and passengers, from Semiahmoo, *via* Victoria, and intermediate American ports.—We are indebted to Capt. Gove for the Weekly Victoria *Gazette* of the 12th inst., and for the tri-weeklies of the 15th and 17th, from which the news items given below have been compiled. The commerce of Puget Sound, particularly in its exports of lumber, timber, etc., appears to be increasing very rapidly. Capt. G. informs us that whilst in the harbor of Port Townsend, five vessels, (some of them clippers), were in sight on their way in for cargoes.

The following vessels had arrived in the harbor of Port Townsend within the week ending Feb. 18th. Am. ships *Dashaway*—Hill, and *Hasburg*—Oaks; barks *C. E. Tilton*—Byrd, *Bronter*—Newel, *Hyack*—Peterson, and *Ann Perry*—Hunter; and brig *Consort*—Kingsbury. During which time the following vessels had cleared from that port: American ship *John Marshall*—Gould—for San Francisco; barks *Ork*—Trask; *Godfrey*—Robertson, and New Granadian bark *Sea Nymph*—Steger—for Hong Kong, with a cargo of spars from the Port Gamble Mills.

The shipping report of the *Gazette* shows the usual number of arrivals and departures of vessels, at and from Victoria harbor, local and from outside. On the 14th, the bark *Guadelete*, from London, with two passengers and a full cargo of merchandise, arrived there. The *Thames City*, from London, with a cargo of government stores, was reported in Esquimalt harbor. On the same day two of H. B. M. Steam vessels of war arrived in Esquimalt harbor—the screw steam frigate *Tribune*, from Whampoa, China, carrying 31 guns with a crew of 350 men and 164 mariners, and the screw steam corvette *Pylades*, from the Indies, carrying 21 guns, with a smaller crew than the *Tribune*.

Whilst Victoria seems to be improving and growing in commercial importance, the various notices in the *Gazette*, such as "burglary," "highway robbery," "assault of a police officer," &c., show that crime and outrage keep fully up with the spirit of progress and onward march of bustle and business.

From the *Gazette* of the 17th, we copy the following notice of the seizure and dismantling of an American vessel by the Northern Indians, in Netinett Sound. This, we learn, at one time, gave promise of being a second Queen Charlott's Island affair, and it was only through diplomacy that the Captain and crew were set at liberty.—Surely our government will take some notice of this outrage. Whilst it is heading off "fillibustering" expeditions *against* neighboring powers, cannot it afford *protection* and *redress* to its *own* citizens in their quiet commercial pursuits, when taken prisoners, plundered and their property destroyed by the Indians of British America? Will our government suffer American commercial enterprise to be driven from the northern waters, by neglecting to take some kind of prompt measures for its safety and protection from assault and probable destruction not only to property but *life*, by the northern savages? Will not our national authorities at once disarm our neighbors of Vancouver Island and British Columbia of all cause for the application of that, to us, humiliating taunt with which they have ever been so free to reproach us, that "*our government cared not for, and were unable to protect its own citizens abroad!*"—Of what avail was the extension of the American government over this coast, if purposes of *utility* were not contemplated? Let it be no longer said of us, then, that we are leaning upon a broken reed. We have a naval station upon the coast. Let it be instructed to do its duty. Here is the paragraph in question:

"The brig *Swiss Boy*, of San Franisco, Capt. Welden, on her way from Port Orchard to Victoria, with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak, and on the 31st of January put into Netinett Sound, where she came to anchor in twenty-one fathoms water, the Captain having the intention of beaching the vessel and making repairs. On the 1st of February, the vessel was boarded and seized by several hundred Indians, who stripped her of her rigging, and by dint of sawing, chopping, and the action of fire, sent the mainmast over the side. They also pillaged the cabin, and robbed the seamen of clothing, &c. The Captain and crew of eight men were held prisoners for several days, but ultimately managed, by promising to return with another vessel and cargo, to make their escape. The Captain and four of the crew were brought here in the schooner *Morning Star*, Capt. McKay, and the remainder of the crew are at Near Bay. Capt. Welden has furnished us with an interesting account of the proceedings of the savages, which we regret our space debars publication in this issue. He considers the escape of the crew very remarkable under the circumstances, and thinks that if the present outrage is allowed to go unpunished, there will be no safety hereafter in navigating our adjacent waters in vessels without armament; an opinion in which we fully coincide."

In the same paper we find the following painful rumor, concerning the fate of the crew of the bark *America*—Capt. Pinkham. Should the rumor be well founded, (which, however, is discredited by the *Gazette*), it will be but another argument for the prompt interposition of the arm of our government for the redress of the wrongs of its citizens:

"There was a rumor current on the street last night, that the bark *America*, which has been due for two months past, had been taken by the Indians somewhere on the Sound, and that the crew were in captivity. It is not probable that any information has come to hand concerning the missing bark, and the rumor may owe its origin to the fears engendered upon learning the fate of the brig *Swiss Boy*, detailed elsewhere."

Capt. Pinkham was a native of Maine, an excellent citizen as well as an experienced sailor, and has quite a circle of relatives, residents of Olympia, who feel a deep solicitude in obtaining a knowledge concerning his fate.

The steamer *Northerner* landed at Esquimalt, on her last trip, 100 passengers and a full cargo of freight; and on her return to San Francisco, in connection with the *Pacific*, carried away upwards of $50,000 worth of Fraser river gold dust—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express alone shipping $45,000 worth. Both steamers carried away about 75 passengers, many of whom are residents, and will return in a few weeks.

Parties in considerable numbers are constantly leaving Victoria in canoes, barges, etc., for the gold diggings. It seems that the destination of most of these parties is the Bridge river region.

The Liliwoot-Harrison river route is open, and the latest news from the Upper Fraser country is quite encouraging. A line of hotels or public houses has been established at convenient intervals along the entire route—at a charge, generally, per meal of $1 00 to $1 25. It costs the miner from 25 to 30 cents, for the transportation of his supplies from Port Douglas to La Fountain on Bridge river. For crossing the different lakes, it costs him about $5. There are about 260 mules at present employed upon this route, which carry on an average, about 250 lbs. each. $8, $10, $12, and two ounces to the man per day are reported to have been taken out at Bridge river before winter set in. Diggings pay far better *above* than *below* high water mark.

The steamer *Beaver* recently arrived at Victoria with about $22,000 worth of gold dust through the Pioneer Express and in the hands of passengers. The weather had been colder than at any time for several weeks past, and large quantities of snow had fallen. Business was looking up, and the miners were still enabled to work. We hear of several big strikes having been made on Bridge river, and one lump being found weighing $30—which is claimed as the largest yet discovered in the gold fields of British Columbia.

Altogether the news from the mines is considered by far the most favorable that has been received for a long time.

From the Atta California, Feb. 19.

RETURN OF THE UNCLE SAM!

Terrific Storm!

Property Worth Thirty Thousand Dollars thrown overboard.

The steamer *Uncle Sam*, with four companies of United States troops, destined for the Mojave expedition, sailed from this port on the morning of the 11th instant, bound for the mouth of the Colorado river. She also carried a number of pack-mules and draft animals, together with a large quantity of barley for their sustenance.

About noon the wind hauled to the southeast and commenced to blow heavily, gradually freshening until 11 o'clock P. M., when it blew a perfect hurricane. Masters of ships who have been a long time on this coast, and who happened to be passengers on the *Uncle Sam*, assure us that they have never before experienced anything so violent as this gale about the time indicated. Every rope about the ship seemed to have been converted into a boatswain's call, while the sea was tremendous and raged with fearful violence. At this juncture it was found almost impossible to keep the ship's head to the wind and sea, and she frequently fell broad off, at which times the sea would board her with terrific force, engulfing everything on deck, and pouring deluges down the hatch and companion ways. The steamer could not live without being relieved of the large amount of freight which encumbered her upper decks, and rendered her top-heavy. Accordingly, orders were given that all hands should go to work throwing overboard everything on the upper decks, and as there were 500 men on board, a busy scene was presented, though not all would work.—Some were listless and indifferent; others were praying, some swearing, and some said it was of no use to do anything—the vessel must founder—their lives were not worth two cents a piece. The sea was running mountain high, and wave after wave broke over her, to the great peril of all on deck. Of course, all the men were as wet as they could be, and this in a fierce, cold wind, which, driving through their soaked garments, made many think it the coldest weather they had ever felt.

There were about 40 tons of barley on the upper deck, and that was soon tossed overboard. The pack saddles and *aparejos* for perhaps 400 mules followed. Then went a large number of barrels of provisions. Then went 1500 sacks coal which was in the forecastle, and weighed down the bow of the boat, so that the seas swept in and threatened to put out the fires. There were 200 mules on the upper deck, but it would have required five or six men to get each animal overboard, and in case of a lurch, all these men would have been in danger of going over too; so only a few—not more than half a dozen—of the mules were thrown over. But nothing else was spared; spars, marine tackle—even the valuable trunks and carpet bags of the officers and passengers were all sacrificed. The value of the property thrown overboard is not known, but it is supposed by some persons on board to amount, perhaps to $30,000. There is a possibility that some lives were lost by the seas which repeatedly swept over the vessel.

At half-past eleven all the loose stuff on the upper decks had been cleared off, and the vessel moved easier, and at midnight the wind slackened. The captain then turned the steamer about and made for port, where she arrived, this morning, as already stated.

Capt. Huntington, Mate Henry J. Johnson, all the crew and engineers, Lieut. Jas. H. Merryman, of the revenue cutter *W. L. Marcy*, a guest; Mr. Tilghman, also a guest; Col. Hoffman, and his officers, and most of his men behaved very gallantly, and by their coolness and industry, did much to save the vessel from swamping. The vessel herself and her machinery, are, we believe, uninjured. The expedition will necessarily be detained a week or ten days, to supply the loss of the articles thrown overboard, but we presume it will start again about the 20th instant, perhaps sooner.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that there were no lives lost, although in the confusion at the time of throwing the deck load overboard, it was supposed that some of the men were carried off their feet and over the leeward side of the ship.

The injury to the vessel is but trifling, and soon repaired. An intelligent gentleman who was on board the vessel, stated to us that the strength and buoyancy of the ship was their only salvation, and that had she been a weeker craft with the same load, would inevitably lost them all.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERNER.

Two Weeks Later From The States.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT CONCERNING CUBA.

OREGON NOT YET ADMITTED.

The mail steamer *Northerner* arrived at this place on Wednesday last, 5 days from San Francisco, direct.

We are indebted to T. M. Reed, Esq., for late papers from the Atlantic States and California. From them we clip the following:

The Pacific Railroad.—The Pacific Railroad bill is still before the Senate, where it has undergone a full discussion. Many substitutes for or amendments to Senator Gwin's bill have been voted down. Motions to re-commit, and to lay on the table, have been rejected. A final vote is about to be taken. There is no chance for any bill in the House, even if one should pass the Senate.

Mr. Lander has made an offer to construct a railroad to Salt Lake City. This road would be the pioneer road, and for temporary use. His plan is thus stated: Mr. Lander proposes to build the railroad from the Missouri, at the mouth of Platte river, to Salt Lake City, for $5000 per mile, provided he be allowed to import his rails without duty, and be assigned one section of land for each ten miles of the route. Or, paying the duties on the rails, he offers to do the same work for ten thousand dollars per mile, with the same allowance of land. The distance is 1,100 miles. At the first rate the total cost would be $5,500,000; at the second rate, $11,000,000. It will be remembered that there has been paid on the contract with Russell, Majors & Co., over this line of travel, for army transportation, within one year, $3,800,000, on their statement. So that in three years the Government alone will have business enough to indemnify the builders. Salt Lake City is somewhat more than half the distance to California.

The Oregon War Debt.—The Committee on Military Affairs have under consideration the subject of the Oregon war debt. The Secretary of War desired Congress to come to a conclusion on that subject. The committee have the report of the Government agents, and are surprised at the extravagance of the charges allowed. They will cut down the amount from six millions to one or two.

The Purchase of Cuba.—The New York *Herald* contains the following dispatches from Washington concerning the proposed purchase of Cuba:

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, January 15th, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Senators in regard to Mr. Slidell's proposition, placing in the hands of the President thirty millions of dollars as an installment for the purchase of Cuba, is looked upon as a matter of great importance.

Mr. Hunter made a speech against the proposition, and was followed by Messrs. Mason, Clay and Shields.

Mr. Douglas took strong ground in favor of giving the money to the President. He thought the prospect of purchasing gloomy, but was willing to give the President money to make the attempt.

Mr. Douglas said there was but one way to get Cuba, and that was on the occurrence of another Black Warrior case, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards on the basis of *uti possessederitis*.

Jefferson Davis was opposed to the idea of forcible seizure, and favored purchase.

Messrs. Gwin, Slidell, Bigler and others sustained the purchase policy.

On the vote being taken, there were only five votes against Mr. Slidell's proposition.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, will, on Tuesday, present the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the purchase of Cuba.

The northern Democratic Senators will all vote in favor of the measure, with the possible exception of Senators Douglas and Broderick, and the friends of the former assert that he will vote for it, for, whatever may be his personal feelings towards the Administration, his patriotism is superior to all considerations of a personal nature when a great question on the policy of the country is at stake.

It has been to accommodate the southern Democratic Senators that the reservation of the right to vote as they may see fit when the measure is brought up in the Senate, was conceded by the caucus. Some of them entertain certain abstract ideas about its possible injury to the South, such as were entertained by Mr. Calhoun and others in regard to the admission of Texas and California. They wish for time to consult their friends at home, and as the Texas prognostications have not turned out so direful for the South, it is generally believed that that portion of the Union will come up in a solid body in favor of the bill.

The fact, says a dispatch from Washington, dated Jan. 19th, that the readiness of the two committees on Foreign Relations to report bills, similar in form to the Slidell proposition, to give the President thirty millions towards the purchase of Cuba, was produced by the revelation on the part of the President of secret information received by him that a negotiation was feasible and might be successful, if properly initiated, has caused a great sensation here in the diplomatic and political circles.

Diplomatists begin to see that the purchase of Cuba would completely change the aspect of many of their pending questions with our Government, and of the schemes regarding this country. Some of them, who have a personal knowledge of the Spanish Court, admit that in Madrid almost anything is possible. They do not doubt the fact that the President has such information, and are most anxious to learn the particulars of it. Further revelations, however, would only lead to a defeat of the negotiations, and they will not be made.

Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister here, is in a constant state of perplexity and anxiety. When he first came he announced that if any one spoke to him on the subject of selling Cuba, he would take it as an insult, and if the Secretary of State adverted to the subject he would at once ask for his passports. Now he is on thorns to know who is the Spanish statesman that is to be approached with the thirty millions.

Kansas Affairs.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 13th January, states that Judge Williams, of Fort Scott, had arrived in Kansas City on his way to confer with Governor Medary concerning the troubles in Southern Kansas.

He represents Fort Scott and neighborhood as under a reign of terror. All business is for the present suspended, and the stores and shops have been closed. The women and children are being sent off to places of safety into the interior of Missouri.

The citizens are under arms, and on guard day and night. Everything is in a most unsettled state.

Col. Sumner, who has command of the department of the West, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to assist the authorities of Kansas in suppressing the outrages in that Territory.

The Treasury.—The Treasury is at a low ebb, and there is little prospect that Congress can agree upon a tariff at this session, and if they did, it would not immediately increase the revenue. The Treasury notes now due and not re-issuable must be funded, for they cannot be paid. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for the raising of ten millions of the loan authorized at the last session, which will be paid in on the 15th March. Some suppose that another loan must be called for, and the opposition declare that they will resist it, unless they can get a protective tariff. As they expect to come into power in 1860, they wish, as they say, to have a high tariff that will produce an abundance of revenue.

Mr. Nugent's Mission.—Mr. Nugent has made his report to the State Department concerning the subject of his special mission to Fraser river, or British Columbia. The President has taken the report to read. The Secretary of State has ex-

pressed in the strongest terms to Mr. Nugent the entire satisfaction of the Government with his official conduct in the discharge of the duties of his mission.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The contracts for all the mail steamship routes to the Pacific expire in October, and Postmaster-General Brown is now laboriously engaged in considering and devising the best mode for continuing the same. At present the Department is favorable to throwing open all the routes to competition, and advertising for proposals. The old companies are resisting this with every means in their power, and the war is now at its height. The agents of the several lines are here and the Department is beseiged late and early. Gov. Brown listens patiently to all, but he continues "of the same opinion still," and I have no doubt the contracts on each of the lines will be given to the lowest bidders.

THE OREGON BILL.—The Committee on Territories cannot obtain an opportunity, yet, to report the Oregon Bill. If it be got up, it will pass.

Senor Jerez has been received as Envoy from Nicaragua, and he confidently expects to receive the ratification of the Cass Yrisarri Treaty, early in February. The President confidently expects that all difficulties between us and Great Britain, in regard to Central America, will soon be amicably settled; but there are many who do not believe with him in this opinion.

SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA.—Nothing is said in Congress concerning the President's proposition for a military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua. It is probable that some measure may be substituted for that. Power may be given to the President, in conformity with the bill now before the Senate, to employ the army and navy for the protection of our interests in Mexico.

☞ There are in the navy ten ships-of-the-line, ten frigates, twenty-one sloops-of-war, three brigs, one schooner, eight screw steamers of the first class, six of the second class, nine of the third class, two screw tenders, three side-wheel steamers of the first class, one of the second class, three of the third class, one side-wheel tender, three store vessels, and five permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of vessels is eighty-eight.

The United States propeller Sloop-of-War, No. 1, was launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Jan. 19th. She is 208 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and depth of hold 14 feet, and carries 1200 tons. Her beauty of model is much admired. She will mount four guns of eleven inch diameter.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.—Master George J. Ainsworth, a lad of seven years, son of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, has raised and paid over to the Lady Manager of the Mount Vernon Association, the sum of SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS for the use of said Association.—*P. C. Advocate.*

APPLES HALF SWEET AND HALF SOUR.—Mr. Henry Gifford, of Barnstable county, Mass., writing to the *American Agriculturist*, says: One of my neighbors has a tree, one limb of which produces apples half sweet and half sour. The way they are produced, he says, was by taking a bud from a sweet and sour apple tree, splitting them, putting the two halves together, and budding the tree in the usual manner with them.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

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

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May Next,

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

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

Skamania shall be entitled to		2
Walla-walla	"	2
Clarke	"	10
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum	"	4
Pacific shall be entitled to		2
Chehalis	"	2
Lewis	"	4
Thurston	"	12
Sawamish	"	2
Pierce	"	6
King	"	2
Kitsap	"	4
Island	"	2
Whatcom	"	2
Jefferson	"	2
Clalm	"	2
Total,		60

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

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

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

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18, 1858.

MARRIED,

On the 3d ult., Mr. GEORGE ROBERT BRIGHT, (formerly of Washington Territory), and Miss LILA MORTON, of Lexington Kentucky.

DIED.

Passed away to the spirit land, on Sunday the 6th inst., ALICE LILLIAN HURD, infant daughter of Mrs. J. K. Hurd, of Olympia, W. T.

This pure and tender bud has been removed to a brighter and more celestial clime, there to unfold and blossom,—progress and perfect itself for that life which knows no end. How comforting the thought to that bereaved mother that her sweet child is NOT DEAD. No!

"She is not dead—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.
In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian Angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution
She lives, whom we call dead."

We feel at times, that lovingly her beautiful spirit lingers near, essaying to soothe our grieved and desolate hearts, speaking to us of patience, and a future bright and promising.

"We WILL be patient, and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay:
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must here sway."—*Communicated.*

New Advertisements.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, AT OAKland Post Office, in Sawamish county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, the donation claim of JACOB O. ECKLER, deceased, lying and being on the head of Skookum Bay, in said county, being forty acres on the east side of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five, and one hundred and twenty acres on the west side of the south-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township twenty-one North, range three West.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three equal instalments of two, four and six months, with the usual securities in such cases. Fifty dollars in advance will be required on the first payment as a forfeiture.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale. By order of the Judge of Probate of said county.

WM. M. MORROW,
Administrator of said Eckler, deceased.

Feb. 11, 1859. 3w14

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE ESTate of MARGARET RUTLEDGE, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate court of said county to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said deceased will therefore present them, duly verified according to law, to the undersigned;—and those knowing themselves to be indebted, will call and settle.

WM. RUTLEDGE, JR., Executor.

Olympia, January 26, 1859. 4w14

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,
AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

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

Monday at 12 M.

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

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

G. FORD'S
PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE ROOMS,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE PACIFIC HOUSE,

OLYMPIA.

PICTURES TAKEN IN ALL THE LATEST styles.

N.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

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic 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-tf 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.

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

Jan. 21, 1859. tf

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

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

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

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 received, 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.

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the publication of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of parties.

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 17, 1859. 3w13

D. PHILLIPS & SON.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD to inform the public that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, and that they will transact business at the old stand of Phillips, Horton & Co., where we will be pleased to see our old friends and customers.

DAVID PHILLIPS,
D. L. PHILLIPS.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859. 3w13

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Now is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

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

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

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

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen kept in employ.

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

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

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.
Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.
Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 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

TAKE NOTICE.

All Whom it May Concern.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

NOTICE.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & Co.,
San Francisco.

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

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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. 1m1

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors, (For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTOSatives, 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 Lubin'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 Ball's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Barnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Deferred News Items.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th. The Hon. Stuart Wortley presided. The report showed that the total receipts of the Company on its capital account had been £387,479, and the expenditure £364,046, leaving a balance on hand of £8,449, against which there are various outstanding liabilities. Free shares to the value of £75,000, had been issued to projectors, in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The Chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company's cable. It had been underrun for a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The directors, for want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations.

☞ A special dispatch in the Boston *Herald*, from Washington, says:

A movement is to be made in both branches of Congress to authorize the President to send a Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Liberals in Mexico. The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been fixed upon for this highly important mission.

☞ Accounts from Utah state that the service of a civil process upon Brigham Young had been resisted by his friends, and that trouble would perhaps grow out of it. There is, however, but little danger of serious difficulty in that region so long as General Johnston, with his troops, remains there.

☞ Lieut. Gen. Scott arrived in New Orleans on the 5th January, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens, and the hospitalities of the city were extended to him by the Mayor. The General joined in the procession on the 8th, which was celebrated with more than usual spirit.—The day being highly propitious for the occasion, the military and citizens turned out in full force.

☞ It is said the opposition intend to shelve Seward, Chase and Co., and start John Bell of Tennessee, or Edward Bates, of Missouri, as their candidate for the next Presidency.

☞ Gen. James Gadsden, formerly U. S. Minister to Mexico, died Dec. 26th, at Charleston. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated the treaty with the government of that country which still bears his name. His age was about 60.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The funds in the Treasury were so low yesterday that the Treasurer was obliged to refuse to pay a Treasury note of $100.

☞ Johnson, of Tenn., gave notice that he would call up the Homestead bill at the earliest day.

☞ The French Spoilation bill finally passed the Senate by a vote of 26 against 20.

☞ Mr. Ives introduced a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 11.—The Legislature of this State have to-day re-elected William P. Fessenden to the U. S. Senate.

☞ Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the English Act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

☞ Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the people of the Territories to elect all their officers, which was similarly referred.

☞ The Indiana Legislature has, by a concurrent resolution, elected Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarty U. S. Senators, in the place of Senators Bright and Fitch, the former till 1862, and the latter till 1861.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky met at Frankfort on the 8th January, and nominated B. Magoffin for Governor and Linn Boyd for Lieutenant Governor.

☞ Judge Samuel Black, of Pennsylvania, will, there is little if any doubt, be appointed Governor of Nebraska, and the vacancy on the Bench of that territory will be filled by a gentleman from Georgia.

☞ The Hon. George Eustis, ex-Chief Justice of Louisiana, died, aged 63, at New Orleans on the 23d Jan. He was a native of Washington, and a graduate of Harvard with distinguished honors.

☞ Mr. Preston, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, sails on the 6th Jan., for the mission.

☞ Col. Abraham Van Buren of South Carolina, son of the ex-President, has sold his entire population of slaves, 210 in number, for $147,000.

☞ Ex-President Pierce proposes to pass the winter at Naples and the island of Capri, and in the spring to visit Rome. Mrs. Pierce is still an invalid.

☞ John Hancock, Esq., a nephew of the revolutionary patriot of that name, died Jan. 2d, aged eighty-five.

☞ Father Boyle, of St. Patrick's Church, of Washington, opened the Senate December 23d, with prayer, in full priest's dress, the surplice and cassock. This, the first occasion since the foundation of the Government, that the entire vestments of the clergy have been worn in either Chamber of Congress. Father Boyle read from the breviary Bishop Carroll's prayer for those in authority. The Senate chamber happened to be crowded at the time, and much interest and curiosity was manifested with every appearance of devotion, both in Senators and spectators.

THEORY IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—A writer in one of the scientific monthlies contends that the two great kingdoms in nature, the animal and vegetable, have one common origin—the organic cell—the distinction between the two kingdoms every day disappearing, most of the organic products which were thought to distinguish the animal from the vegetable having been found in both; and motion even no longer separates the animal from the vegetable world. This property of matter appears to be most incessantly occupied in the minutest organism—the motion of the minute ciliæ of vegetables, the contraction of the leaves of the sensitive plant, &c., being familiar instances. The only distinction between the lowest orders of the two kingdoms, the Protozoa and Algæ, is that the former possesses to a certain extent voluntary motion. In the vegetable kingdom the rudiment of nervous apparatus, or a cell-generating nervous force, has not been discovered, although there are evidences of the existence of a force requiring the same condition, viz: heat, moisture, oxygen, and a germ. In the lowest form of animals, the rudiments of a nervous cell cannot be discovered; yet these beings possess the attributes of vitality, and even nervous force. These facts point to the conclusion that nervous force is entirely distinct from the vital. Such a theory indicates certainly an advance upon all those which have been commonly entertained, but is hardly likely to supersede them at present.

☞ Mr. Hodges, democrat, has been chose to Congress from the Illinois district, in place of Col. Harris, deceased.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.

THE BEST COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER

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

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

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

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE:

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

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

Special Notice.

TREADWELL & CO.

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

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.

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

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

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

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

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

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;
Gelatine 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, Coparia and Sarsaparilla;
Dr. Burns' Eye Water;
Dr. Burns' Ear Wash.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

Powers of Attorney

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

Oct. 16, 1858.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.—yly.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

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

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

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

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

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F. BLUMBERG.

Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 3m51

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1858. 33tf

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

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

FRUITS, FLOWERS,

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery,

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

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

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

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

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

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—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 Chrysanthenums, Queen's and Brompton stocks. Scotch Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Iriss, 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.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND 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 call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

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

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS in all the courts of Washington Territory. Sept. 3, 1858. 41

The Washington Nursery.

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

FRUIT TREES,

and the largest trees, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the best trees—no guess 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 Graeffenburg'a 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

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

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

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