E. Marsh

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860. NO. 15.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

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From the Congressional Globe.

Gen. Lane's Speech in the Senate.

Mr. LANE—I was unfortunate, Mr. President, in not hearing the point which was submitted by the Senator from Ohio in the course of his speech to the Northern Democratic Senators. I noticed that the Senator from Minnesota rose and responded, but I did not hear the question submitted.

Mr. PUGH—The question which I proposed, referring to the statement contained in the speech of the Senator from California, at Grass Valley, was, whether the other Democratic Senators from the non-slaveholding States held the position that any man who entertains Judge Douglas' opinions or mine, for they essentially differ in some things, as to the power of a Territorial Legislature, was unfit to sit at the head of the Committee on Territories, or to be received into the ranks of the Democratic party—whether it was a cause of exclusion?

Mr. LANE—Mr. President, I desire to say to the Senator that it is not my purpose to prescribe rules or a platform of principles for the Democratic party. I had nothing to do with displacing Judge Douglas from his position as chairman of the Committee on Territories; but I will say to my friend from Ohio, that I have very great respect for him, and that I have no doubt there are many good Democrats in the Northern States who do not agree with me upon the Territorial question. I would not say that any one of them who disagrees with me, and holds different principles on that point, is not a good Democrat; nor do I pretend to say that the fact, that Judge Douglas holds the views or opinions he does on this point, would have been a good reason with me for opposing his election to the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. He had been displaced before I became a member of this body; it was done by Democratic Senators, whose devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the States, no man will undertake to gainsay.

While I am up, Mr. President, I will say that I have my views, in relation to the Territorial question, and I am sorry to find that they differ very materially from those of my friend from Ohio; but I am sure he is a good Democrat. There is no doubt about that; and I know I am a good Democrat. Then, sir, how can I undertake to say that gentlemen, differing in opinion on the Territorial question, shall not act together as Democrats, when the salvation of our country depends upon the success of the Democratic party? I think that the principles of the Democratic party are the true principles of this Government, and they must be maintained, they cannot be compromised. Seeing and feeling, as I do, the importance of union, on the part of Democrats, on all great questions, I would not rule out any member of that party because he did not feel as I do, in relation to Territorial matters. I have great respect for Judge Douglas; I believe him to be a Democrat; but I have a right to differ even from him, and I do differ in opinion from Judge Douglas, and also from my friend from Ohio, in regard to the power of the people in the Territories. I hold that the territory of the country is the common property of the whole country,—that the people of every State of this Union have equal rights in the Territories, and that while they remain in a Territorial condition, the inhabitants cannot, by unfriendly legislation, or by a system of unequal taxation, debar the people of any State from admission there; or in other words, that they cannot, by legislation, infringe on the rights of the people of any State. But let me give an illustration; I hope the Senate will allow me to make a case.

Application has been made to Congress, during the last two or three years, for the organization of a Territorial government in Arizona. Arizona is in the southern portion of our country. The climate is warm; the soil is adapted to the production of cotton; it is rich in mineral resources. I have no doubt that slave labor could be used to advantage in Arizona. I believe it could be profitably used there for the production of cotton. I saw the cotton-fields on the Gila in the winter of 1848; I picked the cotton out of the balls, examined its quality and texture, and found it to be fine. Cotton can be grown and produced there in abundance. Besides the cotton, slave labor could be used profitably in the mines of that region, and in agricultural pursuits. That being the case, representing as I do, a Northern State, elected by the Democracy of a Northern State, I could not for one moment consent that the people of the South should rush out there as soon as a Territorial government was organized, get possession of the Legislature, and, by a system of unfriendly legislation or unequal taxation, undertake to keep the people of the North out of that Territory. We would not submit to it at all; we would say at once they have no right to pass such laws; and I believe any honest court, such a one as would be sent to that Territory, would decide such enactments invalid, as violating that principle of equality of States upon which this government must rest. The principle of equality of States must be maintained. Their equal rights in the Territories is so clear to my mind, that I cannot imagine how any gentleman can gainsay it. The Territory is the common property of all the States, and I am sure that the Northern people would not submit to any such system of taxation, or any such legislation, in a Territory, as would exclude them. The Northern Democracy are just; and, while they would not submit to that course of policy on the part of the South, they would not attempt to exclude the South by a system to which they would not submit themselves.

Mr. PUGH—I desire to correct the Senator from Oregon. I am certainly surprised, after the great pains I undertook to express my opinions, to hear the Senator reiterate the assertion of the Senator from California, that I had declared my opinion that it was proper, or just, or right, or even competent, for a Territorial Legislature, by a mere indirect fraud, or unequal taxation, or restrictions on the right of suffrage, or anything of that sort, to prevent emigration, or to give the people who emigrate from one section of the country an advantage over those who emigrate from another. I explained what I thought on that point. While my friend from Oregon probably did not hear me, I think it extraordinary, after I corrected the Senator from California twice or thrice, that it should be reiterated. I do not believe in any of these doctrines of unfriendly legislation, as you expounded it; I never did. If the people of the Southern States are entitled, under the Constitution, or otherwise, to this right; show me the right, and I am opposed to all attempts to evade the question.

Mr. LANE—I understood the Senator from Ohio, in response to the Senator from Mississippi, to say that the right was with the people of a Territory to establish or prohibit slavery.

Mr. PUGH—Yes, sir.

Mr. LANE—And to regulate their own domestic policy in their own way, in all respects?

Mr. PUGH—I think they have a right to do precisely what the Territorial Legislature of Oregon did, and what was afterwards affirmed by act of Congress; they excluded slavery there.

Mr. LANE—Well, Mr. President, I desire to say that I do not believe the people of a Territory have a right to exclude or establish or abolish slavery. No such right is conferred on them by the Constitution. I recognize the principle of the equality of the States—their equal rights in the Territories. Any man has a right to go from any State of the Union into the common Territories of this Government, and take with him what is recognized as property in the State from whence he goes, and to hold it in the Territory while the Territorial condition remains; and when the people of the Territory come to form a State government, they have a right to say whether the State shall be slaveholding or non-slaveholding; and as they decide, it is the duty of Congress to admit them. But I hold that the people of a Terrritory have not a right to prohibit slavery, and I would not agree that they have the right to establish it; because the Territory is the common property of all the States of this Union, and every man, as I said before, has a right to go there, and take with him his property, and enjoy that property while the Territorial condition exists; and if the Legislature of a Territory shall undertake, by legislation, to bar the interests or the rights of any portion of the Union, I believe any honest court will decide such legislation to be null and void, because it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. I know my friend will say that from that court there is no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. With the decision of the Supreme Court the Democracy of the North will be willing to rest.

Mr. PUGH—Did I understand the Senator to say that a Territorial Legislature had no right to establish slavery any more than to prohibit it? I heard him imperfectly at this distance, and I want to know if that is his proposition.

Mr. LANE—My proposition is, that Congress has no power over the question of slavery; that they cannot, under the Constitution, establish it in a Territory or prohibit it; and that a Legislative Assembly in a Territory, deriving its powers from Congress, cannot do what Congress itself cannot do.

Mr. PUGH—Then you hold that a Territorial Legislature has no power to establish slavery?

Mr. LANE—No power to establish it, and no power to prohibit it; but that slave property goes there like all other property, on an equal footing with other property; and while the Territory is in a Territorial condition, it has that protection which the Constitution extends to it, and which an honest court would give it, and the common law of the country secures to it.

Mr. BROWN—Allow me to interpose at this point. If I understand the point between the two Senators, I would solve it in this way: no Southern State has ever claimed that either Congress or a Territorial Legislature was to establish slavery in a Territory, but that slave property, like any other property, went there under the Constitution as a matter of course, and, being there, it was entitled to the same protection as any other property, and to have it from whatever power gave protection to other people's property, whether it came from the Legislature or from the courts. Nobody, as I understand my own people, certainly as I understand myself, has ever claimed that this Government was in any way bound to establish slavery in a Territory; but we say slaves are property under the Constitution, and go as property like anything else to a Territory, and there receive protection as other property. That is all.

Mr. PUGH—That is a mere verbal criticism on the word "establish." I say any law to maintain it, protect it, give it force or effect, is establishing it, according to every dictionary.

Mr. BROWN—Not at all

Mr. PUGH—But the question I want to ask the Senator from Oregon is this: I understand him now to say that a Territorial Legislature has no power to establish slavery. Now, germane to the resolution which I have offered, will the honorable Senator vote to abrogate so much of the laws of New Mexico as establish slavery, on the ground that they are wholly void?

Mr. LANE—Mr. President——

Mr. BROWN—I protest against the assumption of the Senator from Ohio that there are any laws in New Mexico establishing slavery. I deny his proposition, and assert that there are no such laws; but I assert on the contrary, that slavery went there under the Constitution. It went as horses went, as cows went, as dry goods went, as any other property went, and then the Legislature, in discharge of a solemn duty, enacted laws for its protection. The law which protects a thing already carried into a Territory under the guarantees of the Constitution, does not establish it there. Now, sir, if the Senator from Oregon will allow me for one moment——

Mr. PUGH—The Senator has got between me and the Senator from Oregon. I will debate that with him. We can have the statute of New Mexico here.

Mr. BROWN—Very well. I assert that the laws which protect dry goods, and the laws which protect animal property, do not establish such things in the Territory as property; but all these things come in, under the guarantees of the Constitution, as property, and, being there, they are protected as a matter of course; and all that the Territorial Legislature has done is simply to protect that, as property, which went there under the guarantees of the Constitution.

Mr. LANE—Mr. President, it is not my purpose to discuss this Territorial question. I am tired of it; and I hope the discussion of it will soon cease; but it is so essential, in my judgment, that justice and right prevail, that I feel it my duty to give my views in relation to the rights of all the States of this country in a Territory, while it remains in a Territorial condition. I have heard gentlemen, Senators and others, talk about the value of the Union and their devotion to it. No man loves it more than I do, and no one would make greater sacrifices to maintain and preserve this Union. I would do it at the moment when the country requires it, at the expense of every drop of blood; but to maintain that Union, the Constitution must be maintained in its spirit, in its letter, and in its meaning. The principles of justice and equality must prevail in this country, or there can be no Union. Sir, as much as I love this Union, as much as I am devoted to it—and no one is more so than myself—I would not ask to have this Union maintained by the violation of the Constitution itself. If the Northern States of this Confederacy could not have equal rights with the Southern States in the Territories, and equal justice under all circumstances, would they remain in the Union? If we want to preserve it, let us be just, do right, deal fairly by every portion of this country, and not hold that the Territory belongs to the North, to free labor, or to the South, to slave labor; for it is not so. It belongs equally to all; all of them have an equal right in it; and I would submit to no wrong from the South. Being a Northern man, I would submit to nothing that infringed the rights of the Northern States in the Territories of this Union. No man would be more prompt to resent a wrong, an insult, or an indignity, or injustice attempted to be perpetrated on the Northern States by the South, than myself; and while I would submit to no wrong from that quarter, I would ask them to submit to none from us.

I intend to be just by all; to deal rightly with the whole country; to know no section but the Constitution and the Union; to carry out its provisions and its guarantees, and the rights which are secured by it to the States of this Confederacy. I do not see how any man who loves the Union and the Constitution can discriminate between the sections of this country, and pretend to say that the common territory of all shall be given exclusively to free labor or to slave labor. The citizens of the States have equal rights in the Territory while it remains in the Territorial condition; and when the people who inhabit it come to form a State constitution, then it is their right to prohibit slavery or establish it as they see fit, and they have a right to be admitted into the Union as they shall decide.

I did not intend, sir, to say anything on this Territorial question; and I should not have said a word on this occasion, but that I heard very indistinctly some question which was propounded by the honorable Senator from Ohio, to which the honorable Senator from Minnesota rose to respond, and I desired to know what the question was, so that I, too, might respond. I say again to that Senator that the Democracy of the North differ in opinion upon this question. I regret it. I can agree with him, and with our old friend Douglas—for they are both good Democrats—upon all essential questions, this only excepted.—They will both labor to prevent the election of a sectional man to the Presidency, and will, I have no doubt, do all in their power to secure the election of the nominee of the Charleston convention. Both love this Union; they stand upon the principle of right as they understand it; but I must differ from them as to the power of the people in a Territory, while in a Territorial condition; but, as I said before, they will, I have no doubt, labor faithfully with the Democracy to secure the election of the nominees of the Charleston convention.

Now, sir, I hope the Senator from Ohio is satisfied with my position as to the Territories, and also with the fact that I recognize him as a good Democrat, because I know him to be so, and I know he will not dispute my Democracy because I happen to differ in opinion with him upon a matter that I regard as essential to the peace and harmony of this country.

I will say, before I take my seat, that this question was made in our late election in Oregon, and I took an active interest in it; and it required the labor of sound Democrats there to secure the election of a reliable national man to represent that State in this Congress. The question was plainly and fairly submitted to the people of Oregon, and in every speech that the member who represents that State, in the other branch of Congress, made before the people, he took the ground that the citizens of all the States had equal rights in the Territories, and that the North had no right to infringe the rights of the South, or the South to infringe the rights of the North. I canvassed nearly every county in the State in that campaign, and I made myself understood everywhere. I made the point clearly that, in my judgment, all the States of this Union had an equal right, and all their citizens had an equal interest in the Territories—rights that could not, nor must not be infringed or violated. The Democracy of that State triumphed; and, by their votes at the ballot-box, indorsed that great principle—one that must be maintained, but that cannot be violated; for, on that great principle of the equality of the States in everything that belongs to the general government, the happiness of this country depends.

Mr. BROWN—Mr. President, I rise to express the deep gratification which I feel at having listened to the speech of the Senator from Oregon. There is in it more of conservatism, more of genuine nationality, more of that broad sentiment which covers this whole country, than in any speech which I have heard pronounced in the Senate during the present session; and I perhaps should not be extravagant if I said more than I have heard during half a dozen sessions. I am not prepared to say that, upon every point which the Senator has touched, I should precisely agree with him, until I shall first have seen his speech in print, and had time to study it; but, in its temper, in its general tone, in its broad national sentiments, I concur with him most heartily.

"The Impending Crisis."

This is the title of the work known as "Helper's book," to which reference has recently been made both in and out of Congress. For the information of the public, we copy a few extracts from it, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions respecting its character.

"Inscribed on the banner, which we herewith unfurl to the world, with the full and fixed determination to stand by it or die by it, unless one of more virtuous efficacy shall be presented, are the mottoes which, in substance, embody the principles, as we conceive, that should govern us in our patriotic warfare against the most subtle and insidious foe that ever menaced the inalienable rights and liberties and dearest interests of America.

1st. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non slaveholding whites of the South.

2d. Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh.

3d. No co-operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society.

4th. No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guestship in slave-waiting hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment of slaveholding physicians—no audience to slaveholding parsons.

5th. No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.

6th. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers.

7th. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

8th. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

9th. Immediate death to slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified proscription of its advocates during the period of its existence.

10th. A tax of sixty dollars on every slaveholder for each and every negro in his possession at the present time, or at any intermediate time between now and the 4th of July, 1863—said money to be applied to the transportation of blacks to Liberia, to their colonization in Central or South America, or to their comfortable settlement within the boundaries of the United States.

11th. An additional tax of forty dollars per annum to be levied annually, on every slaveholder for each and every negro found in his possession after the 4th of July, 1863—said money to be paid into the hands of the negroes so held in slavery, or, in case of death, to their next of kin, and to be used by them at their own option.

This, then, is the outline of our scheme for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. Let it be acted upon with due promptitude, and, as certain as truth is mightier than error, fifteen years will not elapse before every foot of territory, from the mouth of the Delaware to the emboguing of the Rio Grande, will glitter with the jewels of freedom. Sometime during this year, next, or the year following, let there be a general convention of non-slaveholders from every slave State in the Union, to deliberate on the momentous issues now pending."—[p. 155, 156, 157.]

"Henceforth, let it be distinctly understood that ownership in slaves constitutes ineligibility—that it is a crime, as we verily believe it is, to vote for a slavocrat for any office whatever. Indeed, it is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders, who are alone responsible for the continuance of the baneful institution among us, deserve to be at once reduced to a parallel with the basest criminals that lie fettered within the cells of our public prisons, Beyond the power of computation is the extent of the moral, social, civil and political evils which they have brought, and are still bringing on the country.—Were it possible that the whole number could be gathered together and transformed into four equal gangs of licensed robbers, ruffians, thieves and murderers, society, we feel assured, would suffer less from their atrocities than it does now."—[p. 158, 159.]

"To turn the slaves away from their present homes—away from all the property and means of support which their labor has mainly produced—would be unpardonably cruel—exceedingly unjust. Still more cruel and unjust would it be, however, to the non-slaveholding whites no less than to the negroes, to grant further toleration to the existence of slavery. In any event, come what will, transpire what may, the institution must be abolished. The evils, if any, which are to result from its abolition, cannot, by any manner of means, be half as great as the evils which are certain to overtake us, in case of its continuance. The perpetuation of slavery is the climax of iniquity."—[p. 179, 180.]

"In this matter however, so far has wrong triumphed over right, that the slaveholders—a mere handful of tyrants, whose manual exercises are wholly comprised in the use they make of instruments of torture, such as whips, clubs, bowie-knives and pistols—have as the result of a series of acts of their own villainous legislation, become the sole and niggardly proprietors of almost every important item of Southern wealth."—[p. 181.]

"Once for all, within a reasonably short period, let us make the slaveholders do something like justice to their negroes, by giving each and every one of them his freedom, and sixty dollars in current money; then let us charter all the ocean steamers, packets and clipper ships that can be had on liberal terms, and keep them constantly plying between the ports of America and Africa, until all slaves shall enjoy freedom in the land of their fathers. Under a well devised and properly conducted system of operations, but a few years would be required to redeem the United States from the monstrous curse of negro slavery."—[p. 183.]

"But, sirs, knights of bludgeons, chevaliers of bowie-knives and pistols, and lords of the lash, we are unwilling to allow you to swindle the slaves out of all the rights and claims to which as human beings, they are most sacredly entitled. Not alone for ourself, as an individual, but for others also—particularly for five or six millions of Southern non-slaveholding whites, whom your iniquitous statism has debarred from almost all the mental and material comforts of life—do we speak, when we say you *must* emancipate your slaves, and pay each and every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in hand."—[p. 185.]

"And now, sirs, we have thus laid down our ultimatum. What are you going to do about it? Something dreadful, as a matter of course! Perhaps you will dissolve the Union *again*. Do it, if you dare!—Our motto, and we would have you to understand it, is *the abolition of Slavery and the perpetuation of the American Union.*—If by any means you do succeed in your treasonable attempts to take the South out of the Union to-day, we will bring her back to-morrow—if she goes away with you, she will return without you."—[p. 186.]

"Thus, terror-engenderers of the South, have we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromises to offer, nothing to retract. Frown, sirs, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union, nay, annihilate the solar system if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—do what you will, sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and, so help us God, abolish it we will! Take this to bed with you to-night, sirs, and think of it, dream over it, and let us know how you feel to-morrow morning."—[p. 187.]

Like other fierce denunciators of the South, Helper is but a late convert to anti-slavery. After a visit to California, he wrote a work entitled "The Land of Gold—Reality vs. Fiction, by H. R. Helper," printed and published at Baltimore, 1855. In this work, Helper states "that Nicaragua can never fulfill its destiny until it introduces negro slavery. Nothing but slave labor can ever subdue its forests or cultivate untimbered lands. White men may live upon its soil with an umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other; but they can never unfold or develop its resources. May we not safely conclude that negro slavery will be introduced into this country before the lapse of many years. We think so.—The tendency of events fully warrants this inference."

He speaks as follows of the negroes in California:

"There are comparatively few negroes in this new State. Most of those who are found here have emigrated from the Northern and Eastern States in the capacity of cooks and stewards of vessels. They are in the same situation as their brethren in New York and Massachusetts—*slaves to no single individual but to the entire community.* Like free negroes everywhere else, they inhabit the worst parts of the towns in California, and live commonly in characteristic filth and degradation.

"There are few blacks from the South, and they have been brought out as slaves. It is true that on their arrival here they have the power of claiming their freedom; but such is their attachment for their masters that this is rarely done. Instances have occurred in which they have been enticed away by *meddling Abolitionists*, but, disgusted with a freedom which was of no virtue to them, they have been eager to return again to their masters, several cases of this kind have come under my own observation."

THE SPLENDOR OF DAMASCUS.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbeck is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Ninevah and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an inland of verdure in a desert, "a predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass and the water-wheel; the merchant of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their waters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring hight, and was afraid to enter, because it is given to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world, is to this day, what Julian called "the eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria."

From Damascus came the damson, our blue plum, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the arts into Persia, and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of Mosaic—engraving and sculpture united, called Damascening, with which boxes and bureaus and swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian gardens."

WOOL.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In the latter country the flocks was owned exclusivly by the nobility or by the crown. In 1694, a small flock was sent to the electors of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. The American Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. A portion of the pure, unmixed Merino blood of these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m10

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

The Present Position of Parties.

There never was a period in the history of this country when we were at peace or free from party excitement, in which there was manifested such absorbing interest in National affairs as at the present time. It pervades all classes and conditions of society. In the street and at the fireside, the perils that beset us constitute the all absorbing theme of discussion. It is the firm settled conviction of the public mind that we are approaching, nay, have reached a crisis in political affairs, compared with which all former ones were as gentle gales to the destroying whirlwind. The present agitation of the public mind, the crimination and recrimination of alienated sections, the levity with which the representatives of once fraternal States calculate and discuss the value of the Union, the taunts of the North and the heart-burnings and defiance of the South, and the almost open hostility existing between the two great sections of the confederacy, all demonstrate the inevitable consequences of sectional doctrines, and vindicate against the charge of selfishness—the incessant warnings of the Democratic party. Some two years ago, that which was called a great National issue, was made by a few active leaders in the Democratic party. It was an issue made against the cause of a Democratic Administration, against the action of a Democratic majority in Congress, and against the resolutions adopted by Democratic Conventions all over the country. It was an issue the principle involved in which was said to be vital to the existence of a free Government, and to lay at the very foundation of our free institutions. It was said that it was for this very principle that our forefathers shed their blood in the Revolutionary war. The principle was declared to be Democratic, purely and wholly Democratic. It was the spirit and essence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—the soul and body of the platform. Our readers cannot have forgotten the flaming speeches made in advocacy of this principle during the last two years, and the numerous essays written endeavoring to explain it, and forcing and demanding its recognition by the masses of the Democratic party; but where are these men now? Congress has assembled, and where are the anti-Lecompton members to be found? Supporting the Democratic candidate for speaker? No!—but voting and using their entire influence to advance the interests of the Black Republican party. And look at our own door. Where are the men who advocated this principle and opposed the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Congress in our last election? Where are Garfielde, Chenoweth and their cohorts? These men who took up the platform adopted by the Democratic convention, and endeavored to dissect it section by section, for the purpose of ensuring the election of the Republican nominee. Are they to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party? Consult the records of the last Legislature, and you will be satisfied as to the latter, whilst the anti-Lecompton speech of the former delivered immediately after the adjournment of the session will answer for him; and so it is with all the advocates of this dangerous principle,—one by one they have ruled themselves out of the pale of the party, and are now the zealous advocates of Black Republicanism.

The integrity of the Union and its various interests can alone be secured by obedience to the constitution. The war which would destroy our nationality and well-being has already broken out, and if not checked by the most considerate and patriotic action of citizens North and South, not alone to allay present excitement, but to repress the utterance of sentiments hostile to the existence of a National brotherhood, that war must inevitable involve the entire country. Is it not time for our people to reflect upon the enormity of tolerating such treasonous preaching in our country? The vastly ramified plan of Brown and his confederates; the boasted concurrence of the Republican party, and the prayers of three-fourths of the ministers of the free States, show that the dangers apprehended are no longer imaginary but have come into actual existence. At such a time as this, when this danger is impending over us, it is our duty to frown down and expel from our midst those who would array one portion of our people in deadly hatred and violence against another portion of our citizens, it becomes a duty more imperative than that of resisting the invasion of a foreign enemy. That duty cannot longer be delayed with safety to ourselves or the Union. Obedience to the law, and the Constitution, in speech and practice is our only safeguard. Nor need we be at a loss for a stand point from which to attack and break down the domestic enemies who now threaten our institutions. The National administration, firmly acting upon constitutional requirements and duty, presents to the people of the whole country a rallying point around which the friends of the Union may assemble with confidence and invincible power for success—not only for present protection, but also for prevention against future rebellion and bloody insurrections. Not a single paper in the interest of the Republican party in the North, clearly and without prevarication, as duty and fealty to the Union demanded, denounced the treason of Brown, and they have not in a singe instance endeavored to enlighten the public concerning the complicity of Northern Abolitionists and Republicans in his plans and schemes, but on the contrary, they have most persistently maintained an attitude which would best subserve the interests of the Republican party, regardless of the plain truth, and careless of the consequences to the Union. If the abolition of slavery requires every sentiment of the human heart to be outraged, every ordinance of God and man to be violated, and the rights, interests and happiness of a great portion of a common brotherhood to be trampled upon and despised, then indeed the abolition of slavery can confer no benefits upon this or succeeding generations equal to the wrongs which must be inflicted to bring about its accomplishment. View this question as you please, either as a philanthropist, as a christian, or as a patriot, or as a political economist, no force of argument can dislodge the simple but powerful fact, that the abolition a slavery, except by the lapse of time and the direct destiny of man, could confer no blessings, benefits or happiness upon the white or colored race in America. On the contrary,—excepting isolated individual cases,—an instantaneous peaceful abolition would overwhelm the now discontented slave with degradation and irresistible misery, whilst subjecting the white race to evils which no government or political regulations could prevent or remedy.

We have not the time nor the space to enter into the subject as fully as we desire.

In commencing this article, it was our intention merely to notice the feeling existing all over the country in regard to the safety of the Union, to show that the Democratic party is the only party free from sectionalism, and the only party that can carry the country through the "impending crisis" safely in 1860. The time for selecting a candidate for the Presidency is rapidly approaching, and we feel that at the Charleston Convention the claims of all good men will be properly considered, and the best selection possible will be made by the conservative, Union-loving Democracy of the country.

The question is, who sh..ll be that candidate? He ought to be a man enjoying the general confidence of the country, of unexceptionable personal associations, possessed of good common sense, and able to appeal to to a life of reasonable experience in public affairs. Such a candidate is to be found in the person of the

HON. JOSEPH LANE,

the present Senator from Oregon. He is known both in the North and the South as a sound, patriotic and National Democrat, as a man of sound judgment and admitted integrity, and one who has always exhibited a desire to promote the interests of his country. We trust that the Convention will favorably consider his claims, and should they see proper to bring him forward as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, the only party standing on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, he will no doubt be elected by a large majority.

ARMS FOR WALLA WALLA.—By the last steamer for San Francisco, the quartermaster general for Washington Territory shipped 460 stand of arms (420 muskets and 40 rifles) to the Walla Walla country, this being the quota to which that section is entitled. They will be carried to Vancouver *via* San Francisco, from whence they will be reshipped to place of destination. The arms are in excellent order, and may prove very serviceable to the large mining population now wending their way to the Similkameen mines, in maintaining a peace with the Indians on the east side of the mountains. It is acting with a wise precaution to thus enable the citizens to effectually "nip in the bud" any attempt which they may make towards hostilities. That such attempt may be expected will be made, we have only to look for the origin of the early Indian troubles of California and Oregon. Miners and the savages cannot agree.

NOT SO.—The Oregon papers last week, fairly took our citizens by surprise—the *Times* and *Oregonian* both containing notices of the appointment of a Mr. H. A. GILARAY as Surveyor General of Washington Territory. In order that the statement may obtain no further credence, we would inform our readers and the Oregonians that such is not the case. Our people have never applied for the removal of the present efficient head of that department. On the contrary, men of all parties are pleased and satisfied with him, both as a man and officer, and would learn his removal with greatest regrets.

FIRE.—Late on Wednesday night, the crackling of fire in a wood shed adjoining the residence of C. A. SEARS, on Second street, aroused that gentleman, who, on examination of his premises, found a tolerable headway towards a fire had been made by the carelessness of some Indians, who have been in the habit of making the shed their headquarters. With considerable difficulty Mr. S. subdued the flames, and thus, a second time within two weeks, has the block of buildings on the corner of Second and Main streets, been saved from destruction. This portion of our city seems to be a doomed locality, and we fear it will yet have to undergo the doom of such combustible material.

Ever since the above occurrence, Mr. BLANKENSHIP, the city marshal, has adopted the wise precaution of ordering all Indians found loitering about the streets at night, out of the city limits. The enticements constantly held out to them to "hang around" by some, will, we fear, render his endeavors but partially successful.

FOR SIMILKAMEEN.—Mr. P. C. DUNLEVY, one of the late proprietors of the "Nonpareil" saloon, and J. BRUIN, left here on Friday last, for the Similkameen mines. They go by way of the Dalles. The former gentleman obtained a charter at the late session of our legislature to establish a ferry at the outlet of Lake Chelan, which in the season of high waters, is represented as both difficult and dangerous of crossing.—Mr. D. contemplates having this ferry in operation in time for the coming summer's trade. The ferry lies in the direct line of this travel from the Dalles, and cannot be avoided.

The Similkameen party from Seattle was to have left that place on Tuesday last. It will be composed of hardy and enduring men, who will go through if such thing be possible. They all go well armed and in numbers to be thwarted by no body of Indians that will be likely to array themselves against them. We have been promised an account of their journey, which shall be published on receipt.

STEAMBOAT OPPOSITION.—We are informed by Mr. L. VAN VLEET, of Vancouver, that from and after Tuesday next, the steamer *Multnomah*, Capt. R HOYT, will ply regularly, as an opposition boat to the steamer *Cowlitz*, between Portland and Monticello. The time of the steamer's sailing from Monticello will be as follows: *Multnomah* to leave every Tuesday and Friday mornings, returning every Monday and Thursday. The *Cowlitz* leaves Portland for Monticello every Wednesday and Saturday, and returns Mondays and Fridays. As a *starter* towards earnest opposition, Capt HOYT has reduced the passage between these two points per *Multnomah* from $5 to $1, the fare heretofore charged on the *Cowlitz*.

As Capt. H. seems to have entered with a real earnest into this opposition, we hope, sir, you may never have occasion to "back off." You have many friends over this way with whom the *Multnomah* has ever been a popular vessel. Success to every opposition; to those, especially, who endeavor to accommodate their patrons.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday last, by Coroner BALDWIN, on the body of a man named THOMAS DOUGLASS, who was found dead on Mound Prairie, by a school boy, on Friday morning last. When found, the body was in a nude state, the clothing of the deceased lying quite a distance from the corpse.—No marks of violence were perceptible. As the man had been subject to periodical spells of insanity, the jury returned a verdict of "death from exposure, whilst laboring under a temporary aberration of mind." The deceased came to this country during the late Frazer river excitement, and had been married about a week or ten days before his death.

OUR FIRST PAGE.—Read the democratic speech of Gen. JOS. LANE, published on our first page, and compare it with extracts from Helper's work, entitled "The Impending Crisis." The one glows with patriotism, and a devoted attachment to the Union and Constitution; whilst the other breathes the breath of a disunionist, counsels insurrection and sedition, and would trample the Constitution under foot. Behold the sentiment of the two articles, and answer, "Who are the party of and for the Union?" The "Helper" extracts are copied from the Steilacoom *Herald*.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Panama* arrived at Brown's wharf on Tuesday evening last, bringing us dates from the States to the 20th January.

To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger we are under many obligations for files of San Francisco papers. Also, to JERRY SELLIVAN, the California news prince. From these we extract the following items of news:

POLITICAL.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met at St. Paul on Thursday of last week for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision; opposing the opening of the African slave trade; denouncing the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and declaring for Stephen A. Douglas as their first choice for the Presidency. The resolutions instruct the Charleston delegates to vote for Douglas as long as such support shall prove available, and declare that the Democracy of Minnesota will uphold the Charleston nominee whoever he may be.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL.—The bill which passed the Nebraska House of Assembly, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the Territory, when it came to the Council was indefinitely postponed; but on the 21st inst. it came up again on the question for a reconsideration, and the bill was again laid aside, or, in other words, killed.

The Tennessee Democratic Convention met at Nashville, on Wednesday last, and nominated Senator Johnson, of that State for President, subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.

THE TENNESSEE OPPOSITION.—The opposition members of the Tennessee Legislature have called an opposition State Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 23d of February, to appoint delegates to the National Convention. The following is one of the resolutions passed by the Convention:

Resolved, That the sentiment of the Opposition party in this State upon the subject of the selection of a candidate to the Presidency, points clearly and unequivocally to one who has long been the pride of the State—one who has ably and faithfully filled high and important public stations—who has always been national and conservative in his policy, true to the Constitution and the Union—one whose wisdom and sagacity as a statesman has been tested and verified by the results, on all the great questions affecting the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country, which have arisen in the long period of his public service, from the days of nullification to this day. A man under whose lead they believe they can conquer, and whom they earnestly recommend to the national, conservative and patriotic people of the United States for their support—and *that* man is JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

It will be seen that the party in Tennessee are tolerably sound on the Union question:

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure the recent manifestations of kind and fraternal feelings towards the South, and fidelity to the Constitution, as expressed by our Northern brethren in their recent Union meetings. And that we most cordially reciprocate their sentiments, with the assurance that we will be just and true to them, so long as they remain just and true to us.

THE "OPPOSITION" IN KENTUCKY.—The "Opposition" members of the Kentucky Legislature held a meeting in Frankfort, a few days since. They approve the call of a Convention, to be held in St. Louis, next month. The following patriotic resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly deprecate the wild spirit of madness and confusion which seems to rule in Congress now assembled at Washington; that in our deliberate judgment, the preservation of the national credit, the honor of the national government, and the security of the national peace, requires that this reign of anarchy and turbulence should cease, and that a Speaker should at once be elected by the concurrent voices of those who desire to see justice done to all sections of the country, and we believe this can and ought to be done, if the spirit of party has not overthrown entirely the spirit of patriotism.

The Touro Cotton Mill at Newport, working about ten thousand spindles, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, involving a loss of $60,000

The Military bill has passed the Mississippi House. It appropriates $120,000 for the purchase of arms.

Hon. Mirabeau B. Lamar, late U. S. Minister to Central America, died suddenly of apoplexy at Richmond, Texas, on the 19th ult. He was the second President of the Republic of Texas.

England has concluded a treaty with Honduras, by which the Bay Islands are ceded to that Republic. There now remains to be adjusted only the question of the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, to complete the settlement of the differences between England and the United States.

James W. Jones, editor of the *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, died on the night of the 20th.

Col. Stetson, of the Astor House, New York, has hoisted a flag on his hotel, bearing Daniel Webster's memorable "Liberty and Union—now and forever—one and inseperable." That's the true doctrine.

U. D. Ray, editor of the *Vicksburgh Southern Sun*, was murdered on the 18th inst., by a man named Shippard, a defaulting clerk in the establishment. He was shot through the heart. The particulars have not transpired.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 11th.

The most painful, awful and heart-rending calamity of the age will forever distinguish the 10th day of January, 1860, One of the mills in the city of Lawrence was yesterday made a charnel house, and a large number of the inhabitants mourned the untimely death of friends. A calamity which has no equal in the annals of our country awakened a feeling of horror, which has already spread to distant parts of our land.

A cloud of gloom, and almost a spirit of desperation overspreads a large portion of the people of Lawrence as we write. The details of this dreadful calamity are horrifying to read; and that feeling of horror is intensified to those who are at the scene of the disaster.

Yesterday afternoon, at about ten minutes before five o'clock, the Pemberton Mill, of Lawrence, fell in ruins to the ground. The mill was in full operation at the time, and the time of lighting up had just arrived. Nine hundred and sixth operatives were employed in the mill, but probably the whole number in the building at the time of the disaster was something less than nine hundred.

The building was erected in 1853, by the Essex Company of Lawrence, for the Pemberton Mills Company, and was of brick. It extended north and south, and was eighty-four feet eight inches wide, and 284 feet in length. The cost of the whole, machinery included, was about $1,000,000. The work of building, as we ascertain, was done by the day, and not on a contract. It appears that it had been considered by competent judges of very light construction for the amount of heavy machinery, &c., with which it was filled. The foundation was sunk some ten of twelve feet, and it was supposed to be good and substantial. The walls were about two feet four inches in thickness, making the rooms eighty feet in length. In each room there were twent-eight iron columns or supporters, set ten feet apart one way, and twenty-six the other. These columns were considered by many to be insufficient supports. Over them were placed double beams. Between the two beams, and resting on the columns, a large piece of iron, shaped something like a spool, about eighteen inches long, was placed upright, so as to lock the beams together, the upper end extending upwards into the column in the room above.

The most complete list of dead and missing that has appeared is contained in the Lawrence *Sentinel*, and figures up as follows:

Dead	99
Missing	107
Total dead	206
Badly wounded	109
Slightly wounded	199
Total dead and wounded	514

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—The Senate, in executive session, have confirmed the following appointments:—Sam. Smith, of Tennessee, Commissioner of General Land Office; Colonel Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, Surveyor General of Utah, George Graff, of Indiana, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dakota, Nebraska; Danl. Griffin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Ark.; L Stiff, of Alabama, Receiver at Centre, Ala.; W. Macaboy, of Wisconsin, Register of Land Office of Superior, Wis.; R. Means, of Iowa, Receiver of Land Office at Iowa City; W. A. Bevens, of Arkansas, Receiver of Land Office at Bateville, Ark.; M. Rose, of Arkansas, Receiver of Land Office at Clarkeville, Ark.; H. A. Setzer, Register at Cambridge, Minn.; J. B. Culver, Register at Portland, Minn.; J. J. Clark, Receiver at Fort Scott, Kansas; H. M. Magill, Secretary of the Territory of Washington; M. T. Simmons, Indian Agent for Indians at Puget Sound; J. T. Russell, of Virginia, Indian Agent for New Mexico; D. M. Huckins, of Massachusetts, Consul at Cape Town; W. W. Chapman, Surveyor General of Oregon; L. Mosier, Register of Land Office, and W. J. Martin, Receiver of Public Moneys an Roseburg, Oregon; and Hamilton Cooper, of Georgia, United States Attorney for Oregon; and Robert W. Davis as Collector at Detroit.

The nomination of Mr. Faulkner, as Minister to France, was taken up, and after a very animated discussion was confirmed. The republicans objected to him, on the ground of his disunion speeches recently made, and desired to know of his friends whether he entertained such sentiments.

Senators Mason and Hunter replied that they had no doubt he entertained the sentiments attributed to him—they were the sentiments of every Southern man. After considerable wrangling in debate he was confirmed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Elgee, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, was also confirmed.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, has accepted the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, and is excepted here in a few days.

J. O. Waterman, Esq., has been re-appointed Surveyor of the Port, at Portland, Oregon.

PASSPORTS TO PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.—*Department of State*, Washington, November 10, 1859.—Information has been received at this Department, from an official source, that "certificates from notaries in the United States, issued to naturalized or unnaturalized inhabitants, do not confer the right of entrance into Prussia, nor through Prussia into Germany, nor even with the *vise* of ministers or consuls, would they have any validity as passports. Furthermore, the only passports in the United States which are of any validity are those issued by the General Government at Washington."

Assistant Postmaster King has written a letter to the postmaster at New Orleans, instructing him, as the distance from New Orleans to San Francisco, overland, *via* San Antonio, is less than three thousand miles, to charge only single postage (three cents) on letters by that route.

Bishop Newman of the Catholic Church in Philadelphia, fell dead in the street on the 6th inst., of disease of the heart.

Still Later.

By the arrival of the *Pacific* at Portland on Saturday last, we are in receipt of still later news—to the 31st Jan.,—by the Great Overland Mail. Capt. WM. KELLY, Postmaster at Vancouver, and JOHN H. SCRANTON, will accept our lasting thanks for favors shown us, in remitting to us files of late papers, which enables us to lay before our readers news this week, which otherwise would not have appeared till next:

SHERMAN TO WITHDRAW.—*New York*, Jan. 28th.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says Mr. Sherman has called a conference of his friends, to meet at noon to day, and will withdraw if another candidate can be elected. He has been prepared to do so for a fortnight, and was only restrained by the fact that additional votes had not been demonstrated upon Messrs. Pennington, Corwin, or Morris, as had been repeatedly promised. Mr. Pennington will probably be nominated.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the proceedings in the House, to-day, demonstrated the fact that Sherman cannot be elected. Six of his friends from Pennsylvania and New Jersey went over to Smith. Had not five of the Sherman men taken the back track, and changed their votes from Smith to Corwin and Pennington, Smith would have been elected. Messrs. Holman and Davis, of Indiana, and Allen, of Ohio, did not vote for Smith.

Mr. Adrain refused to vote for Smith, a Southern Whig, because he understood him to be in favor of protecting slavery in the Territories, but says he will vote for a Northern Whig like Gov. Pennington, which he will probably have an opportunity of doing on Monday.

Mr. Sherman had a public reception at his residence to-night, which was numerously attended.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31—4 P. M.

Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn. Yesterday three more ballots were taken, resulting as follows:

Pennington	115
Smith	113
Scattering	3
Necessary to a choice	116

[Mr. Pennington, the new Republican nominee, is from New Jersey, and, as will be seen, required only one vote to be elected. The character of three scattering votes is not given in the dispatch which has just come to hand from Washington, and no opinion can be formed of the probable result of the withdrawal of Sherman.

A great fire occurred in New York yesterday, destroying Bonner's *Ledger* presses, involving loss of $170,000.

The porter of the steamship *Marion* has been sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, S. C., for assisting fugitive slaves to escape.

Mr. Gilpin, who was Attorney General under the administration of Martin Van Buren, is dead.

Washington dispatches just received, state that the Democratic Senators intend to introduce an amendment in the Kansas constitution, providing for a change in the boundary line so as to take in Pike's Peak, raise hurly-burly, and thus defeat the admission of Kansas during the present session.

The Paraguayan Commissioner, who is empowered to carry out the stipulations of the treaty entered into between U S. Commissioner Bowlin and Lopez, has arrived.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Genoa speak of the possibility of hostilities being resumed in Italy.

It was believed the Papal troops, reinforced by the Austrians, would enter the legations, and in that case Sardinia would send a force to aid the Roman insurgents.

The King of Naples was reported to be largely increasing his army.

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic powers, except Sardinia.

Rumors have been current of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris *Patrie* gives a denial to the report.

The appointment of McMahon to the command of the army in Italy, numbering 50,000, was regarded as a sign of warlike complication.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The spanish have advanced on the road to Tetuan without being attacked.

Gen. Tabulor had recovered from his illness.

The Spanish loss in the action at Castellon was 73 killed and 48 wounded.

The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into any negotiations on any other basis than Villafranca, or the treaty of Zurich.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in the Valley Negro by 2000 Moorish cavalry and 2000 Infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish, who had five killed and 15 wounded. The troops at the encampment at Slegallo were improving.

Jan. 7th.—The whole army had encamped to the north of Negro Valley, after having defiled through the passes without opposition. In course of the day a council of Generals was held to determine upon a plan of operations.

It is stated that the army in Africa will be considerably increased.

The legislature of Arkansas have sent a petition to Congress asking for the construction of the Pacific railroad.

RUMORED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is rumored in fashionable circles that Lord Lyons, the English Minister at Washington, is about to lead Miss Lane, niece of His Excellency the President, to the hymeneal altar.

☞ The last states' mail brought us news of the appointment of Mr. ISAAC W. SMITH, of Sawamish county, as register of the land office at Olympia, *vice* Wm. B. Rankin, resigned. A better appointment, or one which would have given more general satisfaction to the party and people of the Territory, could not have been made.

Also, of the appointment of BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq., as U. S. District Attorney. This, also, will be hailed with approbation by the democracy of the Territory. Mr. A. is well-deserving of the position which has been conferred upon him.

There yet remains one other office to be filled, namely the receiver's. Who shall it be, and how soon shall we have the pleasure of noticing such appointment, *vice* S. Garfielde, *kicked out?*

CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.—We perceive by our California exchanges, that the subject of a removal of the Capital of that State, is now being agitated by the Legislature. A bill was introduced not long since in the lower house to locate the same *permanently* at San Francisco; but, as was the case in our legislature, so many amendments were proposed, and so much "rangling and jangling" followed, that it would be very difficult indeed, at this distance from the scene of "Babylonish confusion," to say whether the *people* are really in favor of a removal at all. As here, a removal of the Capital has been to California politicians the prolific source of many a "buncomb" speech—a sort of political coin repository, upon which they draw *ad libatum*. Stockton, Oakland, Marysville, and other places have alternately been proposed, but Sacramento is the Capital of California still. OLYMPIA is still the Capital of Washington Territory.

From Washington.

SENATOR BRODERICK'S WILL FOUND.—They have, it appears, found at Washington city what you failed to discover in San Francisco, namely: a will of the late Senator Broderick. The fact is stated by one of the Washington correspondents. The will was made in 1855. It awards ten thousand dollars to John A. McGlynn, of San Francisco, and the remainder to Geo. Wilkes, of New York. It is estimated—I think largely—that the whole estate of Senator Broderick, after paying his debts, amount to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. The executors are John A. McGlynn, of California; Geo. Wilkes, of New York, and Andrew J. Butler, of California. It is said the generosity of Broderick towards Wilkes arose from the fact that they were tried personal friends of long standing, and Mr. Broderick was induced by Wilkes to acquire a taste for literature and devote himself to the study of history, which Broderick afterwards acknowledged to be the best advice he ever received. The discovery of this will must interfere greatly with the calculations of those who have labored so earnestly to settle their claims as heirs of the late Senator. Mr. Wilkes will, it is thought, proceed at once to San Francisco. The will is as follows:

[Copy.]

In the Name of God, Amen. I, David C. Broderick, of the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this as my last Will and Testament.

First—After all my just debts and liabilities are paid, I give and bequeath to my friend John A. McGlynn, of San Francisco, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Second—All the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, I give and bequeath to my friend, George Wilkes, of the city of New York.

Third—I hereby make, constitute and appoint my friends, George Wilkes, John A. McGlynn and Andrew J. Butler, executors of this my last Will and Testament; and also declare that no sureties shall be required from them or either of them.

Last—I hereby revoke all Will and Codicils by me heretofore made, and declare this to be my only last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal, at the city of New York, this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed) D. C. BRODERICK.

Richard Realf, Secretary of State under old Brown's provisional government, arrived at Washington on Thursday night. He is said to be a highly educated man. He was examined by the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee. The *New York Herald's* special dispatch of Friday night in reference to the examination contains the following:

It is stated that he declares the act of Brown was separate from all political organizations and politicians, and that he did nothing to implicate any member of the Republican party. He will testify to a correspondence between Brown and Senator Wilson, but he asserts that Mr. Wilson denounced the proposition of Brown, to run slaves out of the slave States, as an act of madness. This will probably induce the Committee to call Wilson as a witness.

Joshua R. Giddings and John Brown, jr., A. M. and A. Lawrence, and Mr. Sanford, of Massachusetts, will be subpœned, as well. Realf is looked upon as a most important witness, as he has indicated that he will make a clear breast of the affair, and it is understood he will implicate prominent persons in New York and New England.

Hon. M. P. Deady, U. S. District Judge for Oregon, has been on a visit to his friends here, and leaves this evening for New York—*en route* for home—and may be accompanied by James Guthrie Jr., who is also ready to return.

☞ A term of the United States District court for the 2d District, will be convened here, a week from Monday next. Litigants! prepare your fleece, for the lawyers are getting hungry.

BODY OF MR. FRENCH.—The body of the lamented Mr. French, late first officer of the wrecked steamer Northerner, has been recovered and will be brought to this city for interment, by the steamer Columbia on her return. It will be remembered that Mr. French, after affecting a safe landing, returned to the wreck in the hope of saving the lives of others, and in his heroic and unselfish attempt, lost his own existence.—He was a man of large family; but even that great consideration did not deter him from endeavoring to rescue the families of others. His own home affections taught him their inappreciable value, and he surrendered up his life while trying to do to others as he would that they should do unto him.—*S. F. Herald.*

☞ "How are you doing?" is the question daily asked of L. H. DEYO, at the BILLIARD and BOWLING SALOON on Commercial Street, No. 165 next door to the Post Office, Seattle, W. T. He candidly answers that he is doing very well now, and expects to do better in the spring, when the road is open to the Similkameen gold mines. 12tf

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m10 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between ROBERT GREENBAUM and RALPH COATS, under the firm name of GREENBAUM & COATS, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned from the said firm.

The business of the said firm at Skookum Chuck, will be settled by Ralph Coats. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle, and those having claims will forthwith present the same to the undersigned, at the store of said Greenbaum & Coats, at the Skookum Chuck in Thurston County.

RALPH COATS.
Skookum Chuck, W. T., Feb. 27, 1860. 3m15

CARGO NEW RAISINS,

PER CLIPPER BRIG
"IDA D. ROGERS"
From Malaga Direct.

THE UNDECSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT OF the
First Raisins of the New Crop!
selected by Mr. John Clemens, expressly for the California Market, of choice quality, and in superior order, as follows:

6000 Boxes Layer Raisins,
4100 Hf. Bxs. do do
4000 Qr. Bxs. do do

Buyers will note that each Box of this cargo will bear the name of the vessel:

"IDA D. ROGERS,"

over the shipping mark, C. & D.

CROSBY & DIBBLE,
1m15 111 Battery Street, San Francisco.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOTHAN W. GOODELL, late of the County of Thurston, deceased, were on the 13th day of February, 1860, granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated according to law, to either of the undersigned, within one year from the date hereof.

AMA G. GOODELL, Administratrix,
Grand Mound, Thurston County.
Or to her Attorney, ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia.
Olympia, Feb. 13, 1860. 4w15

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED, EITHER BY NOTE or book account, to the late firm of WILLAND & WHITWORTH, or the undersigned, are hereby notified, that, from and after the first day of March next, said notes or accounts will draw interest at the rate of two per cent. per month. J. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 21, 1860. 14:3w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has been appointed, by the Propate Court of Thurston County, guardian of the person and property of Schuyler S. Sanders, an insane person, a resident of the County of Thurston, W. T. All persons having just claims against the said Sanders, are hereby notified to present their accounts; and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Sanders, are requested to call on the undersigned and make settlement of the same without delay.

All persons are hereby cautioned against selling on credit to the said Saunders; and that no accounts created by said Sanders, from after this date, will be paid, unless made with the knowledge and sanction of the undersinged. RICHARD LANE.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 22, 1860. 14:4w

CLOSING UP AND SELLING OUT.

AS I am about to close up the Livery business, I now offer for sale a lot of fine Work and Saddle HORSES, ROAD WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS (single and double), &c.; all of which are of the best quality and in excellent order. To farmers and those desirous of purchasing the chance of securing good bargains should not be neglected.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:4m

TAKE WARNING.

HAVING closed the business in which I have been engaged, all knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned must come forward and settle the same, by payment of cash or notes of hand, before the first day of next month.

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

OLYMPIA MARKET.

Mitchell & Stewart, *Proprietors.*

HAVING NEWLY ARRANGED AND fitted up a market adjoining our BAKERY, we are resolved to do the best we can towards keeping constantly on hand such meats as will suit the demands of the town, or any one that will favor us with orders of any size, which may be had in this market. All we ask is to show our act any partiality only on the side that does justice to all.

Farmers and vegetable growers are requested to give us a call with their produce and beef cattle. You will see our sign by looking high.

Olympia, February 3, 1860. 11y

Notice--All.

From and after this date, no legal advertisements, such as administrator's notices, attachment notices, sheriff's and constable's sales, or any notice ordered to be published by any order of court, will be published in this paper unless accompanied by the cash. We have been *humbugged by the living* and *cuchered* by the dead to such an extent that we are compelled to adopt this course to protect ourself.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Publisher Pioneer and Democrat.

Daly's
AROMATIC VALLEY
WHISKY,
FOR MEDICAL USE,

HAS now taken that position in the world's estimation, which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it

A Superiority Unrivalled,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows no where but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the

Medical Profession

is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well known Chemists:

I have analyzed 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.,
New York. Chemist.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
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.

WM. H. DALY—

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.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. J. MAPES,
Analytical Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whiskey," and also using "CUMBERLAND," in-tead of "Monongahela."

These Bogus Labels have been put on Bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases, intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DELAY'S" in-tead of "Daly's."

Dealers in the interior as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this Bogus article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each Bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my

Aromatic Valley Whisky,

but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practiced upon honest Merchants and the unsuspecting Consumer, without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

NOTE.

☞ Daly's Aromatic Valley WHISKY is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
1s15 SAN FRANCISCO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has acquired a reputation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered for sale in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased, and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco, to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

will, in future, have the following brand, viz:

"WM. NEWELL & CO, S. F."

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 1s15

DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE FIFTH TERM OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, Olympia, under the instruction of G. F. BOYNTON, will commence on Monday, March 12th. As this school has been in successful operation for a year, and has become permanent, it is recommended to parents in the district, and others.

A limited number will be received from other districts at low rates of tuition.

Pupils wishing to study, and to learn, will find this a desirable school.

Olympia, Feb. 15, 1860. 3w13

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

OLYMPIA, W. T. January 18, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED ALL the right, title and interest of JAMES M. HUNT in the mail contract on Puget Sound, thereby dissolving the firm of HUNT & SCRANTON. All business communications must hereafter be addressed to

JOHN R. SCRANTON,
1m11 Contractor.

NOTICE
TO PATRONS AND DEBTORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having determined upon a change in his business relations, it becomes necessary to call upon all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who are not prepared to settle their accounts at once, by the payment of cash, must give their notes with interest at two per cent. per month until paid.

I am determined to close out my present stock of Goods, which is large and complete, and for that purpose will sell from this time forward *AT COST, FOR CASH.* This notice I give in GOOD FAITH, and shall adhere to it promptly. All my former patrons, and others, desiring great BARGAINS FOR CASH, would do well to give me a call immediately.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, Jan. 13, 1860. 4w8

NOTICE.

SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their Widows or Orphan children,) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington, attended to.

Reference to any of the heads of Departments.

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 3m15

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

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.
12tf is NEW YORK.

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. 4, 1857.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER.)
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

GARDEN SEEDS.—Raised in this Territory—growth of 1859, at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1860. 10tf

ALMANACS AND DIARIES FOR 1860. Also, BANCROFT'S LAWYER AND FORM BOOK for Oregon and Washington at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

CLAIM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, PROVIDED APPLICAtion be made soon, one of the best farming land claims in Washington Territory, situated on the west side of Budd's Inlet, within two and a half miles of Olympia, the Capital of the Territory. The improvements thereon comprise a good dwelling house, 40 acres timber land cleared, and between 40 and 50 acres marsh land ditched and drained, and ready for the plow next spring. There is a brook of ever-failing water running through the claim. The claim is one of 320 acres, for which a good title can be given. For terms apply to the undersigned.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Olympia, Jan. 6, 1860. 2m7

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 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.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4 tf

THE WASHINGTON
NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the Washington Nursery is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Pears and other fruits. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at still further reduced prices.

Sales will begin on and after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.
HUGH PATTERSON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6m44

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE KENDALL Co., either by note or account, are requested to settle said demands prior to the first day of January, 1860, either by the payment of cash, or by giving new and satisfactory notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. per month.

We further give notice, that hereafter we will sell our goods for CASH or barter, excepting alone to our regular family customers, who are required to settle when called upon, by the payment of cash, or giving notes bearing the usual interest.

The reasons for adopting this course are as follows:

We cannot afford, when money is worth two per cent. per month, to furnish others with capital for them to do business upon for nothing.

It is a settled proposition, that all who purchase on credit and pay, together with those who pay cash, necessarily pay for those who never pay.

We have no disposition to subject our *paying* customers to any such inconvenience.

Again, those who sell for Cash, always under sell those who sell on credit. They can well afford to do it. Our prices will be found in accordance with this infallible RULE, and to IT we will make no exceptions.

We have no capital, outside of our business, to loan, therefore CANNOT SELL on credit.

We have no one employed to charge goods, make out accounts and try to collect debts. Mr. Cushman, who manages our store, has no time to keep such accounts, and he would not if he had.

We earnestly solicit cash paying customers, feeling confident that we can give them entire satisfaction. Our goods are always of the best quality. Gentlemen, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1859. 2m5

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer
Elisa Anderson,
THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will hereafter leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock M., during the Winter months, touching at *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The new steamer JULIA, WM. F. BUSHNELL, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will resume her trips on the opening of Spring business, thus enabling the contractors to furnish ABUNDANT FACILITIES for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board, of the Captain, or address the under-signed at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIzens of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments.

Dr. B.'s Surgery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe.

Dr. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3y Olympia, W. T.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE MR. WINSOR'S STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS, when absent on professional calls, will leave word when he will return at the office of J. J. Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he keeps his horse.

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1858. 3y

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:

100 Cast and Steel
Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup,
in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--Also--

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'cn Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 4tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*
Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

CAUTION.

MY WIFE ESTHER WILSON HAVING LEFT my bed and board without just cause, I hereby caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL WILSON.
Feb. 1, 1860. 3w12

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Rainier, 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

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, Flowering plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

PIONEER
BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,
DEALER IN
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.
June 16, 1859. 30tf

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

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

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

Boyhood's Woes.

If childhood be the happiest time,
As oft I've read in flowery rhyme,
And primary schools are reckoned "prime,"
'Twas otherwise far with me.
'Twas a river of tears, and a forest of birch;
The Primer for years required research,
Ere volatile Thought was forced to perch
On the alphabetical tree.

The teacher tall was a maiden slim;
The light of the hall was dismally dim;
Her ferules slim, inquisitors grim,
Were viewed with juvenile terror:
With anxious heart I hurried to school,
While yesterday's whipping was hardly cool,
For the ruler ruled—a terrible rule—
For ev'ry primer-tive error.

But greater trials were yet in store;
While studying geographical lore,
Which proved to be a horrible bore,
Though soothed with Solomon's oil,
The Ho-ang-Ho and Kyan Ku,
To me, were town on the Timbuctoo,
Where mountainous scenery charmed the view,
And a very salubrious soil.

And then there came arithmetic dread;
Grammatical rules, as heavy as lead,
Were heaped with agony on my head,
Till it throbbed and throbbed again.
To spoil the rod, and pity the child,
By all was deemed a sentiment wild,
And all esteemed a discipline mild,
Heretical doctrine, then.

When boy's quarrels were settled in fight,
He battered and bruised however we might,
It seemed to give the teacher delight
To whip us again at school:
Though hands would smart, and torture impart,
Our pride, forbidding the tears to start,
With anger's dart would poison the heart
Against a-b-c-darian rule.

To whip a boy, as you punish a beast,
Is surely unwise, to call it the least,
And doesn't encourage to Reason's feast,
Or help the march of mind:
Dispense with blows, as far as you can;
A kindly word is the happiest plan
For making the Boy a generous Man—
And noble, intelligent, kind.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE ROYAL CASTLE OF DENMARK.—It has been mentioned that the Palace of Fredericksborg, in Denmark, had been destroyed by fire.—There are two royal residences in Denmark, which bear nearly the same name. The one close to Copenhagen, is Fredericksburg, built in the 18th century by Frederick IV, in the Italian style, and afterwards enlarged by Christian VI, and from the balcony of which there is a magnificent view over the city, the Sound, and the coasts of Sweden. The other palace, that of Fredericksborg, which has just been destroyed, was five miles from Copenhagen, and was the Pantheon of the glories of Denmark. It was divided into three parts, separated from each other by fortified fosses. The principal edifice had four stories, with handsome towers and pinnacles. It had vast cellars extending under water, for the chateau stood on an island in a lake, but they were built so substantially that no dampness could penetrate.

What more particularly attracted the attention of strangers visiting this place was the chapel, situated in the left wing, and embellished with sculptures, pictures, and the most exquisite carvings in wood.—King Christian the Fourth, himself turned several of the arabesques and flowers in ivory found there. The altar was a masterpiece of workmanship, and had no less than one hundred and fifty kilogrammes of silver employed on it. Over the gallery stood an escutcheon with the arms of Denmark, surrounded by those of the knights still living of the orders of the Elephant and of Dannebrog. In an adjoining hall were the escutcheons of the deceased knights, and among them that of Napoleon I. The hall of the knights, one of the largest in Europe, being not less than one hundred and fifty feet long, was all of marble; its handsome mantel-piece had been unfortunately injured by the Swedes during the wars. The ceiling was ornamented with innumerable figures, groups, and symbolical and emblematical representations of all kinds, intermingled with sentences in the Latin, Danish and German languages. It was a real *theatrum mundi*, and twenty-six artists were employed on it for seven years. The portrait gallery was unique of its kind, and of great value for the history of Denmark.

Each sovereign had a space reserved for him, and round him were grouped the members of his family, ministers, and all who had made themselves conspicuous under his reign. In the collection were portraits of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, the poet Holberg, the historian Suhm, and numerous others. The portraits of Struensee and the unfortunate Queen Mathilda were not suspended in the gallery, but visitors were shown the words, "O, God, keep me innocent!" which the Queen had cut on one of the windows with a diamond ring. Fredericksborg was, as has been above mentioned, situated in the middle of a lake, a site expressly chosen by Christian IV, who was an experienced sailor, and one of the most popular kings ever known in that country. It was his favorite place of residence. The courtiers laughed at the idea of building a palace in such a spot, but the King paid no attention to their remarks, and by the aid of English architects and workmen, whom he procured for the purpose, succeeded in carrying out all his plans successfully, and completing a magnificent pile of building.

REMARKABLE ECHO.—In the Cathedral of Girgenti, in Sicily, the slightest whisper is borne with perfect distinctness from the great western door to the cornice behind the high altar, a distance of 350 feet. By a most unlucky coincidence, the precise focus of divergence at the former station was chosen for the place of the confessional. Secrets never intended for the public ear thus became known, to the dismay of the confessors and the scandal of the people, by the resort of the curious to the opposite point, which seems to have been discovered accidentally, till at length one listener, having had his curiosity somewhat over-gratified by hearing his wife's avowal of her own infidelity, this tell-tale peculiarity became generally known, and the confessional was removed.

Pioneer Hotel.

H. L. TIBBALS, Proprietor,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE HOTEL would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that having recently made extensive improvements to his former large establishment, by the addition of large and airy bed rooms, dining and sitting rooms, parlors, &c., he is now prepared to entertain customers in a manner unequalled in the Territory. The rooms are all hard-finished, and well furnished with furniture, all of which is new. He can comfortably entertain 200 guests, and he hesitates not in saying that it is the largest, the most comfortable house of the kind north of San Francisco, and he will endeavor to make it the best.

A GOOD BAR, where will be kept the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and two elegant BILLIARD TABLES are attached to the premises.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

Port Townsend, Sept. 9, 1859. 52:6m

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN,
Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
Associate Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.
RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

H. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

BLACKSMITHING!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

L. H. DEYO,

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 165 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,

(*Late Spear & Co.*)

FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER BATTERY AND BROADWAY STS., San Francisco—Will attend to paying freights on receipt of properly indorsed bills of lading.

Goods shipped in our care from Eastern cities, will be attended to on arrival, and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the country.

Cash advances made on Merchandise in our Warehouse, or consigned.

Would respectfully refer to the Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco generally. 3m6

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

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to distinguish it from every other alcoholic stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is the pure tincture of Juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin in the world. Since the introduction of the celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, the proprietor has submitted to the whole Medical Faculty of the United States. Over three thousand endorse it, over their own signatures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a preventive against ague and fever and change of water. The physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribed it with great confidence in case of cholera, on account of the purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first they bodily counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: Yellow paper, printed with red and blue ink, pasteboard printed caps.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquors were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctered up imitations as you would avoid shattered nerves, ruined stomachs and delirium tremens. The pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor dealers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS friends and acquaintances, I have determined to locate permanently in Olympia and resume the practice of my profession in all its branches. From an extensive and successful Surgical and Medical Practice of over twelve years, I offer myself, not as a an experimentor, but as a practitioner who has had experience.

Particular attention will be paid to all surgical operations and diseases of a private nature.

Office at the Pacific House, corner of Maine and Third Streets, where patients from a distance can be supplied with comfortable rooms, and charged by the week for board and medical attendance.

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 30, 1858. 29tf

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

FULTON FOUNDYR

AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, CAST IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms: Prices reasonable 9m30

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

The books are bought in New York by one of the firm residing there, and any rare books that we may not have in store, we will order for our patrons.

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

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

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

H. D. HUNTINGTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS,

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.
Or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

Orders are invited from all wanting Leather. None need send abroad for Leather now, as we can more than supply the entire demands of the Territory.

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

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. 51tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PSOVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

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.

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

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.

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

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