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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Light at Home.

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall,
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To cheer and rest and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name,
Around the light at home.

When through the dark and stormy night,
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light at home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care,
Around the light at home.

The light at home! whene'er at last
It greets the seaman through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled,
Since Mary gave her parting kiss;
But the sad tears which she then shed
Will now depart with rapturous bliss,
Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that these beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And light up in the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

A GEM.—The following, from the pen of James G. Percival, is one of the most touching poems in the English language. It moreover tells the story of many a breaking heart:

The Deserted Wife.

He comes not—I have watched the moon go down.
And yet he comes not. Once it was not so.
He thinks not how the bitter tears do flow
The while he holds his riot in the town.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep,
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.

O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sleeping eyes; that smile which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow thick and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees from laurel flowers a poison sip.

But yet I cannot hate. O! there were hours
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And Time, who stole with silent witness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.

I loved him then—he loved me, too. My heart
Still finds its fondness if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venomed and barbed, and wast upon the vile
Caresses which his babe and mine should share,
Though he should spurn me I will calmly bear
His madness; and should sickness come and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would with kindness all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep, and say
How injured and how faithful I had been.

War.

James Russel Lowell, in one of the "Bigelow Papers," talks thus about war:

Ez for war, I call it murder—
There you have it plain and flat;
I don't want to go no further
Than my testament for that.

* * * * * *

Ef you take a sword and dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'ment aint to answer for it,
God'll send the bill to you.

Wut's the use o' meetin' goin'
Every Sabbath wet and dry,
Ef it's right to go a-mowing'
Feller-men like oats and rye.

I dunno but wat it's pooty
Trainin' round in bob-tail coats—
But it's curus Christian duty
This ere cuttin folks' throats.

LOCALITY OF PIKE'S PEAK.—Pike's Peak, so well known of late in connection with the gold discoveries in its neighborhood, is situated on the Rocky mountains about 39° North latitude, and 105° West longitude. It is stated to be about 60 miles east of the western boundary line of Kansas Territory; 60 miles south of the southern line of Nebraska; 150 miles due south of Fort Laramie, and 600 miles west from Independence, Mo. Its snows form the source of two large rivers—the Arkansas, which takes a southeasterly direction, and the South Platte, which runs northeast.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Capture and Destruction of the Brig Swiss Boy.

STEAMER NORTHERNER,
February 28, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD: The brig *Swiss Boy*, of San Francisco, Capt. Welden, sailed from Port Orchard, Washington Territory, Jan. 28th, 1859, loaded with lumber for San Francisco. She passed Cape Olapat light at seven P. M. on the 29th; at ten P. M. the wind blew a gale from the south and east, with a heavy sea running and the brig under short sail, labering heavy; at eleven P. M. discovered that the brig had sprung a leak; called all hands and rigged both pumps to free her, and found the water increased very fast; wore ship and stood in towards the land, and found that the brig had started the oakum out of the seams about the transom and under the starboard counter; threw everboard all the deck load that we could, and stood off and on until morning, at 8 A. M., Jan. 30th, Vancouver Island in sight, about twelve miles distant; stood in and made Netinett Sound, as laid down on the chart; at nine A. M. the water had filled the lower hold to one foot of the deck beams; we were obliged to keep off for Netinett Sound to save life and property, and came to anchor about 4 P. M., under the lea of an island, about four miles from the entrance of the Sound, in thirty-five fathoms of water; some Indians came on board, apparently friendly; Jan. 31st I took my boat, with two men, lead and line, to sound into a good sand beach, where I could lay the brig on and stop the leak, before proceeding on my voyage; Feb. 31st, worked the brig within about three hundred yards of a fine sand beach, where I anticipated laying the brig on to repair, and let go the anchor, there being about three hundred Indians on board and alongside in their canoes, all of them armed, some with muskets, bow and arrows, and long two-edged knives on their person; when I let the anchor go, some of the Indians forced themselves into the cabin, and placed a guard at the door with drawn knives to prevent any of the brig's company from going in, the Indians in the cabin passing everything that was in the cabin out on deck and into their canoes alongside; when they passed the things out of the cabin, all of the Indians on deck drew their knives and tomahawks, and made a rush for the sails and rigging and commenced to cut them to pieces, all of the brig's company standing together in the waist; I told them to shove the boat overboard and jump into her for their lives; when we shoved the boat over the rail some of the Indians seeing us, three or four got hold of the boat to stop her, but did not succeed in doing it; when the boat struck the water we all jumped into her, the Indians striking at us with their knives; we shoved off from the brig and pulled in shore, one canoe holding on the boat, trying to stop her; we succeeded in reaching the shore and were taken prisoners, and took to one of the chief lodges, about eight miles from where the brig lay; the Indians held a council of war over us until near midnight, some advocating very strongly to cut off our heads; I promised them if they would let us go to Victoria to get a ship, to come and get the cargo out of the brig, I would make them a great many presents when I came back, and we were King George men, which got the majority in my favor; they kept us as slaves for ten days, with nothing to eat but muscles, and strictly keeping guard over us all the time and holding council over us every night. Many of them wanted to cut off our heads; but with my fair promises to return with a ship, after keeping us ten days they called a council and sent for me, and told me through one of them that could speak a little jargon, that I could go in the morning by leaving three of my men, for we were all of us their slaves. I told them I could not get a ship back without I had all of my men; so after holding a council they said that we could all go. The next morning six of the Indians started with five of us in a canoe, and the brig's boat with four of the crew in company, for San Juan. We pulled about six miles, and saw a sail off shore running along the island. We pulled for her in the canoes, and after pulling about five miles, overtook her. She proved to be the schooner *Morning Star*, Capt. McKay, on a trading voyage to the west end of Vancouver Island. The boat with the four men kept on for New Bay. The schooner ran up to Claycot Sound, and then started with my two officers, the seaman, and myself for Victoria, where we arrived on the evening of the 15th February. I went immediately on shore to report to the American Consul, but found there was no representative of our Government there. I was introduced to Mr. Latham, of Wells, Fargo & Co., who showed me every attention and rendered us all the assistance we required. The Indians had plundered us of everything but what we had on. I called on Governor Douglas the following morning, and stated the facts of the case to him. He requested me to communicate in writing to the Colonial Secretary the facts as they occurred. I did so, and waited until the 21st, when I again called on the Governor, to see what redress I could get. He proposed to send the *Satellite* down, and put me in possession of the brig and cargo, when obtained, which I refused to accept, as the next morning after we left the brig her masts were cut away, and she on fire. Governor Douglas told me that the brig was a lawful prize, as I had no right to go into any harbor in Vancouver Island in distress, except a port of entry, as my vessel was under a foreign flag.

DAVID K. WALDEN,
Late Master of the brig *Swiss Boy*.

A REPUBLICAN REPLY TO MR SEWARD'S SPEECH.—The New Hampshire *Statesman*, a Republican paper, says:

"Now let us inquire, in the name of common sense, of what avail is it to prove by statistics that we pay three-fourths of all the revenues of the Government, while Southern consumers are our largest customers? Of what avail is it to prove, to the satisfaction of every politician, that we supply the South with all that they wear, from a top knot to a shoe latchet; with all that they use, from a steam engine to a friction match, when this very process feeds our manufacturers? The South is as necessary to the North as the North is to the South. Massachusetts annually makes six millions of dollars worth of shoes. The South is her best customer. When the shoe business declines, gaunt hunger stalks through the streets of her flourishing villages.

"New England is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton. We buy the raw material of the South and pay in goods. When our spindles cease to whirl, the operatives are threatened with starvation. It is the spirit of a hyena that bites the hand that feeds it. It is high time to cultivate *fraternal feeling* between the different sections of our country. Neither commerce, manufactures nor agriculture can flourish while the two hostile portions of our country endeavor to cripple and injure each other. Supposing we succeed in convincing the South of their dependence on us for all they eat, and wear, and use; and thus stimulate them to establish manufactories for themselves or divert their trade into other channels, are we gainers by the process?

"Suppose we prove that they are indebted to us for all their literature and all their teachers, and thus rouse their hostility to our books and teachers, are we benefitted in anywise? No good has come, or ever will come from this mutual crimination and recrimination. It neither strengthens the party nor hastens the downfall of slavery. We hold that every State has a right to determine what institutions it will adopt.

"Why, then, hoist the banner of 'No more slave States,' when the very corner stone of our political fabric rests upon the principle that a majority of the people of every State, new or old, shall decide that question for itself?"

GOING TO EUROPE IN A BALLOON.—Mr. John La Mountain, the æronaut, is again in this city, where he will remain a few days. He has made arrangements for the construction in Boston of a balloon, with which he designs to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic next summer. The money is to be furnished by a wealthy gentleman of the modern Athens, who has sufficient confidence in the practicability of the scheme to make a venture in it. The balloon is to be of silk, with an ascensive power which will make it capable of carrying a life-boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power it is designed to employ is the gun-cotton engine—one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily. Before the venture of sailing over the ocean, it is designed to make three long voyages, starting from Western cities, for the purpose of testing the capacity of the balloon and the effect of the employment of machinery. Mr. Wise, the "father of ballooning in America," who has been in consultation with Mr. La Mountain, approves of his plan in all its details, and will give him the benefit of his remarkable experience in suggestions as to the manner of carrying it out.—*Troy Times.*

☞ Perhaps no lyric has been more universally admired than Burns' beautiful little poem, commencing—

"Scots wha hea wi' Wallace bled;"

but it is not generally known that Burns, by the advice of some friends, was induced to suppress the first two stanzas as they originally stood in the poet's manuscript. It is much to be regretted that the poem was not printed entire, for the poet's talent far surpassed the critic's taste. It stood thus in the original:

"At Bannockburn the English lay—
The Scots they were na far away,
But waited for the break o' day
That glinted in the east.

But soon the sun broke through the heath,
And lighted up that field o' death,
When Bruce, wi saul-inspiring breath,
His hearlds thus addressed:—

Scots wha hae," &c.

A CUBAN LADY'S OPINION OF THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—American gentleman (playfully)—Do you know Madam, that next year I shall have the pleasure of calling you a fellow-citizen of mine.

Cuban Lady (indignantly)—Never! Was there ever so unprincipled a nation? Because a thing suits you, you think you have a right to steal it.

American Gentleman—Oh, no, Madam! We don't mean to steal it; we propose to buy it.

Cuban Lady—Ha, ha! What, you buy Cuba? Why you cannot buy your own Mount Vernon!—*N. Y. Post.*

Parallel between Washington and Jackson.

BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Washington, with Spartan virtue, resigned a victorious sword, and retired from a triumph. Jackson, with Roman firmness met the assaults of corruption, struck dismay to the heart of treason, and perilled fame and interest in the cause of national reform. Washington invested freedom with every attribute that could win the affection of the citizen, or command the respect of the world. Jackson founded our national policy in immutable principles of justice, established an indissoluble union between the virtue and happiness of a people, and taught the rulers of the earth that national good faith was the only condition on which the peace of the world could remain unbroken. The steady policy of Washington was never shaken by the turbulence of faction. The firm administration of Jackson was never moved by the hoarse clamors of avarice. Both were lovers of fame; both made it subordinate to the general interests of humanity. Both were endowed with the tumultuous passions that always accompany greatness, and sometimes mar its lustre. Both were free from those petty vices that often disfigure the finest characters in history. Washington, like the sun, rose amidst a chaos of jarring States and discordant interests, and all moved around him in harmonious concert. Jackson, like the magnet, drew all elements to himself, and made the remotest sections of the Republic vibrate to a central attraction, which drew together and united in one bond of union the interests and wishes, the patriotism and enthusiasm of a great nation.—Both were influenced by a permanent and operative principle of religion. Jackson always acknowledged an overruling Power. Washington never forgot to pay homage to the Most High.

Washington moved through life with the high consciousness of future accountability. Jackson was sustained in death by the lively hope of a glorious immortality. Humility was the constant ornament of Washington, and there is no appearance of ostentation in the whole career of Jackson. It was the fortune of Washington to lay the foundation of our Temple of Liberty. It was the fortune of Jackson to stand, like the angel at the gate of Paradise, and guard the entrance with his flaming sword. Washington was the father—Jackson the saviour of his country. Both lived like patriots, and died like men. Washington in his day was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Jackson "filled the measure of his country's glory." And hereafter the true American will find it difficult to determine whether his patriotic emotions are more strongly awakened at the tomb of Mount Vernon, or the grave of the Hermitage.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE SUN.—The sun has a very dense atmosphere. What his body must be, it is impossible to conjecture; but he seems to be surrounded by a mottled ocean of flame, through which his dark nucleus appears like black spots, often of enormous size. These spots are almost always comprised within a zone of the sun's surface, whose breadth measured on a solar meridian, does not extend beyond thirty and one-half degrees on each side of his equator, though they have been seen at the distance of thirty-nine and a-half degrees. From their extensive and rapid changes, there is every reason to suppose that the exterior and incandescent part of the sun is gaseous. The solar rays, probably arising from chemical processes that continually take place at his surface, or from electricity, are transmitted through space in all directions; but notwithstanding the sun's magnitude, and the inconceivable heat that must exist at his surface, as the intensity both of his light and heat diminishes as the square of the distance increases, his influence can hardly be felt at the boundaries of our system, or at all events it must be but feeble.

The direct light of the sun has been estimated to be equal to that of 5,563 wax candles of moderate size, supposed to be placed at the distance of one foot from the object. That of the moon is probably only equal to the light of one candle at the distance of twelve feet. Consequently, the light of the sun is more than three hundred thousand times greater than that of the moon. Hence the light of the moon imparts no heat. It is believed, from recent experiments, that the direct light of the moon is incapable of raising a thermometer one three hundred thousandth part of a ventigrade degree, at least in this climate. The intensity of the sun's light diminishes from the centre to the circumference of the solar system.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.—The London *Examiner* says in religious matters it is plain that the Japanese are not intolerant, for they have three different religions, divided into upwards of thirty sects, the votaries of all of which live peaceably together. The persecution of the Christains in the seventeenth century was a political and not a theological one. Before it commenced, the bonzes, or priests of Buddhism, a form of religion introduced from India, where the most importunate in their complaints against the Christians. They petitioned the Emperor against them, who demanded how many forms of religion existed in the empire and the reply was, thirty-five. "Well," rejoined his Majesty, "where thirty-five can be tolerated, we can easily bear thirty six. Leave the strangers in peace."

Improved Tone of the Press.

The San Andreas *Independent* contains the following article:

Whoever has enjoyed the opportunity of regularly perusing the numerous journals published in the interior towns of this State, during the twelve months past, must have observed a very great improvement in both the mechanical and editorial departments. Many have been enlarged; from the columns of others, the old, worn-out, long primer types have been banished; and new brevier or nonpareil substituted; thus combining neatness as an air of increasing business. Several of the mountain journals will fairly rank amongst the most elegant specimens of country newspaper typography in the United States. In editorial management, the improvement is quite as apparent. Editors are beginning to confine their pens to the legitimate duties of honorable journalism, cherishing that respect for the freedom of the press which is the chief guarantee of its perpetuity and the surest pledge of its ultimate greatness. They have turned their attention to the development of home interests; the moral and intellectual elevation of society; and the statement of the latest home news. Amongst the thirty to forty newspapers from the interior of the State, received at this office, weekly, we notice with pleasure, the general banishment of that unprofitable invective and disgusting personality, which, in times past constituted the staple newspaper commodities. Byron was perhaps right—it may be true that a "love of scandal is common to all mankind;" but too much of the best thing will cloy. And even if the public palate does thirst for its daily dose, it ill becomes those who assume the rank of instructors to lead off in the cultivation of the meanest of passions. It should be remembered that scandal spoken, becomes libel when printed, and that the libelant is guilty of a double wrong—first against his victim, secondly, against the commonwealth, the peace of which he jeopardizes by inciting his neighbor to avenge his wounded reputation by force; and that the poorest method of giving force to an argument or an opinion, is by lowering the standard of an opponent's dignity. And if newspapers are really what most of them profess to be—the indices and auxiliaries to human progress in that exalted civilization which is the aim of all noble minds—certainly they who dwell in malicious detail upon the foibles of society, and spread out, in its most aggravated coloring, the crimes and short-comings of mankind, to the exclusion of more wholesome matter, are very poor philosophers, and take the roughest road to attain the goal of their desires. For "like begets like," and the public, constantly looking into these printed mirrors, and beholding nothing reflected but the hideous forms of vice, will gradually assume the shape and colors of the pictures they are forced to behold.

We hail the pleasing change which the California press is exhibiting in this respect, as a new and rich fruit in our newspaper system. It indicates, as well, an improved condition of public sentiment, which refuses the instructions of blackguards, as a higher moral and intellectual standard amongst those who control the press.

On the same subject the Sonora *Herald* remarks:

There is a marked evidence of improvement, in the bestowal of more care in selection, and increased labor of mind, in the conduct of many of the interior papers of California, within the past six months. A higher tone, and less resort to offensive personalities, is also observable among our cotemporaries. It is evident that enlargement of experience has a tendency to teach journalists that it is news the reading community seek to purchase when they subscribe for a paper, and not slang, slander or abuse. We observe these signs with pleasure, and heartily wish a continuance of the improvement.

A QUEER PAPER.—A traveler in Norway, writing to the Boston *Recorder*, gives an account of the northermost paper in the world, the Tromsoe *Times*. It is printed at Tromsoe, a little island village of about 4000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the polar circle. The summer sun kindly looks in at the office window at midnight to see that the forms are properly set up. The *Times* is a four-paged semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, and is about the size of a quarto book form. The style of the type is the Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden, and to a considerable extent in both Germany and Denmark. The latter are the only nations which retain the Gothic handwriting.

THE JAPANESE WAX TREE.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Nagasaki, says:

"Here first I saw the *wax tree*, usually about the size of our American plum or cherry tree, which, was then in fruit, the berry being green and of the size of a small cherry. The manufacture of vegetable wax is an important part of the industry of the island, for which a large establishment exists in Nagasaki."

☞ The accident which deprived Prescott, the historian, of his eye-sight, was occasioned by a blow from a crust of bread thrown at him "in fun" by a fellow student at college.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Frequent references are made in Congressional debates and newspaper articles to the "Monroe Doctrine," but with circumstances under which it was promulgated some of our readers may not be familiar. After the downfall of the First Napoleon, the four great powers of Europe formed what was called "The Holy Alliance," for the avowed purpose of shaping the political institutions and controling the affairs of the inferior states. They declared they would subdue rebellion in whatever place it might show itself, and when the South American Colonies rose to throw off the yoke of Spain, it was feared that at her instigation, they would interfere to crush the liberties of the triumphant colonies.

There were good grounds for this apprehension, as it was known that all the sympathies of the Alliance were with Spain, and that a plan was set on foot to convert the governments of the revolted colonies into principalities, to be governed by members of the royal families of Europe. It was under these circumstances that President Monroe, in his annual message to Congress, in Dec., 1823, used the following language.

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved with so much loss of blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of the most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed the most unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and the amicable feelings existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part *to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.* With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European powers we have not interfered, nor shall attempt to interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, after great consideration and upon just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interference for the purpose of oppressing them, or controling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

WALTZING.—"Look! look!" said half-a-dozen lady voices, one pretty night, as we sat leaning against the outside of the ball-room. We did look—alas! for our modesty ought not to have done so. "If my children were among them, I'd whip them well for it! Yes, if they were full grown, I'd give them the hickory!" So said the wife of one of our guests, as she turned away in utter disgust. Let me describe a little—if the public may look, certainly it may read, though it run. A group of splendid ones is on the floor, and lovingly mated. The gents encircle their partner's waists with one arm. The ladies and gentlemen stand close, face to face. The gents are very erect, and lean a little back. The ladies lean a little forward. (Music.) Now, all wheel, whirl, circle and curl. Feet and heels of gents go rip-rap, tippity-tip.—Ladies' feet go tippity-tip. Then all go rippity, clippity, slippity, tippity, hippity, skippity, hoppity, jumpity, bumpity, thump. Ladies fly off by centrifugal momentum.—Gents pull ladies hard and close. They reel, swing, slide, sling, look tender, look silly, look dizzy. Feet fly, hoops fly, dresses fly, all fly. It looks taggity, pullity, squeezity, rubbity rip. The men look a cross between steelyards and "limber-jacks," beetles, Xes. The maidens tuck down their chins very low, or raise them exceedingly high. Some smile, grin, some giggle, some pout, some sneer, and all sweat freely. The ladies' faces are brought against those of the men, or into their bosoms, breast against breast, nose against nose, and toes against toes. Now they go in again, making a sound like Georgey, porgey, derey, perey, ridey, pidey, coachey, poachey. This dance is not much, but the extras are glorious.—If men were women, there would be no such dancing. But they are only men, and the thing goes on by woman's love of it.—A secular writer says: "There is no established standard of propriety about this matter. If I were a lady I might object to those dances; but being a man I do not. We certainly ought to be satisfied, if they are."

☞ William H. Prescott, the historian, who has filled so large a place in the world of American letters, died lately at his home, in Massachusetts, of paralysis. He had been in his usual health up to the time of his death, and it came most unexpectedly to all of his family and friends. His age was 62.

CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.—At the close of the House of Representatives at Springfield, Ill., a few days ago, the clerk read the following notice: "I am requested to announce that Rev. Dr. McFarland will deliver a lecture this evening, in this hall, on the Education of Idiots. *Members of the Legislature are invited to attend!*"

☞ There is a rumor that Miss Lane, President Buchanan's niece, is shortly to be married to Mr. Magraw, of Baltimore, brother of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Pioneer and Democrat.

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

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Letters from the "People."

The following letters were received by the last mail, and are published *only* for the news they may contain. Nothing contained therein of a personal character, in the preferment of the gentlemen therein mentioned for the position indicated, is endorsed by us in our capacity as a democratic journalist. We have our choice, of course, and that preference is undoubtedly known to many of the readers of the "Pioneer;" nor have we ever hesitated, when importuned on this subject, to boldly and freely express it. But as we owe duty and allegiance to the democratic party—devolving upon us by virtue of election and continued support thereof—we should deem ourself culpable in the highest degree of a derilection of duty confided to us, were we to express our *personal* preference at this time.

The charge has frequently been insinuated against us by those differing with us in opinion, we might say both politically and personally, that we are *committed* to the nomination of such or such a man, and that in order to secure this result our columns are closed against any and all but such as will "lend a helping hand" to further *our* purpose. In reply to this we would now say, once and for all, and we desire to be distinctly understood, that we profess to be democrats; that we are *pledged* to the support of no man, for *any* position, and furthermore, that we can, WILL, and hereby *pledge* ourself to support any gentleman that may prove to be the choice of the democratic convention to assemble here on the eleventh day of May next, be he GARFIELD, LANDER, CHENOWETH, ANDERSON, MAXON, or STEVENS. We hope our position will now be understood, and that the charge of "suborned columns" and "muzzled press"—epithets flung at us by such as *dare* not make the pledge we have made above, (and yet it is only democratic, and no more than democratic) will no longer be retailed by such as *claim* to be members of the party.

Furthermore:—Believing that the masses of the people are perfectly competent to decide upon the merits and qualifications of men whom they would have serve them in the halls of the national capitol or that of our Territory, it is our opinion that in no way can this end be reached more certainly and readily than by an open, free and candid discussion of the merits and qualities of those gentlemen who will probably have their names presented to that convention; and for this purpose we now throw open our columns to *all* democrats. In reviewing matters past, or the characters of men, we request that it be confined to the political, and not to the personal, and that it be as courteous as possible. If it should ever appear that the discussion is "all on one side," as it is this week, we would have it known that none others have been received, and that the partisans of other men are to blame, and not ourself:

Does Isaac I. Stevens Merit the Suffrages of the People?

CLARKE COUNTY,
March 6, 1859.

This is a question which ought to suggest itself to the mind of every citizen of this territory, to whatever party he may belong, if we do differ in opinion in regard to questions which govern and divide the great National parties of the day. Surely that is no reason we should differ in opinion in regard to the man to represent us in the Congress of the United States, for certain it is that we have interests seperate and apart from the interests which govern parties in the State. Do any of these parties let questions which involve the interests of this territory govern and divide them in their political movements? No! Then why should we let questions which agitate the public mind, and which are very often raised by designing politicians for the purpose of making capital for themselves, govern or divide us in making choice of our delegate? There is no good reason—and let me say to you, fellow-citizens, whenever you find a man mooting these questions for the purpose of dividing the people of this territory, you may mark him down with safety as being either an aspirant, or one who is willing to sacrifice the interests of the territory to gratify his spleen or some selfish motive. Contrast the course of such a man with a man who is permanently settled here and who is striving to obey one of the Divine commands—"multiply and replenish the earth"—and who has his country at heart, and you will see at a glance who it is that is striving to advance the interest of the territory. But, to the question!

"Does Isaac I. Stevens deserve the suffrages of the people?" I don't know that I can better answer the question than by relating a conversation which took place a short time ago between two of my neighbors:—As my neighbor B. and myself were one day passing our neighbor R.'s, we concluded to call in and see the old gentleman, and as we advanced toward the house Mr. B. said to me, "I will try to call the old man out on politics, and get him to talk about Stevens; I like to hear the old man talk." When we reached the house we found the door wide open and the old gentleman sitting reading his newspaper, all alone. He very cordially invited us in, and after we were seated inquired the news of the day. We told him we had nothing new of importance, and the old gentleman and myself soon struck up a conversation on the subject of raising sheep, when all at once Mr. B. interrupted us by saying, "Well, Mr. R., who do you think is the best man for the next delegate?" Mr. R. threw himself back in his chair, and after somewhat gathering his brows, with great earnestness replied:—"Why, sir, Isaac I Stevens is the best man this country ever had; we have tried him, and know him to be a good man; we've tried him as Governor—we've tried him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs—we've tried him as Commander in Chief of the volunteer forces during the Indian war—and we've tried him as delegate, and in all and every position, he has been equal to the task—*never found wanting*. Why, sir, the ability, the energy, the unparalelled perseverance and zeal which has characterised his every undertaking, deserves the praise of government, and the gratitude of this people; and, sir, I may add (here the old gentleman showed some signs of emotion), he is an honor to the Nation." After he had somewhat recovered his emotion, he very calmly turned to Mr. B. and said, "Now, sir, tell me what Stevens ever done that was wrong, in the discharge of his duties." Mr. B., with a suppressed smile, said: "Why that martial law, you know." Here the old gentleman took fire, rising to his feet and turning to Mr. B. with a good deal of warmth, said: "What in h—l has martial law got to do with this question? Now, see here, admitting, for argument sake, that he did do wrong in proclaiming martial law, who the d—l was hurt? *nobody*—and even his worst enemies admit he acted in good faith. Why, in that minority report of a committee, once made in the Legislature—by his worst enemies at that time—they say that they "believe he acted from the purest motives of patriotism." Now sir, if there was nobody hurt, and he acted from pure motives, what in the name of common sense is the use for any man to keep chewing martial law, and spitting out his denunciations of a man who is far his superior, both in principle and ability? But no matter, the people have sustained him once, and if they are not entirely lost to gratitude, they will do it again," and as Mr. R. took his seat, Mr. B. said with a smile (for he could stand it no longer), "I think so too, and you and I think exactly alike about Stevens, but you can tell it a little better than I can, and I wanted to hear you talk, for I like to hear any body that can talk, speak in his praise, for I think he has done more for this country than all the rest of the men put together in it, and I believe in rewarding merit, and am only sorry that I can't do something more for him than merely vote for him at the next election, which I shall do as sure as I live, if, he is nominated (which he is sure to be), and so will all the rest of our folks; why, brother Jim won't let a man talk against Stevens in his house—he says a man is dishonest that will do it; but I pursue a different course. I think the more they talk about Stevens the better it is for him, for, my word for it, if them fellows over about Olympia, who are trying to break down Stevens to get the office themselves, can just get rope enough, they will hang themselves, and Stevens will be elected by a larger majority than he was before."

Now all this was told in the old fashioned way,
No affectation in a word they did say,
Which made it a feast to a Democrat's soul—
For nothing but truth was there in the whole.
You'll find their opinions are close to the mark,
And it portrays the feelings of Democratic
OLD CLARKE.

WALLA-WALLA, Feb. 28, 1859.

FRIEND FURSTE—I arrived in this valley a short time since, and thus far I am well pleased with the country in every respect. Many of the best farmers in Oregon are coming here to settle, and will bring with them a large quantity of stock. We expect also a large acquisition to our population from the States, the next overland emigration. I am of the opinion that Walla-walla will be the most populous county in our Territory, in less than six months from this time. Our old friend ROBIE, of Olympia memory, has settled here, and has gone into business with that prince of good fellows, FRANK WORDEN. ROBIE also has the contract for carrying the mail from the Dalles to Fort Colville, and so discharges his duty as contractor as to meet with the approbation of all who have any thing to do with his line.

I do not believe we shall be troubled with the Indians any more in this quarter. Mr. CAIN, the gentlemanly Indian agent for the Walla-walla country, has just arrived among us, and we have no doubt but he will make a good Indian agent and a popular officer.

Speaking of officer, makes me think of politics. How about the next Territorial convention? When is it to be held, and who are talked of for candidates? I suppose STEVENS, LANDER, GARFIELDE, and others will be talked of on the Sound as aspirants for the nomination. Up here it all seems to be on one side—a kind of jug handle business. Out of the two hundred and fifty voters now in this county, I do not believe there are a half dozen who are opposed to the nomination of Gov. STEVENS. You may therefore tell your friends that Walla-walla will send delegates to the convention who will vote for STEVENS first, last, and always.

As for myself, I go for STEVENS, because I believe he can do more for our Territory in Congress than any other man. He understands the wants of this portion of our Territory perfectly. Already he has done much for us in getting us mail facilities, and we have no doubt but what he will get his Indian treaties confirmed, and our country thus thrown open to settlement, and the settler freed from the annoying presence of the red skins. We hope he will also be able to get an appropriation to have our lands surveyed, so that our popular and accomplished Surveyor General may be enabled to push his surveying parties into this quarter as soon as possible, which we know he will do the moment he gets the means and authority.

I am going to Colville soon, and when I get there I will write you again.

Yours truly,
UMATILLA.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—The political course of MR. CARTER, as the mouth-piece of the opposition, as indicative of the course and tactics to be pursused by them, may be worthy of note. For MR. CARTER I have the kindest personal feelings, and I am sorry his political course is such that neither my judgment nor conscientiousness can approve. His speech in the legislature—its inconsistency and contradiction—is well exposed by MR. TENNANT, whose province it more directly was, being a member of the same body; and it would not be worthy of notice, were it not that it foreshadowed the policy and tactics to be used,—the insidious, slanderous, false representations and insinuations to be adopted. It may be well first to examine the antecedents of MR. CARTER, the better to judge of his motives. He was born, raised and educated unfriendly to the democratic party. He was a citizen of Oregon, and one among the first to organize the republican party there. They held a convention and brought out their candidate; they subsequently found they were too weak to run on their name; they succeeded in making a split in the democratic party, and coalesced with the disaffected democrats by the names of "National Democrats." MR. CARTER subsequently came to Washington, called himself a democrat, was believed by the confiding democracy, and obtained a seat in the legislature, to enact the same insidious policy over again. In the army, traitors meet with their just reward; but in politics, they act it with impunity. Hence we shall have a coalition of the disaffected democrats and republicans, under some new name, or no name, which ever is best calculated to deceive. His twaddle about spoils and plunder, place and power, hirelings and menial slaves, etc., is low stuff, only fit to be uttered by the mind that can conceive it. If any one is guilty of malfeasence in office, why does he not come out with direct charges, produce his testimony and let the people know who they are, and not, assassin-like, stab them in the dark? MR. CARTER talks about "principles and not men," as if "principles" and "men" were entirely disconnected, and "principles" would operate of their own inherent power without the aid of "men."

People differ in their views of what form of government will best promote their happiness. On those different opinions they organize parties and select agents to carry them into practice, and while the agent faithfully represents the party, it is their duty to defend him from unjust abuse, as much as for a master to defend his servant. Now, Gov. STEVENS has been the subject of a malicious, vindictive abuse and slander ever since he has been a public man in this territory. All the various and multiplied charges heretofore preferred against him have at last dwindled down to the single one, as to the influence he is supposed to have had in the appointments of federal officers for this territory; and those officers are scandalized, abused and criminated, to make the appointments as odious as possible. Well, since the charge has dwindled to a single point, we will examine it and see what weight there is in that. It is no doubt fresh in the minds of all, that primary meetings, conventions and legislatures have condemned the practice of importing federal officers into this territory. Then, of course, he had to select out of such timber as we had. Well, he selected Judge Strong and Judge Fitzhugh. Now, before they find fault with that, let them point out other men better qualified and better democrats. Why did he appoint *them?* Because the people petitioned to have them appointed, (and *none* other that I am aware of; I saw none other.) Well, what is the complaint? Have they not presided with dignity, ability and impartiality? *No fault of that kind.* What, then? Why, Judge Strong is too new a convert from whiggery. Has not the President appointed many of the leaders of the old whig party to high and responsible offices? and are they not reliable as against the black republican party? If that is a fault, you should attack it at its head. The charge against Judge Fitzhue is so well known, I will only say it looks more like a malicious prosecution than a hope to promote justice. That fair and honorable men, in all the ordinary transactions of life, should lead themselves to the basest slander, falsehood, deception and fraud for political purposes, seems strange and unaccountable, and the reason is only to be found in their principles of action. There are two fundamentally different principles of government. One is a volantary association of the people for mutual protection, to secure their natural rights and equal justice. A violation of justice is a violation of a natural right, and a violation of a natural right is a violation of justice. Hence all must be plain, open, fair dealing, and every one mind his own business and not interfere with the rights of others. This is called *democracy*. Its only authority is the *people*, and its only dependence for administrating justice is the virtue and intelligence of the people. Hence all injustice, deceit, fraud or trick is not democratic. The other is despotic, or government over the people, by whatever name it goes. They believe the people are not capable of self-government—that they are ignorant, superstitious, vicious, unsteady, exoitable and dishonest—that property does not receive adequate protection, and the government weak—that the few, the well bred, educated and wealth should govern—that the masses must be governed by force.

Wealth and talents must be purchased by bribery, fraud and corruption: hence, you see, the elements of government under that system is force, bribery, fraud, corruption and deceit, or false pretence, and hence the different principles by which the parties are governed. The one open, frank and candid, the other insiduous, secret and false. Hence the change of names and pretexts; hence the bounty to capital, under the name of protection to labor—a monopoly of the currency under pretence of benefiting trade—collection and distribution of money under pretence of justice to the people; under the name of *liberty* to deprive the people of self-government; in the name of *religion* to bar the gates of heaven against those that do not conform to their political views. Hence they split up into different parties, take different names, gather together every shade of opinion; then all combine for a general battle. Hence the slander and abuse of Gov. Stevens, without being able to fasten on him one violation of principle or neglect of duty. If you charge them with corruption, their *answer*—"the end justifies the means;" and hence otherwise honorable men descend to the most base and corrupt practices in political matters.

FAIR PLAY.

REMEMBER!—Citizens and sojurners of Olympia, remember that the Ball for the benefit of the "Musical Association" comes off on Friday next, the 25th inst. The music on that occasion, we venture to say, will be ample and *loud*. All are specially and individually invited.

JUDGE FITZHUGH.—This gentleman, who, as will be remembered by our readers, was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury sitting for Island County, and obtained a change of *venue* for the trial of this cause from the Third to the Second Judicial District, was tried before Judge MCFADDEN on Tuesday last, and acquitted by the rendition of a verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, in just one and a half minutes after retiring for deliberation. What now thinks the malicious *persecutor* at whose instance the bill was found? What consolation can he find in the verdict of twelve of his fellow-men who substantially have pronounced it such? "Go, wretch, and hide thyself for shame."

☞ The ELIZA ANDERSON, concerning which vessel much apprehension was lately felt, not having been heard of for some time, has just been heard from, being safely moored in Baker's Bay, near the mouth of the Columbia river, whither she has been detained by stress of weather

From "our own" Correspondent.

We received a letter a few weeks ago from a gentleman who for several years has been a resident of Dalles, Oregon, (and who, by the way, we are proud to recognise as an old friend and acquaintance,) in which he discourses somewhat rapturously, but we doubt not truthfully, of the future prospects of the country east of the Cascade mountains. We take the liberty of subjoining a few extracts.

That the Dalles, in Oregon, and Vancouver, in Washington Territory, are destined, "in the fullness of time," to take high rank, and swell into commercial importance beyond the dreams of the most visionary enthusiasts of a few years ago, is clearly pointed out by their relative positions, and the natural tendency with which all things are now conspiring to bring about such a result. Men of much foresight and practical business experience, assert that Vancouver will inevitably be the commercial queen city of the Columbia, in either territory, below the Dalles, and that the latter will reign almost "without a rival or a throne," as the great emporium of re-shipping for all the vast country east of the Cascades in that direction, passing through the Columbia. Of course Cascade City must necessarily, always be a place very far from being insignificant when compared with either, as it holds the key midway of river navigation.

Nor is the new route from the Dalles to Salt Lake City, referred to by our correspondent a myth or a delusion. With Gen. HARNEY, all things are stubborn realities' and from the following article, taken from the *Alta California*, of a late date, it appears that that officer has determined to open a new road and establish a line of posts upon it, which will bring the two places referred within between five and six hundred miles of each other, instead of 800 by the old route.

"It will give satisfaction to the citizens of the Pacific coast, to learn that the facilities for communication with the Western States are about to be still further extended by a new line of communication that will soon be opened between Salt Lake City and the lower portion of the valley of the Columbia. Gen. Harney, in command of the army of Oregon and Washington Territories, partly as a measure of military defence, and partly to confer protection on the large bodies of emigrants who, it is expected will crowd the various transcontinental avenues of travel during the coming spring, has determined to open a new road from Salt Lake City to the Dalles, and is projecting a line of military posts to be established at convenient distances from each other along the new route.

The road ordinarily traveled by emigrants from Salt Lake to Oregon and Washington Territories, was down the valley of Snake river to Burnt river, thence across the Walla-walla river, which was followed to its mouth, and thence down the Columbia, the road being long, crooked, and in many places, very rough. The new road is to start from Salt Lake City, run as near in a straight line as possible to the Dalles, passing the Blue mountains where the Malheur river breaks through them. Between the mountains and the Dalles the road will be in the valley of the Des Chutes river. The greater portion of the new route has already been traveled over with pack animals, so that is known to be practicable. As soon as the spring opens a corps of engineers will be dispatched to make an examination of the route and determine the best point for the establishment of military posts. The distance from the Dalles to Salt Lake City in a line is about 550 miles, and by the new road will be 50 miles further, whereas by the present road it is not less than 800; so that 200 miles, an important item for emigrants, will be saved by the Malheur route."

Is it not reasonable to suppose that in the construction and defense of this route, a spirit of reciprocity of trade and more general intercourse would likely spring up between the citizens of the "mountain plains" and those of these territories, which might perhaps lead to one of peace and friendship, *pecuniarily* beneficial to both? And is it not likely, in the event referred to, that hereafter the army in Utah would receive their supplies by way of the *west* instead of the *east?* We think *economy* would say *"yes."* Our readers can comprehend, as well as we can tell them, the many advantages that would be a consequence of the opening of this route. Let it be opened as an outlet to the surplus productions of Utah, and as a means of supply for that territory. Should such trade ever amount to a sufficient inducement, Puget Sound can easily tap it.

But we had quite forgotten (?) our correspondent. He says:

DALLES, OREGON,
February 10, 1859.

SIR:—

* * * * * * *

"This place (the Dalles) has got to be quite a town, and its growth has been gradual and healthy. I think in the course of a few years it will be the largest place in Oregon, as it is now, I think, the second. The country on this side of the Cascades, will now fill up rapidly. Next summer emigration will pour in from all directions, particularly if the treaties are ratified (they doubtless will be). There is an immense extent of country on this side of the Cascades; a great portion of it, to be sure, is "desert waste and mountain top," but still there is much more good country than is generally supposed. There is some splendid country north of Snake river—the head of the Palouse, Salmon river, and St. Mary's Valley, as well as Colville. South of us, we have some fine country, and a large extent—the head of John Day's, Deschutes, Malheur, and Powder rivers, Klamath lake, &c., all of which, both north and south, will soon be settled, and depend upon this point for an outlet. A new road to Salt Lake City, up John Day's river, making the distance only 600 miles, without any mountains to cross, will be made the coming summer. And I think there will be a stage line put on from here to Salt Lake, at least, this season, if not to St. Paul, Minnesota. So you see that in our eyes here, the Dalles is bound to be *"some"* in the future."

* * * * * * *

As ever, your friend.

The "Swiss Boy"—22d February, etc.

Two or three weeks ago we copied from the Victoria *Gazette*, an article concerning an application that was made to Gov. DOUGLAS, of British Columbia, by American citizens, residents of Victoria, asking the privilege of a piece of ordinance to be used in firing a salute in honor of the birthday of Gen. WASHINGTON. The reply of the governor, and subsequent proceedings of a public meeting relative thereto, were also then published.

On the first page to-day, will be found an account given to the San Francisco *Herald*, by Capt. WALDEN, master of the *Swiss Boy*, relating to that vessel's springing a leak, going into Neitnat Sound in distress, being plundered and destroyed by the Indians of that locality, and the captain and crew being, for a time, retained as prisoners by the red-skins.

Concerning both transactions, as reflected by the procedure of Gov. DOUGLAS, as the head of authority in the "fast anchored isle," and of the new colony, north, we endorse, without an erasure or interlination, the following from the *Herald*, of San Francisco, as meeting the lion "i the teeth." The *irony* must be forgiven:

"Her Britannic Majesty's subjects located in the colony of British Columbia, have certainly manifold reasons to be thankful that their destinies are presided over by so great and good a man as James Douglas. The recent events that have transpired, go far to show the discretion by which the home government was actuated, when the Hon. James Douglas received his appointment as governor of the colony. The account of capture, plunder and destruction of the American brig *Swiss Boy*, by Indians, resident in the territory under the control of Governor Douglas—published a few days ago—contains a remarkable instance of the lore, wisdom, and understanding of that official. With a humanity and discretion alike creditable to his heart and head, he offered to send her H. B. M. ship *Satellite*, to put Captain Walden in possession of his brig and cargo—when obtained—after the one had been burned, and the other plundered by the savages. The generous offer being refused, simply because its accomplishment was a physical impossibility, the modern King Log decided that the brig was a lawful prize to the savages, as she had no right to enter any harbor of Vancouver Island, *in distress*, other than a port of entry, because she was under a foreign flag. "Oh, rare Ben Jonson!" was once remarked of that celebrated scholiast, and had the writer existed in our day, he would doubtless have exclaimed, "Oh, rare Jim Douglas!" but with a totally different significance. We will venture to assert, that the civilized world cannot supply another official of such profound attainments as Governor Douglas gives frequent assurance of possessing. In proof of this assertion it is only requisite to note the steadfast consistency of his course, in reference to American citizens. He holds the savages guiltless for robbing and burning an American vessel in distress, and keeping the master and crew prisoners for a long time, because the vessel was in distress, and because the master was silly enough to believe that the Governor of British Columbia understood the plainest and most universally recognized maxims of international law, and would extend to him that protection never sought in vain by mariners in distress, except from beasts of prey, barbarians, or Governor Douglas. It is universally conceded that even during the existence of a rigid blockade, a neutral vessel in distress has a right to enter the blockaded port for the purpose of repairs; but the long residence of Governor Douglas among the Indian tribes of British Columbia, must be accepted as his excuse for not knowing or disregarding this pertinent fact. Another instance of the barbarous training to which his Excellency has been so long subjected is to be found in his reply to American residents at Vancouver Island, asking his approval of celebrating the birthday of George Washington, by firing a salute. That reply will live upon the page of history as indelible proof of the retrogressive civilization achieved by Gov. Douglas. It is worthy of being preserved in letters of lead, the argument and reason given for withholding his consent being so lucid, so pertinent, so conclusive. Governor Douglas through his subaltern, replied as follows:

'GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, V. I.,
'February 21st, 1859.

'GENTLEMEN:—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, applying to His Excellency for permission to celebrate the "Birthday of Gen. George Washington by a salute at meridian tomorrow.

'In reply thereto, I am to acquaint you that His Excellency, although possessing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of so estimable and virtuous a gentleman, and so illustrious a patriot and statesman as Washington, does not feel authorized, even in this case, to depart so far from custom as to sanction any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes or public processions through the streets, being undertaken by private individuals.

'Your most obedient servant,
'WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
'Acting Colonial Secretary.'

"Who, with the above extracts in view, will say that the estimate placed upon His Excellency by the American Special Agent to British Columbia was not accurate and just? Who will deny that His Excellency was not critically weighed in the balance and a just verdict pronounced against him? Where in all the possessions of Great Britain shall we look for such another Justice Shallow? When we contemplate the true character and genius of Gov. Douglas as elicited by the recorded events, we find it difficult to account for the courtesy of language and generosity of tone displayed in the following paragraph of the address from the United States Commissioner to American residents in British Columbia: 'Considering the circumstances attending the recent settlement of these Colonies, it was scarcely to be expected that a well-regulated Government could be once built up, out of the chaotic elements suddenly thrown together in such confusion. Much was to be pardoned to the inexperience of an Executive hitherto dealing for the most part with savages, and, possibly unprepared by previous training for the more refined exigencies imposed by governmental relations with a white population:—much of the cause of complaints that have arisen was to some extent excusable, because due to the unlicensed rudeness of the subordinate officers of the Hudson Bay Company and the Colonial Government, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned most of the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature:—and, lastly, much was to be excused in the ignorance and want of tone of courts organized out of such and unfit materials as those, the only ones that were at hand on the sudden influx of the strangers. In some instances, no doubt, these courts have fallen short of even the limited expectations justified by the peculiar circumstances of their construction, and the strange constituents of which they were composed. But it is not to be doubted that the British Government will, without unnecessary delay, provide remedies for the evils and abuses arising from this condition of things—evils and abuses affecting not alone the prosperity of its own subjects, but the rights of citizens of a foreign and friendly power.'"

BLOCK HOUSE.—The block house, erected in this place for the security of its citizens during the Indian war, having lately been declared a "permanent institution" and *not* a "nuisance," by the city council, is now undergoing various repairs, which will soon adapt it for the reception of the papers connected with the late war, as well as *criminals*, for whose special accommodation a couple of substantial cells are being fitted up therein. Kitsap, indicted for the murder of White, is now enjoying free quarters in one of them. He is kept company by a man named Sharp, charged with larceny. To-morrow, Corliss, the Marshall, will add another bird, when it is hoped the "solitude of their prison cell" will be much relieved.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The U. S. M. steamship *Constitution*, Capt. GOVE, arrived at her wharf at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, with the mails and passengers from Semiamoo, Victoria, and all the intermediate ports. No new arrivals at Victoria. Nothing has been heard of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, from Columbia river, up to Friday evening when the *Constitution* left. No news of the schooner *Blue Wing*, on board of which Mr. E. Schroter was a passenger, which sailed from Steilacoom for Port Townsend some five weeks ago.

The brig *Merchantman*, from San Francisco, is loading at Port Madison.

Judge Lander returned from Port Gamble on the *Constitution*. We are gratified to learn that his injury was not as serious as at first apprehended.

H. B. M. ship *Satelite* had not returned to Victoria from her search for the *Swiss Boy* and bark *America*.

The brig *Willimantic*, Capt. Pinkham, returned to Port Townsend on the 12th inst., with loss of deck load and foremast in a severe gale off Cape Flattery.

We are indebted to Mr. CLANCY, mate of the *Constitution*, for a copy of the *Victoria Gazette* of March 10.

Proceedings of the District Court—Third Judicial District.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 14, 1859.

Hon. E. C. FITZHUGH, Associate Justice, presiding.
GEORGE W. CORLISS, U. S. Marshal.
ROBERT C. HILL, Clerk.
BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, appeared for the Territory. Hon. F. A. CHENOWETH was appointed acting U. S. District Attorney.

We are indebted to a gentleman of Port Townsend for the following abreviated statement of the transactions of this Court. Of course, if all the motions and questions raised during the term were included, space would be unnecessarily occupied. We are told that in his decisions and rulings, Judge FITZHUGH gave general if not universal satisfaction.

Our correspondent says that the court house, fitted up by the county and public spirited citizens of Port Townsend, was universally conceded to be the most comfortable in the Territory.

The Grand Jury, he says, were in session ten days, and devoted themselves unceasingly to the investigation of every charge brought before them; and that by their strict attention to business, deserve the thanks of the whole community.

After they were empanneled, and after a brief but impressive charge from the Court they retired to deliberate.

In several criminal cases of long standing, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, *nol.e prosequis* were entered.

On the second day, the Petit Jury was empaneled, and both criminal and civil calender called, and all causes continued or set for argument or trial.

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

Territory *vs.* Nequeasault and two other Indians, indicted for shooting at Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey and Paige, of the Indian Department, last fall, near Skaget Head, with intent to kill them. The defendants were placed upon trial, Prosecuting Attorney for Territory, Col. Wallace, and W. S. Spear for defendants. Verdict, "not guilty."

Two other indictments against same parties were *not prossed*, on motion of Prosecuting Attorney.

United States *vs.* Thos. Jones, indictment for selling and giving liquor to Indians at Whatcom. U. S. District Attorney for U. S. Judge Lander appointed by the Court to defend.

Two trials were had and the jury failed to agree on either trial. Defendant plead guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment at Port Townsend.

Same *vs.* John Miller, same offence. Messrs. Wallace and Dennison for defence.

Defendant moved for a change of venue; motion sustained, and case sent to 2d District for trial.

Same *vs.* Charles Smith and Henry Black. Mutiny, in assaulting the mate of the bark *Ella Francis*, at Port Townsend, last fall. Judge Lander appointed to defend. Defendants asked for separate trials. Chas. Smith tried and convicted; new trial granted. Henry Black tried and acquitted. *Nol pros.* entered in case of Charles Smith.

U. S. *vs.* Morris H. Frost, indictment for subornation of perjury, in connection with some Custom House matters.

On motion of U. S. District Attorney, indictment quashed.

Same *vs.* same, indictment for same offence. Messrs. Dennison and Lander for defendant. By consent continued to next term.

Several other indictments were presented, but as the parties are not arrested the names and offences of course were kept secret.

The grand jury reported the want of jail accommodations at Port Townsend, and the impossibility of enforcing the gambling laws.

CIVIL CALENDER.

Campbell *vs.* Briggs, continued.
Taft & Adams *vs.* Davis, dismissed.
Fitzgerald & Co. *vs.* Davis, dismissed.
Gaffney *vs.* Fitzpatrick, dismissed.
Losher *vs.* Latson & Co., appeal from Justice Young, appeal dismissed.

Indictment against Dennis Stanley for stealing a boat, tried and found guilty of petit larceny. Sentenced to one month imprisonment at Port Townsend.

Woolf *vs.* Jewett, appeal from Justice Crosbie: on motion, papers sent back to be properly certified. Papers returned by the Justice and cause continued.

H. White *vs.* E. Giddings, Jr., judgment for plaintiff by default.

H. White *vs.* Williamson & Co., attachment, dismissed. Demurrer to complaint overruled. Answer filed and cause continued to next term.

R. V. Peabody *vs.* A. C. Latson, motion to dismiss attachment on the ground that the attachment was issued before the complaint was served or filed with the clerk. Motion denied on the ground that notice and complaint were delivered to the Sheriff on the same day the attachment was issued. Demurrer to answer argued and submitted to the Court.

Williams & Garfield *vs.* Jones, *et als*, attachment, dismissed.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Desmond *vs.* bark *Ella Frances*—in Admiralty—exceptions to answer of intervenor sustained. Cause tried, and judgment for libellant for $300, interest and costs.

Hancock *vs.* schooner *Mary Ann*—in admiralty—cause tried and libel dismissed at the cost of libellant.

As a finale, our correspondent adds that TIBBALS, proprietor of the Hotel, gave universal satisfaction, and that Major VAN BOKKELEN, by his attention to the wants and wishes of one and all, not only deserved but *received the thanks of all.*

OREGON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—In the House of Representatives, on the 5th of January, there was had a long and exciting debate upon the Indian Appropriation bill. Among other items of the bill was the estimate of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year, for Oregon and Washington Territories, given at $214,853. This estimate was reduced to $221,000 by the Secretary of the Interior. An amendment was moved by Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Washington, which provided "for the expenses of bringing to the city of Washington, and to visit the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains, delegations from the Indian tribes from the Territories of Oregon and Washington, the sum of $30,000." The discussion was continued the better part of the day, in Committee of the Whole, without any definite action being taken. From the character of the debate, it is very likely that either a total repeal or considerable modification of the present reservation system will be adopted.—*Standard, Feb.* 22.

☞ The steamer *Resolute*, Capt. PRAY, arrived at Olympia wharf on Tuesday last, from Port Madison, with freight from bark *Chas. Devans* and brig *Merchantman*.

DISTRICT COURT.—The spring term of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District, is now in session here, in the Council Chamber of the capitol building. The court convened on Monday last, and it is likely that the full time allowed by law for its session will be consumed. The criminal docket is rather crowded, and the civil one equally voluminous. Chief Justice McFadden is presiding.

KITSAP.—This Indian arrived here on Wednesday evening last, from the military garrison at Fort Steilacoom, in the custody of Wm. H. Wood, Esq. He stands indicted as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. WM. WHITE, who was killed by Indians some three years since on the prairie six or seven miles east of this place, while returning with his family from church. He is a large, athletic, and rather good-looking Indian, with more expression of countenance than usual among the Indians of our territory.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—A letter is published in the last number of the Portland *Times*, by Gen. LANE, vindicating his conduct in regard to the admission of Oregon, which the *Statesman* asserts, he pertinaciously opposed. We desire to take no part in this affair whatever; in fact we have never taken the troulble to ascertain whether the charge of the *Statesman* is well founded or not; but as the letter contains some very good Democratic doctrines we shall endeavor to find room for it in our next issue.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of the DALLES JOURNAL—A. J. PRICE, editor and proprietor—a very neat paper, with the editor's promise of becoming still more so. The paper is thoroughly democratic in politics, and, under these auspices, we doubt not, will receive a liberal support from the members of that party in "gallant" Wasco.

Friend PRICE—Allow us to extend to you the hand of fellowship, and permit us to wish you much success, and still greater prosperity.

THANKS to Messrs. S. B. CURTIS and Mr. KELLY, of Vancouver, D. R. FALES, of Lake River, Clarke Co., and JOHN TENANT, of Whatcom, for a number of new subscribers in their respective counties. Clarke county, especially, is doing us *proud*; and, gentlemen, let us assure you we shall endeavor to merit a continuation of your favors. We have still further room on our books for other names.

OLYMPIA, March 16, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of March 4th, a statement appeared in regard to the appropriation, until lately in the hands of Hon. O. B. McFadden, for the erection of public buildings in this Territory, which is some what at variance with the facts in the case, as I am advised in a letter from Gov. McMullin, dated in Washington City, Jan. 2d, in which he states that the drafts were recalled not because of his having failed to give bonds prior to his leaving the Territory, but because of the decision of Attorney-General Black of the invalidity of the title to the ten acres of ground on which it was proposed to build the capitol.

I hope you will give this an insertion in your paper as a correction of your former statement, which although evidently not intended, somewhat reflects on the Governor, who has been doing all he could for the interests of our Territory at the National capitol. In his letter above referred to, he tells me that he has been using every endeavor to have a War steamer stationed on the Sound for the protection of our northern frontier, and had every prospect of success. The Governor may be looked for here on the next mail steamer from California.

Very respectfully yours,
TRAVERS DANIEL.

☞ The instalation of the officers of Olympia Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, will take place at the Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, April 7th, at 7 o'clock, at which time an address may be expected. The public are invited to attend.
By order of Division, I. N. CHAPMAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1859.

The arrival of the steamer *Resolute* with merchandise per bark *Chas. Devans* has added somewhat to an already overstocked market, which, with another week's continuance of unprecedently bad weather, leaves but little improvement in trade for the present to be looked for. Farm products are scarce in the market, and command, with the exception of Flour—in which we note a slight decline—full rates with ready sales.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₰ "	none	Sugar, bro. ₰ lb.	12@15
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush. per lb	18@20
" retail,	none	Coffee, ₰ lb.	20@25
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	32@35	Tea, " "	60@ $1.50
Clear Pork, ₰ "	none	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	@22	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	@20
Hams, ₰ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Salmon, ₰ lb.	@10	Soap, ₰ box	$2.25
Codfish, ₰ lb.	none	Starch, ₰ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₰ bf bbl.	$10@12	Candles, mld, ₰ lb	37½
Butter, ₰ lb.	50@62	do Adm. " "	35@50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	none.	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs.	@$5 00	Saleratus, " "	15@20
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	8	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrup, S. I. ₰ gal.	45@50
Salt, coarse, ₰ lb.	@2½	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon,	50
Potatoes, ₰ bush	1,00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	@$1.50
Onions, " "	none	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	1.75	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.00@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@ 75	Gin, ₰ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	5	Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₰ doz.	50	**Sundries—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₰ keg	@$7.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	12@15	Window glass, ₰ box	$3.50@$7
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	16	Sash, ₰ light	@25
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Axes,	$1.75@$2 25
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	14@16	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@$1
Prints, ₰ yard	12@20	Brooms,	37@62
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$6@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3.50@$6	Sawed fir, ₰ M.	$12@16
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50@$3	" cedar, "	$16@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₰ M.	$4.50@$5
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	@16	Square timber, ₰ foot	8@10
do colors, " "	15@25	Piles, ₰ foot	@5
Linseed oil, ₰ gl	$2.00		

DIED,

Near Olympia, W. T., Feb. 27th, 1859, ALEXANDER E. WOOD, aged 20 years, 1 month and 21 days.

He was a young man of superior good moral character, and during his illness he sought for that courage that would enable him to die like a Christian.—He suffered much from the disease, (spotted fever), but he uttered not a murmur. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and not only do parents and relatives mourn his loss, but especially the students of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, with whom he had been associated for a time. We have reason to believe that he is in a holier and happier state than when in this world. J. F. DEVORE.

☞ Pacific Christian Advocate please copy.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE

TO REGULATE THE BUILDING OF SIDEWALKS ON MAIN STREET.

Be it ordained by the board of Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That the town Marshal shall cause to be constructed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this ordinance, a good and substantial side-walk on both sides of Main Street from First to Union Street. The said side-walks shall be seven feet in width, of boards one and a half inches in thickness, laid at right angles with the said street on three substantial rails.

SEC. 2. All crossings of alleys to be built by and at the expense of the town.

SEC. 3. Street crossings to be raised high enough, with shells or gravel, to afford dry crossing at all seasons.

SEC. 4. That said side-walks shall be built by the abutters thereupon within two weeks after notice served upon them by the Town Marshal; and if not so done, said Marshal shall proceed to lay the said side-walk at the expense of the abutters thereupon; and if the expense thereof be unpaid within thirty days after the completion of said work, ten per cent. shall be added as a penalty to said delinquent, and further proceedings shall be had as provided in the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to levy a Municipal Tax."

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Passed March 17, 1859.
Attest: W. M. RANDALL, Clerk *pro tem.*

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE PREVENTION OF DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That any person who may hereafter be guilty of drunkenness, or other disorderly or riotous conduct, in any street, road, lane or alley, or any public place within the limits of said Town of Olympia, shall be arrested by the Town Marshal, or upon the complaint of any citizen, and taken before the committing Magistrate of said Town of Olympia for examination, and if deemed guilty of violating this ordinance, said Magistrate may fine the said party so arrested in any sum not less than ten nor over fifty dollars; and in default of paying said fine, the person so offending shall be committed to the custody of the Town Marshal, under whose supervision he shall be put at work on any road or street, and work out said fine and costs, being allowed for said work at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of Board of Trustees.

Passed February 24, 1859.
Attest: RICHARD LANE, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

TO LEVY A MUNICIPAL TAX.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That a tax of three mills on the dollar, for Town purposes, be levied upon all the taxable property. (as exhibited by the tax assessment roll for the year 1858), within the limits of the Town of Olympia.

SEC. 2. That the Clerk of the Board be instructed to prepare a tax roll of said taxable property within said Town limits, and the persons liable for said taxes, a duplicate of which he shall place in the hands of the Town Marshal, who is hereby authorized and empowered to collect and receipt for the same.

SEC. 3. That the fees of the Town Clerk and Town Marshal, for services under this ordinance, be the same as is provided for the County Auditor and collector of taxes by the laws of the Territory of Washington.

SEC. 4. That said tax bills shall be presented by the Town Marshal to the taxable inhabitants of said Town, and if not paid by or before the first Monday in May next, (1859) ten per cent shall be added to the tax of said delinquents.

SEC. 5. Similar proceedings shall be had against municipal tax delinquents as are provided in the laws of Washington Territory regulating the collection of Territorial and County taxes, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 6. On the receipt of said taxes, the Town Marshal shall pay the amount collected to the Town Treasurer.

SEC. 7. The Town Marshal shall enter into bond to the Board of Trustees in the sum of one thousand dollars, well and faithfully to collect said taxes, and on receipt thereof to account for, and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Board.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Passed March 3d, 1859.
Attest: RICHARD LANE, Clerk.

F. A. CHENOWETH. E. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

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

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May Next,

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18, 1858.

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

CAUTION

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

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

"EUREKA WHISKY---1849."
"WM. NEWELL & CO."

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

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
16:3mis San Francisco.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

New Goods!

JUST ARRIVED!

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

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

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

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

Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

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

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

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW
Where to get the
BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?
THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

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

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 Britannia 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, Macaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.
A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Now is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

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

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

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

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen kept in employ.

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

Powers of Attorney

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

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

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

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia
Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin---Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer.
12-tf is NEW YORK.

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS
AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE B

—AND

WAL

GIRTHS AN

BLOCK

STI

HALTERS,

BRIDL

M

WHIPS,

SPURS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

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

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1620 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 39-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

Briefly, then, in the first place, we are led to believe that a coalition has, or is about being formed between certain ambitious, restless and disappointed politicians, (who have heretofore claimed allegiance in the ranks of the democracy,) and the leaders of the republican forces in this territory—meditating a common fusion with all the incongruous elements with which it can attach—contemplating the final absorption of the republican paty, with a view to the building up of one of new and separate identity, of a compromise character, as a nucleus around which all shades of the disaffected can rally, and having for its object the breaking down, and riding under foot the rank and file of the democracy, and by revolution, if possible, seizing upon its organization, county and territorial;—and believing that a large proportion of those immediately interested in the allegiance referred to, and in the construction of the proposed new party are captious, factious political gamblers and office-seekers, some of whom are abundantly unscrupulous for the performance of any work of chicanery and duplicity for the accomplishment of their selfish ends—whose fealty to any party is predicated upon the expectation or promise of reward of office, or in other words, whose *loyalty or treason* to any party is regulated as sordid ambition—is gratified or disappointed, without the slightest reference to principle;—and believing further that it will be the fixed determination of this mongrel junta to move Heaven earth to defeat the will and wishes of a majority the nomination of a candidate to effect this object they will their eyes or slumber to their e means employed in that ngs, the undersigned pre- asons which have ap- rospectus for furnish- AT for the campaign, of March, and ending

n the ability. Integ- tion of JAMES BREN- m and the heads of already been done people, which we t that other im- will be conceded necessary to add endorses the meas- as developed. And is subject, we desire hat we, make no war of any *trite democrats, the party*, and who may the President in the set- uestion, concerning which the ory have no direct interest or e who seek to make that question centre around which all other issues or become subservient, even to the de- of the party here, and the repudiation of the administration, we regard as fit subjects to consort with the coalitionists for the construction of a new organization, and the real democracy can have ample cause to congratulate themselves upon the riddance of a troublesome incubus upon its vitality and progress.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE.

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 16, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

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

Powers of Attorney

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

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

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

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

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,
AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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

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

Monday at 12 M.

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

For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board, or to the
KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.
THE BEST COMBINED
REAPER & MOWER
IN USE, AS ENDORSED BY THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

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

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE:

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

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

Special Notice.

TREADWELL & CO.

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

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.

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

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

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

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

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

Executor's Notice.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, JR., Executor.

Olympia, January 26, 1859. 4w14

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.
All Whom it May Concern.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

Incicidental expenses added.

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

NEW GOODS!
—AND MORE—
COMING,
AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"
CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST'S, (WEST SIDE,)
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

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

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

SPRINGIEST HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

WEST OLYMPIA
NURSERY.
20,000

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

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.

Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

BATHING,
HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

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

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

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

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

IRA WARD. MIT HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c
TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. ap1 3-n19.

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

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

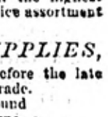
Jan. 21, 1859. tf

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA,
WHATCOM, W. T.,

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

Sept. 3, 1858. 41

The Washington Nursery.



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

FRUIT TREES,

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

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

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

Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

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

April 30, 1858. 23tf

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

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

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

ALTA HOUSE.
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

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

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

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