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WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

BY THE GATHERER.

RIVERS OF WASHINGTON—(CONTINUED.)

The country in the immediate vicinity of the Dalles is much broken up by rocky ravines, but a short distance back the plains and valleys and table lands are reached, which are valuable as a grazing region, well watered with springs and small streams, sparsely timbered with excellent oaks, and the highlands covered with pine.

Some five miles below, on the Oregon side of the river in Wasco county, a flourishing little town has sprung up, called Dalles City, near which is Fort Dalles, an important military post. From this point the Columbia is broad and deep, and on its approach to the Cascade mountains, steep and rocky hills, rising from one to two thousand feet, shuts it in on either side.—Forty-five miles below the Dalles, the Cascades are reached. Here the whole volume of water is confined to a few hundred yards in width, and pours with fearful velocity over masses of rocks detached from the mountains above, forming in a short distance a fall of about forty feet. A railroad has been constructed across the portage here, for the transmission of freight.

Having at this point forced its way through the main ridge of the Cascade mountains, no further obstructions occur in this noble river in its course to the ocean, which it enters with a width of about five miles, between Cape Disappointment, a bluff, rocky promontory 300 feet high, on the north, and Point Adams, a low sandy point, on the South, in latitude 46° 16′ north, and longitude 124° west from Greenwich.

The foregoing details in relation to the great river of the western side of the American continent, have been deemed of essential importance in these brief chapters, in view of its intimate connection with the Northern line of communication between Washington and the navigable waters of the Missouri.

The Columbia and its tributaries drain a vast region of country, embracing some twelve degrees of latitude, and as many degrees of longitude. It traverses the Territory from its eastern boundary—the summit of the Rocky mountains—to the Pacific ocean. The head waters of its principal tributaries are in close proximity with those of the Missouri, and only about 125 miles from Fort Benton, to which point a steamer is now making trips from St. Louis, having the government contract for the transportation of goods for the payment of annuities to Indian tribes in that quarter.

An article upon the navigability of the Columbia river appeared in the American Railroad *Journal* in 1858, and contains a mass of facts especially applicable to one of the objects in view in these papers, to-wit: the dissemination of important information, for the benefit of the public east of the Rocky mountains, in regard to the commercial importance of this great water line, in connection with the construction of a Railway between its navigable waters and the head of navigation on the Missouri, at Fort Benton, a distance of only some 450 miles. Now when the question of a speedy and direct communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific ocean is one of great interest to the whole Union, *let the fact be particularly remembered, that it only requires the construction of some four hundred and fifty miles of railroad to perfect a steamboat and railroad transit from the city of St. Louis to Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia.*

The Secretary of War, in his late able report, speaking of this line of communication, says:

"The military road from Fort Wallawalla to Fort Benton, for which a special appropriation was made, has been commenced, and nearly two hundred and sixty miles of it completed. Steamboats can navigate the Oregon river to Fort Wallawalla, and the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thus affording, excepting for the distance of six hundred miles, a line of steamboat communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the widest portion of our possessions. Without considering the facilities which the construction of a road over the interval referred to would afford to emigrants traversing that portion of the continent, in a military point of view it is of very great importance. Among the most powerful of our Indian tribes are those which inhabit the regions at either end of the proposed line. To keep the Indians in subjection, to have the means of transportating troops and material rapidly and at small cost from one section to the other, and to build up communities on the upper waters of the Oregon and the Missouri strong enough to dispense with military protection and to furnish supplies to a column marching over, are objects that render the work a measure of sound economy, if not necessity itself. A further appropriation for its completion is now necessary. Reliable information has been recently furnished to the Department of the existence of great mineral wealth in the mountains through which a portion of the road passes."

From the American Railroad Journal.

"In our last issue of August 7th, we presented some facts in regard to the navigability of the Missouri river. We now propose to redeem the promise then made, of presenting similar facts in relation to the navigability of the great connecting and interlocking river on the western slope of the continent, the Columbia.

The Columbia drains a vast extent of country from the Rocky range to the Pacific, situate between the parallels of 42° and 52° 30′. The main Columbia takes its rise in about parallel 50°, flows to the northward and making a large circular bend to the westward in about parallel 52° 30′, finally takes a nearly due south course till it reaches the parallel of 46°, when it passes to the ocean in a nearly due west course, its mouth being in latitude 46° 15′.

Its principal tributaries are Lewis or Snake river, which flows through the southern portion of the country drained by the system of waters of which the Columbia is the main stem, and whose valley has furnished one of the great routes of travel from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific, and which empties into the main river about latitude 46° 15′; and Clark's Fork which drains the central portion, and empties into the Columbia about parallel 49° 1′. Both these rivers have reaches of navigable water and deserve consideration in connection with the Columbia itself.

Besides these tributaries, are the Spokane which flows into the Columbia from the east and the Yakima, Wenatschapan, and other streams which flow from the west. As these streams are not navigable, even in reaches of any length, except small portions of the upper waters of the Spokane, known as the Cœur d'Alene river and lake, further allusions to them will not be called for, except in reference to their facilities for rafting lumber in high water.

The Kootenay river, however, which has its rise in the Rocky Mountains, flows in a course nearly parallel to that of Clark's Fork, and empties into the Columbia about 20 miles above the mouth of Clark's Fork, has, undoubtedly, considerable reaches of navigable waters; but as it is out of direction in regard to the streams draining the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and is in connection with no overland route, it will not be considered further in this paper.

The main Columbia has for many years been navigated by boats and canoes from the Boat Encampment, near its source in the Rocky Mountains to the ocean, and reaches in Clark's fork and the Snake river have been navigated in the same way. The navigation is obstructed by several rapids and falls, requiring portages even for canoes in the most favorable stage of water, and of other rapids requiring portages at low water. The journals of the officers and employees of the Hudson's Bay Company give much interesting information in regard to the difficulties and the danger and labor required to overcome them.

Our present purpose, however, is to consider its navigability for steamers, and we shall give facts in detail of the obstructions and facilities of the river as far as the Kettle Falls near Colville. We will commence at its mouth.

From the Columbia entrance up to the Cascades, a distance of 160 miles, the river is without obstruction, and can be navigated by large steamers. Sea-going steamers can ascend as far as Vancouver, 115 miles from its mouth. The Indians say that at the Cascades the river used to be perfectly free; but the gradual encroachments on its precipitous banks at length gave rise to a land slide, which, falling into the river, made a sort of natural dam, which is evidently the case from the appearance of the shore.—There is a portage around the Cascades of one mile and a-half. The next obstruction is at the Dalles, 205 miles from its mouth. At this place, the Columbia makes a bend like a horse shoe towards the south and runs through a basaltic trough with walls about twenty feet in height and two hundred yards apart, the current is very rapid, but is not rough. For canoes, a portage of eight hundred paces avoids this obstruction. For steamers, canaling for a considerably longer distance would be required. In the absence of careful surveys, we have not the means for stating the distance along which improvements must be made to furnish continuous navigation, or in the absence of such improvements the shortest land portage which would be required. The portage now in use is from the Dalles to the mouth of the Deschutes, a distance of ten miles. But this can unquestionably be very much reduced.

For the past two seasons, the army supplies for the Walla-walla post have been transported in sailing vessels from the mouth of the Deschutes river to old Fort Wallawalla, and it is known that from that point to Priest's Rapids no obstruction exists.—Snake river which flows into the Columbia forty-eight miles below Priest's Rapids is also navigable for a considerable distance, certainly to the mouth of the Pelouse 69¼ miles from its mouth and probably to its junction with the Clearwater. Lewis and Clark took canoes on the Kooskooskia, 59 miles above its junction with Snake river, and descended the Kooskooskia and the Snake to the junction of the latter with the Columbia, from the 7th to the 10th day of October, 1805, the river being at its lowest stage. Their course on the Kooskooskia was 59 miles, and on the Snake 139½ miles. Comparing the difficulties they met with on the Snake, with those they encountered on the Columbia, from the mouth of the Snake to the Dalles, they seem to be all of the same general character, leaving but little or no doubt of the navigability of the Snake for steamers to the mouth of the Kooskooskia. Snake river is probably navigable for steamers 60 miles above the mouth of the Kooskooskia.

Besides Priest's Rapids, where canaling would be required, or a land portage of some three miles, the other obstructions are Buckland's Rapids, sixty-six miles above Priest's Rapids, Ross' Rapids, near the mouth of the Met-how river, and Kettle Falls. Ross' Rapids would not be an obstruction to steamers, but both at Buckland's Rapids and at Kettle Falls, locks and canals would be required, and especially at the Kettle Falls, where the Columbia pitches over a ledge of rocks making a fall of about fifteen feet perpendicular.

To Kettle Falls, a distance of about 725 miles from the ocean, the Columbia, in order to make continuous navigation, will therefore require locks and canaling at the Cascades, at the Dalles, at Priest's Rapids, and at Buckland's Rapids, giving the following reaches of navigable waters, viz:

	Miles.
Entrance to Cascades,	160
Cascades to Dalles,	45
Dalles to Priest Rapids,	180
Priest Rapids to Buckland Rapids,	66
Buckland Rapids to Kettle Falls,	274

It will be well to state that at high water steamers could probably ascend the whole distance from the Dalles to Kettle Falls, say from the middle of May to the middle of July.

Steamers have been running regularly in the two first mentioned reaches for some years, and a steamer was, at the last advices, being about put on the third reach. The business has increased quite rapidly—so much so that for three years there have been from Portland and Vancouver two lines of steamers to the Dalles, and the rates of freights and passages have become greatly reduced.

The annual freshet of the Columbia is caused by the melting of the snow in the Alpine regions of the Rocky, Bitter Root, and Cascade Mountains; and, as a consequence takes place in the warm months of spring and early summer, commencing about the middle of April, and attaining its greatest height usually, and very regularly, by the fifteenth of June, at which time all the rapids from the Dalles to the Kettle Falls near Colville, are, so to speak, submerged.

The Clark's Fork empties into the Columbia by a fall of fifteen feet in height, and a hundred and fifty yards in width; at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the main stream it passes through a deep gorge in the range, where it has a further fall of three feet. From this point to the Mission of St. Ignatius, (seventy miles by the river,) it has never been explored. It is supposed to be navigable. The Indians are too indolent to travel for the sake of exploring, or for pastime; and as their hunting grounds lie in another direction, they have never made the attempt.

Dr. George Suckley, surgeon and naturalist for a Northern Pacific Railroad, who passed down from Fort Owen on the Bitter Root River, to its junction with the Flathead or Clark's Fork, and thence through Lake Pend d' Oreille to the Mission of St. Ignatius, above referred to, mentions in that distance only one portage of thirteen hundred paces, at the Cabinet, a few miles south of Lake Pen d' Oreille. He traversed this river in October and November, a period of the year when the water is at its lowest stage.

Dr. Suckley says in his official report of the exploration of this river to Gov. Stevens, that "at a point about sixty miles above the Pend d' Oreille Mission (of St. Ignatius) is the Pend d' Orelle or Kalispelm Lake, formed by a dilation of the river; it is a beautiful sheet of water about forty-five miles in length. Below it the river is sluggish and wide for some twenty-six miles, where rapids are again encountered during low water. From a point nine miles above the lake to these rapids, a distance of about eighty miles, steamboats drawing from twenty to twenty-four inches could readily ascend. In high water, of course, the distance would be lengthened. There would be but one obstacle between the Cabinet (twenty-five miles above Lake Pend d' Oreille) and a point ten miles below the Mission, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. The obstacle alluded to is where the river is divided by rocky islands, with a fall of six and a half feet on each side. At this point a lock might readily be constructed. The Hudson Bay Company's large freight boats are in the habit of ascending from the lower end of Pend d' Oreille Lake to the Horse Plains, a distance of about one hundred and thirty-five miles. This involves two portages. I have dwelt on these particulars, knowing how important they will prove in relation to questions of railroad construction, and the transportation of supplies. From the the Horse Plains before spoken of, the river *so far as I have examined it*, would be excellent for this purposes. Timber, in this manner, could be transported a great distance. Above this, to St. Mary's village, I cannot give a decided opinion in its favor, but I am inclined to the opinion that rafts might be run; at any rate, logs could be readily driven down the current from an immense distance."

Dr. Suckley also observes as follows in regard to the main Columbia: "On the Columbia, between the mouths of the Snake and Dechutes rivers, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles, there are but three obstacles to navigation for steamboats drawing twenty to thirty inches. The principal of these are the Priest's and Buckland's Rapids. These might probably be locked, or so modified by art as to render them passable by steamboat or other craft."

Although wood does not grow on the immediate banks of the Columbia, from the Dalles to the mouth of the Wenatschapan, there will be no difficulty in rafting it down the river for the use of steamers; and indeed a good supply could be picked up from the drift which is found along the shore on the subsidence of the annual freshet. Above the mouth of the Wenatschapan, wood grows in large quantities; and the main Columbia is excellent for rafting purposes. Wood could also be rafted down the main Yakima to the Columbia during the season of the spring freshets.

Considering, therefore, that steamers have been for years running on the Columbia as far as the Dalles, that one is about being put on from the Dalles to Fort Walla Walla, and that to get continuous navigation to Colville, improvements have only to be made at three points, viz: Priest's Rapids, Buckland's Rapids and Kettle Falls—the Columbia is entitled to the distinction of being a river navigable for steamers; and with the portions of Snake river and Clark's Fork, also navigable for steamers, we have a system of waters on our western water shed having a comparatively short and easy land connection with the Missouri.

Looking to Snake river, we have, from Fort Benton, assumed as the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri, (although steamers can ascend some miles further, to the mouth of the Pelouse by the Cœur d'Alene trail,) a land transportation of 450 miles.

Looking to Clark's Fork and to Colville, we have from Fort Benton to the Horse Plain, by a cut-off from the Blackfoot Fork to the Jocko river, a distance of 270½ miles, and after passing down Clark's Fork, we have another land distance to Colville of sixty miles. The distance, however, from Fort Benton to Colville, *via* the Cœur d'Alene trail, is 480 miles.

MARINE DISASTER—COLLISION OF TWO VESSELS.—The bark Nahumkeag, Capt. Reed, and which vessel is a well known coaster, sailed about eleven o'clock, A. M., in ballast, for Puget Sound. She left her moorings with a spanking breeze filling her fore-topsail and jib, and so favorable was the wind considered that the spanker was set, and the vessel sped gallantly out on her way to the heads. When about half way across the bay, the wind suddenly failed, and the captain of the Nahumkeag found himself so near the French ship Colbert, Captain Dumont, that it was found impracticable to bring up the former by letting the anchor go, the tide being at its ebb, and running at a mill-race rate. Two of the seamen of the Colbert were at the wheel, and they were hailed by a boatman who happened to be on board the other vessel, and told to put the helm of the Colbert "hard a port," which would have prevented a collision. This, however, they failed to do, and the consequence was that the bowsprit of the Colbert got fonl of the head stays of the Nahumkeag, and as the latter drifted with the tide, her foremast and main-royalmast were carried away and fell over her side, causing a loss of about $1000, and necessitating her to a delay of at least a week in port. The steam-tug Diana, in charge of Captain Harrison, was coming in from the heads about the time of the disaster, and toward the bark into the wharf at the foot of Folsom street, where she will be repaired. The damage done to the Colbert amounted only to the breaking of her jib-boom and tearing away some of her rigging, and can probably be made good for the sum of $100. The latter was towed into port by the steam tug Columbia. Fortunately, and strangely, too, by the way, no lives were lost, nor was any one even injured by the accident. Captain Reed, of the Nahumkeag, has never met with any accident before, and is not considered to be to blame in the affair, which is one of such casualities as are at all times liable to occur.—*S. F. Herald, March 6.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A very destructive fire occurred in Sacramento on the 4th inst. It originated in a brick building on Seventh street, between K and L streets, which was destroyed, together with a large brick house adjoining. Six valuable houses and a number of valuable horses were burned. Total loss, $24,950.

☞ Right is a plant of slow growth. You cannot tell how long Justice herself was a baby at the breast of Truth, before Justice could run alone.

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

Excellent Sense and Sound Patriotism.

Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, the uncle of the Vice-President, an old man of seventy years of age, has just written a powerful letter to his nephew, imploring him to be true to the Union in these days of treasonable language. We give the closing paragraphs:

"It is the furthest possible from being true that the secession of a portion of the slave States, by the disruption of the Union on the slave line, is a necessary, a wise, or even an allowable alternative. It is true the States are sovereign States. But it is equally true that the nation is a nation—the American people a people. Great nations cannot suddenly disappear, like a cloud of insects; nor do powerful nations fade in a day, like the flower or the grass. It took the Roman Empire a thousand years to die; and the Hebrew nationality has survived through all the possible fortune of four thousand years.

"To rend a nation in twain is a far more terrible procedure than for a nation to recover itself by an internal struggle. Nothing can be more certain, than that slavery cannot be petuated on this continent by means of the rending of this nation. With a single nationality like ours, internal struggles, no matter how often they may occur, can never be greatly protracted, and can never fatally arrest the progress of society. But in precisely such a case as ours, the permanent rending of the nation is a catastrophe—the progress of which promises nothing so assuredly as the mutual dissolution of both parts—and the end of which can produce nothing more certainly than the total defeat of the avowed object of its perpetration. The firm determination of every portion of the Union to maintain its rights within the Union, under every extremity, would soon put an end to all necessity for any portion of it to elect between terrible means of doing so. It is the holding in reserve of this idea of rending the nation, it is the weakening of the idea of our glorious nationality, that gives vigor, if not existence, to so many ideas which can escape being traitorous only by denying that we are a people or have any nationality. In the restoration of that great idea, there is a moral force competent to save the country by ordinary means, even in such a crisis as this. Or, if there is not, there is a practical force in it competent to save the country by arms, whenever law is silent, and arms are the only remedy. It is horrible to reflect that the children of the Revolution might be obliged to shed each other's blood. How much more horrible to shed it in such a manner that oceans of it could never restore what we had destroyed, while every drop of it would be an eternal testimony against our folly.

"For my part, I am not ashamed to confess the depth of my love for my whole country, and the mingled sorrow and indignation with which I witness every attempt to weaken amongst the people the sense of what we owe to the mother of us all. No people ever did anything glorious, who did not believe in God, who were not faithful to oaths, and who did not love their country. When I reflect on what God has already done for us, and already done by us for his own glory and for the advancement of the human race; when I consider what our position and our influence amongst the nations of the earth must be when we become a hundred millions; when I try to appreciate the necessity of just such a power on earth, and the majesty of its beneficent and irresistible exercises; my very heart throbs with overpowering joy and exultation that such a destiny is reserved for my people, that such a refuge and inheritance is kept in store for man. I thank God continually that the dust of my ancesters mingles with this soil; that the hands of my kindred have labored on these sublime monuments; that the valor of my friends was a part of the cost by which all has been secured; and that the lot of the inheritance of my posterity appertains to such a land and such a people.

"As for the South, taken in its widest sense, God has cast my lot there, and I have been loyal to her; all the more loyal, that I have been neither blind to her errors, nor ignorant of her perils. As for Kentucky, if I have left undone anything I could have done for her honor, her interest, or her glory, she knows how joyfully I would redeem that lack of service. But still I love my county; still I am an American citizen. And I deny, with uplifted hands the right of any Court, any President, any Congress, any State, any combination of States under Heaven, to abolish from amongst men that highest of all human titles. I have worn it as a crown all my days on earth. And I implore you by our common blood and common name, by all the love so many noble hearts bear for you, and all the hopes they cherish concerning you, so to quit yourself in this day of trial and rebuke, that you shall bear that title proudly, long after my gray hairs are under the green sod."

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.—The wife of John H. Gurney, a member of the British Parliament, has eloped with her footman. She took with her $2,500,000. It would be hard to say which is the luckiest fellow, Gurney or the footman.

☞ Speaking much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words, is a niggard in deed.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, Dec. 13.

The National Administration.

Col. Churchill's resolutions, which passed the Senate of Missouri last winter, have been called up in the House this session, and have been adopted by a triumphant majority. They are an expression, no less eloquent than just, of the public sentiment of this State in reference to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, conducted, as it has been, amidst the most trying and eventful epoch of our national existence. It is eminently fitting that Missouri, a State which has always stood in the front rank of the Democracy of the Union, should give such an official and explicit endorsement of the acts and policy of a Government than which there has been none in more strict accordance with the time-honored principles of the party, none more responsive to the claims of progress and advancement of ideas, none more conservative of the common weal amidst threatening convulsions at home, none which, by its decision and firmness in the management of complicated and delicate foreign relations, has better maintained the dignity and honor of the American name abroad.

Mr. BUCHANAN entered upon his office during a most perplexing state of our domestic affairs. An insolent, over-confident opposition had been defeated, but defeat carried with it an increase of factious hostility to all that was preservative of amicable and fraternal relations between the various members of the confederacy. With what wisdom and prudence, what determination and boldness the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN intervened to stay the strife which, at one time, bid fair to become a wide-spread internecine war, the country and the world know full well.

Not the most fault-finding of critics can accuse the present administration of a craven or vacillating foreign policy. There never was a period in our national life when the American flag floated so proudly under every sky the world around. England has been baffled in her aggressive policy, as exhibited in her interference on this continent, and the right of search, and will, beyond doubt, during the coming negotiations, be forced to relinquish her claim to the Island of San Juan. In China American commerce has achieved a triumph far more important and valuable than will be obtained by the combined arms of France and England. With a firm, strong, yet kind hand, Mexico will be reduced to quiet and order, and brought into advantageous relations with the United States. Even the outlaw Lopez has been brought to his knees, and has consented to a treaty by which one of the most fertile and productive districts of South America has been thrown open to our trade. When the mists of party prejudice clear away, the political historian who writes for posterity the annals of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration will have for his task the rendering of justice to the statesmen connected with the present Executive.

The Administration of Mr. Buchanan.

While a few renegade democrats, such as Hickman, unite with the black-republicans in traducing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, the signal success which has marked all our negotiations with foreign powers shows the government to be in the hands of skillful and patriotic men. The impartial pen of the future historian will place Mr. Buchanan and his Administration in a high and enviable position before the world, while those who have so shamelessly vilified his name and his measures will be consigned to the scorn and contempt which they so justly merit.—When we think of the dark clouds which gathered over the country at the very outset of Mr. Buchanan's Administration—the threatened Mormon war—the Indian wars upon our distant frontiers—the Oregon difficulties—the South American troubles, and all the perverse and violent attacks by the "freedom shrickers" of Kansas—when we look at all these things, and see that, through them all, Mr. Buchanan has safely guided the ship of State and maintained the honor of the country untarnished, and our wide-spread realms in peace and safety, we feel that he is worthy of no stinted praise, and that all true men will unite in doing honor to his prudence, his firmness and his patriotism.

The heroic and patriotic Jackson, like Mr. Buchanan, was the object of most inveterate hatred and abuse. He, too, was deserted by friends who became his bitterest enemies, but the noble old hero calmly pursued the path of duty, and his country with united voice now does honor to his motives and his memory. So it will be with Mr. Buchanan. When the madness of the hour shall have passed and been forgotten, the record of *his* administration, inscribed upon the pages of our country's history, will show that amidst the clamor and complaints of pretended friends, and the abuse and misrepresentation of open enemies, he, too, has pursued the path of duty, stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and deserves to rank among the truly good and great men of the country.—*Baltimore Republican.*

☞ More pleasing than the dew-drops that sparkle upon roses, are the tears that pity gathers upon the cheek of beauty.

☞ There is but one greater absurdity than that of a man aiming to know himself, which is, for him to think he knows himself.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

Life and Politics in Washington City.

The following graphic description of life in the national capital, is from the pen of a young man, formerly a resident of this Territory to a gentleman of this place. Its vivid description of the organization of Congress, will doubtless prove interesting to such of our readers as have not experienced the pleasure (!) of witnessing the excitement and political frenzy amidst which such a feat has, of late years, been effected. The letter only verifies the numerous newspaper accounts of the disgraceful scenes which so frequently precede the accomplishment of *the* event, now-a-days, "so devoutly to be wished for"—a permanent organization of Congress. Unless reason soon returns to the nation's representatives, we shall soon waiver in our faith of the ability of the people to carry on this republican form of government much longer. If so much depends upon the political complexion of the Speaker annually to be elected, then it seems to us doubly, and of far more vital importance to the nation, that a speaker should be chosen on the first day of the session, and some measure should be at once devised by Congress, by which this result might be attained. We can see no reason why the oldest member of the house, at any session, should not be recognized as the speaker thereof. It is possible that the greatest talent might not be secured, but far better little talent than, for the space of nine weeks, none at all. Besides, we believe that the laudable ambition to be elevated to this high position, now so bitterly and furiously contested for, would prove an incentive to members of Congress to so conduct themselves as to meet with the approbation of their constituency, that thus they might remain in the line of promotion. Bowie-knives, sword-canes and pistols might then be dispensed with in the election of a speaker, and we entertain no fears that the "knight" of these implements would ever be found disgracing so honorable a position as speaker of the House of Representatives, and the humiliating spectacle be no longer presented to the nations of the earth, of the representatives of a people, whose greatest pride and glory consists in the freedom of speech which their form of government vouchsafes, hushing each others' voices amid the din of deadly weapons.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—You have no doubt been long waiting in expectation of hearing from me and the capitol.—The only excuse that I have to offer is, that I had concluded not to write until something definite was arrived at. I have reason to believe that the time is near at hand—that on Monday next we will have a Speaker, and the country be relieved from the anxiety, excitement and disgrace attendant upon the proceedings of Congress during the past eight weeks; therefore I commence my letter to-day, and will finish it in time for the steamer of 5th February.

In writing from Washington to a person who has never had the pleasure of visiting the imperial city, it is an exceedingly hard matter to make a correspondence which, while being truthful, would be interesting. A descriptive letter, to be strictly true, cannot be at all gratifying to an American, with that pride of character conceded us a people; a political essay is hardly to be expected from a friend—however, I shall endeavor to give you a clear, faithful, and brief description of the city, and a *resume* of the events which have transpired during the present session; and I think on perusal, if you are not satisfied with the premises taken, you will, from your knowledge of my impartial political action, award me one virtue—*candor*.

And firstly, I shall commence with the city.

A stranger coming to Washington naturally expects, from the accounts emanating from journalists, tourists, and its position as the metropolis, to find something grand—to find a city worthy the name it bears. If you should ever visit Washington City prepare to be disappointed. There is nothing in Washington to commend it—with the exception of the public buildings and the width of the streets it is far behind country towns of a much younger age. It will be enough for me to inform you that with the exception of Pennsylvania Avenue none of the streets are paved, and the soil being of a yellow clay, consequently keeps them in the condition of common country roads, which they more resemble than city streets. The style of the private buildings is of an inferior order, and can be excelled by any of our New England towns. The hotels would be classed as second rate in any of our large cities, and living is enormously high, about the same as with you, hardly any difference; the fare is, if anything, inferior to that which can be obtained in Washington Territory. Schools there are none, (I speak of public schools,) if we except two or three apologies, kept in old buildings which I should refrain from putting a good horse in. Police arrangements the same—in fact, there is no social order! Everything here wears an air of decay, no life or animation, foundations of buildings commenced and discontinued—ruins of others destroyed by fire also grace the surface of the earth to mark the spot where the drama once flourished, as is the case of the old National Theatre, destroyed some years back—and other buildings at frequent intervals in ones walk through the (as some would have us believe) the great city of America. To sum up in a few words, Washington is not what it should be. I know of no reason for the extreme state of dilapidation, without it be the curse of slavery and the attendant evils. Washington, like other portions of the slavery section of the United States, is sadly deficient in that great element which goes to make up the true wealth of society—free labor. People are above work here. The are disposed to fatten off the pap of Uncle Samuel, and think they are badly used if they are prohibited from doing so. You know the character of office holders in general—they are the same the world over; once having tasted the manna of Government they take a dislike to work, and thenceforth become drones in the hive, and non-producers, consequently according to established political economy, where there is no production the country cannot prosper, and the people become ignorant, relapsing into a state of degenerated profligacy. There is nothing here but corruption, from the highest to the lowest, and I think it is safe to say that virtue is at a discount here, and crime at a premium. Do not understand me to mean that all are thus tainted—there are a few exceptions, but *very* few. A man stands but little chance here if he be not skilled in all the arts of deception and chicanery, and must withal have a bountiful supply of the thing all-needful—*money!*—The description of Washington as given by John Randolph some years since applies at this time with truth, increased even by age. He says:

"It is a place of *hacks, harlots*, and magnificent distances."

In a few words, Washington has about 50,000 inhabitants—dusty streets when dry, muddy when wet. Public buildings standing like monuments among the remains of once respectable looking buildings. A Tiber (the name of a creek) which takes its meandering course during a rain storm through the city. It has squares and plats, which some day may be ornamented with a wooden railing. It has gambling hells in any quantity, in short it has everything that any other city is possessed of to further vice and retard the progress of virtue. I will here close of Washington, with the hope that you will not consider me too severe—"*rest cut in peace.*"

On the 28th day of November last your humble servant made his appearance in the famous city of Washington, having determined to be here in time for the assembling of the XXXVIth Congress of the United States of North America; clear and balmy was the morning—smiling and pleasant was the Jehu as he set me down at the door of the domicil in which I had previously engaged rooms for the session, most graciously did he bow on the receipt of the half dollar, my fee for self and trunk, and in the features of his celtic face imagination pictured to me (I hope I am not deceived) an honest hackman—and bidding adieu to my friend of the whip, am in Washington, the resort of politicians, rogues, and office seekers.

The city is dull, very dull—scarcely any of the members elect have as yet arrived, and as a week will elapse ere the House will convene, I shall devote the time to making a tour of the city and the public buildings, filling up the intervals by sleeping and indulging my appetite in the good things of this life, not even forgetting the delicious *bivalves* for which this place is noted.

The first place of note which I visit is the Patent office, (being somewhat of a Yankee,) in which is stored and arranged for exhibition the models of all patented articles, as well as most of the curiosities owned by Government. The building of itself is constructed of white marble, of a composite order of architecture, occupying a square of ground, situated on a commanding eminence, from which the view is truly beautiful. Of the contents much cannot be said; with the exception of the original Declaration of Independence, the uniform, camp chest, writing desk, and other articles formerly belonging and used by the father of his country during the revolution, there is nothing to interest the common observer. The post office, (general) opposite the patent office will, when completed, be a very pretty affair; in it is also the general land office and the post office for the city—built of marble. The Treasury building, of granite, now in course of erection, will be one of the finest buildings in the United States. Large massive pillars adorn the front and sides, and some of the stones used are the largest in the world; it is really astonishing to see the machinery used for the purpose of putting them into place.

The President's house is an ordinary building; many a man in the country in private life has a finer one in every respect.

The Smithsonian Institute, to my fancy, is the finest building in Washington City, both in the material (free stone) and in style; of its contents not much can be said. With the exception of the Stanley collection of Indian paintings there is nothing to excite our special admiration. In short, taking everything into consideration, the public buildings of Washington are greatly overrated.

The part of what is intended as a monument to Washington stands upon the bank of the Potomac, surrounded by a pile of lumber, a disgrace to the country and a commentary on the wasteful expenditure of the grateful contributions by a generous people to rear a monument to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—It is now at a stand still, work being entirely suspended for the want of money. The manner in which this thing has been conducted is a lasting shame to those connected with it, who do nothing but draw their salaries and spend the money as fast as collected. It is to be hoped that some catastrophe may happen to destroy the present structure—and then that the *people* will take hold in earnest and construct an evidence of their gratitude worthy of the *man* and the of the people for whom his sword secured the blessing which they now enjoy—and now to the Capitol. This is a piece of work truly grand, and an ornament to the city and the country. It were useless to attempt a description of this noble building on paper, or by a pen so little skilled as mine. The capitol will well repay a visit to Washington. As a specimen of the various work bestowed upon it, it is perfect and, as a monument to its designer, a success. Capt. Meiggs has acquitted himself well, and written his name in indelible characters as an architect upon the scroll of fame. Let us step in and see the Rotunda—here one can spend an hour with pleasure and profit; the large paintings of "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims," "Discovery of the Mississippi river by De Sota," "Baptism of Pocahontas," "Surrender of Cornwallis," "Signing of the Declaration," "Surrender of Burgoyne," and "Washington resigning his commission," grace this part of the building—as also the portraits of several of the ex-Presidents. All of those paintings are considered "gems." From the Rotunda we step into the old Hall of Representatives, now deserted and turned into a lumber room; here is placed the sculpturing which is to adorn the face of the building, consisting of various figures done in Crawford's inimitable style, and also his statue of "Freedom" to adorn the top of the dome. This is his last work, and if nothing else has been done toward asserting the claims of our citizens to take rank among the disciples of Canova, this would be of itself sufficient. I have not been able to procure the dimensions, but it is *large*—some 18 feet in height. These things, for the present, are in the old hall, together with old desks and chairs. One cannot help feeling chagrined at the sight of this venerable hall, rendered sacred by the associations connected with it being turned to such account. It shows, to my mind, a want of patriotism and respect to the memories of those old friends of the Union, who were wont to make its walls ring with eloquence, such as we in vain look for in the hall now occupied by their successors. I have spent some time in this part of the building—have drawn upon my imagination for the forms of Webster, Clay, Adams, Randolph, and their compeers, to whom the world and our country have shown the highest honor, and whose memory still lives in the hearts of a grateful people. Though gone, may we not hope that their example and labor is not wholly lost—though gone from this transitory scene, they are not dead.

From the Old Hall we pass into the New. The House is in session. The scene here is an exciting one; hubbub and confusion reign supreme. The character of the present House of Representatives is too well known to require any notice from my hand.—One looks in vain for the grave, sedate and dignified forms of maturer age; the members as a general thing are young men, but few grey heads are to be seen. Davidson, of Louisiana, and Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, are about the only ones who can lay claim to age. But though age is wanting, there are talented men in the House. There are many who have made their mark in the history of the times, and perhaps, if opportunity offers, may make themselves worthy of the positions they occupy, and become endeared to the country as true patriots. I need not write you of the turbulent feeling in Congress—you will have seen full accounts in the papers. I have been in constant attendance at the House, and on more than one occasion have been pained at the exhibitions. I hope that it is over, both for the credit of the country and the honor of our representatives. There is a disposition now to organize, which I think will be done on Monday, when I will finish this letter—if letter it may be called.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

We are brought down to-day to what I hope is the final struggle, judging from the proceedings on Friday last. The republicans have determined on ex-Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey; their opponents, W. N. H. Smith, of North Carolina. The capitol is crowded, galleries and the floor, to the extent that the regular business is postponed nearly two hours. At last, the ladies, who have taken their places upon the floor, are excluded, a call of the House had, and all the members found present, except Messrs. Clark B. Cochrane, (rep.) of New York, Stallworth, (dem.) of Alabama, and Brown, of Kentucky. The balloting commences. Whole number of votes cast, 234; necessary for a choice, 118. Pennington, 115; Smith, 113; scattering, 6. A second vote is taken with the same general result. A third vote is then taken without change, except that Mr. Riggs, of New Jersey, votes for Pennington, thinking that his vote would elect, saying, at the same time, that he did not wish to be understood as identifying himself with the republicans; finding that his vote would not decide, he changed to McClernand. It was evident by the last ballot that the four scattering votes had not made up their mind for either of the prominent candidates, and after several explanations by members as to their votes, the House at 4½ o'clock adjourned. Mr. Pennington lacked two votes on the last ballot. It is rumored that McClernard will be tried to-morrow, *nous verrons.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

To-day, at an early hour, crowds are wending their way towards the capitol. Report has it that Pennington will be elected for a certainty to-day. The galleries are deusely packed; hundreds leave unable to obtain seats. It is apparent that the public mind is aroused. Prayer; call of the House—the same members found absent as on yesterday. Mr. Smith rises, in a graceful and dignified manner returns thanks to the various gentleman who have supported him, and declines being a candidate His address was truly a national one in spirit, and indicated his fitness for the position of Speaker. The republicans are firm on Pennington. The democracy at a stand still; when Mr. Reagan, of Texas, nominates Mr. McClernand, (dem.) of Illinois, and urges the opponents of the republicans to rally to his support. A ballot is had; 233 votes; necessary to a choice, 117; Pennington, 116; McClernard, 91; 26 scattering. It being apparent that the democracy have not determined on a course of proceeding, the House adjourned after this ballot—it being the only one of the day. It is confidently asserted that to-morrow will terminate the contest.—Perhaps it will.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

To-day, as usual, the crowd is tending towards the capitol, if anything in increased numbers, confident that "now's the day," if not the hour, in which this all absorbing struggle is to be decided. The usual formula of prayer and reading of the journal, and the talking commences, dilatory motions are made, and other parliamentary expedients restorted to, in order to give the stragglers time to get in. At last they all get in, and the voting commences. At the close yesterday, Pennington was lacking one vote. It has turned out that Mr. Briggs, of New York city, was the man for the emergency—who was to decide this important matter. When his name was called, he voted for McClernand. Finding as the voting proceeded that his vote would elect Pennington, he rose and stated that it was evident he had the organization in his hands, and would therefore change his vote from McClernand to Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. This settled the matter, and bursts of applause came from the galleries. Messrs. Bocock and Sherman were appointed to escort the Speaker to the chair, and the oath was administered by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, after the usual address. The roll was then called by States and the oath administered by the Speaker to the members, and the House adjourned. At night, Pennington, Davis, of Maryland, Adrian, Briggs and others, were serenaded until a late hour.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

The House is not in session to-day—a caucus is being held to select candidates for Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. In return for the anti-Lecompton votes, I think Col. Forney will be Clerk; in payment for the American votes, Hoffman, (know-nothing) of Maryland, will be Sergeant-at-Arms. We will know to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

As anticipated, Col. Forney has been elected Clerk, and Hoffman Sergeant-at-Arms. Everything is now in working order, and we may expect a blast from the republican artillery, which has been silent during the past two months.

I have no further news to relate, and therefore close. G. W. L.

FAILED TO CONVICT.—The policy of the recent course of the grand jury, sitting for the 2d judicial district, in finding bills of indictment against a number of our very best and most law-abiding citizens—men against whose characters there had never been a word of reproach—simply because they, in common with nine-tenths of the citizens of the Territory, occasionally amuse themselves at the game of cards, seems to be questioned by the best and most intelligent class of our community. What could have induced an impartial grand jury to have singled out a *few* individuals as guilty of offences (if offences at all,) of which scarcely any man would hesitate to pronounce himself as guilty, is a matter truly a subject of astonishment to us. Card-playing is pre-eminently the national American amusement; it is a source of innocent enjoyment in the family circle as well as in places of more public retreat. Nor is it by any means unusual that a small stake is placed upon the result of the game, for instance, an oyster supper, cigars, apples, and even the price of the social glasses are made dependent upon the result. This custom we know, is no more general or common upon the Pacific coast than to the people of other portions of the Union.—Yet the grand jury lately in session here decided that such practices came in conflict with the act of the legislature for the suppression of gambling! and found some indictments for violations of this act.—We believe our community are just about as moral as any other; despise the *gambler* with as much loathing, and entertain for such characters about as supreme contempt as people the most religious inclinedyl, yet we never heretofore believed that there were any so straight-laced in our midst as to believe all innocent and rational amusement to be sinful, or all playing with cards to be gambling.

The trial of two of the indicted parties came off on Monday last. One of them was instantly discharged by the petit jury for want of evidence to sustain the indictment, and in the other the jury failed to agree. On the following day the same cause was tried before a new jury, with the same result, there being nine for acquittal to two for conviction, the cause having been tried before a jury of eleven, it being utterly impossible to obtain a twelth competent person. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. B. P. ANDERSON, then very properly entered a *nolle prosequi* in all the other cases, and thus saved to the county a heavy expense in prosecuting cases based upon the most frivolous pretexts imaginable.

How wonderfully do men's views of law and propriety differ. In one section of the Union we hear of men praying for the success of treason, political religious fanatics canonizing as a saint and adoring the memory of John Brown. Out here an innocent game of cards is tortured into an offence against the laws.

We would not, however, be understood as intending to cast the least reflection upon any member of the grand jury. On the contrary, from the stringent charge of the court to that body, we cannot see how they could possibly have avoided it, and our only wonder is that they stopped where they did. It would be well, however, for all judicial deliberative bodies in future to keep *common sense* constantly in view, in the application of law to the daily affairs of life A few grains of common sense will materially help to construe law properly. It is neither right nor proper to construe it literally at all times and on all occasions.

From Victoria.

The U. S. mail steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived here on Sunday morning last from Semiamoo, Victoria and the way ports on the Sound. Purser LOWELL has, as usual, placed us in possession of regular files of papers; also, a business directory of the town of Victoria, for the year 1860, for which he will be gratefully remembered.

The *Anderson* experienced very heavy weather during the week, a succession of gales from the south east and southwest.

The bark *Glimpse*, Capt. A. B. GOVE, went ashore on the night of the 16th inst., at the entrance of Victoria harbor. She lays comparatively easy on the rocks. She had on board nearly 500 tons of merchandize, valued at $75,000, full one-half of which will be lost. The extent of the damage to the vessel had not been fully ascertained, but it is feared that she will prove a total loss. The severe thumping on the rocks which she experienced during last week must have crushed every timber in her hull. In another column we give more full particulars of the disaster, copied from a Victoria paper.

The English home government have ordered a company of the "Royal Marines" to San Juan Island, for the purpose of joint occupancy, in accordance with the proposition of Gen. SCOTT. They have selected their camp ground on the north end of the island, some six miles from the American quarters.

Gov. DOUGLAS has given official notice that the "mule tax" will not be enforced, but that some other method will be adopted to collect a revenue.

The citizens of Port Townsend raised the sum of twelve hundred dollars towards opening the trail through "Cady's" pass of the Cascade mountains, from the Snohomish river.

Messrs. CADY and PARSONS had, with others, gone up the Snohomish river with the steamer *Ranger*, and were confident of being able to have the trail open by the 20th of April next.

Business, generally, was active on the Sound.

☞ The "Pacific House," so well and favorably known to the people of the Territory, is offered for rent. The house has always enjoyed a good reputation and fair run of patronage. Dr. WARBASS leaves it only for the reason that it interferes too much with his professional duties. See advertisement.

RE-SENTENCED.—Yelm Jim was re-sentenced to be hung, for the murder of Wm. WHITE, by the Hon. O. B. McFadden, chief justice of Washington Territory and judge of the second judicial district, to-day (Friday,) the execution to take place on the 4th day of May next. We learn that the agents of the Indian department will make an earnest appeal to his excellency Gov. Gholson to obtain a commutation of his sentence. They will severally attest to the uniform good behavior of this Indian from the time of the close of the war to the day of his arrest. The difficulty they experience in controlling these naturally excitable creatures, and the dread in which they stand of the white man's justice, will be also offered as a reason for soliciting the commutation. We are quite certain that our citizens generally will join in this appeal. For our part, we see no reason why it should not be granted. We have so grown in numerical strength since that sanguinary war has been ended, that we need fear no repetition of the deeds of horror through which we have happily passed, and there is no necessity of visiting the poor Indians with that stern severity of the law which the deed might warrant. They have been taught to dread it, let us now, by tempering justice with mercy, secure their respect and admiration. We have been calumniated as a set of ruthless murderers, the originators of our late troubles. Let us prove the falsity of the charge by making a united effort to save the life of the murderer of our kin. It is our candid belief that not exceeding twenty-five adult persons in Thurston county desire to witness his execution. This number would probably be found in any other county of the States of the Union. For the bloody appetites of such the masses should not be held responsible.

INDIAN VENGEANCE.—The two Indians mentioned in our last issue—WASH and TOTUMPUS—as having been arrested and handed over to the officers of justice for trial, were, on Tuesday last, arraigned for the offence with which they stood charged, but without knowing why it was so ordered, both were discharged from custody at a late hour on the same day. Knowing that their lives were not secure from the other Indians, the two culprits kept themselves concealed here over the night of Tuesday, and early on Wednesday morning started for the Nisqually reserve, intending to place themselves under the protection of the agents at that place. Before having succeeded in doing so, they were fired upon by the reserve Indians and Totumpus, the older Indian, instantly killed. The younger one succeeded in making his escape. We understand these Indians are father and son. Thus, whilst the law is merciful, do we find the poor Indian suffering retributive justice at the hands of his own brother.

From the British Colonist, March 17.

Loss of the Bark Glympse.

About 9 o'clock on Thursday night, the bark *Glympse*, Capt. Gove, from San Francisco, struck on the rocks off Clover Point, a short distance beyond Beacon Hill. Exertions were immediately made to get her off; but it was soon ascertained that her bottom received considerable injury, and that she was making water fast. The passengers—of which there were 80 Chinese—and crew were set to work at the pumps; but the vessel soon filled partially with water and went over on her beam-ends.—The Captain says he mistook the light at the entrance of Victoria harbor for the Esquimalt light, and supposed when he had reached Clover Point, that he was making the former. He also says there was no light at the Esquimalt entrance.

Yesterday morning, on hearing of the disaster, Admiral Baynes immediately ordered the *Satellite* to steam-up and proceed to the wreck; which she did, and arrived at the Point about one o'clock, P. M., but owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, and the roughness of the Straits, no assistance could be rendered by her during the day.

The probabilities are the vessel will prove a total wreck, as it is hardly possible she can hold together to night if the gale continues.

The *Glympse* is abont one year old, and was consigned to Sam. Price & Co. She was insured for only $16,000—her real value we could not ascertain. The total value of the goods aboard is $28,445 81, a portion of which (and possibly the majority) will be saved. The greater portion of the consignees are not insured, we are sorry to say.

The principal consignees of the unfortunate vessel were: Reinhart & Co., $4,722, insured; Sporborg & Co., $3,171, insured; Webster & Co., $2,430, uninsured; Hudson's Bay Co., $3000, uninsured; Martin Prag, $2,282, uninsured; Langley Bros., $1,107, insured; L. Wolf, $1,302; R. Cohn, $1,475;—the balance was in lots of less than $1000.

We sympathize with the sufferers in their heavy losses by this disaster. Coming so soon after the dull winter through which we have just passed, makes it very hard to bear.

About 8 o'clock last night we learned that men had been busy during the day in removing the stores from the wrecked vessel. It was thought that she would hold together last night, and workmen will be sent to-day to remove the freight, if possible. The *Satellite* had returned to Esquimalt.

Latest News by the Overland Mail.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO FEBRUARY 16.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

By the arrival of the bark *Glympse* at Victoria on the 15th inst, we have dates from San Francisco to the 9th inst., and from St. Louis to the 16th February. We are indebted to Purser LOWELL, of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, for San Francisco papers to the 9th inst.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1860.

SENATE.—On Monday, 13th February, after some preliminary business of no importance, Mr. Haun, of California, rose, and announced the death of D. C. Broderick, late Senator from California, who fell in a conflict engendered by a politican contest. After sketching in review the life of the deceased Senator, who had with laudable energy carved out his own fortune.—Mr. Haun paid an eloquent tribute to his memory.

Mr. Crittenden followed, and spoke of the personal characteristics of the deceased, of his boldness, frankness, honesty and manly qualities.

Mr. Seward, referring to the expansion of the country to the Pacific, said that Mr. Broderick was the organizer of American society in California. He possessed neither birth, education, fortune, nor any other prestige. His death filled him (Mr. Seward) with more than ordinary sorrow. He passed a eulogy upon his friend, pronounced him an honest public servant.

Mr. Foster alluded to the virtues of the deceased, but referring to the manner of his death, delivered a homily against dueling as a crime at common law, and suggested a doubt whether the Senate should pay a tribute to one who had wilfully risked his life in violation of the laws of God and man. Notwithstanding his respect for the deceased, he could not vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Foote, in behalf of Mr. Wade, who was absent from indisposition, eulogized the deceased, and added his own concurrence in the sentiment.

Mr. Toombs said that he found the deceased honest, bold and truthful, and one of the best specimens of self-made Americans. He trusted him as a faithful and honest adversary. He fell in honorable combat, in defense of his honor. He could not have died more nobly. He gave his heart's concurrence to the resolutions.

The usual resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the most noticeable speech was that of Mr. Toombs, coming as it did from a political enemy. He adds, that general surprise was expressed that neither Douglas or Pugh, though both were present, had a word to say.

The regular dispatch from Washington states that Mr. Douglas had prepared a eulogy to be delivered on that day, but on the previous night he was severely attacked by pleurisy.

On Tuesday, 14th Feb., the presentation of the Kansas Constitution, adopted at Wyandotte, gave rise to quite an interesting discussion, which is, however, in some respects, very vaguely reported. The discussion arose on a motion by Mr. Seward, that it be referred to the Committee on Territories, and a resolution offered by Mr. Brown, that the Committee inquire whether the provisions of the English bill are complied with.

Mr. Pugh said he would vote against all instructions. He did not want to see the Committee trammeled.

Mr. Seward thought it too early to bring up the question. The information desired could be obtained under a separate resolution.

Mr. Mason thought the resolution proper. Kansas could not enter the Union under the law until she contained the requisite population.

Mr. Brown contended that the Constitution of Kansas was framed in criminal violation of the law of Congress, and now was the proper time to make the inquiry.

Mr. Pugh repeated his former position, and added that if it should be found that the law of Congress had been violated, he would vote against the admission of Kansas. He was, however, no stickler for forms, and Congress having failed to make provision for taking the census, Kansas had to take it herself.

Finally, after various motions, Mr. Hale spoke at length on the slavery question, and was replied to by Mr. Toombs, when Mr. Doolittle gave notice that he would answer the argument of the last gentleman at a future day. The subject was postponed till 21st Feb., and the Senate adjourned.

During the proceedings, however, Mr. Gwin introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of making provision for and in payment of the Indian war debt in California. Adopted.

Mr. Haun, of California, introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the eastern boundary of California.

On Wednesday, 15th February, on motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 46 to 4, that the President of the Senate issue his warrants for the arrest of Sandborn, John Brown, jr., and Redpath, who had refused to appear and testify before the Harper's Ferry Committee. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brigham, Hale, Sumner and Toombs.

The Postoffice deficiency bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hunter, who was unwilling to force legislation on the other House, the Senate receded from its amendment, abolishing the franking privilege, by a vote of 42 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up.—The first amendment by the Postoffice Committee was, that the law abolishing the franking privilege should not apply to those to whom it was granted by name.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was at once approved by the President. It appropriates $4,296,000 for deficiencies proper to June last; $4,000,000 for the support of the Department till June next; and $2,400,000 for payment of salaries, paper, &c., and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only to contractors themselves, in full of all damages.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On 13th February, Mr. Burch, of California, presented the proceedings of the San Francisco Pacific Railroad Convention.

Mr. Burch delivered a eulogy, saying that Mr. Broderick's memory would long be cherished by the people of California.

Mr. Haskin followed, reviewing the eventful and romantic history of his friend's life, which would serve as a glorious precedent for the poor and humble. They had been, he said, schoolboys together. The deceased had won the admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies, by his energy of character, integrity and fidelity to his friends. He had no superior.

Mr. Hickman spoke of Mr. Broderick as God's instrument for mighty purposes, whose every nerve was exerted to dignify labor. There was but one Broderick to walk the earth, and he was just, generous, gifted and noble—pure and patriotic. He raised poverty into rank—proving the legitimacy of its blood.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, paid a tribute of respect to the memory of his friend.

Mr. Burlingame spoke of his friend as a Democrat without being a demagogue—one who loved the people, but never belonged to them. Under his indomitable energy, party names dispersed; men forgot they were Democrats or Republicans, and called themselves "Broderick men."

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked what Mr. Broderick had done that he should die by the hand of violence. If he had been less independent, he would have been a living man to-day.

Mr. Morris spoke of him as a moral hero, who alike scorned the smiles of corruption and power. When the roll of California statesmen shall be called on the Judgment Day, and Broderick is inquired for, more than one voice will reach the ear of Jehovah, saying, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. Sickles spoke of the noble traits of character of the deceased, and called him the founder of the Democratic party in California.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On the 15th Feb, the House proceeded to vote for Printer. Grossbrener was supported by all the Democrats, Briggs, and all the Southern Americans present excepting Staunton, Adams and Cary. Necessary to a choice 92; Defries, 91; Grossbrenner, 90. After three ballotings, the subject was passed over.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *Bohemian*, with dates from Liverpool to 1st Feb., and from Queenstown, Ireland, to the 2d, arrived at Portland on the 14th. The *Arago*, with no later dates, arrived at New York on the 15th.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that proposals for the settlement of the Northwestern Boundary will be made by England to the United States, which will be entirely satisfactory. The plan is to take a third channel, which will not only evade the two disputed courses, but will leave the Americans in possession of the largest share of the disputed territory, and gives to England the Island of San Juan alone. In consideration of this concession, the American Government will be asked to give to England the whole of a certain coast of headland, which the 49th parallel now cuts in two.

☞ The surveying party of Mr. J. S. HERD left here on Tuesday last for their field of operations, the Walla Walla country. At Vancouver the party will be joined by that of Mr. MAXON, to whom, with Mr. H., has been awarded the contract for the survey of the country east of the Cascade mountains. We have been promised by these gentlemen an account of their researches and discoveries in this hitherto comparatively unknown region, which we are certain will not fail to prove interesting to many of our readers. The expedition will reach their destination in about two weeks.

CONCERT.—Mr. W. Witherell will give one of his unrivaled performances this evening at Masonic Hall.

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

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

MARRIED,

By Rev. J. H. Wilbur, near Monticello, W. T., on the 8th inst., MOSES RICE TELLY and Miss R. A. LEONARD.

By the same, in Cowlitz Co., W. T., on the 8th inst., JAMES F. MORGAN and Mrs. ELIZA J. TAYLOR.

On the 11th inst., by H. L. Caples, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. TIMMON and Miss HANNAH WEBB, all of Clarke county, W. T.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC HOUSE FOR RENT.

THIS well and popularly known house, having the best run of custom in the Territory, can be now rented by applying to the undersigned. The house was specially constructed with a view to a first class hotel, contains airy and capacious bed, dining and sitting rooms, and is located in the most convenient and pleasant localities of the city. To an enterprising man, and one acquainted with the business, the present affords an excellent opportunity for profitable investment. Terms moderate.

Everything necessary for opening immediately in business, can be had by applying to U. G. WARBASS.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 22, 1860. tf-18.

STRAY STEER.

CAME INTO THE BAND OF CATTLE BELONGing to the subscriber, about April last, a light colored steer, supposed to be about eight years old—The letter "S" branded on right shoulder, now nearly impercetible by time. A streak of white back of the horns. No other marks by which the animal can be described.

Any person owning said animal, by proving ownership and paying cost of this advertisement and other charges, can obtain the animal by applying to the undersigned at his claim adjoining the Hon. O. B. McFadden, in Lewis county, W. T.

JAMES FLINN.

Olympia, March 13, 1860. 3w18

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.
District Court of Second Judicial District, in and for the Territory aforesaid.

TO JOHN EVANS, SARAH T. EVANS, OWNER and Dowress, and Joseph Hamlin, subsequent incumbrancer: You are hereby notified, that T. F. McElroy has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall commence more than three months after the sixteenth (16th) day of March, 1860, 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 foreclose a mortgage executed by the said John Evans, on the eighth day of September, 1858, to secure the payment of a promissory note, bearing even date therewith, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from said date according to the tenor of said note.

Complaint dated March 6th, 1860, and filed in District Court of 2d Judicial District, W. T., March 12th, 1860.

ELWOOD EVANS.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

3m17

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL LANDS TO LEASE.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE TO APPEAR satisfactorily to me that certain School Lands situated on different prairies within the county of Thurston, whilst remaining in common are suffering waste, by which they are unavoidably injured. I will therefore, for the preservation of such lands, offer at public auction, at Olympia, on Monday the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to lease the same to the highest and best bidder, for the term of five years, reserving, however, the right of withdrawing any such lands after they are offered, if the price bid for the same is not satisfactory to the undersigned.

Terms of the sale will be made known more fully at the day of sale.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent of Common Schools for Thurston County.

Olympia, W. T., March 15, 1860. 3w17

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE, IN good order and every thing complete. Inquire of, or address

M. L. HEFRON, Olympia.

Olympia, March 9, 1860. 3w16

NONPAREIL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE above named Saloon, and fitted the same up in a superior style, invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call, where they will find the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Connected with the Saloon are

TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES AND BALL ALLEYS.

OYSTERS will be served, as heretofore, day or night.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, wholesale and retail.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, March 9, 1860. 3m16

CARGO NEW RAISINS,

PER CLIPPER BRIG

"IDA D. ROGERS"

From Malaga Direct.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT OF the

First Raisins of the New Crop!

selected by Mr. John Clemens, expressly for the California Market, of choice quality, and in superior order, as follows:

6000 Boxes Layer Raisins,
4400 Hf. Bxs. do do
4000 Qr. Bxs. do do

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

"IDA D. ROGERS,"

over the shipping mark, C. & D.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

ANNA G. GOODELL, Administratrix,
Grand Mound, Thurston County.
Or to her Attorney, ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia.

Olympia, Feb. 13, 1860. 4w15

CLOSING UP AND SELLING OUT.

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

Notice--All.

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
Publisher Pioneer and Democrat.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER.)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

1ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,

[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. ☜

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case, prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction, the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer CONSUMPTION had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

Which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, to the editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your Journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M. D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these, the degree was granted. The *ad eundem* degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your Journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND.

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publicity, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted:

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE.

The under-signed, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and, in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful exciting, and, at times, pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1858. (Signed,)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of Epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and, although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Not. Pub.

A CARD.

I, the under-signed, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are, perhaps, unnecessary for me to detail, they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year first above written.

WM. C. JEWETT,
[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others,) and hence the great success. All consultations by letter or otherwise, free.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
San Francisco, California.

Daly's

AROMATIC VALLEY

WHISKY,

FOR MEDICAL USE,

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

A Superiority Unrivalled,

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

Medical Profession

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

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

I have analyzed a sample of "DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it to be a PURE ARTICLE, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

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

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
BOSTON, Mass., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your Aromatic Valley Whisky, and find it a PURE, FINE FLAVORED RYE WHISKY, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

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

WM. H. DALY—

Dear Sir—Your 'AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY' is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a PURE ARTICLE, ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE ADULTERATING INGREDIENTS SO FREQUENTLY USED.

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Aromatic Valley Whisky,

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

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

NOTE.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
1s5 SAN FRANCISCO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

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

CAUTION.

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

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

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

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

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

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

burnt into the head.

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

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

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 1s5

NOTICE.

LEVI FARNESWORTH, Administrator of the Estate of ISABELLA G. ROGERS, deceased.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM IT may concern, that said Administrator filed petition in the Probate Court of Clarke County, Washington Territory, at the regular term of said Court, held the 14th day of December, A. D. 1859, praying for final settlement of the estate of said deceased. Said petition will be granted, and final settlement made of said estate at the April term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Vancouver, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1860.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at my office in Vancouver, W. T., on the third day of March, A. D. 1860.

[L. S.]

JOSEPH PETRAIN,
4t16 Judge of Probate Court.

NOTICE.

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

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

RALPH COATS.

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

SCOTCH OATMEAL--PEARL BARLEY,

FRESH MANUFACTURED, FROM THE CRAIGFLOWER MILLS, Vancouver Island, for sale by

HENDERSON & BURKBRY,
Wharf Street, Victoria.

Where samples can be seen. 4w16

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

NOTICE.

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

Reference to any of the heads of Departments.

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 3m10

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857.

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

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

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

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

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

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

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

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

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

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

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

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

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

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

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

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

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WATTEMAN, 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

NOTICE

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

All persons are hereby cautioned against selling on credit to the said Saunders; and that no accounts created by said Sanders, from after this date, will be paid, unless made with the knowledge and sanction of the undersigned.

RICHARD LANE.

Olympia W. T. Feb 22 1860. 14-4m

Later from Europe.

By the steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax on the 10th of February, European intelligence is received to January 29, by the Overland Mail.

Lord Cowley had returned to London, from his mission to procure the resumption of negotiations between England and France, in regard to the Congress.

The Spanish army was near Tetion.—The position of affairs between Spain and Morocco remain unchanged.

It is reported that the Papal Nuncio had said that the Pope would give up Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions were secured to him.

Edmond Lane and Geo. Hinds, first and second mates of the ship *Anna*, of New York, were under arrest in London, charged with having murdered several colored seamen during the voyage.

It is fully believed at Vienna that the Government intends openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy in favor of the exiled Dukes and Papal Government.

The *Paris Universe*, of 29th January, publishes a letter from the Pope to the archbishops and bishops, setting forth the motives of his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor of France to give up the Romagna.

The project for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was being openly alluded to by the French semi official journals as an almost accomplished fact. The statement that Prussia had consented to the annexation is denied in reliable quarters.

Late advices from Morocco state that the Moors had attacked the advance redoubt of the Spaniards on the Teutan river, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

On the 27th January, in the House of Lords, Lord Broughman moved for some returns relative to slavery, also for the returns of cotton imported into England from America. The Duke of Newcastle said the returns should be produced, and that the Government would do all in its power to suppress the slave trade.

In reply to a question by the Marquis of Normandy, Earl Granville said that Government had no information of negotiations said to be progressing between France and Sardinia, for the annexation of Savoy to France; and that the French Government had not been made acquainted with their objections to such an arrangement.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord John Russell said there was no truth in the statement that 30,000 French troops were expected at Leghorn, to prevent the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia.

In reply to a question by Mr. Monkton Mills, Lord John Russell stated, in regard to the cruelties practiced on American ships, that the American Government had given Mr. Dallas power to enter into negotiations to put an end to the atrocities so disgraceful to humanity. A communication was being drawn up with this object in view.

On the 27th January, the remains of Capt. Harrison, of the Great Eastern, were interred in St. James Cemetery, at Liverpool, with marked respect. A meeting of Capt. Harrison's friends was held in London for the purpose of recording their sympathy for the bereaved family.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, on assuming office, had issued a circular to the various Ambassadors, pledging his best efforts to maintain and consolidate the existing friendly relations.

The commercial treaty between France and England continued to excite much speculation. The *Constitutionel* publishes several articles of the treaty as the following: On and after July 1, next, the import duties on cotton and wool will be suppressed. English coal and coke will be subject to the same duties as in Belgium. On and after October next, a duty of two francs will be substituded for actual duty on iron. From December, duties on machinery will be diminished. From January, 1861, the sugar duty will be reduced.—From June, 1861, prohibitions of the importations of thread and hemp will be replaced by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent. From October, 1861, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished. The advantages granted to France will be stated shortly.

Some French journals report that the duty on French wines imported into England will be only 2d. per bottle, and 1s. (instead of 5s. 9.) per gallon, and that silk will be admitted free.

THE FUR TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.—The fur trade of St. Louis last year exceeded over half a million of dollars. More than three-fifths of the sum is the product of buffalo robes, which are sold at an average of about $4 each, at first cost; 120,000 coon skins, 68 cents each; 37,000 mink skins, $1 60 each; 120,000 pounds deer skins, 22½ cents per pound; 10,800 wolf skins, 90 cents each; 34,500 oppossum skins, 18 cents each; 1100 otter skins, $2 85 each; 4000 fox skins, 30 cents each; 5500 muskrat skins, 28 cents each; 2000 wild cat skins, 25 cents each—the whole making a total of $529,422 50. The *St. Louis Democrat* says, in regard to the Buffalo robes, that it is an interesting fact, and new to many, that all these buffalo robes are dressed by Indian squaws, scattered over the great West. The number of robes is decreasing annually, not so much by the lessening of the immense buffalo herds, as by the extinction of the Indian race, or the occupancy of their grounds by the whites. Some years as high as 120,000 robes are brought to St. Louis—usually about 110,000.

☞ Wit should exalt an appetite, not provoke disgust. Wit, without wisdom, is salt without meat; and that is but a comfortless dish to set a hungry man down to.

☞ In the assurance of strength, there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.

Kissing her Female Cousin.

The *Home Journal* says: "A subscriber sends us, all the way from Chicago, the following 'form of an explanation,' which, as it is often needed, he thinks will bear republication. It is from the pen of the poet Aldrich, and appeared originally in the *Knickerboker Magazine:*

Your coming in last night, my lady-love,
Was something sudden. I was helping Nell
To tie the ribbons of her *rigolette:*
She put the crimson of her mouth up—well,
I'm flesh and blood—and then you, singing, came
Into the room, and tossed your head for shame.

I saw a sort of maiden northern lights
Shoot up your cheeks and tremble in your eyes;
I like such things. I like to see the wind
Drive frightened clouds across tempestuous skies;
I like the sea, and, when it's easily had,
A pretty woman—very, very mad!

I like the dangerous and regal air
(You bear a queen's name, and a queen you are,)
With which you donned your Thibet opera cloak,
And clasped it with a diamond like a star;
'Twas charming in my mistress—but, my life,
It would not be so charming in my wife.

I like wild things, as I have said, but then
I should not like to own them. Who would be
Proprietor of earthquakes, or loose hurricanes,
Or comets plunging in celestial seas?
Or wed a maid that could, if she should please,
Give him a touch of one and all of these?

Not I. Don't let a female thunderstorm
Brood in your eyes, with every now and then
A flash of angry lightning. You have had
Your March and April; now be June again,
And let your fine-cut eyebrows' silken span
Be bows of promise to your favorite man!

I've had my laugh, and you your pout, and now
(You'll spoil that rose-bud if you twist it so!)
Give me both hands that I may say, "Good Bess,
The good Queen Bess," and kiss you ere I go—
The good Queen Bess, whose heart and mind and face,
Teach me to love ALL women—as a race!

So when I kissed your pretty cousin Nell,
I honored one who taught me to admire
Fair women in their twenties—don't you see?
But then, dear Bess, as I was standing by her,
Her lips quite close—now this is *entre nous*—
Upon my soul, I made believe 'twas you!

A REMARKABLE FACT.—It is a remarkable fact, says an exchange, that nearly all the candidates for the Vice Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati, in June, 1856, have since paid the debt of nature. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky; J. C. Branch, of North Carolina; General Quitman, of Mississippi; General Rusk, of Texas, and Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, were presented as candidates by their respective States, and obtained their support. They are now all dead. General Quitman got the highest number of votes as the candidate on the first ballot—more even than Mr. Breckenridge, who finally received the nomination. He was nominated by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who is also dead.

GENIUS AND LABOR.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this:—When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make is what the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance: "There, sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session," (which was then three days off.) "I have not time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

"But, Mr. Webster, a few words from you would so much awaken public attention to it.

"If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject till I have imbued my mind with it."

Demosthenese was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

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

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

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

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

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

J. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

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

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

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

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board, of the Captain, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
General Agent.

$4m

New Goods!

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

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

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer.
Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes:
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 43tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.

June 16, 1859. 30tf

GARDEN SEEDS.—Raised in this Territory—growth of 1859, at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 10tf

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

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

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE
NURSERIES,
Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 12tf

Pioneer Hotel.

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

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

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

The patronage of the public is solicited.

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

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

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

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

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

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

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

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

A true extract from the Record.

RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

G. K. Willard & Son,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,
(*Late Spear & Co.*)
FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER BATTERY AND BROADWAY S S San Francisco—Will attend to paying freight on receipt of properly indorsed bills of lading.

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

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

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

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

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,
which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33

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

BATHING,
HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

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

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

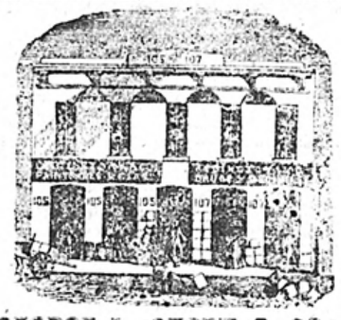
H. D. HUNTINGTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRUITS,
PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Orders respectfully Solicited.

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

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,
25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive
TANNERY
in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of
LEATHER
of the best quality and finish.

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

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

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

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,
AUCTIONEER,
Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

L. P. FISHERS
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.