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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

[However old this song may be it will refresh many hearts to read the following and probably there may be some to whom its history will come for the first time:]

This most popular song was written by Samuel P. Woodworth, while he was a journeyman printer, working in an office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Near by, in Frankfort street, was a drinking shop, kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super-excellent. Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to anything he had ever tasted. "No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What is that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draughts of pure, fresh, spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, on our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in Summer." The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True! true!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and, in half an hour, the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

How dear to my heart are the days of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents to my view,
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And ev'ry loved spot which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading pond and the mill which stood near it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung on the well.
The old oaken bucket,
The iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung on the well.

That moss covered bucket I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure
The purest and sweetest that nature could yield.
How ardent I seized, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket,
The iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy rim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips,
Not a full flowing goblet could tempt me to leave it
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now far removed from that situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket that hung on the well.
The old oaken bucket,
The iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung on the well.

Interesting Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5th, 1859.

MR. FURSTE—DEAR SIR:—The thirty-fifth session of Congress closed yesterday, leaving on record another glaring example of the ill consequence resulting from the wanton neglect of duty during the first six weeks or two months of the session, and sending the actual practical business of Congress upon the heels of the session.

Numerous measures of importance was thus lost "for want of time," and a hazard staked for an "extra session" of Congress. Among the measures lost by the non-action of the Senate or House, or both, I note the Ocean Mail bill and the Post-office Appropriation bill, involving appropriations amounting to upwards of twenty millions of dollars.

It is a current rumor that an extra session will be called, but I am not inclined to credit the rumor—at any rate, if there should be, the President will not call it until October, in my opinion. There are thirteen States to elect members of Congress between this date and September 4th, and should a session be called before that time the Black Republicans would certainly have a majority in the House.

If the wheels of government can be made to roll on possibly, without such a call, it will not be made. A few days will settle the question, however, and if it is called it must be attributed to the unwise—an unnecessary, wanton waste of the earlier days of the session just closed. An extra session of the Senate convened yesterday for the purpose of ratifying some executive appointments, Indians treaties, &c.

Governor Stevens is sanguine of having all or nearly all the treaties he made with the Indians confirmed, or at least put in a shape to amount to a practical good in some form or other. Now that Gen. Lane is in the Senate, Gov. Stevens feels as though his constituents have a "friend at court" upon whom he or they can rely with implicit confidence in secret session; and therefore your delegate has spared no efforts to apprise Gen. Lane of every national feature of these treaties. Their united efforts will go far to insure success in the ratification of them. Our territory, as well as Gov. Stevens, are peculiarly favored with warm friends in the Indian department, in the person of Gov. Denver, the Commissioner, and Hon. Chas. R. Mix.

Everything within the power and reach of Gov. Stevens and Gen. Lane to do, for the speedy payment of the war debt, has been energetically and faithfully done. The action of the House in refering the matter to the third Auditor for his report, was intended to stave off the consideration of the bill, and if possible, damage other provisions, since the third Auditor is a bitter opponent of the measures, and will expend what little of brain he has in a nervous, shaky effort to report adversely.

To counteract this movement, however, Gen. Lane, on the last night of the session, succeeded in having the Senate pass a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to report at the next session the prices paid in California for similar services—the prices paid for labor outside of the army for transportation, for provisions, &c., &c., in various military stations in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The resolutions also embraces a detailed statement as to the report of the commissioners of the war debt, so that a full and complete comparison will be shown, as between the war prices, and those of the regular service, and one too which will exhibit our claims in a just and liberal light.

The resolutions was a master stroke of policy upon the part of Senator Lane and Gov. Stevens, and shows how wide awake and vigilant they are when the interests of their people are to be subserved by their exertions.

In the hands of Mr. Floyd, our able, efficient and accomplished Secretary of War, our people may be assured of a just, liberal and generous judgment. Secretary Floyd appreciated fully and intelligently the growing strength and importance of our coast, and is ever ready cheerfully, and with the sagacity of a true statesman, to contribute to the prosperity of the country. These is no member of the cabinet, in my judgment, who so thoroughly comprehends our position and wants, or who is more solicitous to promote the interest of our people.

You probably received last steamer the speech of Gov. Stevens on the war debt, and this steamer will convey to you one from the Hon. L. F. Grover, of Oregon. Both of these speeches place the subject in a clear and proper light, and must have much influence upon the final determination of the question. Your readers will of course read the able speech of Gov. Stevens, and accord to him due credit for the effort.

Mr. Grove's speech won him marked indications of approbation, and did much to elevate him in the estimation of his peers. He also is a true friend to Washington Territory, and like Gen. Lane, will give us a "light" whenever and wherever an occasion offers.

The admission of Oregon will prove an immense advantage to our territory, since it arms with power and influence, those whose interests, to so vast an extent, commingle with our own.

Gov. Stevens has proved himself a worthy, efficient and influential representative of our territory. He has labored incessantly and intelligently for our interests in Congress. Several bills introduced and urged diligently by him, were defeated for want of time for action. Nevertheless he has accomplished more than any other delegate—he has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for the wagon road from Wallawalla to Fort Benton of "one hundred thousand dollars"—another, increasing the Senate appropriation bill "one hundred thousand dollars" for the northwest boundary commission; making in the aggregate $143,000 for the continuation of the survey. About seven thousand dollars was obtained for Gov. Douglass for monies and merchandise advanced some time since.

One of the most important acts of the session, in my judgment, was the passage of a resolution in the Senate ordering Gov. Stevens' railroad report to be published. The publication of this work must be of incalculable interest, not only to the people of our territory but to the whole country at large, as a literary and scientific work, developing the geography and resources of the country, it must and it will, command an unusual and extraordinary share of public consideration.

The work is voluminous, it will be published in quarto form, containing upwards of two hundred engravings, twenty maps, sketches, &c. Altogether, it will go to the public one of the most masterly productions of the day—replete with useful and valuable information, and in every respect throw literary honor and fame upon its author.

I need hardly say what there are upon the lips of all who know Gov. Stevens during his brief sojourn of a single Congressional term. He has won influence and friends on every side. He attends so exclusively to his own duties, without intermedling with other matters, and pursues his own purposes with such sincerity and singleness of purpose that it could not be otherwise than that he is surrounded with friends.

He is now sufficiently acquainted, and so posted up in all the intricacies of his position that his future success and usefulness may be predicted and promised with almost the certainty of absolute knowledge. The talent and ability he has constantly displayed in the conduct and management of his business, as well in the halls of Congress as before the heads of departments and with the various revenue offices, has given him character and reputation—the very prestige of future success and usefulness.

I cannot close without soliciting the democratic voters, as well as the citizens generally, to unite as one man and return him to thirty-sixth Congress.

Gov. McMullin, having resigned his commission as Governor of our territory, to run for Congress in his district, the President has appointed Col. G. W. Gholson, of Mississippi, as Governor. From what I learn, he is a worthy gentleman of about fifty-five years of age, and is as likely to please the people of the territory as well as any foreign appointment that could be made. Hoping to be with you soon,

I remain yours,

J. H. S.

Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT IN ADMIRALTY FROM THE DECREE OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

PRICE, GREEN & CO., Intervenors,
vs.
FRANKIL & LIGHTNER, Intervenors.

Lander and Kendall for plaintiffs.
Evans and Garfield for respondents.

McFADDEN, C. J.—This cause comes before the Court on appeal from the decree of the District Court sitting in Admiralty. The steamship *Constitution* was libelled on bottomry bond, a decree of condemnation passed, and she was sold to satisfy the claim; a balance of the fund arising from the sale was paid into, and remains in court to satisfy the claims of contesting parties.

The respondents, Frankil and Lightner, were the owners of the ship at the time of the decree of condemnation and sale, and claim the *residuum* or remnant being the funds in court as against the appellants who claim to intervene under the following circumstances:

The said steamship *Constitution* was undergoing repairs at the port of Benicia, in the State of California; the appellants, Price, Green & Co., were merchants, doing business and residing in the city of San Francisco, and on the application of James M. Hunt, Master of the said steamer *Constitution*, and of Hunt and John H. Scranton, advanced monies from time to time to the said Hunt, and to the said Hunt & Scranton, which it is alleged were applied to the payment of material, men, and mechanics engaged in the repairs of said ship, and in purchasing supplies to fit her for the sea.

The said ship *Constitution* subsequently (8th July, 1857,) left the ports of California, destined for the waters of Puget Sound within the jurisdiction of Washington Territory. The ship, after leaving the ports of California, encountered heavy seas, sprung a leak, and after a *jettison* was compelled to seek refuge in the port of San Francisco, which she reached with great difficulty, and in a sinking condition. Additional expenses were again necessarily incurred in the shape of port charges, and charges resulting from the adjustment of general average, which constitute one of the items in the appellant's bill. The ship on her second departure from the port of San Francisco reached the waters of Puget Sound, which she continued to navigate up to the time of the decree of condemnation.

The appellants, Price, Green & Co., claim to have the following bill satisfied out of the surplus funds in court, viz: Four thousand six hundred and nine dollars and ten one-hundreths ($4,609 10.) This bill is composed of sundry items, for monies disbursed and charges made for and on account of the steamship *Constitution*. And that they are entitled to the decree of this court, awarding the said remnant to them, or so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate the claim.

In the argument of this cause the counsel on both sides have argued this case with great ability, and have exhibited a research in the discussion of the many important legal questions which arose at the different stages in this cause—rarely surpassed in the judicial tribunals of the country—principles novel and important; and underlying the whole range of Admiralty jurisdiction and practice.

This discussion was necessary from the difficulty which surrounded the facts of the case, and notwithstanding the lucid arguments of counsel on the questions of law, on the facts involved, we are free to admit that we are in doubt, and hesitate as to the conclusion which should be arrived at in order to do justice to all of the parties concerned.

In proof of ownership we have the agreement of James M. Hunt entered into with W. H. Davidge, President of the P. M. S. S. Co., bearing date New York, March 20th, 1857, which on examination proves to be an executory contract, yet there is nothing to show that this contract was ever consummated, by a transfer of the possession of the ship, or the payment of the balance of the purchase money. J. H. Scranton states explicitly that the contract was not completed, but that if the ship had been *transferred* to Hunt under this agreement he would have been equal owner with Hunt. As to who was really the equitable owner there is great difficulty in ascertaining. In reference to the equitable ownership of this vessel at the time when the liabilities were incurred there is a something hidden—a something unseen; and shrouded in a darkness so impenetrable that it is with the greatest difficulty we are able to cast aside the veil which conceals this part of the case.

Forbes, one of the agents of the Pacific M. S. S. Co., in his deposition, states that the agents, whose office and place of business was in San Francisco, and generally known to the citizens, "had the control, possession and management of the ships of said company *except the Constitution*."

The decree of the District Court of San Francisco shows that the legal title was in Ebenezer Knight, and the equitable title was in P. M. S. S. Co.; that on the first day of September, A. D. 1851, Knight as agent and in trust for the said P. M. S. S Co., became the legal owner of said steamship Constitution; that from the time he became the owner, the said ship up to the 30th day of June, 1857, was in the possession, under the exclusive control, and in the use and employment of the said P. M. S. S. Co., and of its agents, and servants, as the property of the said company. On the 6th day of July, A. D. 1857, Carlisle Patterson, administrator of the estate of E. Knight, deceased, conveyed the legal title to the said ship Constitution to the P. M. S. S. Co., in pursuance of the decree of the District Court aforesaid. Mensesheimer & Lightner, by bill of sale made by the P. M. S. S. Co., became the legal owners on the 8th day of July, 1857, and in the execution of the bottomry bond to C. A. Low, dated 15th day of August, A. D. 1857, Lightner & Mensesheimer executed the same as owners, and James M. Hunt as master and commander, which most conclusively repels the presumption attempted to be raised by the plaintiff's counsel that Hunt was the owner, and that in the double capacity of owner and Master, he departed the ports of California in the said steamship Constitution. Mensesheimer & Lightner, by this bill of sale, became the legal owners on the 8th day of July, 1857.

J. H. Scranton deposes that the repairs were mostly made while the ship was in the hands of Knight, and that if she had been transferred to Hunt he would have been an equal owner. It is patent that these repairs were not put upon this ship for the benefit of the P. M. S. S. Co., for if she had been transfered to Hunt under the agreement with Davidge, the company had taken the precaution to guard against responsibility from that quarter. As the Davidge contract was not completed, and no transfer of the ship to Hunt under that agreement, the repairs could not have been for the benefit of Hunt, who then was the owner from May up to July 8th, 1857? That the legal title was in Knight, who held in trust for certain purposes, of this there can be no question. The transfer of the legal title was made by P. M. S. S. Co. to Mensesheimer & Lightner, July 8th, 1857. All of the circumstances point to the fact that this was but the consummation of a prior existing contract on the part of these parties with the P. M. S. S. Co. This being the case, they were the parties who were interested in having the vessel fitted for the seas, and the only parties who had any interest in the subject.

Seeking as we are compelled to do, amidst a mass of contradictory testimony, for a basis upon which to found our rulings in this case, we have sought with patient diligence and most dispassionately, for the legitimate conclusions of facts established by the testimony.

The conclusion which has forced itself upon our minds is that Mensesheimer & Lightner were the equitable owners of the steamship Constitution during the time when these liabilities were incurred. It is necessary, therefore, that the residence of Mensesheimer and Lightner should be determined by the facts of the case for the purpose of fixing the character of this vessel, either as a foreign or domestic ship. So far as ownership goes upon this subject, there is but little testimony, and that not entirely free from conflict.

W. R. Wadsworth, states that he knew the parties from the latter part of June, 1857; that Mensesheimer resided in San Francisco—sometimes absent, and believes that it was in September or the first part of October that he left. He says Isaac Lightner has resided here (San Francisco) from the period he became acquainted with him until the 8th day of July, 1857; on which day he left in the steamer Constitution—returned on the Constitution after the jettison; and in August following, left by steamer for Washington Territory, where he believes he has since resided.

For the purpose of repelling any presumption which might be raised by this testimony as to the residence of Mensesheimer & Lightner, the testimony of A. J. Moses is offered to show that after the legal title to this vessel passed to Mensesheimer & Lightner, that Lightner made or came into court for the purpose of making his application for naturalization. Under what circumstances this application was made, whether to supply the loss of papers or for other reasons, does not appear. In opposition to this, we have the oath of Lightner as to the fact of his citizenship. In this we think there is nothing effecting his rights as a citizen. Some testimony was offered to show that Mensesheimer was in his minority, and as to residence; but we think there was nothing in this qualifying his residence—and as to the question of age, even if his minority had been satisfactorily established a court of equity would not permit it to be used to his prejudice.

That Mensesheimer was a resident and citizen of California at the time referred to, we are satisfied. And that Lightner was also resident and a citizen of the same place, would also seem to be the fact from the testimony; and if the testimony of Wadsworth was incorrect, the contrary could have been easily shown—but in any event the residence of Mensesheimer has been satisfactorily established. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the steamship Constitution was *essentially* a *domestic vessel* during the time when these liabilities were incurred.

That there can be no lien set up by material men, or for repairs or supplies in the case of a domestic vessel in the home port, or the port in which one or more of the owners reside, except the common law lien, has been so conclusively settled by judicial decree in the courts of the United States that it is no longer a mooted question. The authorities upon this point are numerous, and it is only necessary to refer to the following:—Jane vs. Brig, President, 4 W. C. C. R., 453; the Nestor, 1 Sumner, 73; the Robert Fulton, 1 Paine, 620.

That this rule may be qualified by particular circumstances, such as assuming or representing the ship to be a foreign ship—the owner standing by with sealed lips, when he has reason to believe the material man and others are looking to the ship for remuneration; or the right as against the owner to come into the admiralty upon a surplus fund, are qualifications which at this stage of the case it is not necessary for us to discuss.

The principles of the common law are adverse to *liens*, and more especially liens of a secret and intangible character. We do not know that they have ever been held to extend beyond the right of the party in possession of the *res* to retain the same until his claim is satisfied. A surrender of the possession has ever been held a relinquishment of the lien. The lien at the common law is tangible, in admiralty, secret and intangible in its character; and it is only for the benefit of commerce that a liberal operation has been given to the maritime lien. In this case the appellants claim to recover not only under the general principles of admiralty law, but that they are entitled to the fund by virtue of a *lien given* to them, by the local law of California; and that where liens of a maritime character are given by the local law, they will on application to the courts of admiralty be recognized and enforced in a proceeding in *rem*.

Where the lien is given by the local law for causes partaking of a maritime character, although not constituting actual causes of maritime lien, which would be enforced under the general laws of admiralty. The District Courts of the United States, sitting in Admiralty, have frequently taken cognizance of, and enforced by admiralty process, the lien given by the local law—and this would seem to be in consonance with the rules establish by the Supreme Court, vide Rule XII, Practice of the United States Courts by Law, page 542: The Gen. Smith, 4 Wheaton, 438; Peyronx vs. Howard, 7 Peters, 324; the Jerusalem, 2 Gall, 345; the Fulton, 1 Paine, 620; a new Brig, Gilpin, 473.

In the application of the local law of California, two questions are presented for our consideration.

1st. Does the local law of California give a lien upon a domestic vessel, in the ports of that state, for *materials, mechanical services or supplies* furnished a ship undergoing repairs in the home port, or port where the owner resides, on the application of the master?

2d. The extra territorial effect or operation of a local law.

In the discussion of the first proposition it is necessary that we should examine the legislation of California, for by the terms of the statute and the general policy of the law must this question be determined.

The local law of California (Wood's Digest, article 1051, section 317, page 207), provides that all steamers, vessels and boats shall be liable for supplies, furnished for their use at the request of their respective owners, masters, agents or consignees; for services rendered on board at the request of, or on contract with their respective owners, masters, agents or consignees; for material furnished in their construction, or repair or equipment; for their wharfage and anchorage within the state; for non-performance or malperformance of any contract for the transportation of persons or property made by their respective owners, masters, agents or consignees; for injuries committed by them to persons or property, provided that the wages of mariners, boatmen and others employed in the service of such steamers, vessels and boats shall have preference of all other demands.

Subsequent sections of the act provides that proceedings may be directed *against the vessel, by name*. The proceeding must be by summons, in conjunction with which or subsequently, an attachment may issue, and the vessel, tackle and furniture be held as security for any judgment which may be obtainted. The summons to be served on master, mate, or any person having charge of the same. In case the attachment has not been discharged and a judgment has been recovered, the sheriff is to sell the vessel, tackle and furniture, or such *interest therein* as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds of the sale, 1st, to the claims of mariners, boatmen and other persons employed in the service of the vessel; then to the satisfaction of the judgment, costs and sheriff's fees; and the balance to the owner, agent or consignee, or in default of appearance by any of these parties, to be deposited in court.

Local laws have frequently been enacted by the legislature for the control of property belong to the state, and for the better protection of the interests of the citizens of the state; and such legislation in many cases is doubtless to be commended, as furnishing to the citizen a speedy and summary remedy for the enforcement of his rights, and the prevention of frauds.

The causes of action provided by this statute are numerous and comprehensive, extending not only to causes *ex contractu*, but to causes *ex delicto*. The practical effect and operation of such statutes, have been frequently mooted in the district courts of the United States; some of which have been regarded with favor, others, as we shall see, with disapprobation. In the states of New York, Maine and Pennsylvania, local laws exist, creating liens in favor of material, men and mechanics upon domestic vessels. In the statutes of New York and Maine the *lien* is expressly conferred. By the statute of Pennsylvania it is enacted, "that ships and vessels of all kinds, built, repaired and fitted within this state are hereby declared to be liable and *chargeable* for all debts contracted," &c.; and which is continued until they sail or leave the port; and such debts must be first paid. Davis *vs.* A New Brig, Gulpin, pages 473, 487; Harper *vs.* A New Brig, *ib.*, 536; 1st Conkling's Adm., pages 63 and 64.

A reference to the statute of California proves it to be more general than any of the foregoing. It will be observed that neither the term *lien*, nor a term of like import as *chargeable*, occurs in the statute. The distinction between the terms liability and lien is very material. The real and personal estate of debtors, in perhaps every state in the Union, are liable for the payment of debts; yet in the one case until a judgment, in the other until a levy, no lien is known or recognized by the law. This law of California creates a liability on the part of vessels to suits for the demands therein stated; and the only limit as to time, so far as we can see, is three years under the general statute of limitation. Wood's Digest, page 47, article 17.

No provision is made in the statute by which a party exercising ordinary prudence in the purchase of vessels within the ports of California, can by possibility guard against *stale* claims following the vessel, in the hands of an innocent vendee, into the waters of a sister state or territory at any time within three years. As already remarked, it is well enough for the legislature of California to protect the citizens of her own state in their just rights, but if she expects recognition of such laws by the courts of a sister state or territory, they must be such as cannot be worked to the destruction of the rights and interests of the citizens of that sister state or territory. Comity should be mutual. Here, as we have seen, liabilities created by this statute, whether arising *ex contractu* or *ex delicto*, may encumber the property in this territory for years, and work irreparable injury to our citizens. We can find nothing in this act which would lead us to believe that the legislature of California ever intended this statute to have such an effect.

We are satisfied the statute of California creates *no lien* which would give a claimant under it the right to proceed in *rem* in the admiralty, but that the first lien or security created or allowed is upon the service of the *attachment*; or in any view of the case, as ruled by the supreme court of California, "*only when service* is had in the suit; and that it was not the intention of the legislature to make the lien attach when the liability was incurred."

[8 Vol. Cal. R., Fisher *vs.* White, *et al* page 418.]

Such is the decision in the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in the case of Putney against sloop Celestine. [American Law Journal, for 1857, new series, Vol. 6, page 164.] Judge Miller, in an elaborate opinion, held that the statute of the state of Wisconsin (a cognate or kindred statute to the one under consideration,) *confers no lien*, and that the statute not creating a lien—the district court of the United State has no jurisdiction in *rem* at the suit of a domestic creditor against a domestic vessel in admiralty.

[Vide, also, The Velocity Law J. Vol. 3, new series, No. 2; the Globe; Am. Law Journal, Vol. 3, page 337.]

We are therefore of the opinion that the statute law of California, in the case of domestic vessels, gives to the domestic creditor no *lien*, and no lien being created, this court sitting in admiralty can exercise no jurisdiction.

[1 W. C. C. R., page 130.]

As to the right of a party to proceed *quasi in rem* against the proceeds, we will consider in another part of this case.

The conclusion to which we have arrived in the discussion of this subject, supersedes the necessity of any examination into the extra territorial effect or operation of a local statute.

In reference to one item of $300, money advanced by Peter Donaho to Hunt and Scranton, and which was subsequently paid by Price, Green & Co., on the application of J. H. Scranton, it is claimed that Donaho had a lien at common law, and that on the payment of the money by Price, Green & Co., they, by operation of law, were subrogated to the rights of Donaho. From all that we can see, it does not appear that this sum of $300 ever was advanced by Donaho in any other way than as a loan,

and upon the *personal credit* of Hunt and Scranton.

Donaho could not have supposed that he had any security in the ship, for we find the money is shortly after paid over by Pf'f. under an arrangement with Scranton. We cannot therefore, see how this would give Price, Green & Co. the right to intervene.

It is claimed that the def'ts are estopped by their own silence at the time these monies were advanced. It does not appear that any knowledge was brought home to Mensesheimer and Lightner, or that they made any representations whatever, calculated to mislead or deceive any one acting with ordinary precaution. No application was made to them—the registry stood in the name of Knight. It does not appear that any application was made to the administrator of the estate of Knight, or that any application was made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the *cestui qui trust;* or that an inquiry was instituted in any quarter, if indeed the plaintiffs intended relying upon the steamship as security.

This ship is found like a waif upon the waters in the ports of California. The owner, so far as indicated by the register, dead for years; a party assuming to act as master, who, as alledged, had no personal credit, aided by another in contracting liabilities similarly situated, pecuniarially —and yet no inquiries—none of the ordinary precautions or safe-guards resorted to, which the circumstances of the case were calculated to suggest, and which are practised and so well understood by financiers upon this coast. We are satisfied that there was nothing in the conduct of Mensesheimer and Lightner which would give to these plaintiffs the right to recover upon this ground.

The plaintiffs claim that courts of admiralty are the chancery courts of the Sea, and are governed by equitable rules; and that *surplus funds*, when in the registry, will be distributed under an application of these rules. [The Sarah Ann—2 Sum.—206.] And that in this way, courts pay out of the surplus funds, persons who have no lien,—those who have had a lien and waived it,—those having common law liens—and parties having a right of action in admiralty against the owners; and therefore claim that, although they may have no right to proceed *in rem* to enforce a part of their bill, yet that, being in this court as suitors *in rem* they have a right to be considered as petitioners *quasi in rem* against surplus proceeds. The authorities are numerous in which such equities have been recognized and enforced.

[The Stephen Allen—Blatchford, 175. The John, 3 Rob ad't, Cited in 4 Washington, C. C. R. 459, 460.—Abbot, 148—star page. Santa Anna—Blatchford, 79. 4 Washington, C. C. R., 453. 2 Woodbury & Minot, 92.]

There is an authority in 1 Caukin, U. S. Adm'lty, page 63, which arose under the local law of Pennsylvania, adverse to the ruling in many of the cases cited, and if applied to the peculiar state of facts which are proven to exist in this case, would exclude an appropriation of any part of this surplus fund to the plaintiffs' bill. Looking upon this case as we do, it is not necessary that we should express an opinion upon the ruling in the case cited.

The general principle upon which this authority is exercised by the courts of admiralty, has been much qualified from time to time in the various rulings upon the subject. From many of the authorities, the principle evolved would seem to be that courts have assumed a *quasi* chancery authority to dispose of such surplus according to justice, and to have supposed that this anomolous control over the surplus funds was called for from the necessity of the case and to prevent palpable injustice.

It would appear that the claim should be something more than a claim of a mere personal nature. That it should partake of a maritime character, although not actual cause for maritime lien; and another principle which would seem to pervade the rulings is, that they have relations to a subject and *to parties all within the jurisdiction of the court*. There is another principle which we think underlies this superstructure, and that is, that there shall be no *adverse interests in third persons which oppose it*. [4 Wash., C. C. R., 458.] We think that in this case there are adverse interests vested in third parties which would exclude the plaintiffs from any participation in this surplus fund. The evidence shows that Frankel is now one of the owners by virtue of bill of sale from Mensesheimer; that he has interests which are adverse and which, if this application is allowed on the part of the plaintiffs, must work great injustice to him. In addition to this, we can know nothing of the equities which may exist between Frankel and Lightner. We are therefore of the opinion that upon this branch of the case the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover.

There is one item in the bill of the plaintiffs to which we have not adverted, viz:—Factorage, brokerage, commission, expenses in unloading and in the re-loading and storage, amounting in the adjustment of general average to $848 40, which is a charge, and for which the ship is responsible; and as this money was collected by the ship and went into the pockets of the owners, we think it is a legitimate charge and should be paid out of this fund. [Abbot on Ship., 602, and note.]

We therefore think that $848 40, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, should be paid to the plaintiffs, Price, Green & Co.; the balance of the fund, after payment of the fees and costs due the officers of the court, should be paid over to Frankel and Lightner; and we therefore direct that a decree be drawn by the counsel, in conformity with this opinion, and submitted to the court for approval.

☞ The *New York Times'* Washington correspondent says: Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, is removed, and the Viscount de Serce, at present at Carlford, near Baden, is appointed here. He is, like Lord Lyons, a bachelor.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

☞ *The Democratic Territorial Convention meets at Olympia, on Monday, the 16th day of May.*

Conventions.

To-morrow, be it remembered, is the day set apart by the Democratic Central Committee for Thurston county for the assemblying of the county convention for the nomination of delegates to the Territorial Convention, and also, for the selection of representatives and other county officers—the precinct meetings for the nomination of delegates to attend which was recommended to have taken place on Saturday last, and the proceedings of Olympia and Chamber's Prairie precincts will be found in another column. It is to be presumed that all the precincts in the county have made their nominations of such persons as will attend, and will carry out the views of those they are to represent. If otherwise, it will be the fault of the members of the party themselves, as due notice has been given through the regular channel as to the time of the meeting of the convention, and should not the will of the majority of the party be fairly expressed to-morrow, it will be the fault of wilfully delinquent or neglectful pretending members, in refusing or failing to attend the primary assemblages, and give expression to their preferences.

As the time for the meeting of the Territorial Convention has been fixed to take place on May 16th, it will be seen that Monday, three weeks hence, falls upon that day. This is a fact that the democracy in each county that have not already taken the initiative in being properly represented, should at once commence earnestly to ponder over—rally out, as one man, in response to the call of their appropriate committees; and should *they* be laggard or neglectful in making such call, or where no committees have been appointed, then meet by common, general understanding. But in order to avoid *bogus* delegations, we would suggest that wherever a county committee may have been brought legitimately into existence, its call and all regular proceedings under it, should be strictly regarded and conformed with. Let faction, everywhere, and in all shapes, be promptly rebuked, and let the doctrine be insisted upon that the *majority* and *not* the will and ends of *designing tricksters* shall prevail.

As to the *history* of political conventions in our country, it is well known that it is as old as is the history of our nation's settlement and progress. From the days of the foundation of the national democratic and federal parties, each have been arrayed against the other upon respective principles—each maintaining a strict party discipline, and in separate conventions selecting their ablest and strongest men to carry those principles out; and thus, with the exception of a few memorable instances, has it been that through the agency of conventions and a platform of principles, the national democratic party has been enabled to sustain itself since the days of the illustrious *Jefferson*, against all opposition.

Unfortunately, of late years, although we boast of a government by the people—*a national democracy*—it has been found that there has been quite too general an infusion into it of demagogues—selfish and corrupt politicians—of men who *assume the name* but to obtain power and place, to render the actions of conventions at all times healthy, and in accordance with the true principles by which we profess to be governed. In some portions of the Union, to such an extent has fraud and corruption been practiced by political knaves that in primary selections of persons to fill office, the convention system has been wholly abjured, and the "*popular vote*" system instituted—that is to say, the party in the different towns or precincts vote *directly*, in their primary assemblages, for the persons they desire to fill the various offices—everything is made a matter of record—and a duplicate copy of the proceedings in each town or precinct is forwarded to some authorized officer, when the county committee, previously elected in this manner, assemble upon a day fixed for that purpose, examine the poll and declare the result of the party's nominations in the same manner that the result of elections are with us declared.

The above is a *direct* way of arriving at the wishes of the party as to nominations for office, without the necessity of its being driven "two or three times around a thorn tree and then up a hill," before an expression can be obtained—and even then, it might be, of a doubtful character as to a *true* one.

When honestly conducted, conventions for the making of nominations, are supposed to be a body of representatives, acting under authority of the party selecting them, to carry out the will of the majority of its members, in the selection of such candidates for office as will best carry out the *principles* they entertain, and at the same time be most promotive of the general welfare of the section of country in which they are the more immediately interested. Unless the principle is acknowledged that the delegate represents the wishes of a *majority* of those who entrust him their suffrage—unless the doctrine obtains that he, for the time being, is their servant, and speaking their sentiments, there might be ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundered candidates for a certain office before a convention—many of them having warm partisans—and yet such a thing might not be impossible—with a full knowledge of a majority of the convention, that to the *masses* of the party, the aspirant to them the most objectionable might be accorded the nomination—achieve an easy victory over the candidate of their choice through dishonest trickery and wire-pulling. Such conventional dishonesty is a libel upon any respectable political party—a mockery of representative authority.

This thing of "*packing*," or attempting to "pack" conventions by fraud, contrary to the known will and wishes of a majority of the rank and file of the members of the party, and "*engineering*" a nomination for personal and selfish ends, repulsive and unsatisfactory to the body of the democracy, is infinitely worse, more odious and dishonest than ancient federalism, either in the days of its most palmy "alien and sedition law," "black cockade," or "Hartford Convention" memory. Federalism under that name, boldly assumed the belief and openly preached the doctrine, that the people were not capable of self-government, and that it belonged to the "wealthy" and "well born" to *think for* and take care of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water;" and yet we have known cliques here, there and elsewhere, on both sides of the continent—*professed members of the Democratic party, too*—who were loud in their denunciation of the foregoing federal doctrine—claiming that the will of the *majority* of the party should govern and be respected, yet who have given the lie to their professions by their conduct, and who in their arts of low-cunning and planning would *swindle* the party to which they claim fealty out of its choice of public servants, for the gratification of their own selfish views.

If the masses of the party in this or any other country in the territory, have designed or neglect to attend to their own business in the nomination of delegates to the convention, they can just exactly calculate that it will serve them right if they are defeated in their choice for delegate to Congress (whoever that choice may be) of representive and other officers. We cannot better close this subject than by giving place to the following extract of an article which we find in the *Pennsylvanian* of a late date, upon the subject of "*hasty political action*," &c.

"All political movements calculated to affect the party should be the result of calm, careful deliberation. There should be no haste manifested in forcing them before the public, nor should the incipient steps be unsupported by such influences as are calculated to give character to the enterprise. The need of some authorized fountain from which all the streams of legitimate party action should proceed, inaugurated the practice of heralding each new party movement either by a preparatory meeting of the Democracy, or a call from the proper committee. This duty, so far as State matters are concerned, lies with the State Central Committee. In the different counties the standing yearly Committee transact this business, while in our City the Executive Committee is the channel through which the party moves in all matters of public interest to the organization. The reasons for this course are obvious. There must be unity of action if great results are to follow. This there cannot be, if a few individuals are allowed to summon the party to a public demonstration whenever it suits their notions or pleases their fancy. Even if the objects for which such a meeting be called, commend themselves to the hearty and cordial support of the whole party, still the cause for which we are contending is none the less applicable. If the party concedes the justice of the measure and wishes to uphold and defend it by a public demonstration, why not allow full notice of the fact that such a meeting is to be held, to emanate from the proper Committee, or convene a preparatory meeting of the Democracy, at which to discuss the whole matter and make the proper arrangements? When such a course is pursued, all will be satisfied, the arrangements perfected in a suitable and proper manner, and the affair reflect party sentiment, and not that of a few individuals.

There is much in this question to arrest the attention of party men who wish to preserve the unity of the organization and increase its efficiency. Public meetings are valuable adjuncts to party strength, if they be wisely and judiciously conducted, and spring from a proper direction. But on the contrary they may be productive of much mischief, if allowed to represent the views of a small portion of the party, while the whole organization will be held responsible for the principles enunciated, the doctrines advocated. It is in view of this latter fact, that we urge upon the Democracy the impolicy of countenancing irregular modes of convening public meetings of the party. A few individuals agree upon a demonstration, get up printed circulars couched in such language as to present no objectionable point, so far as the objects and intents of the meeting are set forth, and then present them to prominent members of the party for their signatures. If they refuse, the inference is drawn that they are opposed to the objects of the meeting; if they sign, the mortifying fact is present before them that they are helping to inaugurate a policy which all reflecting men must see is calculated to work incalculable injury to the tranquility and perpetuity of that organization which is so essential to the success of all party movements."

☞ Rev. W. McAllister will preach in the Methodist Church, in this place, next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at night.

☞ One of the neatest replies ever heard in a legislative body, or anywhere else, was lately made by Mr. Tilson, of Rockland, Me. A member had replied to something Mr. Tilson had said, and pausing a moment, he inquired if he saw the line of argument. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "in answer to the gentleman, I would say, I hear the humming of the wheel, but I do not see any thread."

Worthy Of Remembrance.

Although the last Congress has perhaps shown less liberality to territories, generally, in the way of appropriations, etc., than any that has preceeded it in a number years—perhaps, indeed, since the organization of our government—yet it should be borne in mind, as far as *Washington* territory is concerned, she has received her full share of attention. It is true that Oregon has been admitted into the Union, and the laws of the United States extended over her. Minnesota has also become a state during the present Congress—an independency that we have never yet aspired to. It is true that Oregon shares with us all the benefits and protection afforded, against aggression, by the confirmation of the Indian treaties, made five and six years ago, and which, since that time, until the final adjournment of the Senate, at the late session, had been overlooked or ignored, and a separate military department established upon the Pacific, whose headquarters have been assigned at Vancouver, within our own territorial limits—embracing only our own territory, Oregon, and a small fraction of California; yet one or two appropriations have been made for the benefit of this territory, at the last session of Congress, that have not been vouchsafed to any others.

Upon the probable line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Seattle and St. Paul, Minnesota, an appropriation of $100,000 has been awarded for the construction of a military or wagon road—precourser of destiny, within a very few years, to the iron rail and car. Further, a house appropriation of $71,000, for continuing the the northwestern boundary survey, was by the senate, (concurred in by the house, subsequently,) raised to $149,000. And it now seems a fixed fact, from the following reply of the superintendent of the coast survey to Gov. Stevens, that we are to have a survey of Gray's Harbor within the present season. In all the matters referred to, as well as others which failed, through the depleted state of the treasury, whether or not our our delegate in Congress has not been earnest, untiring, indefatigable, is for those to say, familiar with his record. Intelligent and unprejudiced minds can come but to one conclusion in the premises, and that is, that under the circumstances he could not have accomplished more. He has been instrumental in obtaining the *only* appropriation for a military or wagon road in *any* territory at the last session of Congress.

The following is the reply of Maj. A. D. Bache to Gov. Stevens, relative to the survey of Gray's Harbor:

Coast Survey Office, March 1, 1859.

Dear Sir—On the receipt of your letter of Feb. 16th, inclosing a communication from Mr. Thomas Carter relative to Gray's Harbor, Washington Territory, instructions were issued for the survey of that locality. These urge upon the parties now on the western coast the expediency of completing the land work Hydrography of Gray's Harbor within the present year, and I trust that no obstacle may arise to disappoint my expectations in regard to the early production of the chart.

Yours respectfully,
A. D. Bache,
Superintendent.

Hon. I. I. Stevens, House of Representatives.

Good Appointments.—We learn that Mr. W. B. Gosnell, special agent for the Indians under the treaty of "Medicine Creek," has appointed Mr. Isaac C. Patten blacksmith, and C. C. Pagett, Esq., teacher, on the Island reservation, six miles below Olympia, near the entrance of Skookum Bay. These gentlemen are influential, intelligent and reliable democrats, who have stood by the party and its regular organization in this territory, through good and evil report, for the past six or seven years. In thus appointing as his subordinates true and tried democrats, who are at the same time admirably qualified to fulfil the duties of their respective positions, Mr. Gosnell merits, and will receive, the hearty approbation of the democratic party of the territory; and the example he has furnished is one that it will be well for all our office-holders, who have favors or patronage to bestow, to copy after. For all who do not, will find, sooner or later, that, should they desire to preserve their standing and integrity in the democratic party, "to this complexion must they come at last." They will find that the party will not *always* submit to subordinate stations being filled with its enemies, without an attempt to remedy the injustice.

Popular Sovereiguty in 1837.—The democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, as early as 1837 was recognized by the greatest statesmen of the age—such as Benton, Silas Wright, Calhoun, Clay, etc. The following resolution, introduced into the senate of the United States in 1837, by Henry Clay, received the cordial support of those statesmen:

"*Resolved*, That any attempt of *Congress* to abolish slavery in a territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the states sustaining that domestic institution—would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such territory who shall have been permitted to enter with and hold slaves therein; and because when such territory shall be admitted into the Union as a state, the PEOPLE THEREOF SHALL BE ENTITLED TO DECIDE THAT QUESTION EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEMSELVES."

Items---Here and There.

☞ We learn that the steamer *Massachusetts*, lately transferred from the Navy to the War Department, was, when the last steamer left San Francisco, lying at Mare Island for repairs on her machinery. She is to come to the Sound for the Quarter-Master's Department, but at what time is uncertain. She will be under the command, it is said of Capt. Fauntleroy.—Why not under the command of a permanent resident of our territory—provided any one would accept it?

☞ The first page of to-day's paper, as will be observed, is occupied by an interesting letter from Washington City, signed "J. H. S"—the invincible—the indomitable—the ubiquitous. Would to God our territory contained a thousand hearts of energy and unconquerable indefatigability such as his. The decision of the Supreme Court in the cause in admiralty connected with the steamer *Constitution* will also be read with interest by parties interested.

☞ The "Chapman Family," after entertaining delighted audiences for a series of evenings last week, took their departure for Steilacoom on Sunday morning last, with a view of favoring the citizens of that place with an opportunity of witnessing their chaste and elegant stage representations. We learn the "troupe" will return here, ere long, for the purpose of giving one or two "farewell" performances.

☞ We are unable to give our readers any news from the north, this week—from Frazer river or elsewhere—inasmuch as we have received no late Victoria papers, or private advices from that quarter.

☞ The last Oregon *Statesman* comes to us under date of April 12th in an entirely new dress, and the inside columns well lined with "originals," political and otherwise. It bears upon its face evidence of pecuniary prosperity, and well deserves it.

☞ The weather for the past few days has given promise of becoming somewhat more docile than characterized some two months since. We will undoubtedly have spring, *when it comes*.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The following well-digested and clever article on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railway, was extracted from the literary columns of *Forney's Press*, some months since. It has occasionally been turning by in our copy-drawer, biding its time, until now, when we think it not inopportune to run it through the columns of the *Pioneer*. It will repay a perusal:

"Repeated efforts to discover a Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have been made, with the desire to reach Asia, from Europe, through the Arctic Ocean without going round the Cape of Good Hope, at the foot of Africa, or Cape Horn at the lowest extremity of South America. These efforts, principally made by England, during the last forty years, has cost much, without producing any practical or useful results. It is so doubtful whether such a passage exists, that the fate of Franklin may be said to have ended the inquiry. Nor, if such a passage could be found, through the hyperborean waters of the Arctic Ocean, is there the slightest prospect of its being useful, at any time, for ordinary navigation.

"Instead of prosecuting the hypothetic search, in the frigid zone, the British Government contemplate the formation of a northwest land route, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the temperate zone. The entire of the American Continent, north from the 49th parallel of latitude, with the exception of Greenland, on the extreme northeast, and Russian America, on the extreme northwest, belongs to England. The Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, adjoining the United States, lie in the southeast of British North America. Vancouver's Island, and what is marked on the maps as New Caledonia, but lately re-named British Columbia, are in the southwest of British America, also next United States territory. It is matter of public notoriety that in these last-named provinces abundance of gold has lately been discovered, and that Frazer's River is said to be as auriferous as California or Australia. The climate of British Columbia is as temperate as in those parts of the United States which it adjoins. On many accounts, therefore, it is highly eligible for colonization, which it is the unconcealed purpose of the British Government to foster as much as possible.

"One half the shores of Lake Superior belongs to the United States, the remaining moiety being within Canada. The mineral treasures which abound every where within the vicinity of this Lake have drawn a large population on the Canadian side. It is certain that, ere long, a railway will thence extend to the river St. Lawrence, and to Halifax, the great port of Nova Scotia, passing through New Brunswick. On the other hand, the distance westward, from Lake Superior to Frazer River, in British Columbia, (where it falls into the Gulf of Georgia), is only about 1,600 miles across. The British Government seriously contemplate making a line of railway from Frazer River to Lake Superior, the continuation to Halifax being constructed by private enterprise. In plain terms, there is to be a railroad, right across North America, from Halifax to Frazer River—a gigantic undertaking, worthy of the wealth, the energy, and the policy of a great commercial power.

"For, if this great line be made, a vast tide of emigration may be expected to pass over it, not only from Europe to the shores of the Pacific, but from the United States also. Along the route itself, in favorable localities, towns may be anticipated to arise, and population to extend. These would strengthen the southern boundary of British North Americas. As a matter of mere *policy*, England would act wisely in securing the chance of this.

"Let such a line of railroad be made, and the Canadian or American could cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a week, while, thanks to steam navigation, the European emigrant could make the journey in little more than a fortnight. As it is, the journey of the latter has to be made round Cape Horn or across the Isthmus of Panama—wasting several weeks in a journey of 8,000 or 10,000 miles to reach Frazer River. So, also, the American deiring to go from the Atlantic seaboard to his own California. What the United States should have done—viz: make a railroad from ocean to ocean, across its own territory—Great Britain will probably do within its own limits of territorial possession.

"As to the labor by which this line is to be made, there seems not much difficulty. It has been contemplated, for some time past, to buy part of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory for a penal settlement, the Siberia of England. The saving of expense in prisons, and the abolition of the ticket-of-leave system would be excellent results. The convicts transported to this remote portion of British America could be largely employed in making the railway line between Frazer River and Lake Superior.

"For the mere purposes of emigration, the advantages of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway would be almost incalculable. But other and scarcely inferior gains are to be obtained. Such a line would vastly facilitate European communication with Eastern Asia. Take Shanghæ, in China, for example. It is the most distant mail packet and trading station in Asia, from Europe. Very speedily, under the new Chinese Treaty, a post on the Yellow Sea, yet more remote, will be opened to communication with the "outside barbarians." From Southampton, in England, to Shanghæ, via Egypt, is now a distance of 10,500 miles, and two months' voyage and travel are not considered tedious, considering the distance. Were there a railroad across British North America, Shanghæ could be reached by a westerly route in less, and the port on the Yellow Sea in little more than a month. A shorter route to China is indispensable—and here it would be.

"The distance from Liverpool to China, through British North America, about 11,000 miles, might then be ran over in a month. It would connect Europe—but principally England—with China, Japan, the Corea, Siam, Cochin China, the Eastern Archipelago, and the northeastern shores of Australia. The route from Europe to Hindostan would continue, as it now is, down the Mediterranean, and across the Isthmus of Suez. Another line would be to Australia, through Panama. The third would be to China, via the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. With two Pacific lines, both of which seem inevitable, the Pacific Ocean would be almost as much studded with steamers and sailing vessels as the Atlantic. As regards the route to China, from British Columbia, it is a favorable circumstance that coal for steamers abounds in Vancouver's Island, and also in Japan and Borneo.

"If England get the start of us, in making a great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, we shall repent our own supineness only once—and that is *always*."

The "Botts" Party.—The Virginia Whig Convention, at which John Minor Botts was the leading spirit, has fixed up a platform, *inviting* the republican party of the north to take their place upon it, and yielding nothing to sectional abolitionism, but expecting Corwin and other pseudo republicans of his ilk to marshal the rank and file of black republicans and march them over into the new "*Opposition Party*." John M. Botts' invitation at the convention is in these words: "*Now I say to the republican party, if they will set aside all sectional issues, and come to our aid and assist us in electing a sound, conservative, Union-loving whig, as they are obliged to do if they come south, I will say to them in the language of Mr. Burton, I am much obliged to you, gentlemen.*" What will Seward, Giddings, Gerrit Smith and Chase say to this modest proposal? They are invited to help do the work, but are required to take a back seat in the new programme, *with* the promise of an obsequious bow merely for abandoning the negro question, and cohabiting with "*southern slaveholders*." We hear the "crack of the whip," already, as applied to the refractory republicans, and a rich time is opening for 1860.

The Purchase of Cuba.—The N. O. *Delta* of a late date administers something of a rebuke to the European sympathisers with Spain, when it recommends that country to recall the long list of possessions which have been wrested from her by the rapacity of neighbors who now cantingly profess an anxiety to protect her from the greedy spirit of the United States, who offer a full price for an island which she cannot much longer retain. The following synopsis from the *Delta*, of the manner in which the Spanish Empire has been passing away for some three hundred years, is quite suggestive at this moment:

1565—Malta surrendered to Knights of St. John.
1620—Navarre and Bearne ceded to France.
1640—Portugal was lost.
1649—Reusselon lost.
1648—Netherlands became independent.
1626—Barbadoes seized by the English.
1665—Jamaica seized by the English.
1704—Gibraltar taken by the English.
1718—Lucus taken by the English.
1759—Dominica taken by the English.
1797—Trinidad taken by the English.
17th Century—New Grenada, Guadaloupe, and half St. Domingo seized by the French.
1800—Louisiana seized by the French.
18th Century—Sardinia ceded to the Duke of Savoy.
" " Oran and Mazalquin ceded to Morocco.
" " North of Italy ceded to the Bourbons.
1759—Sicily and Naples emancipated.
1818—Florida sold to the United States
1821—Half St. Domingo lost.
1825—Mexico finally lost.

What Does it Mean?—A series of resolutions was recently brought up for action in the Senate of Illinois, deprecating the division for some time existing in the Democratic party of that State—reavowing attachment to the Cincinnati Platform—looking to the Charleston Convention as a means for a complete reunion of the Democracy of the whole country, and pledging its nominees a hearty support—favoring the acquisition of Cuba as proposed by President Buchanan—acquiescing in the Dred Scott decision, &c.; and when the vote was taken on them, all the Douglas Senators, except two, voted in the negative.

Orders of Court.

At the close of the past (March) term of the U. S. District Court for this, (the 2d Judicial District), Chief Justice McFADDEN presiding, he directed the following orders to be spread upon the record for the future guidance in the order of court business:

1st. That Tuesday, the second day of the term, be set apart for hearing motions, argument of demurrers and making up issues.

2d. That all pleadings subsequent to the complaint shall be filed during the first week of the term, unless for special causes shown, and allowed by the court.

3d. That the plaintiff in his complaint, on the margin thereof, shall number each count or specified allegation set forth as a cause of action; and it shall be sufficient for the defendant, in his answer, to deny specially by reference to the said numerals, except in matters of set-off or special defense to the cause of action set up by the defendant in his answer, and in like manner the defendant in his answer shall number each count containing new matter by way of set-off or special defense to the cause of action set out in the complaint; and it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff in reply to refer to the same as in cases of complaint.

4th. That on taking up the docket of civil causes, Jury cases shall have precedence. The cases shall be called in their order, and if from any default the parties be not ready for trial, the case shall be placed at the bottom of the list, where it shall remain at the costs of the party in default until tried, continued or dismissed.

5th. Civil causes shall be docketed and numbered in the order in which the suits have been brought into court.

6th. That no agreement or stipulation between counsel shall be brought to the attention of the court unless the same be in writing.

Vancouver Precint Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a democratic precinct meeting was held in the school house at Vancouver, in Clarke county, W. T., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 16th day of April, 1859, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention.—The meeting was called to order, and Jay D. Potter elected chairman, and Wm. Kelly, Secretary.

After the chairman stating the object of the meeting, it was moved by Mr. Sohon, that the delegates to be elected by this meeting be instructed; which motion was carried.

The following persons were then nominated and elected delegates: Wm. Kelly, Gay Hayden, C. S. Irby, P. Ahern, Wm. Dillon, H. Cochran, S. Barker, and Gustavus Sohon.

It was moved by Wm. Kelly, that the delegates now elected, be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS for Delegate to Congress. Carried.

Mr. E. B. Smith offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1st.—That we endorse the course pursued by Biles, Stiles and Smith, members elect to the last Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory.

2nd.—That it is our firm belief and opinion that they acted as "True Democrats."

Upon motion of J. F. Smith, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Upon motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Pioneer and Democrat*, *Puget Sound Herald* and *Dalles Journal*, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAY D. POTTER, *Chairman.*

WM. KELLY, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of Olympia precinct,—held on Saturday, 16th day of April, 1859, at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the County Convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Territorial Convention,—Wm. Rutledge, jr., was chosen chairman, and W. H. Carlton secretary.

The following named persons were unanimously elected delegates to attend the County Convention:—James Tilton, Smith Hays, Benj. Harned, Cortland Ethridge, Jacob Summers, B. L. Henness, J. B. Dickerson, Joel Risden, Wm. Rutledge, jr., Jacob L. Myers, John Stewart, Rufus Willard, Edmund Sylvester, Milas Gallihier, John L. Butler, Levi Offutt.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the event any of the delegates elected at this meeting shall fail to be present at the County Convention, it shall be the duty of those delegates who shall be present, to chose from among themselves a person or persons to cast the vote in said Convention of such absent delegate or delegates.

On motion, the delegates elected by this meeting were instructed to cast their votes for delegates to the Territorial Convention who are favorable to the nomination of Isaac I. Stevens for delegate to Congress.

A motion to appoint a committee of seven to receive the Hon. I. I. Stevens on his arrival in the Territory, was adopted, and the following named persons appointed said committee: C. H. Mason, W. W. Miller, Judge Yantis, J. W. Wiley, B. L. Henness, C. H. Armstrong, Capt. Hunt.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Pioneer and Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. RUTLEDGE, Chairman.

W. H. CARLTON, Secretary.

Chambers' Prairie Democratic Precinct Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic voters of Chambers' Prairie precinct assembled at the McMellen school house on Chambers' Prairie on Saturday the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing their delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Olympia on the 23d inst.

At the appointed hour the meeting came to order and elected Hon. J. M. Hawk Chairman, and Chas. E. Weed Secretary.

After ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of voters in the precinct, it was agreed to send seven delegates, as had been done the two previous years.

On motion, the ballot system was adopted and the candidates balloted for separately, the one having the greatest number of votes being declared elected.

The balloting resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen, viz: B. F. Ruth, O. P. Platter, John Wood, C. E. Weed, J. R. Smith, A. J. Baldwin, and Jos. White.

The following preamble and resolution was then offered by Mr. Weed and adopted.

WHEREAS, it is our firm belief that our present delegate, I. I. Stevens, has and will if elected again, use his influence in maintaining the happy relations existing between our Territory, the Pacific States and the Federal Government, and having the utmost confidence in his integrity, ability, patriotism and democracy, being satisfied with the manner in which he has represented us in Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this delegation is instructed to vote for none but known Stevens' men in the County Convention while a hope for his success remains.

Upon the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Baldwin rose and thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him, and stated that he could not conscientiously obey the instructions, and requested that his name might be withdrawn, which request was unanimously granted, and the Hon. J. M. Hawk elected in his stead.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered printed in the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. HAWK, Chairman.

C. E. WEED, Secretary.

DIED,

After a short but severe illness, of Dropsy of the Brain, at Wood Lawn, in Thurston county, W. T., on the 30th of March, 1859, EMMA, infant daughter of LEONARD D. and LUCETTA DURGIN, aged two years, 10 months and 21 days.

There are circumstances connected with the above sad chronicle, clothing such an occurrence with unusual interest. We may allude to the sweet innocence and purity of the child—the temporary loss of her mother's care—that mother being deprived of her reason—the necessary absence of her father, called but lately to California to visit his beloved but afflicted wife,—his present pecuniary embarrassments, all so well combining to prove the truth of the old adage—that "troubles come not single handed." But temporarily orphaned as was the little one, she found a home indeed in the good family whose matron, Mrs. Isaac Wood, acted with all the affection and devotion of a mother to the little forlorn one. Add to this that for nearly two weeks after the spirit had taken its flight, little EMMA appeared as in a sweet sleep—the body cold in death, but the muscles placid. She was buried on Tuesday, the 12th inst.; and until the day previous, no visible signs of decay appeared. At twilight on Tuesday evening last, in the presence of the good family who gave her a home, she was placed in the narrow tomb. The father had arrived in time to witness this last sad rite to his dear little treasure, whom but a short period before he had folded in his arms, and left in good health, probably anticipating the speedy recovery of his wife, then again to concentrate these joys of home. But now how disappointed. He comes back but to bury the lifeless corpse of his little jewel.

To him in his affliction, to the family and friends of the departed, condolence and sympathy may be soothing, but there is a hope upon which they may more surely rely. The father looking upon the serene and smiling face of his sweet babe, could not fail to have been impressed with its purity and innocence.—She must have felt assured that she whom we call dead, had but passed to another and a better sphere. To the bereaved there must be consolation and comfort in the reflection that just such as she furnish the type to our Saviour, in his happiest, most poetic and brilliant illustration of that world beyond the grave: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—[*Communicated.*

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1859.

We note but little change in the market during the past week, excepting such as may naturally be induced by a state of affairs always prejudicial to the importer, on receipt of large invoices of merchandise with the prospect of light sales. Our wharves presented some considerable appearance of business yesterday, by the arrival of merchandise ex barks *Madonna* and *Ork*, and brig *Consort*. Probably at no time within the history of the town has so varied and liberal an assortment of goods been offered to our people, as at present; and they may confidently anticipate, during the coming season, to be able to supply their wants in that way at rates that will be at least reasonable. We note consignees' list: Phillips & Son, 158 packages; M. Louisson & Co., 35; W. G. Dunlap, 133; Kendall Co., 62; C. Crosby, 91; J. J. & J. L. Westbrook, 2; Coulter & Benham, 100; G. F. Willard & Son, 31; M. Bettman, 200; Ayers & Williams, 101.

We would call the attention of farmers to quotations of Wheat, Eggs, etc., all of which, though at increased rates, come in but slowly, owing probably to the pressure of work on the farms.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₱ "	none	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	12@15
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush. per lb	18@20
" retail,	none	Coffee, ₱ lb.	20@25
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	35@40	Tea, " "	60@ $1.50
Clear Pork, ₱ ½ bbl.	$20,	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	@16
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	@25	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	@20
Hams, ₱ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches "	20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Salmon, ₱ lb.	@10	Soap, ₱ box	$4.25
Codfish, ₱ lb.	none	Starch, ₱ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	$10@12	Candles, tal'd, ₱ lb	37½
Butter, ₱ lb.	50@62	do Adm. " "	25@50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	37½	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@$5 50	Saleratus, " "	15@20
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	8	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrups, ₱ gal.	75@120
Salt, coarse, ₱ lb.	@2½	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon	50
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	1.00	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	@$1.50
Onions, " "	none	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	2.00	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.00@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	60@ 75	Gin, ₱ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	6	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₱ doz.	40	**Sundries—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₱ keg	@$7.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	12@15	Window glass, ₱ box	$4.50@$7
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	16	Sash, ₱ light	12½@16
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Axes	$1.75@$2 25
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	14@16	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@62
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@25	Brooms	37½@62
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$6@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3.50@$4	Sawed fir, ₱ M.	$12@16
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50@$3	" cedar, "	$18@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₱ M.	$4.50@$5
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	@16	Square timber, ₱ foot	@10
do colors, " ₱	18@25	Piles, ₱ foot	@5
Linseed oil, ₱ gl	$2.00		

New Advertisements.

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,
BALLS 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.

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

THE undersigned has now, in connection with his Wagon Manufactory, a Blacksmith Shop, where the public can have their work done in good order and on short notice, at reduced prices. Horse shoeing reduced to three dollars.

Wagons and Buggies

on hand and made to order, cheaper than ever offered in this market before. Repairing and Blacksmithing done at short notice.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction warranted in every instance, or no charge made.

Shop—one door east of Miles's Saloon, on Main and Second streets, Olympia, W. T.

21:tf J. B. DICKERSON.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE

A CHOICE BAND OF STOCK CATTLE FOR sale, consisting of **Sixteen Cows** and their Spring **Calves, ten Yearlings, and one Bull.**

The above cattle are all gentle, well broke, and of choice selection.

Apply to J. C. COCHRAN,
April 11, 1859. 21:3t Skookum Chuck.

PROPOSALS

For Opening the U. S. Military Road from Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay, W. T.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, or the officer in charge, at the office of U. S. Military Roads, Fort Vancouver, W. T., until noon, on Monday, the 9th of May, 1859, for opening a TRAIL practicable for pack-mules and stock-driving, from Seattle (or a point near there, to be designated by the Engineer in charge) to Whatcom—a distance of 85 miles, more or less—on the above named road.

The road has been carefully and completely blazed throughout; and the work thereon required will be to cut down and remove all such trees and other obstacles as may be necessary to the fulfillment of the conditions of its being a good and practicable trail.

Bidders will specify a stipulated sum, *per mile*.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons in the sum of $7,000, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter immediately into a contract and bond, with good and sufficient security to the amount of the contract, for its true and faithful execution.

In compliance with existing laws, it must be expressly understood before making a contract "that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part therein, or any benefit to arise therefrom."

The right of rejecting *all* bids, is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, who will at once enter into it, and when the contract is made the work must be immediately commenced. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval or disapproval. Should it be disapproved, payment will be made for work actually done and satisfactorily performed under the contract, at the rates therein specified.

Payments will be made on account by checks on the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, at San Francisco, Cal., monthly, for work actually performed, if done in a manner approved by the U. S. Engineer in charge, to the amount of 50 per cent. on the contract price; and the balance will be paid when the whole work is completed, inspected and approved. The work must be completed on or before the 1st of October next.

Persons desiring to bid, will please call for further information, if desired, on the undersigned, or the officer in charge, at the office of the U. S. Military Roads (in Hudson Bay Co.'s buildings), Fort Vancouver, W. T.

Proposals, sent through the Post Office or otherwise, must be endorsed, "Proposals for opening the U. S. Military Road from Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay."

GEORGE THOM,
Captain Topographical Engineers,
Office U. S. Military Roads, March 20, 1859. 21:3t

NOTICE.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., April 11, 1859.

CAPT. E. S. FOWLER is fully empowered and authorized to attend to my business affairs during my absence from this Territory.

21:tf THOS. I. HANNA.

FROM LONDON DIRECT!

PER "SCOTSMAN."

35 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES, 90 DOZEN Pints and Quarts.
4 cases assorted Sauces, 24 doz. half pints.
24 do do Bottled Fruits, 48 doz.
15 do do Jams and Jellies, 60 doz. 1 lb jars.
6 do do Salad Oil, pts. and hf pts. 27 doz.
40 boxes Hydraulic Sperm Candles, 25 lb each.
2 cases Capers, half pints, 12 doz.
6 do Potted Meats, 3 doz.
1 do Anchovy Paste, 6 doz.
1 do Bloater Paste, 6 doz.
2 do Sardines, 1-2 and 1-4 tins, 25 doz.
4 do Mustard, 32 doz. 1-2 and 1-4 lb.
1 do Currie in boxes, 10 doz. 1-4 lb bottles.
1 do Arrowroot, 6 dozen 1 lb tins.
1 do Cayenne Pepper, 15 doz. 1 and 2 oz. castors
2 do Calf's Foot Jelly, 6 doz. half pints.

Fishing Gear.

9 Salmon Nets, 40 meshes deep, 5 inch mesh, 40 fathoms long.
8 Salmon Nets, 40 meshes deep, 6 inch mesh, 40 fathoms long.
8 Herring Nets, 20 feet deep, 2½ inch mesh, 10 fathoms long.
4 Herring Nets, 22 feet deep, 2 1-4 inch mesh, 15 fathoms long.
3 Herring Nets, 24 feet deep, 2½ inch mesh, 15 fathoms long.
1,000 lbs Netting Twine, fine, middle, and stout.
83 dozen Fishing Lines.
6½ thousand large sized Cod Fish Hooks.

Blankets.

12 bales Blankets, assorted,
Blue Mackinaw,
Scarlet do
Blue Grey do.

Matting.

COCOA MATTING.
BORDERED COCOA MATS.

Sheet Iron.

344 bundles Crown Sheet Iron, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27.

Sherry Wine, etc.

23 quarter casks Pale Sherry.
50 cases Porter, 4 dozen each, J. G. Marzetti & Sons brand.
25 cases East India Pale Ale.
50 cases Stout, J. & J. Hibberts brand.

IN STORE.

250 mats Sandwich Island Sugar.
For sale by
SAM'L PRICE & CO.,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson sts.,
21:1m Victoria, V. I.

LEATHER, CALF SKINS AND SHOE FINDINGS,

FOR SALE BY
OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.
April, 1, 1859. 3m19s.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Olympia, W. T., April 1st, 1859, and if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as dead letters:

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m20s

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.

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

New Goods!

JUST ARRIVED!

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

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

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

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

Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

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

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

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

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

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14:

ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of

TWINES AND CORDAGES

of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell Lower than any other house in the city. 3m20s

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 intends 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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay street,
45 and 47 Merchant street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

MATS AND COCOA MATTING,

BRUSSELS, SAXES, DAMASKS,

Window Shades and Hollands,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Paper Hangings and Borders,

CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,

AT LOWEST RATES.

6m20s

P. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

CAUTION

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA, V. I. 21:6m

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

--AND--

SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS

--AND--

WALISES;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;
BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALES,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,
&c., &c., &c. 6m8

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Powers of Attorney

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

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

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools,

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

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. P. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston, }

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

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

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

Notice.

Cortlapd Ethridge } *In District Court.*
vs.
Edward Giddings, Jr., }

THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint, in which he charges the said E. Giddings, jr., with being indebted to the said C. Ethridge, on promisory notes, the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and it appearing that the said Giddings was a non-resident of the territory, and he had property in the the territory on the same day a writ of attachment issued, and was levied by the Sheriff on the 28th day of March, 1859, by a levy upon lots No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block No. 9, in the town of Olympia, W. T.; and unless you appear and answer at the next term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, to be holden at Olympia on the first Monday of September, 1859, judgment will be taken as confessed and the prayer of the complaint granted.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,
21:3m Att'ys for Pl'ff.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO SIDNEY B. SIMONS:

You are hereby notified that ANGELINE C. SIMONS has filed her petition for decree of divorce in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 8th day of April, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree for divorce and the custody of the child, for cause of granting which petition she alleges neglect to make suitable provision for the family, and bad treatment.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Petition filed March 18, 1859. 20tf

Cascades Rail Road!!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at Vancouver, W. T., on Wednesday the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Cascades Rail Road," in accordance with "An act entitled an act to Incorporate the Cascades Rail Road Company," passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington on the 31st day of January, 1859.

B. B. BISHOP,
GEO. W. MURRAY,
Commissioners.

Cascades, W. T., March 18, 1859. 11w18

ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER WATKINS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITors of said deceased, requiring them and all persons having claims against him or his estate to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to me at my office in the town of Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., or they will be forever barred, unless such claim be not yet due or contingent.

Every claim presented to the Administrator must be supported by the affidavit of the claimant, that the amount is justly due, that no payments have been made thereon, and that there are no off-sets to the same, to the knowledge of the claimant.

WM. McNAIR,
Administrator.

Whatcom, March 20, 1859. 4w19

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,

AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

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

Monday at 12 M.

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

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859.

THE BEST COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER

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

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

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

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE:

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

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

Special Notice.

TREADWELL & CO.

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

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.

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

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

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

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

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

Incicidental expenses added.

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FINE HAVANA SEGARS,

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO,

AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

Jan. 21, 1859. 3m

PORT MADISON

FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

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

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May Next,

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18, 1859.

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

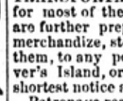
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

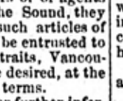
H. WINSOR,

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

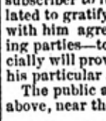
MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.



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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

E. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf