PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Take the Papers!

BY N. P. WILLIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did forget to pay her debt,
Till taken down again.

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

I knew two men, as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

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

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

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

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

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

The South Pacific Coast.

CHILI.—Dates from Valparaiso are to December 31st. In political circles considerable excitement was caused by the breaking up of the coalition cabinet lately formed, and both the liberal and conservative parties were organizing for the purpose of forming a union to oppose the ministerial faction at the approaching elections, when it is expected that the administration will have to yield to public opinion.

BOLIVIA.—This republic, under its provisional President, appears to be at present quiet. The government is engaged in reforming the postal service. The pay of the army has been reduced. Sr. Carbajal, consul of New Granada, has made a reclamation against the government for $9,000, being the amount stolen from him when Gen. Cordoba attacked Cochahamba.

PERU.—The revolution in the south appears to remain in exactly the same state as before, neither Castilla nor Vivanco having made any progress, and the siege of Arequipa promises to equal that of Troy in duration.

The case of Mr. Lomer, arrested on the charge of conspiring to bring a party of four hundred Americans to Peru to fight for ex-President Echinique, excites a good deal of attention. The intercepted letters between him, Echinique, and other parties concerned, have been published, and prove that such contract had been made, and that the 400 men were to be furnished in exchange for guano.

THE OLDEN TIME.—The *New England Courant*—Benjamin Franklin's newspaper—contained the following advertisement: "*Just Published and Sold by the Printer Hereof.*"

*** HOOPED PETTICOATS Arraigned and Condemned by the Light of Nature and Law of God. Price 3d.

From the Washington Union, Feb. 6th.

Washington Territory—Its Agricultural Advantages, Climate, and Inducements to Emigrants.

The agricultural advantages possessed by Washington Territory are very great. Although it is emphatically a mountainous country, yet it contains within its borders great prairies and rich grazing lands, which would afford nutriment to countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, or would richly repay the agriculturist who should open them to the various productions of the earth.

West of the Cascade mountains there is as large an amount of arable land as in the State of New York. The Walla-walla valley, situated mostly in the Territory of Washington, surpasses in extent, advantages, climate, and soil, that of the great Salt Lake, and can subsist a much larger population. West of the Bitter Root mountains, for a hundred miles in breadth, the soil is not only good, but equal to the western prairies. The remainder of the interior is not only a good grazing country, well adapted to the growing of wool as well as the raising of stock, but large tracts included in the Yakima purchase are unsurpassed for roots and cereals.

Fine bodies of rich lands have been explored in the valley of the Chehalis river, which falls into the Pacific at Gray's harbor.

The bottom lands of the Nesqually, Puyallup, Snohomish, White, and Green rivers, the waters of all which disembogue in Puget Sound, are broad, rich, and of the most fertile quality, but densely timbered. East of the Cascades, and upon the Columbia river and its northern tributaries, are large bodies of excellent lands. The Cowlitz river, running southwardly, and falling into the Columbia, also drains fertile lands, and has many of the oldest settlers in the Territory among its prosperous farmers.—All cereal grains, except Indian corn, flourish admirably here, the wheat in particular being of excellent quality, and yielding abundantly.

There is no State or Territory in the Union that surpasses Washington Territory for the extent of its water power. By reference to a map of the Territory it will be seen that the whole country is traversed by streams of various sizes, which, like veins, extend themselves in every direction. On almost all these streams may be found water power of various capacities. Some of the more important streams may be found near Olympia, back of Seattle, at Whatcom, at the falls of the Snoqualmie, in Bellingham bay, near Steilacoom, and at Gray's river, which empties into the Columbia, where sufficient power for the largest description of mills and factories can be obtained, while the numerous smaller streams furnish ready and sufficient power for saw or grist mills.

With the exception of the prairies and rich bottom lands already alluded to, the whole of Washington Territory is covered with a dense forest of gigantic timber, of which by far the greatest proportion is spruce, fir, hemlock, and cedar. In the interior the pine is found, and upon the Columbia and around Puget Sound the oak, ash, maple, and cotton wood are in abundance. The readiness with which all this variety of timber can be placed in the various streams, either to be floated to the mills for sawing, or to the shipping, to be transported to foreign ports, renders Washington Territory pre-eminently a desirable location for the lumberman.

The climate of Washington Territory is far milder than in the same latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains, and this remark applies to all the Pacific slope west of that great barrier. The cause is from the winds blowing almost constantly from the ocean; during the summer, from the west and northwest, and in winter from the south.—The winter winds, coming from the tropics, are consequently warm, and during that period much rain falls; but though the latitude of Washington corresponds in other respects with Wisconsin, Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the ground is rarely covered with snow for more than three or four weeks in each year, and often remains unfrozen throughout the entire winter.

The winter at Puget Sound is *warmer* than Paris, the mean temperature at Olympia being 53°, and at Paris 38°; and at the mouth of the Columbia it is warmer than in Philadelphia, the mean temperature at Astoria being 52°, and at Philadelphia 50° The climate is peculiarly salubrious, no epidemics prevail, and, as a general thing, the white population of both Oregon and Washington are a remarkably healthy and energetic people. The cause of the great salubrity of climate may be attributed, in part, to the great forests of cedar, fir, and spruce, which have in all ages been considered as exerting a sanitary influence on the surrounding atmosphere.

The principal towns are Olympia, the seat of government, which is situated at the head of Puget Sound; and Vancouver, on the Columbia river. The one offers advantages to those desirous of operating in the region bordered by Fucas Straits and Puget Sound; and the other, to those wishing to trade on the Columbia, or be in closer proximity to the citizens of Oregon.

Those wishing to embark in commerce or the fisheries can find excellent locations for planting colonies at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Neah Bay, Grey's Harbor, and Shoalwater Bay, and at the various settlements on the Columbia river.

At all those points real estate is held at reasonable rates, although labor of all kinds is high and in demand.

The country at the present time needs only men and means. Small capitalists in particular would find their investments yield profitable and speedy returns, and the farmer, grazier, lumberman, mechanic, miner, merchant, or fisherman will find ample scope to pursue their several avocations.

Washington Territory is very rich in its mineral productions; great mines of coal have been opened and are successfully worked at Bellingham Bay; and coal may be found in various localities all over the Territory. The quarries of marble, of granite, and sandstone are inexhaustible, and in copper, iron, lead, and gold the Territory is second to no locality in the vastness of its deposites of those metals which are so necessary to man. Washington Territory is situated on the great highway of the road of nations, and has the most magnificent harbors and roadsteads either on the Atlantic or Pacific shore. Its coal, its fisheries, its lumber, its gold, its extensive and rich grazing lands, its genial climate, its manufacturing advantages, and its soil, which yields the most generous return to labor, present a combination of advantages second to no State or Territory of our common country.

The emigration to Washington Territory has been very much retarded by the late difficulties with the Indians; thousands of persons who had intended making that country their future home have either been diverted from their course to California or southern Oregon, or have not made the attempt to cross the mountains. Now that the Indian war is over, the tide of emigration will soon commence setting rapidly to the West; the wave of population has already reached the Red river of the north, and those regions east of the Rocky mountains that but yesterday were Territories, and to-day are populous States, not only furnish an evidence of the future of Washington Territory, but can add of their surplus population the material with which we shall build up with cities and villages the vast region of our extreme northwest domain.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The question of the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the control of the immense territory in North America, over which they have so long exercised almost exclusive jurisdiction, is attracting, just now, great attention in this country and Europe. It is especially interesting to the United States, from the fact that our contiguous territory is rapidly settling, and that large numbers of our citizens are now actual residents, farmers, hunters, and traders, upon the domain claimed by the company, and serious disputes have already arisen between the company's agents and the unofficial inhabitants, who believe its arrogant pretensions to be founded in imposture and falsehood: a belief which, we think, the letters we commence publishing to-day, and which we shall continue to publish from time to time, demonstrate to be well grounded. In fact, it is amazing that such vast powers and privileges should have been usurped, and maintained by force of impudence, for a long series of years, by a body of men whose title to any exclusive authority is less than the shadow of a shade. Their great fabric of privilege tumbles in the dust, at the touch of the spear of truth.

These letters were originally published in the *Toronto Globe*, and were written by Mr. Allan Macdonell, of that city, an eminent and learned Canadian gentleman, to whom the American and European public are much indebted for the light he has shed upon a great subject.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

Correspondence.

SIR:—In a city paper, of the 29th ult., I have read with much pleasure some observations relative to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the charter under which that company assume an exclusive control over half a continent.

The period has now arrived when Canada should assert her right in relation to a matter of so important a nature, and in which her vital interests are most deeply involved. And it is time that her mercantile community should inquire by what authority it is that a company, consisting of some two hundred shareholders, in the city of London, claim the exclusive right to trade over a country extending from the coast of Labrador on the east, to the Pacific ocean on the west, and bounded on the North only by the Arctic seas?

When we know that this community of commercial adventurers draw their wealth and influence and power, solely from the traffic carried on within this immense circuit of country, we are induced to ask, how does it happen that the mercantile community of Canada, living, as it were, within the very sphere of their action, are dead to all those commercial enterprises which, for nearly a century past, have annually poured into the coffers of this monopoly a copious shower of wealth?

The reply probably will be, "It is not that our merchants are unenterprising, or unpatriotic; but as the Hudson's Bay Company possess an exclusive right to trade throughout that country, all others are by law prohibited."

While I admit that this is the general impression, I contend that it is an impression designedly created and artfully maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company, in order that they may more securely profit by the monstrous imposture.

There was a time when a company of Canadian merchants successfully disputed the assumed claims of the Hudson's Bay Company.

That which was then accomplished may now be done again.

The Northwest Company of Montreal pushed their enterprises to an extent which this chartered one of Charles the Second had never then attempted. And the Northwest Company carried these enterprises into effect at a time when the means of transport were in their very infancy.—The bark canoe was the only conveyance by which merchandise was conveyed from Moutreal, or by which the rich productions of even in those times the mighty West were brought in return to that city.

If we draw a comparison between the manner in which that trade was carried on, and the mode in which it could now be conducted—while we cannot but admire the energy and the enterprise of the merchants of that day—we must admit that those of the present time are enabled to enjoy advantages which the Northwest Company could not have dreamed of.

Where the light canoe of former times could scarcely float, or where these were obliged to discharge their cargoes and embark them at the extremity of some portage, ships of one thousand tons burden now float, and a ship navigation is now opened from Montreal to half way across the continent; instead of the canoe timidly hugging the shores of the great lakes, the steamer and propeller are now seen midlake pursuing their courses, undeterred by wind or wave.

The course of trade, as conducted in those days, required two years time to complete an order for goods sent by the trader in the West. The usual time for dispatching such orders was in the autumn when the canoes were about to return for Montreal. Sometimes these orders did not arrive in time to be forwarded by the fall ships to England, in which case they had to lay over for the spring ships, or rather summer. When the goods arrived in the spring at Montreal, they were then embarked in canoes, and reached Lake Nippising via the Ottawa river, from Lake Nippising they reached Lake Huron by the French river, thence along Lake Huron to the Ste. Marie river to Lake Superior, and coasting Lake Superior, they reached the Kominstequoi, up the Kominstequoi to Lac la Pluie, down the Lac la Pluie and the La Pluie river to the Lake of the Woods, along the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg, thence to Lake Winnipeg, around Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan river, to Great Slave Lake, thence to the plains of Athabasca, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean, making the distance thus traveled over four thousand miles, and having to unload and reload their canoes at innumerable portages between Montreal and the place of their destination. In conducting this traffic, upwards of two thousand *voyageurs* were employed, and in addition to these, were the numerous hunters and traders engaged in the service of this company, in all, perhaps, to the number of three thousand, or more. And these men were all inhabitants of Canada, who were thus early engaged in developing the rich productions of their country, and Canada at large was benefited by the trade, for the wealth it brought was freely flung back to circulate through those various industrial pursuits of life which a trade like this had called into action.

Had the Northwest Company continued in existence, there is no doubt but the country along the great Lake Huron and Superior would not now be the "*terra incognita*" that it is. The portals leading to the west, such as the Kominstequoi and Pigeon rivers, would not have been closed, as it were, under lock and key; but the *voyageurs* making these the thoroughfare of their traffic, would have speedily opened out the country to population and production; other traders or merchants would have followed in their wake, and settlements would have sprung up along the channel, down which this vast and important trade was conducted, by Canadian enterprise alone. The waters and the woods that were then enlivened by the stir and bustle of these active and enterprising merchants, and cheered by the lively songs of the happy *voyageur*, are now silent and deserted; for the whole of the trade of that western country is now directed to the shores of Hudson's Bay, there to be stowed in the Hudson Bay Company's ships for the city of London.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the trade of the Northwest Company by these facts. In four years from the time of the formation of that company, the net return of the profits of that year was £50,000, a sum of money which exceeded the original capital invested. In three years afterwards, the annual net profits had amounted to £150,000; and each ensuing year these profits were annually increasing, until the contests of the two companies led to open warfare, and this resulted in a union of interests.

The Hudson's Bay Company, however, had in fact been driven from all commercial rivalry, and it was only when they found that neither fraud nor force in Canada, nor courtly favor, nor parliamentary influence in England, could succeed in driving the Northwest Company from their pretended territories, they offered to compromise their disputes, and proposed to share with the Northwest Company of Montreal their imaginary privileges, in order that all other adventurers to that country should be excluded from a participation in the spoils.

It was thus that the Hudson's Bay Company bribed the rivals whom they could not defeat; and the Northwest Company subscribed to the existence of claims or rights which they had theretofore defied and disputed, fortified by the opinions of such men as Lord Brougham, Sir Vickery Gibbs, Sir Arthur Pigot, Mr. Spankie, Mr. Bearcroft, and others.

Had the Hudson's Bay Company dared to test the validity of their charter in a court of law, it would have been proclaimed to the world that every British subject had a right to trade and trafic, unfettered and uncontrolled, throughout that country, for that the royal charter, under which the Hudson's Bay Company claimed exclusive privileges there, was illegal, was null and void.

By changing the route of transport to and from the west, the shorter and better one, via the lakes, became unfrequented, and its very existence almost forgotten, and the now united companies traded without the apprehension of exciting the rivalry of others.

Their trade was kept a secret—no one witnessed the passage of imports upwards, nor the productions downwards from hunting grounds, claimed by a company irresponsible to any law, or to any country.—So secret even now are all the operations of that company, that the furs taken within ninety miles of Penetanguishene are transported to Lake Superior, thence to Hudson's Bay for shipment to London.

The very productions of our own country are sold here in Toronto, after having been purchased at the Hudson's Bay House, in London, by our merchants.

The very employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are engaged in the Orkney Islands at low wages, are taken to Lake Superior via Hudson's Bay, lest these men should learn that they could engage elsewhere at higher wages, which they would do if taken to Lake Superior by the St. Lawrence route. Within these few years past, since the mining interests have awakened attention to Lake Superior, these men frequently leave the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company; and such acts are denominated by the company's agents "desertion."

In the course of these letters I will take occasion to call the attention of the public to acts of outrage committed by the factors of this company upon these men within the admitted limits of Canada.

The men accused of "desertion" are arbitrarily imprisoned, shackled, and conveyed to some fort in the interior, where they have no means of escape, or of making known their wrongs to others—even if they possess the knowledge that there is in that country a power paramount to that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

With this introduction, which is very far from being such as the merits of the subject require, let me now ask your readers to take the map of North America, trace the lines of that section of British North America styled Canada, containing about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles; then compare it with that which is denominated the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; this portion will be found to comprise about *four million* square miles; and to this must be added very large portions of Canada, which for years past have been subjected to the despotic control and blighting influences of this monstrous monopoly.

Two hundred stockholders in London, without a single bond or tie of any nature to the true interests of Canada, claim to hold four million square miles in British America as their hunting grounds. Of these four million square miles, one million four hundred thousand abound in all those materials which can contribute to agricultural and to national wealth. Before, however, entering upon the subject of the capabilities and advantages which those sections of our country possess for agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits, I propose to show what in fact is this supposed charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

HURON.

TORONTO, 15th *August*, 1856.

From Salt Lake.

The news from Salt Lake City by mail is to the 6th of December, although doubtful news purporting to be to the 13th of December had also been received at San Francisco. The latter we look upon as altogether unreliable. Through St. Louis we have already received intelligence from Colonel Johnson, at Fort Bridger, on the 14th of December, but no news from Salt Lake later than about the 1st of that month. The present news is, consequently, about one week later from the Mormon capital than any intelligence heretofore received.

The unreliable news referred to is that an action had taken place in Salt Lake valley between a detachment of United States troops, under Colonel Johnson, and a superior force of Mormons, resulting finally in the defeat of the latter. As no movement of this sort was mentioned in our latest news from Fort Bridger, the whole story may be set down as a fabrication.

The Los Angeles *Star* furnishes the following information:

The carrier by whom the mail was brought reports that there had been no collision between the opposing armies; that the United States troops had gone into winter quarters at Fort Bridger, and that they had lost two thousand head of their animals from the rigors of the season.

Brigham's army has been put in much better condition than it was. Clothing and provisions have been supplied to them, the poor people, in many cases denying themselves the necessaries of life in order to make up the supplies necessary to keep an army in the field.

The proclamation of Governor Cummings had been received at Great Salt Lake City, and read in the tabernacle on the 6th December. Very free comments were passed upon it, Mr. Carrington, of the News, insisting that it was unofficial, not having specified that the appointment was "by the President of the United States." The elders of the church decided, consequently, that they had as yet no information of the appointment of a new governor.

After reading the proclamation, it was reported among the crowd outside the tabernacle that Brigham had stated he would admit Governor Cummings, but that none of the troops would be permitted to accompany him. This looks like backing down.

The Mormon troops, under Lieutenant-General Wells, had returned to the city, leaving about fifty men in the mountains to hold the passes and watch the enemy. The "boys" brought with them from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle.

Before the arrival of the United States troops at Fort Bridger, the Mormons had laid the building in ruins, and burned the grass on the plains. Fort Bridger is in an extensive plain, of considerable altitude, with a very severe climate—the snow this year being unusually deep. Availing themselves of the standing walls, the troops had stretched canvas across them, and so secured comparative shelter. There is a good deal of brush in the immediate vicinity, with plenty of timber within ten miles.

From this point, however, in consequence of the heavy snows, they will not be able to reach the city before the first of May.—Before that time the city may be occupied by an army, if sent by the way of Los Angeles valley.

There is now no communication over the Carson valley route, our informant having travelled over from Salt Lake in order to reach that settlement.

It having been understood that Col. Alexander had made a movement as if he intended to enter the city from the north, by Bear river, it seems from a hint Brigham let fall that he has despatched a force to meet him there. This is to be inferred from the fact of seizing the cattle from a man in the north to supply the wants of his troops.

The Mormons are preparing for a long contest. Being free from molestation by the army till May or June, they are all busy putting in crops—a much greater breadth of land will be cultivated than before.

From the Oregon Statesman.

Letter from Elisha Whittlesey to Gov. Curry.

We publish below a letter from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey to Gov. Curry. Mr. W. will be recognized as the 1st Comptroller of the Treasury for eight years preceding Mr. Buchanan's inauguration. He is admitted by all to be "God's noblest work, an honest man." He is now about seventy years of age, and writes this letter from his home in Ohio, to which he has returned to await the last summons. His counsel is worthy of consideration, and his caution to Oregon against the corrupting influences of California, ought to be treasured up. The influence of that nation of political, moral and pecuniary bankrupts, cannot but be deleterious to Oregon. The venerable Mr. Whittlesey says that the Atlantic States have not escaped her blighting influences; and situated so near her, Oregon must contain a remarkable people, as he says, if she does not suffer.

Lest some of our opponents should assume that silence, concerning Mr. W.'s views upon the matter of submitting the slavery question in Oregon, amounted to a concurrence in them, we will enter our dissent:

CANFIELD, MAHONING Co., OHIO, Nov. 20, 1857.

HON. GEORGE L. CURRY:

My Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 1st of October, "At home near Butteville," and mailed at Oregon City on the 7th of the same month, was received last evening. A copy of your constitution has not arrived, but it probably will in due time. I had seen in the newspapers mention made of the small salaries allowed to your officers by the constitution the convention recently formed, and although the amounts allowed are not now within my mind, my impression is they were moderate, and such as will be generally considered very low.

My doctrine has been, and is, that a fair and just compensation should be given for every service that is performed, whether by an officer for the public, or by one individual for another individual. It is said that high salaries must be given to remove temptation from an officer, or, in other

words, to make him honest. I do not believe in the principle, and I hold if an officer is honest, he will discharge his duty as faithfully and honestly on a small salary as he will on a large one, and if he is dishonest, a large salary will not reform him. Our ablest officers in Ohio have been those who received the lowest compensations. If an officer receives a high salary, it is claimed he should be generous and entertain liberally. His family become extravagant, and to meet all his expenses, he peculates and steals. All the defalcations of officers, (unless in cases of illegal payment by certain disbursing officers), cashiers in banks, clerks in stores, and others holding money in trust have followed extravagance of expenditures, or gambling. Mr. Mattison, of New York, (you probably know, with several other members of Congress), was charged at the last session with corruption, and rather than to be tried, he modestly resigned. After his election, it was reported he said he had spent $25,000, and intended to make money over and above refunding that amount.

One reason as assigned for increasing the pay of members of Congress was, that a member could not have his family at Washington and live like a gentleman. If his family remained at home, and he had proper affection for them, he would be anxious to dispatch the public business, and return. The extravagance of members of Congress, and of the higher officers of the government increases rents, and the prices of marketing at Washington, which, with the desire to ape high life, creates discontent among the clerks and bureau officers. The salary of 1st Comptroller was established, I think, at least half a century ago, at $3,500. The heads of departments had $4,500 at that time, and laterally $8,000. The heads of other bureaus received $3,000. When I was at Washington, a petition was handed to me to sign, praying Congress for an increase of compensation; I declined at first to sign it; but it being said it was not just in regard to my fellow officers, I did sign it. Being requested to see members of Congress, and to urge their favorable action, I refused to do it. My rule was when in office, to be under no obligation to any man.

As to the slave question, I do not sympathize with the abolitionists in the slightest degree, but if I had been a member of your convention to form a constitution for Oregon, I would not have voted to submit the question of slavery to the people any sooner than I would have given a similar vote if a member of a convention to form a constitution for Vermont or New Hampshire. It cannot exist in Oregon, and I would not have held out any such delusive idea. The question of slavery is unnecessarily agitated in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west. As an original question, I do not believe that one in a thousand at the south would vote to establish slavery in the United States, and if the question had been submitted thirty years ago, I do not believe that one in a million would have voted to establish it. If the free States had withheld all action upon the subject, my belief is that Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri would, before this time, have taken the incipient measures to abolish slavery. The existence of the institution was regretted at the south generally, before the free States interfered. Mr. Calhoun was the first man, I believe, who spoke in its favor after the abolition petitions were presented to Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Before the war of the Revolution, the colonies of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Jamaica humbly petitioned the Crown to arrest the slave trade. The government refused and assigned as one reason that it was profitable to the mother country.

I dissent from the course pursued by the agitating politicians in the free and in the slave States. They are comparatively a small proportion of the people; but their zeal and mad course have alienated the good feelings that once existed, and brought this happy country, otherwise, into collision by arraying the free and slave States against each other.

I hope the Lord will preserve us from the dangers that threaten the destruction of the best system of government in the world.

Most sincerely,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

MARYLAND KANSAS RESOLUTIONS.—In the Democratic caucus held on the 1st of March, by the Senators and members of the House of Delegates of Maryland, resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the Constitution formed by the Convention at Lecompton was a regular and legal exercise of power by the people of Kansas, and as such is valid and binding, and should be so recognized by Congress. That inasmuch as the defects and errors (if any exist) which may be found in said Constitution can be remedied by the people of Kansas in their sovereign capacity, at any time, by a State Convention, it would therefore be not only irregular and illegal, but unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the whole country, for Congress to reject the Lecompton Constitution on account of any such supposed defect and errors.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A NEW RECOMMENDATION.—The New York *Observer* says: We saw a letter the other day which a gentleman coming to town presented to a mercantile house. It was a sealed letter of introduction, and reads thus:

"DEAR SIR: The bearer of this letter, Mr. James B. Smith, goes to New York to purchase goods. I can recommend him as good for all he pays for.

"Yours, S. P. JONES."

Since the revulsion, letters of this description are considered A No. 1, and command the very highest degree of confidence.

☞ True virtue is like precious odors—sweeter the more incensed and crushed.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURSTE, EDITORS.

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

Democratic County Convention.

In another column will be found the call of the Central Committee assembling the Democratic County Convention. We hope it may meet with a hearty and ready response, and that every delegate to that Convention may be present, in person, to represent his precinct on that day. Let it be the largest turn out the Democracy of this county has yet beheld. The election to come off in July next will be an unusually important one to this county. A councilman to be elected, who is to represent us in our Territorial Legislature for the next three years; six members for the next House of Representatives are to be chosen. On the choice of these men (in common with others), will devolve the duty of enacting laws which will prove either of lasting benefit to the country, which will carry an influence with them for years to come, or result in injury, just in proportion as those selections are wisely or injudiciously made. More than ever heretofore is it desirable that the members composing the next Legislative Assembly should be of an intelligent order—sound, patriotic, discriminating men. A revision of the laws will most likely engross the attention of that body a greater portion of the coming session. (A commission, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Strong, B. P. Anderson and S. Garfielde, it will be remembered, was appointed at the session just passed, to report a code of laws for the action of the next Legislature.) Many of the old laws have been found to be either wholly inoperative, or of very questionable utility. These should be promptly repealed, and others adopted such as will meet cases which cannot, under the existing laws, be reached. From a long trial of the laws now in existence, we have discovered defects, for which it is presumed a sagacious Legislature will readily discover remedies. Knowing the malady, there *can* be no difficulty in prescribing a cure.

Not only on these considerations is the coming election an important one. A *full* list of county officers is to be elected. To the ability and honesty of the men thus to be elected must the people look for a faithful and economical administration of its financial and other affairs. No matter how good and wholesome may be the laws which are engrafted on our statutes, without honest, willing and *determined* officers to enforce their execution, they are comparatively as nothing—without them they are virtually void. Devote, therefore, one day, Democrats, to the cause of your county, in selecting able and *honest* men to represent you in the next Legislature, and to filling the various offices that may be found necessary, and *another* day, the 12th July next, in giving them a unanimous DEMOCRATIC support. Let not our past successes lull you into security—*there is no such thing as safety*, until the victory is ours, as we firmly predict it will be if we are united in our endeavors to accomplish that end.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.—Mr. GEO. W. LEE, late one of the firm in the aforesaid sheet, we learn has sold out his interest to Mr. C. PROSCH, the present and sole proprietor. We did not receive our exchange last week, and therefore suppose we have been struck off from the list of "exs." We hope our cotemporary will favor us with an occasional copy, if it cannot be sent regularly. We desire to act neighborly, and should like very much to have Mr. P. do the same. Under the sole direction of this gentleman, we belive the *Herald* may be made to accomplish a great deal of good; but never, if it can *conveniently* be avoided, allow any more "Yusef" communications to appear as editorials. It won't do.

PROSPECTING.—A party of four men, having with them one pack animal, was fitted out by our merchants, last Monday, with provisions, picks, shovels, blankets, &c, with a view of prospecting the "Black Hills," distant about five miles west of this place. The party is composed of practical California miners, who will give the region a thorough searching. They are provided with provisions sufficient for fifteen days, and will remain in the hills until these are exhausted. Gold has been found in them, but not in quantities enough to make it profitable.

DISAPPEARED.—Two half barrels of mackerel and a keg of nails mysteriously made their disappearance from the lawful owners, Messrs. Williams & Co., a few nights since. It is supposed they simply "walked off," as no one about here is known to be possessed of so inordinate an appetite. The keg of nails, it is thought, have been taken to assist in their digestion. The felonious rascal is supposed to be the identical man who "swallowed the whale." At all events, he has a natural taste for fish.

From Whatcom, the Mines, &c.

By Mr. GRIPPEN, who arrived here on Tuesday evening last, from Whatcom, we are placed in possession of late, reliable, and cheering news from the northern mines, quite as favorable as any which have heretofore reached us. Mr. G. has long been a resident of this place, with whom all our citizens are familiar, and our readers are therefore perfectly competent to judge as to the credit which should be attached to his report.

Mr. G. states that Whatcom, during his stay there, had all the appearance of San Francisco in 1848—houses going up in every direction, on lots, streets, alleys, and water flats. Men seemed to be regardless as to where they built, provided it sufficed the purposes of to-day. Many new buildings were in the course of construction, and hurried as rapidly as possible towards completion. Lumber, so far, had been abundant, and had been selling at $16 per thousand feet. Very recently, however, it had advanced to $20 per thousand. Upwards of twenty-five houses or firms had sprung into existence since the gold discoveries in that region, where miner's goods were sold.

From the mines the news is quite as favorable as any heretofore received. Mr. G. estimates that upwards of $20,000 had been received at Whatcom by merchants, within the week preceding his departure, in payment for goods. Miners were arriving and departing every day; those arriving invariably making their stay as short as possible. A party had returned to Whatcom a few days previous to Mr. G.'s departure, who had proceeded as far as Fort Hope, where they met a large company just from the mines, to whom they disposed of provisions at about 400 per cent. above cost. The miners instantly retraced their steps, while the others returned to Whatcom. Those going to the mines at present, were adopting the Frazer river route. It is very high at present, difficult of ascent, but by no means impossible to do so. The common Indian canoe is being used in its navigation.

We were shown by Mr. G. a specimen of the gold brought from the mines. It is very fine, and of the kind known as "scale gold." By those familiar with it, we are informed that it is very similar to the "Placer gold" of California. Among the dust shown us, which amounted to some $200, were several large lumps, beautiful specimens, which were probably worth from $2 50 to $5 each. The gold is of a dark red color.

An agent of Messrs. ALLEN, LOWE & Co., English Merchants of San Francisco, had lately arrived, having been dispatched by that firm to obtain reliable information concerning these mines. He was awaiting an opportunity to proceed thence without delay.

We further learn that California parties, in view of the difficulty of obtaining transportation up Frazer's river, contemplate putting a line of boats regularly on this route. When this shall have been done, much of the difficulty to a successful navigation of this river will be removed, and this will then unquestionably be *the* route for the northern mines.

From a private letter received here, we also learn that the trail from Whatcom to Frazer's river would be completed within the coming week. At a public meeting held at Whatcom, Mr. Chas. Vail stated that the great obstacles in river navigation would be avoided by taking the trail; that the rapids, falls, &c., were below the points at which the trail strikes the river; that navigation above it was comparatively easy. From the same letter we learn that Whatcom is the proper place for departure, and the best point for obtaining outfits. The writer further says that "there is no doubt of the mines being good—paying big—but there are no provisions in the mines. There are very few working in the best mines.—The men that came down from the upper (we presume he would have said *lower*) mines, say the mines twelve or sixteen miles above Fort Hope, are paying from six to eight dollars per day, and a good many working them. The men that come down from the mines, the first thing they ask is the price of provisions, to buy, and to start back immediately."

Although we believe the news received to be perfectly reliable, we would again urge upon the mining population of California, Oregon, and elsewhere, the propriety of deferring their visits at least three months, for reasons given last week. At the same time, we would advise persons to receive with caution the reports of those who have been no nearer the mines than Olympia, but who pretend to know all and everything connected therewith. It will be remembered that in California in 1849, persons had wended their way as far as Sacramento, became disgusted, returned and reported the mines a failure and *humbug*. At the same time we know how groundless were their reasons for such reports.

In conclusion we would say—"keep cool." You that have a good farm had better remain to attend its culture. Wheat now commands $3 per bushel. At these rates your farms will prove in themselves an inexhaustible mine. The mechanic will find his wages to advance just in proportion as gold digging is profitable. Therefore "keep cool and shady."

"The Newly Discovered Gold Mines."

The *Oregonian* of the 10th inst. takes us somewhat to task for what that paper pleases to term "*eulogising*" Washington Territory, and representing that *via* Puget Sound is obtained the *nearest* and most *direct* route to the newly discovered gold region. After giving the result of his nine years experience of newspaper life on the Pacific, concerning reports from newly discovered gold mines, "that miners are making from $10 to $50, more or less, per day," "should be taken with a large margin, closely cut down," the editor of the *Oregonian* says:

"From these and other considerations, we advise all who desire to see the *elephant of new and highly important gold mines, via Puget Sound*, to wait until they know something more certain than what comes through the columns of the *Pioneer and Democrat* of Olympia, *Puget Sound Herald*, of Steilacoom, or the letters of "a gentleman who came passenger from Vancouver's Island." This admonition, if followed, may save the reader many a hard day's wandering after *wild geese*, besides being sold cheap."

If, instead of borrowing nearly our exact language with which to discountenance the recent exodus to the gold region on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, the editor of the *Oregonian* had published, and given us *credit* for what we really have said concerning the "golden" prospect there, he would have exhibited much more manliness than by placing us in the above quoted category. Although we have stated our belief that gold exists there in paying quantities, we, from the first, have volunteered our advice to all, not "low down" with the "fever," to wait until they know something more certain about the mines from persons who had been upon the ground. The PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT never advised or endeavored to induce any person to go—has recommended that the *very extravagant* reports, of $25 and $50 per day average, be taken with many grains, if not *ounces* of allowance, and suggested that a pre-emption investment of 160 acres of land was a *safer* one than to follow the *ignis fatuus* of the gold hunter, &c. As yet, we have been furnished with no evidence to induce us to retract anything we may have said favorable to the new discoveries, or to change our opinion, in any way, in reference to them, and the ground of objection taken by the *Oregonian* to us, in this particular, is all moonshine. With its editor, the *real* ground of objection is the *route* to them. "Aye, there's the rub." And if he is anxious for a comparison of routes, or desirous to argue that question, we will refer him to the communication of our correspondent "LEATHERSTOCKING," published two weeks ago.

But should it so transpire that the persons who are now flocking to the mines will find that they have been wandering after "*wild geese*," and that they are a failure and a humbug, they will have this consolation: that *via* Puget Sound they have been "*sold*" on much more advantageous terms than they would have been by winding around so many thorn trees, and over so many hills that those have encountered who went *via* the Dalles of the Columbia river. But it is generally believed that the mines on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers will yield fair returns, if worked properly, and they are within one hundred miles of Bellingham Bay. Even to the Fort Colville and the Suswap diggings, the route to them by way of Puget Sound is shown to be preferable to that by way of the Dalles.

THE LAW OF PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.—Thos. A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter to G. W. Gift, a U. S. Register and Receiver, says:

"By the 4th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1843, it is declared, that 'where an individual has filed, under the late pre-emption law, (1841) his declaration of intention to claim the benefit of said law for one tract of land, it shall not be lawful for the same individual, at any future time, to file a second declaration for another tract.'

"This prohibition is held by the Department to extend to both classes of lands, unoffered, and such as are subject to private entry.

"Where a claimant, however, of either class of lands files a declaration which may prove to be invalid in consequence of the land applied for not being open to pre-emption, or by the determination against him as a conflicting claimant, or any other similar cause, which would have prevented him from consummating a pre-emption under such declaration—such illegal filing will be treated as a nullity and as no inhibition to his subsequently filing a legal and proper declaration for the same tract, should it become liable to pre-emption, or for any other land; it being the purpose of the law to allow a claimant a pre-emption upon one tract, and nothing more, and also to prevent declarations from being presented or filed where the intention of establishing a pre-emption is not *bona fide*."

☞ When you pay for your coat double its value, why is it like your wife?

Because it is very dear.

Port Townsend.

We publish below, the letter of citizens of Port Townsend, directed to J. ROSS BROWNE, in reply to certain strictures and charges preferred against the citizens of that place; also, the reply of Mr. Browne thereto. We give it publicity not with any view of entering into the contest, but simply for the "fun of the thing." The report of Mr. Browne, on the whole, is truthful and correct, more so than could have been expected from the limited period allowed him for investigation. His report is received with general favor by our citizens. It may be, and undoubtedly is, defective in some of its parts and details, but we are firmly of opinion that the author of "Yusef," in the *Puget Sound Herald*, a week or two since, could not and would not have reported with so much accuracy, or been prompted by so honorable motives—a desire to do justice to all. In the case referred to, reflecting on the morals of Port Townsend, we must admit that Mr. B. *must be mistaken*. We are personally acquainted with a number of the residents of that place and can say from knowledge that a better and more respectable class of citizens have not an existence within the Territory. Mr. B. could probably have found as *degraded a few* at times within the town of Olympia, as anywhere in the Territory, and we presume *no* place is entirely exempt of persons of this character. The following is the letter and reply:—

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Alledged "Morals" of Port Townsend, W. T.—Denial of the Citizens.

Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, special agent of the general government on the Pacific coast, lately made a report to the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington, upon matters in Oregon and Washington Territories, the Indian war debt, &c., in which he took occasion to give a "fling" at the "morals" of Port Townsend, Puget Sound. This has excited a towering rage in that quarter. Our correspondent at Port Townsend, a letter from whom was published in the *Bulletin* of 6th April, commented with some bitterness upon Mr. Browne's abusive remarks. The citizens of the place have addressed an indignant letter on the subject to Mr. B., in which they claim that they have been wholly misrepresented by him, and call for *proof* of his allegations. A portion of this letter is given below. That it, and the whole affair—which is a curious one—may be understood, we give here the first obnoxious remarks. Mr. Browne says:—

"The Chief of the Clalms is the "Duke of York," once a powerful and intelligent chief, but of late very much debased by the use of intoxicating liquors. Accompanied by the agent we called to pay our respect to the Duke at his domicil on the beach. He lives in a large shanty built of slabs and boards, within the limits of the town [Port Townsend.] On each side is a whisky shop, from which he derives continued success. Within the past year he has scarcely ever been sober.

"We found him stretched on a rough bed, so drunk that he was incapable of noticing even the endearments of his wives, "Queen Victoria," and "Jenny Lind," who were sitting beside him, beating him as a demonstration of affection. A few days before he had given Jenny a black eye, and knocked a few teeth out of the Queen's mouth; and now that he was *hors du combat*, they were having a little satisfaction. Both ladies were exceedingly drunk. The Duke's brother was lying on the ground near by, more drunk, if possible, than any of the party. We took our departure, very much impressed with the scene. It was a sad commentary upon the *morals* of the white population of Port Townsend. From what I saw during my stay there, I formed the opinion that *the Duke of York and his amiable family were not below the average of white citizens residing at that benighted place.* With very few exceptions, it would be difficult to find *a worse class of population in any part of the world.* No less than six murders have occurred during the past year. It is notorious as a resort for "beachcombers" and outlaws of every description."

To this pithy description of the "morals" of Port Townsend, the undersigned citizens say to Mr. Browne:

"Your report first describes the Indians at this agency to be in the most depraved condition, and adds that, from what you saw, the "Duke of York and his amiable family" were not below the average of the white citizens of this benighted place.—Now, sir, at the time you were here, we were every one of us resident citizens of this place. Will you be kind enough to inform us when or where you saw any one of us pursuing any other than an honorable calling for a livelihood? Will you also in like manner inform us of the six murders you assert positively to have been committed here the past year? We know of but one; neither the murderer nor murdered were residents of the place.

"We regret, sir, that you should, without any cause, step outside of your official capacity to wholly and most wrongfully misrepresent a community of as peaceable, industrious, and law-abiding citizens as can be found anywhere. You have made no exceptions—you average us all in one pit of moral degradation. We, in self-defence, say you have done us great injustice. You have wholly misrepresented us.

(Signed:)

Washburn & Wheele,	Fowler & Co.,
L. B. Hastings,	F. W. Pettygrove,
A. A. Plummer,	A. Hibbard,
J. G. Clinger.	J.J.H.VanBokkelin,
Thomas S. Russell,	G. H. Gerrish,
A. McLean,	John Price."

Reply of Mr. Browne.

The following answer, which we have the pleasure of publishing in reply, is one of the State papers of the age, and, certainly, for wit and genuine humor, cannot be excelled:—*San Francisco Globe.*

"To Messrs. WASHBURN & WHEELE, L. B. HASTINGS, AND OTHERS OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

"SAN FRANCISCO, April 13th, 1858.

"*Gentlemen:*—I have read with great attention your letter of March 27th, in which you make several grave charges against me. You consider my report on the Indian Agency at Port Townsend, fabulous and untrue, so far as regards my interview with the "Duke of York" and his wives "Queen Victoria" and "Jenny Lind." You indignantly deny that the Duke had ever knocked a tooth out of the Queen's mouth, and intimate that Jenny enjoyed entire exemption from a black eye.

"Gentlemen, this is a serious matter!—To the best of my recollection none of you were present on the occasion referred to, and therefore cannot speak from personal knowledge. Now, the fact is, I received my information respecting the knocking out of Victoria's teeth from what I supposed to be good authority; but as you say you examined her mouth and found them all there, I submit to your report and take the teeth back. But the eye—Jenny's eye—was certainly black; darkly, beautifully black. It was not only black, but the vicinity was blue, green and yellow, with a touch of neutral tint in the back ground. I hold on to the eye, gentlemen, and will never give it up. She certainly had a *drop* in her eye—that you must all admit.

Touching the morals of Port Townsend, I made no special exception in your favor, because I knew your respectability was so well established, that no reasonable man could suppose any allusion was made to you. Of course as none of you ever sold whiskey to the Indians, or headed any mobs, or violated the laws of the land in any way, the remark could not possibly affect you. You are too sensitive, gentlemen; altogether too sensitive. I frankly admit that I never saw any of you drunk, and hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, you do not habitually use whiskey as a beverage; certainly not Port Townsend whi-key, which is said to be made of alcohol, tobacco, cayenne pepper, mustard, vinegar, strychnine and salt water. I blame no man for refraining from the use of that sort of whiskey.

Gentlemen, I am more than ever satified that Port Townsend is a remarkable place. Situated at a romantic point on Puget Sound, it possesses an extensive water privilege in front, and a jungle of woods in the rear, through which neither man nor beast can penetrate—without considerable effort.

The houses are built of lumber; the streets are paved with sand; the sidewalks are covered with grass, and the general odor is "ancient and fish-like." In the course of time, I have no doubt it will be a substantial town, as many of the inhabitants, including the Clalm Indians, carry bricks in their hats. The language spoken by all classes is broken English, with a mixture of Chenook, Gumbo, Clattawa, and Skookum Chuck, the latter being used principally in the Court circles and among the *Hyas Tyees.*

The peaceful avocations to which you are pleased to refer, gentlemen, are pursued with great energy and ability in Port Townsend. In all my experience, I never visited a place where the *dolce far niente* is so generally adopted as a profession, and so faithfully pursued by both Indians and whites.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to wish you success and happiness in this life, exemption from all petty annoyances and misrepresentations in life hereafter, and a good time generally before and after you leave Port Townsend.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
J. ROSS BROWNE."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—The Boston *Journal* of March 20th says:—The matter most attracting the public attention at the present time, not only all throughout New England, but the entire country, is the wonderful awakening which exists in regard to religious matters. In former numbers of *The Journal* we have mentioned the remarkable revival in New York city, where at noon—from 12 to 1 o'clock daily—men in active business have for many weeks assembled by thousands in prayer meetings, to pray for themselves and for others. The feeling seems to have extended from that city to many other cities. In Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, as well as many others not so prominent, prayer meetings for business men are held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock, and in all instances they are attended by large and crowded audiences. Other meetings for prayer are also held during the day, and they are all crowded. The minds of the whole community seem to be turned as they have never been before, to this all-important subject. The work is quiet, free from excitement, and is shared most largely by adults, and in some places almost entirely by men. As some indication of the extent of the interest in this city, we might mention that there are at least a dozen public prayer meetings held every day in our largest vestries, and in one instance in a large church, all of which are filled.—Most of the time at these meetings is spent in earnest prayer. Of the number of conversions there is no means of forming an opinion. The number, must, however, be large. In other places large numbers are reported. In Newburyport there are from five to six hundred; in New Bedford four to five hundred; in Worcester, two hundred and fifty to three hundred. In all the places where the work has commenced, it seems by the last accounts to be deepening and extending. Many a wanderer from a New England home now on the Pacific shore or among the mountains regions of California, has been earnestly and affection-

ately remembered at the Throne of Grace, by praying friends here that there in that far distant land, they too might share the blessings of their Heavenly Father."

☞ A man should never put a fence of words around his ideas, because many who would otherwise give him a fair hearing, lack resolution to climb over such a rugged inclosure.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* says that spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes, chemically, the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflamation almost instantly. Subsequently, he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

THURSTON COUNTY
Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Central Committee for Thurston County, W. T., hereby respectfully give notice that that the County Convention for said County will be held in Olympia on

Saturday the 12th day of June,

1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for the Council,—six candidates for the House of Representatives for Thurston county, and one for Thurston and Sawamish counties jointly,—a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, one County Commissioner, Assessor, Coroner, and such other offices as may require to be filled at the ensuing election.

It is further recommended that the Democracy of the several precincts assemble at the usual places of holding elections in their respective precints, on *SATURDAY, MAY 29th*, to elect delegates to the said County Convention.

The ratio of representation in the County Convention will be as heretofore—one delegate to every ten votes cast in the precinct at the previous annual election.

The county of Sawamish is also respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend the Convention on the day above mentioned, for the nomination of the joint representation to which she and this county are entitled.

A full attendance of delegates is earnestly solicited.

By orger of the Central Committee.

EDWARD FURSTE,
WM. WRIGHT.

Olympia, May 5, 1858.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., May 7, 1858.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3,50
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	16@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₱ "	15@18	Sugar, brn. ₱ lb.	18
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush.	
" retail,	none	per lb	@30
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	none	Coffee, ₱ lb	18@20
Clear Pork, ₱ "	none	Tea, " "	75@1
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	30@35	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	@12
Hams, ₱ lb.	60@	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	@25
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	60@	Dried Peaches " "	20
Salmon, ₱ lb.	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Codfish, ₱ lb.	@8	Soap, ₱ lb	10@12½
Mackerel, ₱ half bbl.	none	Starch, ₱ lb	25
Butter, ₱ lb.	75@1	Candles, mld., ₱ lb	37½
Lard, " "	40	do Adm. " "	50
Cheese, " "	50	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@8 00	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	7	Saleratus, " "	25
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ₱ bl.	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.00@1.25
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	1.50	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	3.00	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	@1.25
Wheat " "	2.50	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@1.25	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	7@8	Gin, ₱ gal.	@2.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	1.50@2
Eggs, ₱ doz.	50	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1.50@2
Dry Goods—		**Sundries—**	
Sheetings, brd. 4-4 per yard	15	Nails, ₱ keg	@5
Shirtings, brd. 15 by piece per yard	none	Window glass, ₱ box	$6@8
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16	Sash, ₱ light	6@7
Drillings, brd. ₱ yd	16	Axes	$6@2.50
Prints, ₱ yard	15@20	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$6@8	Brooms,	50
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@5	**Lumber—**	
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50	Sawed lbr. ₱ M.	$12@15
Paints, &c.—		" cedar, "	$15@20
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20@22	Shingles, ₱ M.	$3@5
do colors, "	25@37½	Square timber, ₱ foot	8@10
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$3.50	Piles, ₱ foot	4@5

New Advertisements.

Register's and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLER'S ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

In Township 13 North of Range 1 West,
" " 6 " " " 2 "
" " 7 " " " 2 "
" " 8 " " " 2 "
" " 13 " " " 3 "
" " 14 " " " 3 "
" " 3 " " " 2 East,
" " 4 " " " 2 "
" " 2 " " " 3 "
" " 3 " " " 3 "
" " 4 " " " 3 "
" " 2 " " " 4 "

All persons claiming land in the foregoing townships, under the act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, and the amendments thereto, granting donations to *bona fide* settlers, are hereby requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular land claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST next; and all persons in the above named townships who do not file their notifications, as herein requested, before the SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, will forfeit their claims, as provided by the act of July 17, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia this 1st day of May, 1858.

WM. A. STRICKLER, *Register*,
S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver*.

May 7, 1858. 6w24

Assessor's Notice.

ALL persons who are aggrieved by the assessment of their property at too high a value, will meet the undersigned at the County Auditor's Office, in Olympia, on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1858, when they will be heard as to any changes in their assessments.

W. KIRTLEY, ASSESSOR.

May 4, 1858. 4w24

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SUMMER TERM (OF TEN WEEKS) OF the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will begin on the third Monday in May, 1858.

B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
(An Assistant if necessary.)

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek,	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	7 00
Reading, Spelling, and Writing,	6 00
Primary,	5 00
Drawing and Painting, each extra	2 00
Music on the Piano	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, May 4, 1858.-24tf.

D. F. NEWSOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, by the Clerk of the District Court for the Second Judicial District in Washington Territory, I have levied upon, and will, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1858, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., at the door of the house last used as a court house in Olympia, W. T., (now occupied by H. R. Crosbie), offer to lease, or on failure to lease, will sell for cash to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, situated in Thurston county, Washington Territory, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution, to-wit:

Fractions (1) one, (2) two and (3) three in section 29, containing one hundred and ten 21-100 acres, and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 28, containing forty acres, all in township 18 north of range 1 west, by the plats and surveys of the United States. The said land is levied upon and to be sold as the property of Wm. N. Horton, to satisfy a judgment rendered against him before J. C. Head, Justice of the Peace, on the 31st day of December, 1857, in favor of Peter Thompson, for one hundred dollars, with lawful interest from date of judgment, and costs.

The above described land lies adjoining David J. Chambers' claim on the south.

ISAAC HAYS, Sheriff.
By Wm. MITCHELL, Deputy.

Olympia, W. T., April 23, 1858. 4w23

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of **James Doty**, late of Thurston county, deceased, are required by law to present the same for allowance at the next term of the probate Court for said county; and all persons indebted to said estate are again requested to make immediate payment.

WM. W. MILLER, Administrator.

Olympia, April 29, 1858. 4w23.

To all whom it may Concern.

E. D. WARBASS HAS THIS DAY MADE AN assignment to me of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to forward them to me at Bellingham Bay as early as practicable.

E. C. FITZHUGH.

April 27, 1858. 3m23

JOHN C. BELL,
182 Clay Street,

Next door to the Museum, near Kearney, St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bring the Measure

CARPETS OF ALL KINDS,

FLOOR AND TABLE CLOTHS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BAIZE, PEW CUSHIONS, &c.

For Shades & Carpets.

☞ A liberal discount will always be made to people from the country. Cheapest Carpet Warehouse on the Pacific Coast. Don't forget the number,

182 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

April 30, 1858. 3m23

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 eight years of public approval and very extensive sales, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the Western cities, has been pronounced by the public, as well as by the best medical and scientific authorities throughout the United States and the Canadas, to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is unequalled in its medicinal efficiency in all classes of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North and South, and more particularly to those crossing the Isthmus, and who are constantly changing their water as well as 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 an unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that this article 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.

The London Club House Gin

Requires none of the usual "caution to the public" to beware of counterfeits, it being, like all other genuine articles, beyond the base art of counterfeiting.

The London Club House Gin

Is an antidote to the horrible adulteration to which everything alcoholic is submitted—the noxious poisons made up and sold as

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, &c.

The London Club House Gin

Requires no "word of advice," no "caution to the public." Those who once drink it, find the security in its virtues against the vicious temptations of drinking any of its vile imitations, even under "advice;" while those who "caution the public" against counterfeiters, have themselves been cautioned by the public to beware of any but

THE LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN.

WILLIAM H. DALY,
Sole Importer, New York.

NOTICE.—The unexampled success of

THE LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN

has induced a host of imitators, who are putting up an inferior article, under similar titles. Purchasers will please notice the *fac-simile* of the signature of the undersigned on the label.

For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco.

April 8, 1858. 3m23

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42tf.

Land Warrants for sale.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, April 16, 1858.

FOR BELLINGHAM BAY!

THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE

Frazer's River Gold Mines!

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER

"SEA BIRD,"

FRANCIS CONNER, Commander,

WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY FRIDAY at 4 o'clock, P. M., touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

For passage or freight at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to

P. A. OWENS, *Agent.*

April 16, 1858. 21tf

THOS. J. HANNA,
Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W.T. 21tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JAS. SINCLAIR, late deceased, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me, verified according to law, at my residence in Vancouver, W. T., within one year of the date of this notice, or be forever barred.

L. BROOK, Administrator.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., March 31, 1858. 6w21.

Notice to Claimants.

ALL CLAIMANTS IN THE COUNTIES OF Thurston and Sawamish wishing their claims surveyed prior to October next, will call on the undersigned before the 10th of May next, as I will be engaged in the public surveys after the 15th of May next.

THOS. P. BERRY,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Olympia, W. T., April 4, 1858. 26tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term 1858, in favor of Oliver Shead and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $731 60 as principal, and $1092 91 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurteanances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one black-smith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $731 60 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, A. D. 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow, and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $244 55 as principal, and $258 66 interest, together with costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One saw Mill, situate on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one black-smith's bellows, and one vise, or enough to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $244 55 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

NOTICE.

DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be issued to persons other than the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have not been returned to the proper authorities.

I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullin, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-m19.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

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

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } In the District Court of
County of Thurston. } the 2d Judicial District

TO JOHN HENNING:

You are hereby notified that Henry L. Yesler has field 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 16th day of April, 1858, 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 recover the sum of Twenty-three hundred dollars, for personal property purchased of said Yesler, and for damages suffered by breach of contract.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

February 26, 1858. 3m21

CARED.
CAMERON, WHITTIER & Co.
Importers, and Dealers

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS
AND WINDOW GLASS;
Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol;
Glue, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes;
Hooks' Gilders' and Artists' Tools;
Artists' Colors—A General Assortment.

WE have also, constantly on hand,
A Prime article of the best Machinery,
ELEPHANT LARD, AND SPERM OILS; CAMphene and Burning Fluids, Fresh Distilled, &c., &c

CALEB CAMERON, W. FRANK WHITTIER, E. B. BENJAMIN.

105 *Front Street, near Washington,*
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

April 3d, 1858. n19-3m.

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

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1858.

FROM AND AFTER THE 29TH INST., T. M. REED, is our agent at Olympia, W. T., in place of C. E. Williams. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

By LOUIS MCLANE, General Agent.

April 3d, 1858 n19-4w-pd

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV.
OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-tf.

J. PETERSON, & Co.,
BAKERS,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO announce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, &c.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail.

J. PETERSON, & Co.

Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. n18-3m.

WATCH MAKER.
G. C. ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

All Work Warranted for one Year!

MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY, can have their watches carefully repaired by leaving them with Mr. FULLER, purser of the steamer *Constitution*, or with Messrs. E. C. & S. WILLIAMS, Olympia. All work left with them will be forwarded for repairs.

The charges will be moderate, and the work warranted to perform well, or no charge exacted.

Persons desirous of purchasing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., can, on application to the above gentlemen, have whatever they may see proper to order, forwarded to them. If the articles suit, they can pay for them; otherwise, return them.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

Portland, March 1st, 1858. n15-3m.

PAPER HANGINGS
—AND—
CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRAME BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco—

850 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls of French and American Borders;
350 ps. Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps. Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps. Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps. Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps. Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps. Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps. Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps. Bay State Druggets;
800 ps. Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps. Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
860 ps. Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4600 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER.
110 & 112, *Clay street, San Francisco.*

March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

☞ N. B. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. F. B.

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!

The New and Fast Running Steamer

EXPRESS!

WILL COMMENCE MAKING
WEEKLY TRIPS
BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!
Stopping at Intermediate Landings!
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

LEAVING PORTLAND at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning same day.

Travelers to and from Puget Sound can depend on regularity in the trips on

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

Freight and passage at *greatly reduced rates!* Apply to the Captain on board.

WILLIAM IRVING.

Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

WM. WRIGHT,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES AND HARNESS,
AND DEALER IN
Saddlery Hardware,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY
HARNESS;
LADIES' AND GETLEMEN'S'
SADDLES;
PACK SADDLES
AND
SADDLE TREES;
Saddle Bags
AND
WALLETS,
GIRTHS and
SURCINGLES;
BLOCK AND BENT
Stirrups;
Halters, Bridles and
MARTINGALES;
Whips and Spurs;
Curry Combs,
Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

Wooden Ware, Brooms,
BASKETS, BRUSHES,
Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE
WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT
...OF...
HAWXHURST & SON,
39 Sacramento street, Below Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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, [illegible] 1857.-ly.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,
WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. 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.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

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

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.
—*OFFICE:*—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow, and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody, for the sum of $369 00 of principal, and $505 55 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington Territory, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one blacksmith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $369 00 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrett's Yellow Dock, and Graefenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CLARK DREW,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, &c.*, entrusted to him, with promptness and dispatch.

ALL HIS WORK WARRANTED!

JEWELRY of all kinds, such as BRACELETS, PINS, RINGS, &c., made to order, in any shape desired.

ENGRAVING, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Prices moderate. Give him a call.

Steilacoom, March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

Graefenberg Family Medicines

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSTITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000.) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bitters are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.–n8-1y.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Also a large vareity of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

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

C. C. FRENCH, E. H. WILSON, W. G. DUNLAP.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.
60 Varieties.
Pears.
25 Varieties.
Plums,
10 Varieties.
Cherries,
20 Varieties.
Peaches,
15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot,
3 Varieties.
Nectarine,
Boston do
Minor Fruits,
Catawba Grape,
Isabella do
Currants, 8 varieties,
Gooseberries, 7 do
Raspberry, 6 do
Strawberry, 6 do
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Acassia,
Catalpa,
American Elm,
Lombardy Poplar,
Flowering Apple,
Flowering Almond,
Malveiso,
Silver L. Poplar,
Laburnum,
Weeping Willow,
Locust,
Mountain Ash,
Lilac,
Privet,
Furze.
Nuts.
English Walnuts,
Butternut,
Chestnut.
Roses,
60 Best cultivated varieties.
Carnations,
5 Best varieties.
Variegated Dahlias.
Red and White Daisies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rheubarb.
Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & MEISEGEN, of San Francisco—*the Brokers*—under the above heading, appears in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia—the residence of at least *two* of their principals. Having no nurses ourselves, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefitted by *a counter affidavit* from "J. & M. PHELAN, or JAMES"—(which *must* be a queer document, and unknown to men of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"*All whom it may concern*" do however KNOW, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These newspaper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent its continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No Indebtedness, whatever exists from HUNT & SCRANTON to LOUISSON & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the *Constitution*. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for her account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the *Principals* before reported was a sale—the *Brokers* state is only an assignment to J. T. WRIGHT.

The trash a about *a Sea Bird*, and no boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals. HUNT & SCRANTON.

Brokers for themselves.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

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

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents: Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47.

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our 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, we 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 us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom itmay Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.
JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.
Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN, from the room of the undersigned, in Seattle, W. T., on the first day of January 1858, a Book containing one Treasury draft, payable to me in San Francisco, for Two Thousand Dollars; also, one Deed of Conveyance from D. S. Maynard & wife to me, and one certificate of discharge for six months volunteer service in the late Indian war.

Whoever will return the said papers to the subscriber, or give notice where they may be found, together with arrest of the burglars, will receive the above reward; or two hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1858. no.8-4m.

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.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.

B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek,	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	7 50
Reading, Spelling, and Writing	6 50
Primary,	5 50
Drawing and Painting, each extra	2 00
Music on the Piano	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.

The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.–tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

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.–3ly.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10. There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.

Apply to W. H. WOOD, Olympia; or,
SAMUEL McCAW, Esq., Steilacoom, W. T.

January 8, 1857.–n8.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN N. LOW, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 20, 1857.–n49.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently woo the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Established n 1853.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Meisegnes, is such a mixture of truth and fiction that no honest motive could possibly have caused its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louisson & Co. by J. & M. Phelan, July 16, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the P. O. Department, which is all false. Plainly stated, an assignment was made to J. & M. Phelan for money loaned, which assignment was acknowledgment by the P. M. General, and that one and that only was acknowledged. The Post Master General has the affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, in which they state they have no claims whatever on the contract, and have not made any assignment to M. Louisson & Co. or any body else, and that their name has been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were, as it is not in that way government usually disburses moneys. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. Phelan, or any other than our own.

The mail contract No. 12730 will be fully complied with, and the mail carried as regularly as the means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or *her owners.*

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

12tf

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

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