

Law Lodge

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY: Historical, Geographical and Statistical. BY THE GATHERER.

In the year 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, who was at that time the Governor of a colony of Spain, located at Darien, on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, while directing a march across the mountains in that vicinity, found his progress interrupted by an immense sea stretching off into the western horizon. The publication of this discovery led at once to the conjecture that this was the great Southern Ocean, the search for which had so long inspired and baffled the zeal of navigators. From its juxtaposition to the Atlantic, it was supposed that the two seas were connected with each other, and the aim thereafter was to discover the spot where their waters intermingled. It was calculated by the Spanish adventurers, that this point must lie somewhere in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Darien, and their researches were mostly directed towards that region.

In the meanwhile, Fernando Magellan, a distinguished Portuguese navigator, having in vain importuned his own government, lent himself to the service of Spain, and in the year 1519, made a voyage to the East Indies through the Straits which now bear his name. This important discovery was regarded as demonstrating the practicability of circumnavigating the globe. But the route which it opened to the East Indies was found to be long and perilous, and the advantages hardly compensating for the difficulties encountered in prosecuting the trade through this line of communication.

A still more interesting and important discovery was made in the year 1517, which revealed to the astonished world the extensive and flourishing empire of Mexico. It was subsequently conquered by Hernan Cortez, who marched to the capital, de-throned its monarch, struck terror into the hearts of his subjects, and reduced his magnificent kingdom to the dominion of Spain. Having fairly established his authority, he immediately commenced exploring the sea and country adjacent. By his splendid and fortunate enterprises, having discovered that the interior country was unoccupied by any powerful tribes, and that the two great oceans were wholly separated from each other he directed his expeditions towards the Northwest, whither he penetrated as far as the southern entrance to the peninsula of California, which he supposed to be an island. Hurtado, Wendzo, Ulloa, Coronado and others, successively pushed on these researches until their discoveries included the whole of New Spain. They accomplished no further laudable results, however, than to explore the idea of the existence of the magnificent and opulent cities of Cibola, which had so long fascinated and bewildered the imaginations of adventurers. The descriptions given of these voyages and discoveries are very obscure and imperfect. They seem to have been generally written by persons wholly unacquainted and ignorant of the geography of the earth, who knew nothing of the advantages of astronomical observations to navigation, and who seem to have paid very little regard to latitude or longitude.—These circumstances have caused great inaccuracy in their statements, and render it nearly impossible to determine the localities of many places they pretend to describe, or the actual extent of their discoveries. It is left almost entirely to conjecture to supply these deficiencies, till the narratives given of the voyages of Juan de Fuca, in the year 1592. It is supposed that he penetrated as far north as Vancouver's Island, inasmuch as his description of what was then supposed to be the Northwest Passage is perfectly in accordance with those subsequently given of the Straits which separate that island from the main land. He passed through these Straits, and with an air of triumph, turned his course again to the southward as if he had solved this great question. The representation that this grand discovery had been made, and that the country beyond was inhabited by rich and powerful nations, induced the Spanish government to institute a more particular investigation of the subject. An expedition was accordingly fitted out for this purpose, under the direction of Sebastian Vizcaino, which sailed from Acapulco in May, 1602. After having reached the western side of California, and surveyed and examined the coast and territory adjoining, Vizcaino proceeded still further northward, and is said to have entered the mouth of a large river in about latitude 43°, which would correspond to that of the latitude of the Umpqua river of Oregon. He subsequently returned to

Spain, where, upon relating the success of his adventures, he obtained from Philip III orders for carrying out some plans which he had projected for establishing trading settlements on the coast. His death, which occurred in Mexico in 1606, prevented the execution of these designs, and suspended the adventures of the Spaniards in that region for a period of about one hundred and sixty years.

The subsequent most important and interesting discoveries connected with this portion of our continent, were made by Russia in about the beginning of the 18th century. The conquest which she had obtained over Kamtschatka and the country which intervened between that and Europe, inspired the desire still further to extend her dominions. Ambitious to establish the way of his sceptre beyond those barriers, the Czar became anxious to discover whether the waters which laved the shores of Kamtschatka communicated directly with those of the Pacific Ocean. To the result of the several expeditions fitted out for this purpose, under the direction successively of Behring, Tchirikoff and Spangberg, is Russia indebted for her possessions in North America. These were followed by the government of Great Britain, which thereafter became deeply interested in the controversy respecting the existence of a Northwest Passage between the two oceans. She dispatched two several expeditions for the purpose of solving the question, one of which was directed to Baffin's Bay under Clarke, and the other to the Pacific under Cook. From the narrative of Capt. Cook, a very accurate account of the Northwest coast of America is derived. He was followed by Mearns in 1788, and by Vancouver in 1792, who were sent out by the same government. To the discoveries of these navigators, the government of Great Britain referred their title to the country watered by the Columbia river, the justice of which was decided by the treaty of 1846 between that government and the United States, making the 49th parallel of North latitude the final boundary line.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) MONTICELLO, Jan. 29th, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

DEAR SIR:—I see Mr. Shockley has replied to my letter. The earnest, candid and friendly manner in which he has treated it, seems to require an answer. I shall not reply to each specification, but generally and fairly. It is not my purpose to excite personal or party feelings, but candidly to examine facts. If I understand Mr. Shockley, he believes it to be a free and voluntary expression of the representatives, for the public good, without any improper influence, political or otherwise. That his location will be permanent at least while present boundaries remain. That there will be nothing lost, and no additional expenses incurred; and that I should "show to the public, who were bought at the very low prices, as stated in your communication." As to the last, I think I can with propriety call on him, as the charge first came from his side of the house, who are that "obnoxious manocratic clique, that live and have their being in and around the present seat of government." But I will not be fastidious about it. I think when I come to that point, I will show that he can find the record by turning to his journal.

In the first place, a measure of that importance should have been canvassed before the election, that the people might have a voice in it; instead of that, no one had any suspicion that such a measure would be mooted, (except perhaps its particular friends,) and could not even watch the ordinary rules of legislation. The object seemed to be to push it through before the people could know it. This of itself, was sufficient to create suspicion that all was not right. Secondly: It is the first time in the history of Capital location, that the people (if truly represented,) have wished to push the Capital away from them, but always to draw it to them. Now, sir, do you believe there is a town on the Sound but what would willingly receive the Capital? Then they do not consider it an evil; but there is some other cause for it. The people on the Sound must have changed much since its location, for they were all desirous of getting it near them. Now, sir, it is not my wish to argue the advantages of the Capital while they have the power to control it, for our people would rather have it at Vancouver, and will go for it when the proper time comes. As to the loss and expenses, there is five thousand dollars expended in the Capital. What is he going to do with that? He has provided no way to save it. Then there is the expense of removal and rents. Is there any more reason that government should pay for us, than there was for Oregon, and who can say they should pay when it has provided for us agreeable to our wish. If we put the Capitol on wheels, we must pay for hauling it about.

But Mr. Shockley says, money is appropriated but not expended. True; so there was money appropriated for the Penitentiary, and one will be withheld for the same reason the other is, and in the mean time expenses are all the time accruing. If government would pay for hauling the Capitol about from place to place, pay for ferrage, teams, and the rent of abances, we could make a pretty good job of it. That its location will be permanent while the present Territorial lines remain. If territory is to control, it should go far above

Vancouver. Walls-walls is too low down. If population is to prevail, it can never be safe until you have a majority that you can depend on, whose interests are the same.—If the Sound is sincere in giving you an appointment that could control it. Your liberty is never safe while you are in fetters. If the Capital is injurious to towns on the Sound, it will be equally injurious to towns on the Columbia. If it is injurious to Clatsop and Jefferson counties, why not to Whitcomb. If it is an evil, and a nuisance, I think on Salween river, among the Hermions, would be an excellent location. If it is a good, you cannot expect to control it against a majority of the people.

In the time of Jackson's administration, Col. Webb was one of the loudest barkers for Jackson, and against the Bank. His pockets got rather light. A minion of the Bank hinted to him that he could get money of the Bank. He slipped his foot in the trap, was accommodated with a loan of fifty thousand dollars. All a fair business transaction as a matter of course.—The Col soon became convinced that Jackson was a fool and a tyrant, and came out in a flaming article in favor of the Bank. Now Clarke county is extremely anxious to get her foot in the trap; the bait is to tempt her she can't refuse it; and then Judge Chenoweth, Col. Wallace, Mr. Denny, Mr. Hewitt, or some other good man on the Sound, would be the best democrat in the world—born a democrat, sucked democratic milk, and reared a democrat; and Gov. Stevens would be an ignorant old tyrant—a black republican—a know-nothing, and anything but a clever fellow; and if the people of Clarke county were not convinced of that fact, away would go the Capital. All a fair business transaction as a matter of course. If I receive a correctly informed, the measure did not receive a single vote in the Sound county, except disaffected democrats and black republicans—a class of democrats who wish to rule or ruin. They give you the Capital, but hold entire control over it.

Now, sir, in support of my views, we have the testimony of the Puget Sound Herald's correspondent, who, I suppose, is at the Capital, and understands all the wire-working of the measure: "The untrammelled democracy of both branches, are fully determined to use all bearable means to destroy and rend into fragments an obnoxious manocratic clique that live and have their being in and around the present seat of government; a set of spoil seeking and political intriguers that have held, since the election of their God and Master to a seat in Congress, absolute control over the political affairs of our Territory. Honorable members of the democratic party—men standing firmly upon the Cincinnati platform—because they choose not to worship at the shrine of Isaac I. Stevens, have been cut off from all political preferment, their claims utterly ignored, and we hear on every hand that they are classed as "bolters and sore-heads," and are only fitted for (as this conclave is pleased to say of them,) the "black republican camp." Now, sir, you see who your supporters are, and what their views and objects are, and if you take the bribe, you must fulfill the contract. I am aware there is no bargain made, it is all a fair business transaction; so was Col. Webb's with the Bank. If you don't want to feel the screw, you must to the mark. Now if the views and objects of the "bolters and sore-heads" and blacks are sincere and honorable, then it is all right; if not, you can find their names on your journal.

A word as to local interest down the Sound. How does it happen that every locality that is represented by a Black, or disaffected or untrammelled democrat, (that is: one that is not governed by the rules and usages of the party,) voted for the bill, and every one that is represented by a democrat, voted against. Then again, the same locality differs in the different houses, according to the politics of the different representatives. To the north of the Capital, the untrammelled democracy and blacks form one party in all political questions—all went for the removal, all the democrats against it. Hence, in the north, it is considered a political question. South, both parties went for the bill, hence, in the South, it is a local question. But the South is not lacking of a faction similar to that in the North, who desire to "destroy and rend in fragments the obnoxious" democratic party. Now, sir, if the "cat is dead," it is because the Capital rat is killed. SETH CATLIN.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:—

SIR:—Your readers have doubtless read the sharp retort of the Hon. JOHN D. BILES, published in your last issue, in which he endeavors to be somewhat sarcastic, and very positive in his denial relative to the conversation had between him and Col. M. H. Frost, of Port Townsend, to which I alluded in my reply to Mr. J. P. SHOCKLEY. It seems that that article galloped some of the "sore-heads and gopher family," judging from the hubbub created among them on the morning of its publication. Now, sir, I simply wish to say, that I had no desire to call down on myself the raging fury of those mighty, wonderful, over-grown tribes, of whom the ideal "McCassey" delighted to tell us, to wit: "The Chuckle-heads and Watson family," but only intended to offer a few plain facts and suggestions for the special benefit of my friend Mr. Shockley, as I was satisfied he

had got into bad company, and was likely to be led astray by their legerdemain operation as in concealing every thing they advanced or advocated into pure and cold democracy, and casting out all others. But it seems that my intention is likely to lead me to a war with the whole band of "free booters" and as Mr. Biles intimates that I was not the true author of the article alluded to, perhaps it would be well for me to hold up, lest they should demonstrate their "freedom" in the use of their "boots," and "ad" coats in for a share of the "sand and consequences."

However, in justice to Col. Frost, I will venture once more (by your permission) to appear in answer to Mr. Biles, promising not to trouble him again, but allow him full swing; and should he ever "come down" upon the Capital, I shall endeavor to "stand firm under," and allow him all the credit his officious may demand. Unfortunately, in this case, (for the satisfaction of myself, as perhaps that of Col. Frost, also, whom I have not seen since the publication of Mr. Biles' denial,) I have not the ready proof, as in the instance of Mr. Chenoweth's denial, but will have to rely upon the verdict of the reader to determine the question of veracity between these two gentlemen, at least until the Col. can be heard from. I do not presume that Col. Frost's character for truth and honesty need any bolstering, as he has long been a resident of the Territory, and the only fault that has ever been urged against him was, that he is too honestly to succeed in pleasing all; more especially a certain few about Port Townsend, who have sought to obtain his removal from the Collectorship, solely because he refuses to squander the public money in his hands, for their benefit. The Government has pronounced him honest, which is more than has heretofore been said of those who were in his position, and the figures show that he has conducted his office, so far, with several thousand dollars less expense than did his predecessors during the same period. It must also be recollected that Col. Frost is an old grey-headed man, and would certainly regard his word of truth more than ought else, especially when he could have had no design in falsifying.

From the above facts, I am free to say, that when Col. Frost reported in my hearing the conversation had between him and Mr. Biles, at Port Townsend: "that Mr. Speaker Biles stated to him that he did not expect the Capital would remain at Vancouver more than a year, after which it was the intention to re-locate it at Steilacoom." I did and still do believe what he said; especially so, as it was told in an easy, yet plain and positive manner, and told twice, having been asked to repeat it, so as to be certain of what was said.

Now, Mr. Biles has positively denied ever having said so to Col. Frost, and as I do not desire to prejudice him before his constituents above his just dues, I shall leave the subject with him and them, upon the above statement of facts, only adding that if he expects to add weight to his assertions by a resort to sarcasm, he has my permission; I don't need any such help. Mr. Biles says "that in justice to the members north, he takes this occasion to say, that their action in the premises since that time, shows conclusively and confirms what he then thought and said;" but he forgot to tell us what that action was. Does he mean the selfish, head-long, boisterous action of those members, with whom he participated, in their endeavor to break down this county—rob us of two members in the House—curtail our county lines—defeat the public printer—remove the Capital—cut off all expenditures of the public money liable to fall into our hands—grant us no legislation, either local or general, that might benefit us in the least, and would if they could have sunk the county, towns and people into the unathachable depths of "old Ocean" itself—all for the avowed and only object of "breaking up that obnoxious Stevens clique," said to exist in this place; this, too, in the face of the solemn oath taken by each of them on taking their seats, to "faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as legislators."

Relative to Mr. Biles relying upon facts to sustain his position, I have only to remind him that "facts are stubborn things," and as his course while in the legislature was somewhat equivocal, I should suppose he would be a little cautious how he handled them, for they might burn his fingers, and destroy otherwise a good reputation. URBAN E. HICKS.

For the Pioneer and Democrat—

Mr. ENRON:—In perusing an article of your last issue, where gauntlet had been thrown down by the "Sage of Monticello," and nobly taken up by Mr. Shockley in his "Reply to Judge Catlin," it appears to me that the Judge's ideas of democracy is as clear as mud, leaving out the military road he'd be compelled to travel over to get to Olympia, against Shockley's fine steamboat communication direct from the old sage's door to Vancouver. Perhaps the venerable gentleman's bones need a little shaking up over a bad road! If so, let him alone be compelled to jump the logs and mules holes to Olympia. The dona fide masses prefer a good table and a fine carpeted analoo, with sleeping apartments, on river boats, to the ideas and arguments of other generations. Judge Catlin came from another race; Shockley is handed down from the era of the present. If, forsooth, the Judge is so tenacious of the vested rights of the democratic party, why does he allow

my friends Burbank and Jackson from Cowitz to ostracize his democratic rights, by their influence in the present legislature, in keeping the democratic masses from expressing their verdict at the polls of the whole territory upon the Capitol? Does he go for the greatest good to the greatest number? or to gratify the immortal appetite of the man glomeration of issues in the minority—No. 16 members against No. 23? We will not attempt a dissection of this moving map, only upheld by a scratch, one vote holding over in the council. It is said that the cackling of a goose once saved Rome. Perhaps it is so! But in after years when Rome herself got corrupt, the Goths and Vandals, the most ferocious of savage tribes, laid low her temples, churches and vain-glorious principles of her sardelic cities. Verily, the wrath of the Almighty is great! Jackson and Burbank refused to let our democratic friend Catlin vote either for or against Olympia,—that is to say, Shockley, Catlin and Joe Foster, or Brownfield or Webster, shall not vote on a measure that most concerns them. Mohammed would not go to the mountain because the mountain would not come to him; and consequently Mecca was founded for the pilgrims, and the pilgrims shall go to Mecca and chuck the devil with stones on their way. But, whilst the Judge follows in the old beaten track of Jackson and Burbank, it goes to show of course that he must and shall follow, or he is not a good Mahometan. Shockley, Joe Foster, Brownfield and Webster say: Are we not citizens of the United States? To be— with such delusion! W always, like a good horse, bolt from rascality, and cut a wearier path to glory for ourselves, as guaranteed to us by the constitution of the United States on the suffrage or voting clause, Jackson, Burbank and Catlin to the contrary notwithstanding, in trampling our rights under their feet. Then, if you could consistently vote in the legislature against removal, why did you refuse to allow those who gave you the privilege of voting pro or con on an issue? Perhaps you were afraid of the expression of the people. Recollect, that the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself. And Judge Catlin himself admits that Vancouver is the most accessible place; but because Olympia held out the helping hand of in violation in first presuming over modest Vancouver, it does not go to show that she should thrust her hand in the territorial pocket for the \$5,000 for a temporary location of her friends' appropriation, with the other incidental printing, legislative pay of members, and contingent expenses for clothes, washing, and the embargo, independent and individual, paid by the members themselves for whisky and boot blacking, by the cause of bad pay; thereby a necessity of the members have built Olympia what it now is, and the downfall of what Monticello may be. Probably gentlemen may argue that the travel between here and Vancouver will suffer. Not so by a long shot; for where ever there is gold, silver and copper, with intelligence, energy, pretty girls, fine orchards, good fruit, potatoes and fat cattle, horses, sheep, goats, good steamboats, and the comforts of life, there will travel go. Does the traveler in going to see and eat of all these good things, in the removal of the capital, break up the democratic party? Yes, certainly; Judge Catlin says so. Then it is so! Joe Foster told me he had conversed with Messrs. Jackson and Miles on the subject of spiritualism, and those mad ideas here yet extant. Of what then does the democratic party consist? The election of President in 1860 will show the hands of many a backslider, on not only "popular sovereignty" but of the slavery question. The friends of many gentlemen are now publishing letters, unasked, to court attention to the views, but that if nominated they will make their opinions fully known and will obtain a vote upon false pretences.

The democratic party does not regard African slavery as a beneficial institution, either in a social, political or religious sense; that they are opposed to its extension into territories already free; that they do not believe the constitution carries slavery into territories acquired by the United States, but on the contrary think slavery cannot exist in such territories except by the positive law of Congress, (in making all needed rules and regulations according to the American constitution,) which positive law the democracy are not in favor of passing. They regard the distinction thus made between slave property and other property, (as to the right to carry it into the territories,) to be neither a new nor an unjust one, as the slaveholder has never had the right to carry it into a free state, although any property may be so carried, and as slave property differs from any other in that it gives its possessor additional political power over that held by citizens of free states. The free state citizen may well object to having property taken into the territories which will make him unequal and inferior to the slaveholder, in his relations to the federal government. They therefore regard the non-admission of slave property into the territories as simply maintaining a distinction already; not establishing a new one. They think, moreover, that the South can never succeed in inducing Congress to intervene to protect slave property in the territories, and that if she asks it she will certainly be defeated; that the case of Kansas has shown that squatter sovereignty has rendered the future introduction of slavery into Kansas simply impossible, and that the question of slavery

extension is now merely an abstraction. While opposed to the further extension of slavery however, the democracy firmly adheres to the right of property in slaves, in the states where slavery exists, as long as those states choose to keep it. Democracy, therefore, favors the fugitive slave law, and would execute it if they succeed in electing their President, with the army and navy if necessary. And if the present law prove inefficient, they will go for the passage of a more efficient one. Should Congress pass laws legalizing slavery in a territory, the democracy would execute those laws; and if a state seeking admission into the Union presented a pro-slavery constitution, they would not oppose her admission on that ground. They think each state has a right to keep slavery while it wants it, and to abolish it when it don't want it. They are glad that slavery is disappearing from many of the states of our Union, and are not sorry that it is going out by transportation and by emancipation, not thinking it desirable that the slaves should be emancipated and remain in the country, for they would compete with white persons for whom our country is justly intended, and not for inferior races. They would favor the procuring of a foreign territory by the federal government, in which such states as desired it might colonize their free blacks. To this extent they are willing that the federal government should aid those states which wish to get rid of slavery. In those views of the democracy, you cannot find out anything but ugger all the way through; and nigger is the issue of the republican and democratic parties, whose views of federal policy on this exciting question would seem not to differ materially. Then if the democracy think slavery cannot exist in the territories without a positive law of Congress establishing it there, we presume they would have no objection to a declaratory law asserting that principle, or to a law positively prohibiting the institution. There are enough democrats yet alive, after a part of this exposition is known, to say at least to the "Sage of Monticello" that the removal of the \$5,000 temporary capital to Vancouver would not break up the democratic party, which we hope he'll repent of, and come along when we wheel her over, and put him in a chair, in a suitable building for legislation—an honor to this much abused territory, costing thirty or forty thousand dollars, as appropriated, lying idle and doing no one any good.—The organic act says it is impossible to make Olympia only a temporary capital, by the mere fact of the \$5,000 being expended. Now, mind you, when it is removed, the large appropriation shall be expended lawfully, which cannot be done at Olympia under the temporary construction, as spoken of in the law, but only to be expended when the legislature shall remove to the permanent capital. This is the first time I ever made or saw a construction of this kind put upon the organic act, and I do not pretend it is a "cat in the meal tub," nor do I contend it to be a "mare's nest," but only a slight view for wiseacres. In this communication, I refrain from all personal feelings towards any gentlemen that I may have mentioned, only doing so in connection with the argument submitted, which I trust I have a plenty yet in reserve for the rear guard on the right flank. JOHN W. PARK.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Mr. ENRON:—I beg leave to reply in a brief manner to a communication in your last issue over the signature of Mr. Hicks. I do not intend to comment at any considerable length to the gentleman's communication, only to notice some of the most particular points. I was in hopes that this removal question might not lead to anything more than a mere local question, and have urged from the start that it should not; though it does appear that those opposed are determined it shall run into anything that will retard its motion. In the first place, Mr. Hicks says that Clarke county heretofore has always been satisfied with the location, and had not the opposition made the move, they never would thought of it. Now, so far as my knowledge extends, Clarke county has always, since the organization of the Territory, considered her claims equal to any other portion of the Territory, leaving the country above the Cascades out,—but since that country has become settled, it strengthens her claims, and we are in duty bound to respect them. The existence of a popula-

tion above the mountains is unquestionable. They are there, and why not make our calculations accordingly? Then knowing that that country does exist, and that it has a population of at least 1000 more voters than the poll books of 1859 give an account of; that they have emigrated to that country for the express purpose of settling permanently,—now is the time to give them encouragement. If this was not the case, then there might be some reasonable argument produced against the removal, but knowing as we all do, that these are stubborn facts, we are in duty bound to give them a consideration.

In regard to a central point, Vancouver is about as near the mark as you can put your finger on, between the Walla-walla and the Sound country. The furthest point on the Sound from Vancouver is a shorter distance than the furthest point of the Walla-walla country; then all settlers higher up the Columbia are further off than any other section of the Territory, and in traveling to the capital, would have to pass directly through Vancouver to get there, so long as it remains at Olympia. This any one can see who will look at it impartially.

An objection is raised because it looks like legislating for the prospects of the future. This I do not ask, and am willing to be governed by the present facts as they actually exist. And believing as I do, that it is to our interest to keep this Territory together, and in order to effect this, the capital should be located at some more central point. Those other valleys, alluded to in Mr. Hicks' communication, above the mountains, I cannot see how he can raise any objection to that score, for all the valleys, when settled, would be nearer Vancouver than to any point on the Sound, and much easier of access, and the most of them would have to come by way of Vancouver to get to the present location. How Mr. Hicks can make out that it would increase the present travel distance five hundred miles, I am really at a loss to know. You may calculate all the members to live north of Olympia, and you cannot make it appear. And all those along the Columbia river can get to Vancouver easier and with less expense than they can to Olympia. Now, according to my calculation, I am bound to consider the gentleman only \$10 miles out of order.

I come now to notice some of the gentleman's barage in regard to the confession of Mr. Biles and others, whilst on a visit down the Sound. He states that Mr. Biles, whilst in conversation with Col. Frost, of Port Townsend, acknowledged that he did not expect the capital to remain at Vancouver over one year if moved there, &c. I can only say, that I have been acquainted with Mr. Biles' political as well as private life for about six years, and have too much confidence in his integrity and stability to think it possible that he could get so far out of the track as to make any such statements. But I leave this to that gentleman to reply to himself, which he will no doubt do. In regard to the popular vote on the removal question, I have only to refer you to the statements before made, to which I add the popular vote of the whole Territory. Those counties that went for the removal polled 1917 votes, making a majority of 1057 for the removal; showing conclusively that a majority of the democrats of Washington Territory voted for the removal, as well as a majority of all the votes cast at the last election.

With those remarks I close, but will stand ready to make any explanations required, and feel myself in duty bound to do all I can to promote the interests of Washington Territory that I am able in my weak way to do.

J. P. SHOCKLEY.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

FRIEND FURST:—Having learned that I have been threatened by my friend FURST, the able representative of Skamania, on account of a ruling made by me relative to Mr. DENNY's report on the "apportionment bill," I think it due to the people, as well as to myself, to submit a few facts in relation thereto.

In the first place, let me say a few words touching the various apportionment bills submitted at this session. My understanding of the history of these bills, is as follows:—Early in the session, Mr. WENZEN, of Kitsap county, introduced an apportionment bill, which I believe was based entirely upon the vote of the Territory, as ascertained by the last vote for a delegate to Congress. To this I objected, because I then and do now believe that any apportionment based upon that vote simply, did gross injustice to the interior counties, one of which (Spokane) entirely failed to vote at that election. This bill was referred to a committee of the House, of which Mr. A. C. SNOW, of Clarke, and Mr. FERGUSON were members, and I felt easy, knowing that they would protect the interests of south and interior. But to my utter surprise, these gentlemen, and Mr. WOOD, of Pierce, came to me one evening with a bill which they said had been agreed upon by that committee, and would be reported to the House next day. Now, I conceive this bill did great injustice to my constituents, giving Clarke and Skamania counties but one councillor. I pointed out this objection to Mr. Ferguson, and he replied by stating that he "did not care a d—n for me, and that the friends of the bill would pass it over my d—d old grey head." I then went to work to get up a new bill, and in less than two hours a majority of the House had agreed to pass a different bill from the one agreed upon by the committee. After all his vain boasting, my friend Ferguson agreed to support this new bill, and this was the bill which was introduced and passed by the lower House.

With regard to this bill, I will here remark that though it did ample justice to Clarke county and my council district, it did gross injustice to that of my friend C. C. PHILLIPS, which was clearly entitled to two councillors, yet in this bill it only had one. Great injustice, also, was done to the

democratic counties of Thurston and Sawish. In fact, it seemed to be the studied purpose of the GARFIELD and CHENOWETH factions, to so shape the bill that the democratic counties in the middle and northern portions of the Territory should be robbed, for the benefit of the abolition counties.

In this shape the bill came up before the Council, and was there referred to its proper committee. This committee, after mature deliberation, reported and passed a substitute for the House bill, which bill did as full and ample justice to Clarke and the eastern counties as the House bill, and at the same time, was far more just to the democratic counties of the north and center. This Council bill went to the House for concurrence; and why did not that body concur? Why did not Mr. Ferguson, and the other members from the south, unite with the friends of this Council bill, which did such full justice to Clarke and the interior? Why did they not embrace this last opportunity to have justice done their constituents at this session? Let the northern Garfield-Chenoweth faction members, and Messrs. BILES, SNOW, KNIGHT and FERGUSON answer. But the House, with the assistance of these gentlemen, refused to concur in the Council substitute, and thus the bill fell. And I now assert, and I fear not a contradiction, that but for these gentlemen, the north could have had two more members in the lower House, and one more in the Council; the eastern counties have had a member in the Council, and one more member in the House; but nothing would do them but a "Gerrymander" for the benefit of freesoilism, at the expense of true democracy.

And now, Mr. Editor, a few words about the election of public officers, and I am done. It has been charged that the Thurston county delegation "swapped off" the Capitol commissioners to secure the election of public printer, and so far as my knowledge goes, there never was a charge more false and slanderous. The Thurston county delegation and my friends, and I may say, the regular democracy of the legislature, had agreed to select the commissioners, one from each of the judicial districts. Mr. P. ALEXANDER was named on the part of the south, Mr. B. HARNED for the center, and Gen. F. MATTHIAS for the north. The only "swap or trade" I heard of, was proposed by Mr. GEO. W. COLLINS, and that I heard of only after the election. It seems this Mr. COLLINS met somebody just before the election, and said that if Thurston county would elect a GARFIELD-freasoil-Douglas printer, that he would agree that Olympia should retain the Capitol commissioners. Of course, if ever so dirty a proposition was broached, it only excited the contempt of the person to whom it was addressed; for, in the first place, this Collins, who had neither a friend in the legislature, (save his brother-in-law), or out of it, could not have made good his proposition. How could Collins be believed, when probably, it was by his influence that this same brother-in-law was induced to vote for removing the Capitol to Vancouver?

In conclusion, I have only to say that the democracy of Thurston county may well be proud of her delegation. Never have I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with men more politically honest.

I will now append the minority and majority reports of the Council and House joint conference committee on this apportionment question, as also my ruling in the premises, which had the effect of causing so indignant an uprising of "small fry" politicians, stopping little short of a threat of utter political as well as personal annihilation. Should my notion in this matter meet with the approbation of the democracy, (I submit it to them, knowing the now apportionment was only sought to be enacted for a political purpose), I am quite content to have incurred the displeasure of disorganizers, from whom I have obtained but little in the past, and shall ask less in future.

Here are the reports which I ruled "out of order," for reasons given in the annexed. Read both, and then judge calmly and impartially:

MINORITY REPORT:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The committee of conference on the apportionment bill as passed by the House, report that Sawish should be attached to Thurston for a Council district instead of Pierce, inasmuch as Sawish has, in connection with Thurston, chosen a member of the Council for the next session of our Legislative body, and Pierce county has done the same, consequently there will be no election for a Councilman for Pierce and Sawish for the present year. This being the case, Sawish cannot be separated from Thurston county for the present year in her representation in the Council. Also that Thurston county is entitled to five instead of four Representatives in the House.

JAMES BILES, Chm'n.

The chairman of said committee recommends that one member be taken from Pierce and Kitsap counties and given to Thurston for the House.

JAS. BILES, Chm'n.

MAJORITY REPORT:

The Committee of Conference on Council substitute for H. B. No. 20—an act to apportion the representation to the next Legislative Assembly—would report that we have been unable to agree upon any amendment which would render the bill acceptable to our respective Houses, therefore a majority of the committee recommended that the Council recede from their disagreement to the House amendment.

A. A. DENNY, Of the Council.

J. M. VAN VALZAH, A. C. SNOW, Of the House of Representatives.

RULING:

The chair, after looking over the authorities, can see no reason for making any material change of his ruling of yesterday. He will, however, so far entertain the report signed by Messrs. Denny, Van Valzah and Short, as to bring the subject before

the Council, so that the Council may give the subject a fair and impartial investigation.

The committee was organized for a specific purpose, and Mr. Biles made chairman by this Council through the chair, and the papers pertaining to this subject were delivered to him, and must, according to parliamentary usage, pass through the chairman of the committee to the other House, where, for aught the chair or the Council knows, they now are, which will be seen by referring to Jefferson's Manual, page 100.

In all cases of conferences asked, after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other House. Now if the committee have done as we would naturally expect, the papers are now in the possession of the other House. It is certain that they are not in the possession of the Council. If the papers have gone to the other House where they should be, for aught this Council knows, the House may have receded from their amendments. To prevent such double action, the following joint rule was wisely adopted. Joint rule 6 reads:

"Neither House shall take any action upon a bill while the same is in possession of the other House."

Thus it appears this subject is not properly before this House. The chair is of opinion that reports should come through the chairman as organized by and known to this Council, or bear on their face the reason why they come, otherwise any member of a committee may make a report at any time, and committees cease to be of utility. This doctrine seems to be embraced in our 47th rule, which reads as follows:

"The chairman of every committee other than of the standing committees that shall have business referred to them, shall make a report," etc.

If this doctrine is true, of which the chair has no doubt, this report goes to disregard the regular organization of the committee, and over-ride its chairman.

We come now to the report, which recommends that the Council recede from their disagreement to the House amendments. This proposition the chair cannot entertain. First, The House properly being in possession of the papers, may have receded from their amendments, or they may hereafter recede. And second, because the Council has already acted on a similar proposition, and the only way to reach the question being by reconsideration, and the time for reconsideration being past, the chair therefore rules the recommendation of the committee out of order.

The chair will further state that the report clearly shows a disagreement of the committee, and a failure to procure the object for which the committee was organized, and so far as the Council is concerned, the bill falls.

Yours, very truly,
H. J. G. MAXON.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 29, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

The Oregonian has called us to account for our presumption in expressing an opinion on a Railroad. I was not aware that his jurisdiction extended over Washington. I thought he ought to be satisfied with the high position he occupied of being self-constituted delegate for Oregon. But as he has not produced a single argument against our views, or in favor of his, it only shows the bombastic vanity of the editor, and would not be worth notice, except that he invites us to attend an adjourned Railroad meeting in California. Very kind in Mr. Dryer. Now I wish to notice the effect of sending delegates to that convention, where we would be out voted a hundred to one, hence we could have no influence in it. That would be published to the world as the wish of the whole Pacific coast, and would be a kind of instruction to all the representatives from this coast, and would ignore the better judgment and tranel the action of our Delegate.

If Oregon can be soft-soaped with a branch road, (which would never be made) it is her business. No one would have any interest in it outside of Oregon.

SETH CAYLEN.

Tribute of Respect.

At a stated communication of Temple Lodge, No. 7, P. & A. M., held in Masonic Hall, at Astoria, 21st January, A. D. 1860, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, By a dispensation of Providence, our Bro. THOMAS GLADWELL, has been taken from us to affiliate (as we hope and believe,) with the Celestial Grand Lodge above.

It is resolved, That in view of his love for the order of Masonry and the bright exemplification of its principles and precepts, as illustrated by him, we feel especially called upon to publicly testify our respect for his memory.

Resolved, That in his untimely death this Lodge experience the deepest sorrow, and are sensible of a loss that will not be easily replaced.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives and friends of our deceased Brother, our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That as our Brother lost his life by shipwreck, and no opportunity is afforded this Lodge to offer to his memory the usual masonic obsequies, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in testimony of their affection and esteem for their loved and lost brother.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be furnished to the press for publication.

C. J. TRENCHARD, W. M.
H. S. AIKEN, Sec.

The proceedings of the Grand Division, S. of T., held at Steilacoom, 18th ult., is unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next issue.

For the Best Purveyor of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Pills and Soilage of P. & S.

Pioneer and Democrat.
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.
EDWARD FURST, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

The Similkameen Mines and the Route thereto.

Of late we have been able to devote but little space to anything else than politics, legislative work and proceedings occupying most of our time. Hereafter we shall devote more attention to that which more generally interests our readers—a development of our Territory's still hidden resources, &c.

The subject which, at the present time, most attracts public attention in this Territory, is the discovery of a rich mineral country on the eastern base of the Cascade mountains. The extent of this region has not yet been fully ascertained; of their richness, there is no doubt. Not a discouraging account has reached us from that quarter. On the contrary, every letter or rumor which hails from the "Similkameen" comes to us laden with tidings of "gold in abundance," similar in their purport to the following extract from a letter received here, which we were kindly permitted to copy:

"The news from the mines is favorable. Every report confirms the richness and extent of the mines. The miners are making from 25 to 30 dollars per day.—Fred. White, Young, and Bill Parker, are here just from there, and are going to pack back some 40 animals, just as soon as the weather will permit. They have all left the government service. Blankensop, the post trader, has left his post, at Colville, and says there is no use dealing out dry goods to the savages, when in the course of a year, he can make his pile with a pick and shovel. A man arrived here, a few days ago, from the mines, with 27 pounds of the stuff. Every one round here has the fever, and there will be a grand rush as soon as the spring opens."

Regarding the question of productivity as now substantially established, it becomes us next to ascertain the best route by which we may gain easiest, quickest, and cheapest access thereto. To our mind,—from an examination of the map, the locality of places which might be made starting points,—this question is no longer a matter for problematical solution, and we at once come to the conclusion that Seattle should be the point of departure for all who intend going to the Similkameen mines from this Territory, as far south as Monticello. To those residing above this point, these mines would most unquestionably be most easy of access via the Dalles. To the California miner, also, (in our opinion) it would prove a saving of time and money to adopt the former route. From San Francisco to Seattle it will cost him no more—either by steam or sail vessel—than from that place to Portland, Oregon, and with this further advantage, that he will be landed at the very point of departure, without incurring the annoyance and delay of two steamboat transshipments and one portage at the Dalles, and find himself saved 75 miles of land travel, the difference between the Dalles and Seattle in distance. We make this statement without the least prejudice to the interests of the people of the Dalles or Oregon, but from a knowledge which we have gained from gentlemen better acquainted with both routes, than are those Oregon editors who have been in the habit of stigmatizing the Snoqualmie pass and route as another "Whatcom trail" humbug. Concerning that trail, we are frank to confess we were humbugged about as much as the too incredulous but confiding miner, who patiently waited from week to week to hear of the trail's completion, and consumed his grub on Whatcom's shores.

As to the possibility of crossing these mountains at almost any season of the year, we give publicity to the following report of a committee appointed at a meeting of miners, held at Victoria not long since. This report, we should suppose, would satisfy all except such as will not be convinced:

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 21, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

As the question as to which is the most practicable route to the newly discovered gold mines on the Similkameen river has been considerably agitated of late, we, in order to satisfy ourselves of the practicability of crossing the Cascade mountains via the Snoqualmie Pass, concluded to try it at this, the most unfavorable season of the year.

We left this place Jan. 14th, well provisioned and mounted for the trip, expecting to be gone from eight to twelve days. We found no snow until we reached Rattle Snake Prairie. From this prairie saw snow occasionally, but in no place more than one foot deep, to within eight miles of the summit. Here, having no feed for our horses, and being perfectly satisfied that there would be no difficulty in crossing to the Yakima valley if we had wished, we concluded to return. Throughout the whole distance, which we estimated at 60 miles, we found the trail entirely unob-

structed by logs or other impediments, with good passable log-bridges over all the miry places, and no steep ascents or descents, and perfectly practicable for mules carrying from 300 to 400 pounds each; and we are fully persuaded that there will be no difficulty in crossing the Cascade mountains, by this route, at any time in the year; or at any rate, there would be but little expense in keeping the trail open, should there be an extraordinary fall of snow at any time during the winter.

H. H. HYDE,
ALFRED FOSTER,
FRANK HOUSTON.

To this we further append a communication from "An old Miner," which will be found beneficial to such as may be found willing to act upon his suggestions:—

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 20, 1850.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

DEAR SIR:—Being aware that there are many enterprising men turning their attention, and are anxious to emigrate, to the recently discovered placers on the Similkameen and Upper Frazer rivers, but having experienced the discouraging and suspicious impressions that are forced upon the minds of strangers, by the conflicting and exaggerated reports which the interested advocates of the different routes have put in circulation, I beg leave through the columns of your journal, to present a plain statement of my own experience in regard to the several routes, and the manner in which they have been brought into notice, more particularly since having noticed in your last issue an article signed by men, who evidently were willing to employ the dignity and responsibility of their position to the base and selfish purpose of tempting the unwary into their clutches.

During the excitement of 1858, myself, with hundreds of others, happened to drift, by that "only true natural channel," to the city of Portland. Immediately upon our landing we were besieged by a numerous delegation of those "fine citizens," who, in the warmth of their disinterested friendship, grew eloquent in the praise of their particular route, via the Dalles; but invariably wound up their philippic with sly recommendation to purchase our supplies of some particular house in that place, or some of the up-river towns, as each was individually interested. No assertions were too bold, nor means too foul to be employed to carry their point, and that, too, in the face and eyes of hundreds of honest men, who had been "just clean through the mill" and had come back completely fleeced of their hard earnings, to hunt their way, as they well might, among a more hospitable people and over a more feasible route to their destination. At this interval, I came across an old acquaintance who quietly took a map of the country, showed me the locality of the different routes, and informed me of that which my personal observations, during the past two years, have convinced me are incontrovertible facts, namely: that by making Seattle (a town located on the Sound, easy of access to the largest steamers and sailing vessels) our starting point, we are at the outset considerably nearer our destination than we would be after having enjoyed the variety and comforts of some three hundred miles of their basted steamboats, sail boats and railroads, and I do not know but all navigation, some two hundred miles of which, new as well as then, being "steamboat" sure enough, performed as it is upon the backs of Indian ponies, and such other trifling stock as can be purchased at enormous prices in the neighborhood of the Dalles, and over what would be pronounced by a pleasure-seeking individual an exceedingly uncomfortable road. A number of us fitted out according to my friend's instructions; ascending the Cascades by easy grades, and crossing them at the Snoqualmie pass, which has since proved to be the most northerly gap that can be made passable in the whole range. Within a distance of 75 miles we struck the main trail, a little below its junction at Fort Okanagan with the old Hudson Bay Co.'s road leading from the Colville settlements to their stations on the Upper Frazer. Owing to the supposed "general hostility of the Indians, and the discouraging accounts of some returning miners from Thompson river, we determined to retrace our steps and try our luck amongst the numbers then congregated on the Lower Frazer, until prospects were a little more flattering for obtaining supplies in the upper country. It being then late, no further attempts were made during that season to pass that way; but during the past summer several companies have passed over the route, and have, so far as I can learn, invariably pronounced it the earliest and most practicable of all. The citizens of this and the neighboring towns have expended several thousand dollars in constructing a good wagon road over the mountains, which will be completed at any early day in the coming spring, thus quietly, and in an unostentatious manner, developing the resources of their country, trusting to its merits, and the known tendency of trade to seek the cheapest and most accessible means of transportation, to bring their route into notice.

Of the notorious Whatcom trail it is needless for me to speak. The citizens of that locality have unsuccessfully expended a large amount of money and time to discover an opening in the mountain range, that even their well-known energy and perseverance could render available, and if the emigrating miner has suffered by their representations, they, too, in turn have been the greater sufferers, by the utter futility of all their efforts.

As to the Frazer river route, its character has been so often described that its whirling eddies, rapid currents and rocky shores, threatening death and destruction to all that may venture upon its uneven surface, are familiar to every reading man, and I leave it to its merits by merely stating, that the only possible route, starting from any point north of this place, by which freight can be taken into the Upper Frazer country (where I have a partner

now stopping) in time to operate the coming mining season, is by going up the channel of Frazer river on the ice, of the practicability of which the boldest cannot but be incredulous. Wishing to avoid the necessity of such a course, I, in company with two gentlemen that were delegated by a large company of miners wintering at Victoria, who were anxious to cross over to the Similkameen mines, last week rode over the road, leading from this place to the summit of the pass, in order to ascertain the precise condition of the road during the winter months. We found the road in excellent order, with but one foot of snow in the deepest place, and that immediately after one of the most severe storms of the season. My companions informed me that they should sit out immediately, and there is no doubt but there will be small companies forming and passing over to those mines during the remainder of the winter.

One word more as to the facilities for obtaining supplies at this point and I have done. Having been sojourning in the neighborhood during the past two months, I am satisfied that animals and produce can be obtained in the adjacent country to supply any demand that may be made, and from the impressions I have received of the inhabitants, I am convinced they will not sacrifice their reputation and general advancement by demanding exorbitant prices. There are several extensive stores in the place, containing everything necessary for a miner's outfit, the proprietors of which can afford and seem determined to sell at a low, if not lower rates, than at any other point on the Sound.

Should my remarks prove advantageous in directing only a few of the many Californians, now emigrating to these northern mines, into the proper route, I shall be well rewarded.

AN OLD MINER.

We will conclude this article by giving the following extract from a letter received of Mr. S. ENGLISH, as to the preference of routes. Mr. E. is well known here, and his assertion is fully corroborated by the testimony of Mr. LEWIS A. MULLAN, (brother of Lieut. MULLAN, in charge of the wagon road expedition,) a young gentleman perfectly familiar with the country, from the Columbia river to the northern boundary. Although he owns much property in and about the Dalles, he hesitated not in saying that the Snoqualmie pass was the route to the Similkameen mines.

DALLES, Oregon, January 18, 1860.

FRIEND FURST:—

I am stopping at this place for a few days, waiting for the weather to moderate, preparatory to going back to the Similkameen mines. The Pioneer, containing an extract from my letter to Mr. AYERS, of Olympia, had reached Fort Colville before my departure to this lower country. Thinking the people on the Sound would like to hear from me again, I take the opportunity to write a few lines in regard to these mines. First:—I will say that the prospects are very rich, but small in extent. It is now ascertained that seven miles on both sides of the river will richly pay; but nothing further is known about it, there being no time to prospect before the cold weather set in. The weather has been very cold in that region, during this month. At Fort Colville the thermometer stood 22 degrees below zero, and continuing below the freezing point from the 15th of Oct, to the time I left for this place. The snow was four inches deep on the Similkameen, Dec. 15th., at which time a party left that place for Colville. There were seventy men wintering there, but if they attempted to wash a pan of dirt, the pan would freeze to their fingers; so nothing more will be known about the diggings until the snow disappears in the spring. If any body from the Sound is desirous of coming out to the mines, I would advise them, in the first place, to consider the matter well, before they start, for all must risk the chances, the same as I have; but if determined to come, they should come the Snoqualmie route to upper Yackama valley; take a trail to the north, across a high mountain, until you reach Wenatchee river; cross by canoes, and then follow the trail northward, to the Methow river; then follow the bank of the Columbia to Okanagan; thence up the Okanagan to the Similkameen. Seven miles from the crossing of the Similkameen is where the first gold was discovered.—When you get there, enquire for English, and if he is not gone, you will find him about there.

Yours,
SHERLEY ENSIGN.

BOOK NOTICE.—We received some time since from the publishers, Messrs. H. H. BAUCROFT & Co., San Francisco, as also from Messrs. HIBBEN & CARSWELL, Victoria, copies of "Baucroft's Form Book and Lawyer," a work which we do not hesitate to pronounce the best book ever issued from the press of the Pacific coast. To the lawyer it will prove an invaluable assistant, containing forms for the conveyance of property, under any and all manner circumstances and legal entanglements. All these forms are so worded as to withstand the test of legal investigation, being based upon the laws of the states of Oregon and California and the Territory of Washington. Every merchant, farmer, or man of business should become possessed of a copy. To the former the price of the work may be saved a dozen times a year by possessing one.

The work is excellently bound in usual law form, contain over 750 pages, and may be had of Messrs. HIBBEN & CARSWELL, Victoria, or J. E. WHITWORTH, Olympia. Price, 86.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia*, C. C. DALL, Commander, arrived here on Thursday morning last, bringing us dates from the States to the 5th January, and from San Francisco, to the 4th inst.

There is no news of importance by this steamer from any quarter. Congress had not yet organized, and seemed still about as far from it as on the day when it first assembled. There is every prospect now that the House will again fritter away six or eight weeks of the session in a useless (and, to the country, injurious) wrangling about the Speakership, quarrel the remainder of the session, and then adjourn without passing the usual and necessary appropriation bills—an omission at the last session which probably did great injustice to all but themselves. As long as members receive their per diem, they are just about as willing to do nothing for the pay received as certain men holding office in this place. We think it would be both just and politic to have the pay of members commence from the day they are organized as a body, possessing legislative powers.—For this they are, and alone should be, paid, and not for personal rowing and wrangling. If this system could be adopted, we doubt not that an organization could be had within two or three days at furthest. Test the patriotism and political honesty of some of these Congressional gentlemen—of whatever creed—and we venture to say many could not be found to "stand out" against \$8, a single day! For the good of our common country, we trust Congress will get to work and do something, or else return to a constituency and resign, so that others may be elected who will.

From a private source, we learn that the committee on Claims, in the Senate, have assigned to GEN. LANE, of Oregon, the duty of reporting upon the validity and justness of the claims held by citizens of Oregon and the Territory of Washington against the United States, incurred in the Indian war of 1855-6. From the General we may expect a report which will do our people that justice which has been so long withheld. He will, at least, make such a report as will lay fairly before Congress the facts as they existed.

In assigning to Gen. Lane this duty, we perceive in it, on the part of the committee, a desire to obtain correct and reliable information on the subject, and an assurance that the prices charged during the war were not that "exorbitant" character with which they were branded by the Third Auditor, or held by many gentlemen of Congress. We perceive in it a decided change from former sentiment, which we hope will soon have the effect of bringing forth "the change."

So much for having a Senator in Congress from Oregon. If the people of that State are not disposed to regard it as a great privilege, our people will ever be thankful for the warm and "able friend we have at court."

PUGET SOUND WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We are much pleased to learn that the incorporation of this company, which was chartered at the late session of the legislature, are determined to push forward the erection of a woolen factory at an early day; for the furtherance of which end, a committee of three was appointed at a meeting of the company, held at this place on the first inst., to procure subscription to the stock of this company. From members of this committee, we also learn, that no fears are entertained by them but that the full amount of capital authorized by the act of incorporation will be readily subscribed, and, as a general thing, by the farming class of our citizens.

Of the vast benefits to accrue to this class of community, it were hardly worth our while to make mention. The interest which has manifested itself among our first class farmers, and the large amount of capital which many have signified their willingness to invest in this enterprise, demonstrates to us that they have given the subject more than a passing thought—that it is not with a hope to amass the wealth of a Cress in a year, nor the vision of a day—but that their "hearts and hands" are enlisted in the affair. Under these auspices, and the known business ability of the gentlemen into whose hands the initiative affairs of the company have been temporarily reposed, we hope soon to see commenced a manufactory that will prove adequate to supply the wants of our Territory in the line of woolen goods—clothing, blankets, &c. By another year we hope to be enabled to lay aside our "store clothes," and don an attire of our Territory's own manufacture—the good old home-spin, home-manufactured article. By this means, at least \$25 per annum for every inhabitant in the Territory, would be retained in the country, which now goes out to purchase raw material for our citizens—certainly an amount not to be despised when viewed in the aggregate. To this constant exportation of specie may be attributed much of the "hard times" of which so many of our people (as also those of Oregon) have been

went to complain. Let it then be the aim of every farmer (who are most to be benefited thereby), to promote the speedy erection of this factory, by subscribing liberally to the capital stock of the company.—Although ignorant as to the cost and current expenses of such an establishment, we believe it will prove a paying enterprise from the day its machinery may be set in motion; Then let all who can come forward and take a *bona fide* interest therein.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the incorporators:—

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Puget Sound Woolen Manufacturing Company, held at Olympia, Feb. 1st, 1860, W. W. MILLER was called to the chair, and IRA WARD, Jr., chosen secretary.

Mr. Miller stated the object of the meeting to be to provide for the opening of books, for the subscription of stock in the Puget Sound Woolen Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the charter granted by the late Legislature.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of W. W. MILLER, A. J. CHAMBERS and IRA WARD, Jr., were appointed to open books and solicit subscription to the stock of said company.

W. W. MILLER, Chm.
IRA WARD, Jr., Sec.

CAPITAL FUNDS.

One-third of the appropriation of \$30,000, appropriated by Congress for the construction of a capitol at the seat of government of Washington Territory, arrived here under envelope to Hon. O. B. McFARLAND by last states' steamer. The draft will become available as soon as Gov. CHITSON shall file a bond for its faithful disbursement, which bond is left for approval to the Judge. The title to the ten acres of land donated by our citizens as a site for the capitol, also came back by this mail, approved by the Attorney General. The capitol commissioners, we believe, have been officially informed of the above.

The following item we extract from the San Francisco Bulletin's New York correspondence, dated the 5th January:

"A young lady named Harriet Smith goes out in to-day's steamer en route for Washington Territory, where she is to marry a man she has never seen, but who has written her many a tender letter. Her fiancé is a Mr. David Spalding, Jr., who has resided in that territory for many years, and who formerly lived in the town where Miss Smith has recently resided. The business of Mr. Spalding being too extensive and profitable to admit of his leaving it in search of a wife, and hence the courtship in this affair has been done by proxy."

We are happy (as we presume are the long-expectant parties to this distant and novel suit,) to inform our readers that Miss Smith arrived here safely on the *Eliza Anderson* to-day, and changed her name, according to contract, as soon as circumstances would permit. We hear it mooted that if there be any of the "same sort left," they can be accommodated with equal facility in certain quarters.

BALL AT TUMWATER.

The ball recently given at Tumwater by the young gentlemen of that place having been pronounced a failure, the ladies have determined to get up such a one as shall exceed the expectations of everybody. Their motto is to be: "With women, there's no such word as fail," whether their determination be to reform a drunkard or catch a dean. The ball takes place on Tuesday evening next, 14th February (St. Valentine's day.) A general invitation has been extended. Much mirth is anticipated, and Olympia's gay bells and accomplished beauties will be there—*sure*.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We commence the publication, in our present issue, of a number of articles on the "Geology, History and Geography of Washington Territory," to be continued from week to week, until completed. The article this week relates to its early discovery and history, which the "GATHERER" will follow up to the present day, in as succinct and brief a manner as possible. They will be found very interesting, and we advise our subscribers to carefully preserve the papers which may contain them. By doing so they will be enabled to gradually compile a history of the Territory. Whenever the "GATHERER" may be found incorrect, the reader should make the necessary correction. Every reader would thus become his own country's historian.

"Anthony," in the last issue of the *Herald*, will be enabled to learn all he desires to know in relation to legislative-voting, by perusing the communication of Maj. MAXON. If this is not satisfactory, we have a "settler" for him.—"We're content with what we obtained; pray how are you?" You can never prejudicial before the public eye such political friends as voted for us, whom you could not swerve nor bribe by alluding to their private interests. The reverse (according to your own admission) was the case with your friends and our opponents. Their (political) integrity we presume was about as great as their friendship and sincerity was true. "Anthony" must employ some other expedient at a future time.

We learn that Mr. RANKIN, Register of the Land Office at this place, now on a temporary leave of absence from the Territory, was severely injured at Washington City not long since, by jumping or falling from a Railroad car whilst the train was in motion. The nature of the injury is not exactly known, but it was feared the accident would prove fatal.

Mr. R.'s leave of absence expired some time since. Should he recover, we trust he will regard it his duty to forthwith return, or promptly resign a salary to which he has no right from any service he ever performed. The practice of drawing federal salaries and neglecting duties has obtained such vogue in a certain quarter here, that these officers are actually beginning to believe they are a "persecuted" set, when our citizens complain! Some of these citizens are "beginning" to think they will soon be unable to spare sufficient time to draw their salaries—*much longer*.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We received, by last southern mail, a circular from the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, by which we learn that an asylum for the "unprotected and unprotected" orphans of Washington and Oregon is shortly to be opened at Vancouver, the same to be under the care of the Sisters of Charity. We have not room to publish the circular in this issue, but will do so in our next. In the meantime, we wish the institution much success and prosperity.

Mr. RIND, Wells, Fargo & Co. agent at this place, will accept our grateful remembrance for a copy of the New York Tribune's almanac for 1860. It contains much valuable statistical information.

DAN. W. LOWEL will consider himself kindly thanked for a file of late states' papers, received at Victoria per steamer Pacific.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letter writers should bear in mind that hereafter all letters for the states will be transmitted by the "great overland mail," via Los Angeles, unless otherwise specially endorsed to go via Panama. The reverse was the custom up to the 20th January last, when the above new regulation went into effect. Newspaper matter continues to go by steamer, as heretofore. Persons partial to the Panama route should therefore be careful to endorse their letters "via Panama," or they will be sent forward as above.

Wreck of the Northerner.

The Humboldt Times of the 14th ult., contains some additional facts respecting the wreck of the *Northerner* and those who lost their lives at the time.

Out of one hundred tons of freight, perhaps not more than three tons were saved, and that was badly damaged. The goods sold well, and were bought, principally, by farmers living in the vicinity of the wreck. All that was left of the fine steamer *Northerner* was sold for forty dollars. She was built in New York in 1847, and cost \$230,000—what a fall. The entire proceeds of the sale, including goods, ship, and all articles not claimed by private individuals, sold for about \$700.

The WRECK.—It would be almost impossible for any one who has not been on the ground to form any correct idea of such a total and fearful wreck. The boilers and some heavy parts of her machinery lie on the beach, and can be reached at low tide. Some parts of the sides and bottom came ashore in pieces from ten to thirty feet in length, but the upper works are fine enough for stove-wood. Such a mass of the wood-work is on the beach, that for one mile above where she came ashore a horse could scarcely be ridden over it.

BOBES FORTUN.—On Tuesday evening we arrived at Myers', on our way home. There we found the body of Thomas Leonard, one of the crew. He had been picked up on the beach, near the entrance. He was buried on the brow of the hill, above Myers' house, next morning. Crossing the bay in the forenoon of the same day, we found near the entrance to the bay the body of another man—a passenger. He was quite a young man, and looked quite natural. He was buried that afternoon by Buhee and Broderick. Here we learned that Wm. Broderick had found and buried one of the crew, supposed to be a quartermaster, near the same place on the day before. We learn from Capt. Dall, who arrived in town yesterday, that the body of Mr. Switzer, of Portland, was found on Thursday, and buried at Myers', by the side of Leonard. Mr. Switzer leaves a wife and children in Portland, whose grief may be partially mitigated when they learn that he was decently interred, and that he sleeps on an elevated spot where old ocean's angry billows may break against the base of the bluff on which he rests without disturbing his repose. Peace to his ashes.

MR. FRENCH NOT FOUND.—The beach has been traversed for a distance of fifteen miles every day since he was lost. A melancholy gloom seems to settle upon the officers whenever his name is mentioned; so wonder, for a nobler and a better man never walked a ship's deck. Poor French. His name should be handed down to posterity as an example of all that is brave and noble. "I have as much to live for as any man, but my life belongs to those passengers," was his reply when told that he would lose his life if he attempted to get his boat off.—Arthur French was from St. John's, New Brunswick, where he has an aged mother still living. He leaves a wife and three children in San Francisco to mourn his loss. May the spirits of heaven bless his memory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A BOARD OF OFFICERS appointed by special orders, No. 10, Head Quarters, Department of Oregon, January 26th, 1860, to examine and report upon all claims for damage up to this time, in consequence of the occupancy of Fort Casco as a Military Reserve, with an explicit statement of the ground of damage in each case; therefore give notice to any and all parties who may have claims for damages, or who are entitled to be within the limits of said reserve, to appear before said Board at its adjourned meeting at Fort Vancouver, W. T., on the 20th of February, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and present whatever evidence of claims they may have in their possession.

RUFUS INGALLS, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
H. D. WALLIN, Capt. 4th Infantry, U. S. Army.
I. H. DIXON, Lieut. Top. Engineers, U. S. Army.

CAUTION.

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

FEB. 1, 1860. J. W. WILSON.

WM. WRIGHT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.

Mitchell & Stewart, Proprietors.

HAVING NEWLY ARRANGED AND BAKERY, we are resolved to do the best, and we can towards keeping constantly on hand such meats as will suit the demands of the town, or any one that will favor us with their orders, we will be glad to had in this market. All we ask is to show some of our partially only on the side that does justice to all. Farmers and vegetable growers are requested to give us a call with their produce and beef cattle. You will see our price by looking high.

Olympia, February 3, 1860. H.

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND DEBTORS.

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

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

Olympia, Jan. 13, 1860. W. M. BUTLEDGE.

New Goods!

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

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of
GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Alpacas, Merinos, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaid, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Linens, and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
AND WINDOWS.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,
All of which we are selling low for Cash.
C. CROSBY & CO.
Tom Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 451

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STELLACOOM, W. T.
WILLIAM L. GALLAGHER, Proprietor.
No. 115 Sept. 18, 1859. 449

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE OF WISCONSIN PAINTER)
DEALER IN
Types, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,
And Printer's Stock generally,
132 Clay Street, near Sanson,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GAZETTE SHEETS.—Laid in this Territory—
growth of 1859, at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 21, 1860. 104

ALMANACS AND HARPER FOR 1860. Also
FRANCIS & TAYLOR'S LAW AND FORM BOOK
for Oregon and Washington at the
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

CLAIM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, PROVIDED APPLICATION be made soon, one of the best farming lands in Washington Territory situated on the west side of Budd's Inlet, within two and a half miles of the Capital of the Territory. The improvement thereon comprise a good dwelling house, 40 acres timber land cleared, and between 40 and 50 acres marsh land ditched and drained, and ready for the plow next spring. There is a brook of ever-flowing water running through the claim. The claim is one of 231 acres, for which a good title can be given. For terms apply to the undersigned.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Olympia, Jan. 6, 1860. 207

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LO-
cated on Puget Sound, would respectfully
inform the public that he is prepared
to perform all necessary operations on Teeth in the
most efficient manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate,
from a single tooth to a full set.
Teeth plated with best Gold or Tin Foil.
Tooth-aches effectively cured with nitrous gas.
Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.
N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 414

Seeds! Seeds!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859, the finest fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Maxazard Cherry, English Horse Chestnut, Quince, Rota Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.
Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 414

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the business of the nursery is now carried on by himself. I am exceedingly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Fruit and other trees. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at the following reduced prices: Saplings will begin on after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Stellacoom.
Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6044

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

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

We are not disposed to furnish others with capital for use to do business upon for nothing.

I have a settled proposition, that all who purchase on credit and refuse to pay when called upon, or who do not pay, necessarily pay for those who never pay.

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

Agencies who sell for credit, always under sell the goods who sell for cash. They can well afford to do it. Our prices will be found in accordance with this inflexible rule, and to it we will make no exceptions.

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

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

We earnestly solicit cash paying customers, feeling confident that we can give them entire satisfaction.

Our goods are always of the best quality. Gentlemen, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FROM OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer
Eliza Anderson,
Thos. Wright, Commander.

Having been purchased by the Mail Company expressly for this route, will leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock, and return to Seattle, Puget Sound, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WEDDERS ISLAND, NEW HAVEN, STELLACOOM, and VICTORIA, B. C.

The new steamer JULIA, Wm. E. Broderick, Commander, built at Fort Gaultie, will run on this route in the spring, thus enabling the contractor to furnish an extra steamer for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or BERLS.

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
General Agent.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 2, 1859. 3y

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

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 2, 1859. 3y

VALENTINES!!!

LOOK OUT FOR THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY. VALENTINES—Grand, Gloomy, Comic, and "Eccentric." Will be on hand at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 104

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ilwaco, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the traveling public, that he at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—
HORSES AND MULES, Wagons, CARRIAGES, &c.
For their Accommodation and Convenience 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, Council Landing or Monticello.

In passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons can have the choice of performing the journey either with HORSES or in CANOES.—Mr. Winsor having in readiness at all times, at both Council Landing and Monticello, a number of—
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOEES
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 Ilwaco to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ilwaco, at the following rates:
From Ilwaco to Olympia..... \$10.00
From Olympia to Ilwaco..... 5.00
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1859. n17-1f

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

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

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

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

Consultation free and charges moderate.
Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 481f

To Wool Growers.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers and wool growers of Thurston county and vicinity, that he is now prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly cleaned Wool, delivered at his store in Olympia.

Also, all kinds of CONTRARY MARK taken in exchange for goods, at their highest market value.

I am determined to leave no means untaken to secure the patronage of every farmer in Thurston County.

Call and try me, and don't fool away, first your money and then your produce elsewhere.

WM. H. BUTLEDGE,
Oct. 13, 1859.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

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

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

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.
Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 411f

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, Proprietors.

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

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacinth; 25 Dahlia; 6 Crown-lupines; 17 Lilacs, and a "right smart" chance of other flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

Terms.—Fifty per cent. on an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of tree-cutting machines.

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.
June 16, 1859. 201f

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

FREEMAN THE GREAT, by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

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

RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED the Restaurant on Main street, near the steamer landing (Glenn's old store,) is now prepared to receive boarders, by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings can be provided if desired.

The Proprietor will endeavor to maintain the reputation this establishment has ever sustained since its opening, as being the BEST HOUSE in town. No effort will be spared to make the stay of parties (especially pleasure seekers) as agreeable as possible. Meals at all hours—day or night. Call and try me.

ALEX. HOWARD,
Olympia, Sept. 9, 1859. 61y

