PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Aspiration.

BY F. HENRY.

My bark is on life's troubled sea,
I care not where it goes;
What matter life's wild storms to me?
What matter where its close?
The best of earth, its hopes and joys,
Are dreamy, fading things:
We wish, we sigh, we grasp some prize—
It flies on magic wings.

It is not that I hate the world,
Or it hath hated me:
It is not that no eye hath smiled,
To light my weary way:
'Tis not because whate'er I loved,
That death has loved it too:
No, 'tis not this that makes me sad,
And careless where I go.

I've madly loved, yet all in vain;
Still madly, still unblest,
I love, and nurse the growing pain
That burns within my breast.
My heart must weep, it will not break—
My soul must writhe and bear—
And none shall know the inward ache,
By word, or sign, or tear.

Unloved I came, unloved I go;
What is there left for me?
What bitterness is yet to know,
When gone for aye from thee?
When driven down life's dark abyss,
And death is hanging o'er,
I will not wish I'd loved thee less,
But thou had'st loved me more.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The President Issues a Special Message.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Constitution*, (Capt. A. B. GOVE,) at her wharf on Saturday morning last, with the mails, &c., we have been placed in possession of files of New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco papers of the 14th and 11th ult, and the 11th inst., respectively. For the New York and St. Louis papers we are indebted to Mr. T. M. REED, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, whilst Capt. GOVE and first officer CLANCY will accept our thanks for the latest Victoria and San Francisco papers. The news from the north will be found on the inside of the paper to-day. The following news items are taken mainly from the *Herald* and *National* of San Francisco.

Hon. DELAZON SMITH, Senator from Oregon, drew the short term, as such, which expired with the last session of Congress.

The Senators were introduced on the 14th ult., by Mr. GWIN of California, and Mr. PUGH of Ohio.

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. LAFAYETTE GROVER, member elect from Oregon, was qualified and took his seat.

General Summary of News.

☞The report is credited that General Denver will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

☞ A N. Y. special Washington dispatch of the 8th Feb., to the *Times*, says:

The Senate Post Office Committee have agreed to authorize contracts for carrying the California Mail over the inter-oceanic routes via Panama and Tehuantepec at the best terms that can be made. Also to let the ocean service on all three of the routes to the lowest responsible bidders. The committee have also decided adversely to the mammoth trans-atlantic steamer project.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York *News* says: It has leaked out that a private agent of the Queen of Spain has been in this country twelve months, and has had several private interviews with the President about the purchase of Cuba.

☞The rumor is revived that Mr. Dallas is to be recalled from London, and that a very extraordinary appointment to Mexico, in place of Mr. Forsyth, resigned, is contemplated.

☞General Cass grows more and more feeble. His family are greatly distressed by his present condition.

☞The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association are now chartering vessels to take out emigrants under the direction of Gen. Henningsen.

☞A bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory has passed the Kansas Legislature.

The Legislature of Kansas also passed an act granting pardon to all persons in custody, and immunity from prosecution on account of the past disturbances in Southern Kansas. The Governor sanctioned the bill.

☞A dispatch from Independence, dated Feb. 13th, says that the Stockton, California Mail had not been heard of. It was overdue at Santa Fe, and the contractors were apprehensive about its safety, as it has to run the gauntlet of the Mojave villages containing some 8,000 Indians, who are hostile.

☞Mr. William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, has arrived by the steamer Prince Albert.

☞The State Department had received two important treaties from China—one adjusting all claims upon that country, and the other regulating the commercial relations and scale of duties between the two countries. These treaties are regarded of the highest importance and are entirely satisfactory to the Administration.

THE INDIANA SENATOR'S CASE DISPOSED OF.—In the Senate, on the 15th, the case of the Indiana Senators came up. Mr. Harlen moved to re-commit the case to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pugh moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the committee declaring Messrs. Bright and Fitch legally elected, be sustained.—Adopted.

HIGHLY INTERESTING POLITICAL RUMOR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: A political movement, having for its object the destruction of the Republican party, is on foot. The late State Convention of the Opposition in Virginia is the last most formidable demonstration to this effect. The project includes many of the leaders of the Old Line Whig party, North and South, and will receive encouragement from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Richmond, Baltimore and Washington. The object will be to nationalize the Opposition.

☞Gen. Wm. Walker, of filibuster memory, has been admitted as a member of the Catholic church. The ceremony took place in the cathedral at Mobile. The *Mercury* of that city notices the fact, and adds: "We cannot give the details of what occurred, but suffice it to say that General Walker is now a member of the Catholic church, to whose fold he has been led, we have no doubt, by overwhelming conviction, as he was reared after the straightest sect a Presbyterian, and, we have heard, prepared himself for the services of the pulpit in that denomination."

☞ It is rumored that Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean intend resigning their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court. Both are very aged and in infirm health, the Chief Justice being over eighty years of age and Judge McLean seventy-six. Their eminent public services will make the fulfillment of their intentions a cause of very general regret.

☞ It is rumored at Washington, on the authority of a letter received there, that it is probable the Hon. Mr. Preston would not be received at the Court of Spain as minister from the United States. No official information, however, has been received on the subject.

☞ The Grand Jury of Savannah have found true bills of indictment against Captain Corrie, of the yacht Wanderer, and three others, for being engaged in the slave trade. They are now in jail.

☞ Gen. Thos. Flournoy died suddenly at Eufaula, Ala., last week, four days after his marriage to an accomplished young lady.

☞ The marriageable class of our community, and you know that is not insignificant, is busily engaged with the details by the last steamer of the approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon and the daughter of the King of Sardinia, and the statistics of the grand preparations. *On dit*, besides, that our bachelor President is going to take unto himself a better half. Just think what a sensation would be produced by the nuptials of old Buck, in the prime of life, as he is, a sturdy old oak, capable of sustaining as many tender wives as old Brigham himself.

☞ Among the personal topics of Washington society just now are three fashionable weddings, all to take place within a month, viz: Mr. Eustis, M. C., from Louisiana, to Miss Corcoran, of Washington, daughter of the banker, already widely published; Mr. Riggs, of Washington, to Miss Bright, daughter of the Senator from Indiana; Mr. Baylor, of Alabama, to Miss Gwin, daughter of the Senator from California.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.—The Toronto *Colonist* says that on Thursday night the Inspector General, Mr. Galt, answered that the Government had reason to infer that the exclusive right of trade enjoyed by the Hudson Bay Company in their extensive territories would be abrogated by the home Government on the first of June next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1859.

The President to-day transmitted a message to Congress. The following is the substance of it in few words:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action before its termination, for the protection of American citizens and their property, whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes, between your Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall the subject to your notice.

The President after reviewing the case recommends to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President under such restriction as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon; requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. Another subject equally important, relates to the republics south of the United States, on the coutinent. He states that they have been in a state of revolution and civil war ever since they achieved their independence; have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes, in a lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens, &c. Goes on to state that no redress has ever been obtained, and citizens are deprived of the same protection under the flag of their country, which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy can only be supplied by Congress. After setting forth the whole matter at length, he, therefore, earnestly recommends to Congress to pass a law conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases indicated. He concludes by saying: Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which he deems necessary, and expedient for the interests and honor of the country, he leaves the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion.

The President transmitted to the House a similar message to that sent to the Senate. It took the Senate generally by surprise.

☞ The Senate, in Executive session, ratified the Dacotah Indian treaty, by which an extensive tract of country is secured to the United States. The motion which was made during the last session to reconsider the vote by which the treaty with the Senecas and Tonamawdas was ratified, having been withdrawn, the treaty is now in force.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—The Republican State Convention met in this city, yesterday, and nominated George Martin, of Kent, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Democratic Convention met here to-day, and nominated Alpheus Felch, of Washtenaw, for the same office.

☞ The Virginia Whig Convention, Feb. 11th, nominated Herman P. Wiley, of Monongahela county, for Lieut. Governor, and Walter Preston, of Washington county, for Attorney General.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* says that the girl Judson, whose strange marriage with an old negro has made much talk, was divorced in Indiana the other day. It is probable that the public will now hear no more of this disagreeable affair.

☞ On the 5th of February, the William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., including the library and laboratory, were destroyed by fire. It was the oldest institution in the country. The students all escaped.

☞ It is noted as a remarkable fact that the original charter of William and Mary College was dated on the 8th February, 1692. The destruction of this venerable seat of learning occurred on the 8th of February, 1859, the 167th anniversary of its charter.

☞ A Paris letter says: "Mr. Morphy may shortly pay a visit to Berlin, for the purpose of playing a few games with Lange, Dufresne, and Mayet. Anderssen particularly requested him so to do, to close the mouths of the Berliners."

From Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 21—This city is in a complete state of defense against an expected attack of the forces (numbering 6,000 men) under General President Miramon, on their way to the capital.

General Ampudia has command of the Liberal forces scattered over the State. General Iglesia remains as chief of the forces in the city.

General Traconi is second in command to General Ampudia.

The English and French fleet is still at anchor off Vera Cruz, trying to stop the reinforcements from Tampico, Tabasco and Campeachy, which the Liberal Government expects from those places.

Angry words have passed between the commander of the British-French fleet and Capt. Turner, of the Saratoga, as the latter received notice from Capt. Dunlap, of Her British Majesty's ship Tartar, that he (Dunlap) would resist the landing of any passengers that might come in the American steamer Tennessee from New Orleans, to which Captain Turner replied in such a manner, that the British commander has not dared to search the Tennessee on her arrival. A few days before a rumor was started that the Tennessee would bring officers and men to assist the Constitutional General in repelling the attack of Miramon. By order of the French and English Ministers in Mexico, the naval forces of the two nations have to watch and search every vessel entering the port of Vera Cruz.

From Europe.

The political aspect of affairs on the continent has undergone some change, and during the early part of the week more pacific rumors predominated, but the latest advices are of a more warlike character, notwithstanding the peaceful sentiments which have been uttered by the Emperor Napoleon, and his Minister, Count Morny.

The action of the French Government goes far to weaken confidence in the Emperor's expressions of a desire for peace.

Warlike preparations are still continued on a large scale in every military and naval department of France.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had ratified the loan of fifty millions of francs.

Count Cavour explained that the loan was called for by the critical position of Italitan affairs, and was designed to be used for the defense of Sardinia against the threatening attitude of Austria.

Extensive military preparations are going forward in Austria; the movement towards the Italian frontier continued.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Self Government, etc.

CLARKE CO., W. T., March 18, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—How unmitigated is tyranny, and how presumptuous in the usurpation of their rights as men—rights that cannot be conceded or alienated without sin, or usurped without impiety.

I hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men were created free and equal. Our Creator endowed us with the power, and guaranteed unto us, by the charter of our creation, the right of self-government, restricted by no statutes save those imposed by himself; and more, he made it our duty to preserve this right, and has made its surrender or concession an injury inflicted upon our minds, our progress and our happiness.

I assert it as an oxiom, that it is man's duty to be free and exercise his right of self-government, in all nations and under all circumstances. Humanity, wherever oppressed and degraded by the pride, rapacity and venality of tyrants and usurpers called kings and emperors, has a right to free itself of its oppressors, and to rise to the dignity and assert the rights of man. (I speak of the Caucasian race.) God, as the common father of mankind, has created all men free and equal, and the proper equality and social freedom of the great brotherhood of the human race, in view of the gifts and grants of the Creator, are to be inferred from all his dispensations to men; by the charter of his creation, is the equal of his contemporaries. The essential rights of every generation are the same. Man, as the child of God's creation, continues man immutably, under all circumstances; and the rights of ancestry are those of posterity. Man has claims, which it becomes his duty to assert in right of his existence, such as the indefeasible right of thinking and acting for himself, when thought and action do not infringe the right of another, as they never will, when truth and justice are made the basis of human intercourse. These rights, common to the great family of man, cannot be abolished by concession, statute, precedent, or positive institution; and when wrested or withheld from the multitude by their rulers, may be reclaimed by the people whenever they see proper to do it. Man, then, was created a sovereign; the people are, and of right ought to be sovereigns. They cannot with impunity surrender their natural rights. No legitimate civil government can call upon them to do so. God is the author of no government that denies to man the estimable and ennobling gifts of his Creator, in becoming a member of civil society. The exercise of his rights may be slightly modified, but they cannot without injury both to himself and to the government be relinquished. His sovereignty must be recognized, and his rights exercised, or he becomes mentally imbecilitated and degraded, and the government speedily vitiated and a curse. For example: While it is the right of the American people to enact directly every law, and give an expression upon every public measure connected with the administration of this government, they may, to facilitate the legislation of the country, modify the exercise of this right, and elect representatives to enact the requisite laws, and devise the proper measures; subject, however, to be amended or abolished by other representatives, in case they are not approbated by the people. The great principle is in this case preserved, that the voice of the people is the source of all power; their representatives and executives are but the servants of the people. The power works outward and upward from the people; the supreme power is in their voice. The government in which this power is, in the hands of a few of a particular class, is a tyranny in one of its most dangerous forms. In every community there is a power which receives the denomination of sovereignty—a power not subject to control, and that controls all the subordinate power in the government. Now whether this power be in the hands of the many or a few, it is indubitably certain that those members only of the community are free in whom the sovereign power resides. The power of a community is essential to its freedom, and if this power be confined to a few, freedom is necessarily confined to the same number. All just government must be founded upon the nature of man, and should consult alike the natural rights, civil wants and moral interests of his being. All rightful authority is founded in power and law. All just power is founded in right, and as one man's natural rights to the character of lawgiver are as good as another, it follows that all legitimate law must have its origin in the expressed will of the many.

C. S. I.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Real Intent of the Republican Party.

We have always maintained the position that the real meaning of the Republican party was to carry into practical effect the principles of the old Abolition organization of the country—to exterminate slavery in the Union—and to use just such agencies as would accomplish that purpose. The people revolted at the naked, disgusting propositions enunciated by such leaders as Garrison, Giddings, Abby Kelly and their associates. They would not aid in elevating to power and place men who denounced the Constitution, advocated resistance to all laws which crossed their path, mingled with the colored race in all the affairs of life, and claimed for them equal, social and political rights in the States and Union. This fact stood in the way of the old Abolition party ever becoming a majority party. In some of the northern States it might hold the balance of power, but as a party which could be used for obtaining strength sufficient to effect the purposes of its founders, that was discovered to be impracticable. When this fact was demonstrated by successive failures and defeats of the Abolition party, then came the change in the outward show of principles which was to lead and govern this political organization, and the name by which it was to rally for future operations. The Abolition party was changed and the Republican organization took its place. The ultra features of the old Giddings and Garrison party was hidden from public notice, and men of a different school assued the control of the Republican movement, and affected a regard for the Constitution and the rights of the States under that instrument. They even nominated a slaveholder as their candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and voted for him without a protest. More recently, this same class of politicians assumed the popular sovereignty idea, and became vehement in their advocacy of the right of the people of a territory to manage their own affairs in their own way, though but a few years previous they had contended that Congress had a right to make all laws with reference to the territories and the people could not interfere. These were the modes resorted to by the managers of the Anti-Slavery party of the country to popularize it, and make the old Abolition organization a real political power, an agency that should be felt in all sections of the Union. The Republican party in its real purpose and intents is identical with the ultra Abolition movement, though the developments of its meaning may not be so palpable, gross and offensive.

In a speech recently delivered before the Young Men's Whig Association of New York, by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., we find the following exposition of the creed of the Republican party. It illustrates, in a most forcible manner, the point we made, and shows that, no matter what may be the present assumed sentiments of a portion of the Republican party, the core of the movement is abolitionism, a settled purpose to interfere with the institutions of the States, though such institutions may be guarded in the most forcible manner by the plain and obvious provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Ketchum says:—

I say that the great object of the Republican party, was to destroy the institution of Slavery in this country. Its leading purpose was the extermination of that institution. And it that was so, of course, all the people of the slaveholding States were put upon the defensive in regard to that institution. It was a party of attack on one side and of defence on the other, and the great thing to be regarded in the arrangement of political parties, was the question of Slavery. Our Foreign commerce, our Tariff, our Judiciary, our measures for the prosperity and glory of the country, were all forgotten. Men might neglect all these things if they were only true upon the question of Slavery. Here was one section of the country arrayed against the other—two sectional parties divided upon the question of Slavery.

Gentlemen, do I truly represent the state of things or not? I know that the Republican party now begin to say, "O, we don't desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists; we have no such wish at all." And as to the Fugitive Slave law they are now silent. They have not the boldness to say that it shall be carried out, nor that it shall be set aside. They also appear to hold out the idea that they are for the country and the Constitution, and many of them in the recent election in this State pretended to hold up old Whig doctrines. There was, however, a lion in their path—there stood before them a candidate for Governor who was a real Simon pure Abolitionist, and they began to be afraid lest he should defeat the Republican candidate for that office. What was to be done? Why, the great leader of the Republicans in this State mounts the rostrum at Rochester and says:—"Fellow-citizens, the whole of this country must be free or it must be slave; there is no middle course to be adopted." He might as well have said, "We must all be drunkards or teetotallers—all white or black—there is no middle course." Gentlemen, have you any fear that slavery will ever come into the States of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Massachusetts? And yet Mr. Seward holds up this doctrine. The country is arrayed, he says, upon this great question, whether there shall be slavery or no slavery in the United States. Well, finding this watchword given, the Abolitionists leave the Hon. Gerrit Smith and he complains. [Laughter.] He says, "that speech of Seward has defeated my election, and every vote that I have received has cost me some ten dollars or thereabouts." [Laughter.]

Such, then, you perceive, is the object of the Republican party. Some, like my old Whig friend, the present Governor, will say, "O, I am all right. I would not disturb slavery in the States where it exists." Others boldly say, "Down with slavery; it is against the law of God, and the law of God is above the Constitution." [Laughter.] That is the doctrine initiated by Senator Seward.

A most noticeable point in the contest in New York, which is used by Mr. Ketchum to illustrate his position is, that when it became necessary to make the last grand rally in that State, Senator Seward was selected as the man, and the battle cry was his Rochester manifesto—all slave or all free States, slaves in the North or free men in the South. This shows the real purpose of the Republican movement; this indicates the sub-stratum on which that political organization rests. If a determined attack upon slavery in the States as well as the Territories be not the mainspring of the Republican organization, why was this new and ultra Abolition programme thought necessary to insure success in the late contest in the Empire State? The Republican papers and writers had used the common and ordinary arguments and inducements in order to spur the indolent and add fresh zeal to the workers of the party. But the heart of the organization was yet to be touched, and that was done by the ultra Abolition manifesto of Senator Seward. The response to the sentiments enunciated in the Rochester speech was most significant. In the face of the fact that an Abolition candidate was in the field, still the whole body of ultra Abolitionists came to the support of the Republican candidate for Governor, so soon as Senator Seward had placed him unmistakably upon his Rochester platform—the platform of intended interference with the domestic institutions of the States—thus showing, most conclusively, that the life of the Republican party is its thorough identification with the most ultra doctrines ever enunciated in this country with reference to the question of interfering with the reserved and guarantied rights of the several States of this Union. Senator Seward says the States must be all free or all slave, the Republican party endorse and applaud this sentiment, and that fact demonstrates their position to be precisely that of the old Abolition organization of the country.

The few men in the Republican party who have dissented from this view of the mission of that organization to which they are attached, have met with stern and emphatic rebukes from their leaders. The *Hartford Times*, in sketching the true position of the Republican party, remarks:

The attempt of a portion of the Republican party to "nationalize" that organization, by divesting it of the most offensive part of its sectional character and adopting a less narrow and bigoted set of principles, is likely to draw out the bitterest opposition from the rigid Abolition leaders, who are necessarily in the majority of the party, and who have no idea of giving up the control of its fortunes. Thus Joshua R. Giddings, the "old wheel horse of Abolitionism," as his friends at one time delighted to call him, made a speech in the lower house of Congress on Wednesday, in which he declared that the Black Republican party was "based on the great fundamental truth that all men have a right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—hence he deduced the argument that the true duty and mission of that party was to pitch into the institution of slavery, and destroy it at all hazards.

This is an interesting exhibit of the true character and position of the Black Republicans, and we presume it may be regarded as being official.

Mr. Giddings then went on to "nip in the bud" the hopes of the more liberal Black Republicans, by making the following declaration:

"When gentlemen were asked to *modify* the Republican platform he would say there was *no neutral ground* between freedom and slavery. The basis of the Republican party was *fundamental*, and could not be changed."

"There is no middle ground," says Giddings; "the Republican party must be one thing or the other—radical Abolition or nothing. It must plant itself on the old and despised Abolition platform, or abandon its organization as a party. An active, hostile interference with the institutions of the Southern States is *imperative* on the part of the Republican party, or its organization cannot be maintained. We must take and maintain *positive* Anti-Slavery ground. The Republican party must come upon my old Abolition platform, and wage an uncompromising war upon the South—if disunion be the result, all right."

Such in effect is the language of Giddings, whom a majority of the present Republican party, while they acted as Whigs, ridiculed and opposed. Giddings tells them the truth when he says they must take their stand on the old true blue Abolition platform.—That is precisely what they have got to come to—and most of them are already there.

No one who has watched the progress of the Anti-slavery movement in our country will question the correctness of Mr. Giddings' proposition. The Republican party must float on the wave of Abolition excitement or sink to rise no more. In times of comparative quiet it may exist, and cajole the people with the idea that it means to act within the scope and limits of the Constitution, but when the final struggle comes, the old banner of disunion and higher law will be raised, and the real purposes of the organization be plainly revealed. That purpose is to override the Constitution by means of political power obtained in a sectional issue, and thus virtually dissolve the Union, or compel the people of one portion of it to accept such terms as the victors shall be willing to extend. Senator Seward's Rochester manifesto means simply this, and as that has been endorsed by the Republican party, they are bound by its doctrines.

☞ The Mississippi river has been ascended by a steamboat this summer one hundred and fifty miles further than ever steamboat disturbed its waters before.—The *North Star* made a trip up to Pokajana Falls.

☞ The following is an estimate of the number of Jews in the different countries of Europe, taken from the "Geographischen Ephemeriden," published at Weimar: In Russia and Poland, nearly a million and a half; in Austria, about 500,000; in the States of the German Confederation, 120,000; in Prussia, 100,000; in the Netherlands, 80,000; in France, 60,000; in Italy, 40,000; in Great Britain, 18,000; in Denmark, 6,000; in Switzerland, 2,000. The total number of Jews in Europe is estimated at about two millions and a half, and all over the globe at about six millions.

☞ A Washington correspondent says that the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China specially for this purpose, planted in glass cases, and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants if successful will be distributed among the southern states.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

"Hopes Deferred."

A hurried perusal of the article under the above heading, which appeared in the Puget Sound *Herald* of the 18th inst., left the impression upon our mind that the complaints and accusations contained therein had much more foundation in fact than a subsequent careful perusal of it would warrant, in view of such a conclusion. The article starts out with this assertion:

"The people of Washington Territory have a very limited amount, if any at all, of thanks or gratitude to bestow upon the administration, thus far, of James Buchanan."

About one-half of it is then devoted to a review, by way of complaint, of the course, promises and conduct of Gov. McMULLIN, whilst acting in that capacity, and the other half in explanation that the Governor was not to be held responsible for the alleged neglect of the wants of our territory, but that the *Administration* was the sinner—was culpable; and, strange to say, even *Congress* is exculpated from censure.

The declaration above quoted we regard as pretty strong language, coming from a *professedly neutral* paper; and, as we think, will not sustain itself in a truthful examination of the facts. The quasi-ridiculous complaint against Gov. McMULLIN was made, we doubt not, in view of the fact that he was expected soon to return to the territory and assume the duties of his office, and a prejudice was thus sought to be enlisted to meet him on his arrival. This we regard as ungenerous—uncourteous, to say the least of it.

The *Herald* says, "we well remember the first speech he (Gov. McM.) made at the capitol." Is that so, Mr. Prosch? It was never published. The writer then goes on to say that the war debt having been audited "we were assured by the Governor of its speedy payment." "The Hudson Bay Company was sent packing out of the country." "Two small but efficient war steamers were placed as sentinels in our waters, to guard against incursions of Northern Indians." "He pronounced one of these steamers to be of more service to the territory than a thousand soldiers," &c.

Now we do not assume to be the apologist of *everything* Gov. McM. *may* have said on all occasions, but from the fact that the *Herald* charges that he made *promises* as above, and then says that in their non-fulfillment *he* was not to blame, but the *Administration*—leaving the reader to infer that Congress was guiltless in the premises—we propose to examine the matter a little; and in so doing, we will not even go to the trouble of looking up authorities, but trust to our recollection and that of others, that what we state are facts:

And, first, as to the Hudson Bay Company, does not the editor of the *Herald* recollect of having read the statement time and again within the last eighteen months, that the Secretary of State, Gen. CASS, had proposed to the agents of that company that he would recommend to Congress the appropriation of a good round sum (their own terms perhaps, $300,000,) for the extinguishing of foreign title in this territory? That recommendation has doubtless been made; and again we ask—has Congress done anything upon the subject but *debate* it? We answer, no.

As to the war debt, we need only say that the Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. FLOYD, recommended its payment by the present Congress, and they refused to do so.

The war steamers said to have been promised us, certainly should have been forthcoming—not because they were *promised*, but because of some of the reasons set forth in the *Herald*—as a protection against the northern Indians; and we *do* believe, with Gov. McMULLIN, that in time of war, with an officer like Gen. WOOL at the head of the Military Department, an efficient war steamer would "be of more service to the territory (along Puget Sound) than a thousand soldiers," and would about as likely follow the savages "in a campaign at the base of the Cascade mountains" as would the soldiers under the immediate orders of such an officer.

As the *Herald*'s article draws to a close, it narrows the field of its attack upon the administration to the lack of defenses which exist on our northern waters against the northern Indians, and says, "we fearlessly charge home upon it a wilful and shameless neglect of the people of Washington Territory." "This charge goes right home to the door of the Administration, the action of Congress not being necessary," &c.

Our understanding is that the steamer *Massachusetts* has been ordered here, and that she is now on her way from San Francisco, to remain here *permanently* on the waters of the Sound until relieved by another vessel of war. Whatever other duties may be imposed upon her, it is to be *presumed* that the protection and defense of our citizens against the outrages of northern or other Indians, will be contained in the instructions of government concerning the character of service to which she is specially to be devoted. Here then we have *one* steamer, and that destroys *one-half* of the attack and argument of the *Herald* against the administration.

Let us now see what has been proposed in Congress to be done for defences and general protection upon our northern waters. On the 23d of December last, our delegate, Gov. STEVENS, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House detailed plans and estimates for the defence of Puget Sound and the entrance of the Columbia River.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard and naval depot on Puget Sound.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money for the construction of a marine hospital for Puget Sound.

Now we will venture to say that the Secretary of War has complied with the requirements of the first resolution; and if the committees on Naval Affairs and Commerce have done their duty, they have made reports of some kind. But does the *Herald* imagine that the House has taken favorable action upon either of the above propositions? If not, how is it that the *"charge goes right home to the door of the Administration, the action of Congress not being necessary,"* that we are not to have a naval depot and hospital, and suitable defences upon Puget Sound?

That we need at least two war steamers upon our waters—in fact, all that is recommended in the resolutions, we most seriously believe; but we protest against the *Herald's* entirely *excepting* Congress in the premises, and saddling *all* the fault of delinquency upon the administration. The *Herald*, it seems, would have been satisfied with two war steamers.—Gov. STEVENS asked for *"estimates of defences," a navy yard, naval depot, and marine hospital*, and it is *Congress in this matter*, that has turned "a deaf ear to all our entreaties for protection against the Northern Indians."

If the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has been *wilfully* at fault because our territory has not been furnished with adequate surroundings in the shape of armed marine protection, then let the indictment to that effect, and upon that *one* charge stand good against him. But as far as the interests of our people are concerned—as having been *neglected*, we claim that *the national House of Representatives has been the guilty party*; and that had all the recommendations of the administration concerning us been carried out by that body, we would have received more favorable legislation during the past two years of its existence, than during the four years that Mr. PIERCE occupied the position of Chief Executive. The fact is patent, that ever since Mr. BUCHANAN recommended to Congress the passage of the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, there has been amongst the professedly democratic delegations of some of the States a stubborn, wilful, factious opposition against him, which, in connection with the Black Republican and Know-nothing element, have been intent upon the defeat of all measures he might recommend; and up to our last advices, that body had been wrangling, next to anarchy, over a depleted treasury instead of endeavoring to adopt measures to afford it a stimulant whereby government might be enabled to pay its honest debts.

From the reading of the "hopes deferred" article, a person would be led to the conclusion that the writer imagined that Mr. BUCHANAN was the administration, and that the *Executive* possessed the *law-making* power; that he could appropriate money from the public treasury, &c. Now as far as the interests of the people of this territory have been *neglected* for the past two years, we are willing that the responsibility should rest precisely where it belongs; and in re-affirming our belief that the administration has sought to do everything for the promotion of our welfare that we could reasonably expect, we will close by making up the following brief.

We take it that Gen. CASS recommended to Congress the purchase of the interests of the Hudson Bay Company in our midst, and that body *neglected* to act upon it.

That Secretary THOMPSON of the Interior Department, recommended the confirmation of the treaties made with the Indians. Whether the Senate has acted upon it, remains to be seen.

The Secretary of War, Mr. FLOYD, recommends the payment of our war claims, which Congress *refused* to settle.

These are three of the most important recommendations. Do they look like *neglect* on the part of the administration? Let us now see what has been accorded to us.

Through the agency of the Secretary of War and other influences, a separate military department has been established for this territory and Oregon—the head-quarters of which is north of the Columbia river—thus affording us security against further Indian outbreaks.

Postmaster General A. V. BROWN has vastly increased our mail service, and solicited bids upon one extending from Puget Sound to St. Paul, Minnesotta.

Surveys have been ordered, if we mistake not, of the country east of the Cascades, and all perhaps but one member of the Cabinet, approved of Gen. HARNEY'S course in throwing open that country for settlement.

A special agent was sent out to look after American interests in British Columbia.

These are a few of the measures that are to be credited to the account of the administration. Has not an effort been made by it to promote our interests?

Letter from Gen. Lane.

The last mail from the States brought a letter from Gen. LANE, now United States Senator for Oregon, to our fellow townsman, Gen. MILLER, who, in handing it to us for perusal, has given us permission to give it publicity, which we do with all cheerfulness. The letter speaks for itself; and besides, being cramped for space, we forbear extended comments upon it, but ask for it a careful and unprejudiced perusal. That Gov. STEVENS possesses working elements and capabilities of endurance of a most extraordinary character, a large proportion of those intimately acquainted with him, we doubt not, will readily concede. This we think will be admitted, aside from political, or any other considerations. That he has labored as hard as any one man could do, to procure favorable legislation upon our war claims, and all other matters of interest with which our territory is identified, we think no unprejudiced man will deny, as his belief. The evidence of Gen. LANE in his behalf is very strong. And while we will not permit ourself to become involved in the unfortunate controversy going on in Oregon, in which he is accused of official neglect, indifference, and of conniving at the defeat of the Oregon admission bill at the session of 1857-'8, it becomes us to say, and we think we speak advisedly, that the people of this territory, generally, have great confidence in whatever testimony that Senator of Orgon might bear, involving matters or opinions in which they are immediately interested. Since the organization of our territory, (our separation from Oregon having been in a great degree effected through his efforts,) our people have regarded him almost as much a co-delegate of our own, as the *special* one of our now neighboring State. The letter reads as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have, from time to time, promised myself that I would write you of the progress of our efforts to secure the payment of the war debt, and other matters of interest to the people of Washington, as well as of Oregon. Though I do not now sustain an official relation to the people of Washington, I still feel a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of her people, and whenever it has been in my power to render them a service, it has afforded me a pleasure to do so, little less than that of doing my duty to my own constituents. The sufferings and losses of the people of Washington, in common with those of Oregon, during the late hostilities with the Indians, appealing strongly to the sympathies of all honorable and just men, awakened a still deeper interest than I had previously felt for them, strong as that feeling had been from the time that I was elevated in part by their suffrages to the position I have held until yesterday, that being the day I took my seat in the Senate.

Thus bound to the people of Washington by the ties both of sympathy and gratitude, I look with the deepest concern to whatever effects their interests and progress, and most cheerfully co-operate with your worthy delegate in his efforts for the promotion of their interests. And let me say in this connection, that the rights and interests of your territory have a most able and zealous advocate in the person of Gov. Stevens. His great talents, learning and energy, have already given him a commanding influence in Congress, and with the President and heads of Departments. In his efforts to secure favorable action upon our war debt—to obtain appropriations for the Indian service, mail service, military roads, and for the development of the agricultural and commercial interests of the territory, he is, and has been most indefatigable.

Of all the Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, I know not one more vigilent, active and efficient, than Gov. Stevens. He is, in fact, the best working man that I ever knew, he is all the time on duty—he seems never to tire or let up, but presses forward constantly. Having been an eye-witness of his zeal, energy and ability in the service of his constituents, I do not consider that in saying this I go beyond what is a just tribute to his worth.

Oregon being now in the Union, I trust that the identity of interest of the Pacific coast will secure unanimity of the delegation that will give to that section due weight in the national councils. In union there is strength. I have felt myself strengthened by having such an able co-worker for the interests of the Pacific as Gov. Stevens, and I take pleasure in being thus able to bear testimony to you, his friend, that I have daily seen eminent qualifications for his position, and a desire and determination to do his whole duty to those whose interests have been confided to his care, that will insure success, if success is possible.

You will see by the papers that the war debt has been placed in the hands of the third Auditor for adjustment. Next Congress will no doubt pay all that may by this second adjustment be found due.

Your friend and obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

Gen. W. W. MILLER.

☞ We acknowedge our indebtedness to our delegate in Congress, Gov. STEVENS, Hons. DELAZON SMITH, SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, and S. R. CURTIS, of Iowa, for valuable public documents received by last mail.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon, by the last mail from the Columbia river, are from the 19th to the 23d ult., inclusive. But little news of local interest.

Contrary to our expectation, the news of the admission of this new State into the Union seems to have thrown a wet blanket around its citizens. If we are to judge by indications given in some of the papers, a chill—a shiver seems to have followed the announcement that Oregon was the "free and independent" 33d. At Portland, no demonstrations of rejoicing were manifested, and at Salem what little "*grandeur*" did ooze out, according to the *Statesman*, must have partaken more of the nature of a "shower bath" than anything like enthusiasm. That paper has this to say about it.

"The intelligence of the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union was greeted at this place by the firing of cannon, and the lighting of bonfires—or a bonfire, to be exact. But, no general demonstration was witnessed. We think the news excited but little enthusiasm in the country generally—far less than it would have done six or eight months ago. The belief that admission would aid the payment of the war debt, was always a powerful element in favor of "convention" and "constitution;" the late disheartening news respecting the war claims, and the monetary stringency has dampened the ardor of many for a State government, and that measure has unquestionably lost ground rapidly within the last two months. However, we think that a majority of the voters of the new State still favor it. But, leave the war debt entirely out of the question, and we are not confident that a majority would now vote for State government."

Of the population of Oregon, the same paper says:

"In 1860, the census will be taken by the United States authorities, and, making allowance for whatever increase may take place between now and then, we are willing to risk the judgment that we have, at *the very highest*, not more than 47,000, and let that census determine."

The *Statesman* of the 22d inst., contains a lengthy review and reply to the correspondence of Hon. DELAZON SMITH, Mr. COX, of Ohio, Dr. EVANS, and Mr. E. C. HIBBON, to which we barely alluded last week. The course pursued by Mr. SMITH as a party to the controversy going on between the *Statesman* and Gen. LANE, to which we have before referred, is commented upon with much bitterness by that paper.

The same paper contains an admirably well written article upon the abominable social evil of "gab." Our sentiments exactly. Should an "*anti-gab*" society be started, we will take stock in it, but would suggest that its constitution or by-laws contain a provision that each member "*mind his own business.*"

FAME.—Upon the receipt of the admission intelligence, Roe's keeper informed him that his name would be rendered immortal in Oregon history, as the first man hung in the State!—*Statesman.*

The Corvallis (Oregon) *Union*, refuses to abandon the "National" interest, and is out for re-organization of that element.

We find the following in the Portland *Standard* of the 23d. In proportion to the amount of stock, we are inclined to think that the loss in Oregon, during the past two months of severity, has been heavier than in this territory. We earnestly commend the closing suggestion to the serious attention of our stock growers and farmers generally:

FAMISHING.—From several portions of the State we have reports of the dying off of cattle, sheep and horses. The long, protracted wet season, together with the scarcity of fodder and want of shelter, has caused fearful ravages among every species of live stock, and sorely impoverished many of our farmers and graziers. Should the rains continue much longer, it is feared that it will take years for some of them to recover from the severe losses inflicted. The unusual inclemency of the present season gives sad warning to stock owners how imperative is the erection of cattle sheds, and the laying in of abundant feed to meet the exigencies of an Oregon winter.

The Democracy of Oregon have began to assemble in primary meetings for the nomination of delegates to attend the Territorial Convention for the nomination of Oregon's first representative in Congress.

It is anticipated that Gov. WHITAKER, of Oregon, will, at an early day, convene the State Legislature.

We learn from the Portland *Times* of the 9th, that on the night of the 12th inst., Wm. H. Dearing, an *attache* of "Stewart's Theatre," was fatally stabbed, in the vicinity of that building, by one Frank Gurnsey, the knife, or other instrument used, entering the abdomen. He died on the following Wednesday. He was formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa. A *post mortum* examination was made, and the decision of the Coroner's jury was that "he came to his death by a wound inflicted with a knife, or other cutting instrument, in the hands of one Frank Gurney." The accused was examined before the Recorder, on Saturday, and committed to prison to await his trial at next setting of the court.

GOLD DUST FROM COLVILLE.—On Monday several settlers from Colville Valley, arrived with their packtrains for spring supplies. Antonio, Plant, Joseph Roberts, Lafleur, and others, bring several hundred ounces of gold dust. They report more snow on the road than ever before, so late in the season. The Indians on the route are at present quiet, but the presence of a military force at Colville is needed to insure it for the future.—*Dalles Journal.*

We learn from the Portland *Christian Advocate* that FREDERICK GARIS was killed by COLBERT NASON, on the Umatilla river, Wasco county, Oregon, on the 25th ult. The killing ensued from an altercation. Nason was discharged, it appearing that he acted in self-defence.

A new court house is nearly completed at the Dalles, Oregon. The town is said to be rapidly improving.

A correspondent of the *Advocate*, writing from Washington City under a late date, pays a high compliment to the delegate from this territory, and says "he works day and night." True, unquestionably.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Latest from Victoria and Frazer River.

To Capt. GOVE, of the steamer *Constitution*, and Mr. CLANCY, first officer, we are indebted for copies of the Victoria *Gazette* of the 19th and 24th inst., and the *British Colonist* of the 12th.

The marine report is quite meager. We notice but few arrivals from San Francisco or elsewhere.

The *Gazette* says that since the 1st of January, Wells, Fargo & Co. have exported from Victoria $140,000 in gold dust, and that probably as much more has been sent away by firms on their own account, and by individuals.

The *Gazette* says it is "positively assured on good authority," that Gov. DOUGLAS did *not* say to Capt. WELDEN, of the *Swiss Boy*, (which vessel was plundered and dismantled by the Indians in Natinett Sound,) "*that the brig was a lawful prize, as he* (Capt. W.) *had no right to go into any harbor but Vancouver Island in distress, except a port of entry, as his vessel was under a foreign flag.*" That paper says that Gov. DOUGLAS, upon being informed of the particulars of the reported outrage, immediately offered to pay the passages of Capt. WELDEN and his companions to San Francisco, and to punish the Indians, *upon investigation*, if found meriting chastisement.

The name of the new town of Langley is to be changed to that of Derby—in compliment to the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Capt. SWANSON, of the steamer *Labourchere*, who has recently arrived at Victoria from Fort Simpson, reports having passed on the passage down a great number of canoes, filled with Queen Charlotte Island Indians, bound for Victoria. The total number is estimated at 3,000. It is thought that Gov. DOUGLAS will issue orders to prevent their landing at Victoria.

The new steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Capt. WM. B. WELLS, built at Portland, Oregon, for the "Columbia River Navigation Company," arrived at Victoria on the 21st inst. She was built expressly for the travel between Victoria and Langley, and is owned by Englishmen and Americans, but is under the American flag.

A nugget of gold from Queen Charlotte's Island has been on exhibition at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria, weighing 14¼ ounces, and good judges place its value at $250, or about $18 to the ounce. It was obtained of the Queen Charlotte Island Indians, by Capt. MCNEIL, Chief Trader of the H. B. Co., at Fort Simpson, several weeks ago. In what particular portion of the Island it was found, is unknown, the Indians carefully concealing all information upon the subject.

The *Gazette* says that the news from the gold region is encouraging and confirmatory of previous advices, relating to the stampede of miners of the Upper Faser, and the continued favoroble news from that section. Business was brisk at Forts Hope and Yale. Col. Moody and staff were still at "The Camp" at Queenborough, busily engaged in laying out the site for the new town.

It is reported that upward of 200 canoes, containing miners and their stores, had passed through the canons within two week on their way to the Upper Fraser diggings, and thht excitement prevailed among all classes—tradesman, miners and professional men alike.

The river is very low—laying bare some island bars on the Upper Fraser that have proved extremely rich. The general desire, however, seems to be for a rise in the river, the bank diggings (contrary to the first impressions of last year,) proving the most remunerative.

The stampede for the Upper Faser is beginning to be felt in Victoria.

It seems that Queensborough, and *not* Langley, is to be the capital of British Columbia.

RETURN OF THE SATELLITE.—H. M. S. *Satillite*, Capt. Provost, returned on Saturday last from her cruise to Natinett Sound, to inquire into the outrages reported to have been perpetrated upon the American brig *Swiss Boy*, a short time since. The reaskins admitted to the seizing of the brig as a prize, and seemed to think they had deserved well of their King George allies in capturing a ship belonging to the Bostons. The brig still contains the greater part of her cargo—consisting of lumber—though rifled of most of the small articles on board.

Upon a large party of Indians coming on board the *Satillite*, the principal chief, called George, was detained and brought to this place, and yesterday was handed over to the civil authorities. It is suggested to hold him until reparation is made to the ship's owners and crew, and then give him a little more definite idea than he seems to possess of his duty towards vessels seeking Ntainett Sound as a harbor of refuge.—*Victoria Gazette.*

The Chinese from California are flocking to the mines in considerable numbers.

☞ Considerable matter prepared for to-day's paper has been crowded out to make room for the news brought by the steamer.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTHERNER."

Later News From The Atlantic Side.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING OUR WAR CLAIMS.

Retrenchment the Watch-word in Congress.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Northerner*, W. L. DALL, master, arrived at Olympia wharf on Saturday evening last, with the mails, freight and a few passengers. To Mr. T. M. REED, (agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,) J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, and Mr. C. B. NICHOLS, of Freeman's Express, we are indebted for files of Atlantic city papers of the 21st ult., and from San Francisco up to the 19th inst.—From the N. Y. and San Francisco *Heralds*, Washington *Star, et. al.*, the following summary of news items has been compiled:

FAYETTE MCMULLIN has resigned the Governorship of this Territory, and, accompanied by his lady, took his departure from Washington City for Virginia on the 19th ult. His successor has not been named.

We are unable to discover that any further action had been taken by Congress on the subject of the war claims of Oregon and this Territory since the 8th ult., but are assured that they have been handed over to the third Auditor, to be by him examined, adjusted and "*scaled*" for the consideration of the next Congress.

On 8th ult., the Military Committee of the House, through their chairman, Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, reported the resolutions below appended, and which were adopted, as their ultimatum upon the subject until further investigation was had. The resolutions read thus:

"*Resolved*, That, preliminary to the final settlement and adjustment of claims of citizens of the Territories of Oregon and Washington for expenses incurred in the year 1855-56, in repelling Indian hostilities, it shall be the duty of the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the vouchers and papers now on file in his office, and make a report to the House of Representatives by the first Monday in December next, of the amounts respectively due to each company and individual engaged in such service; taking the following rules as his guide in ascertaining the amounts so due:

"1. He shall recognize no company or individual as entitled to pay, except such as were called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services have been recognized and accepted by the said authorities.

"2. He shall allow to the volunteers engaged in said service no higher pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the Army of the United States, including the extra pay of two dollars per month given to troops serving on the Pacific by the act of ——, 1852.

"3. No person, either in the military or civil service of the United States, in said Territories, shall be paid for his service in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time; and all such double or triple allowances for pay as appears in said accounts shall be rejected.

"4. That in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers, he is directed to have a due regard to the number of said troops, to their period of service, and to the prices current in the country at the time, and not to report said service beyond the time actually engaged therein, nor to recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarity of the service.

"5. That all claims of said volunteers for horses, arms, and other property, lost or destroyed in said service, shall be audited according to the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1849."

It will be perceived that the committee have established a rule for the guidance of the Third Auditor of the Treasury in the preparing of his report, whereby *regular army pay* is to be allowed the volunteers, transportation, &c.

The Congressional *Globe*, of the 9th ult., contains the full debate on the above resolutions, which we may publish at some future time if convenient. The resolutions were opposed by Gen. LANE, Gov. STEVENS, and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and sustained by the Chairman and others of the military committee. Hon. S. R. CURTIS, of Iowa, exhibited much liberality of feeling in the discussion, and seconded the following amendment of Gen. LANE, to come in at the end of the fourth resolution:

"And each soldier who rendered service in Oregon or Washington, shall be allowed $130 in lieu of transportation."

This amendment was rejected, but the vote is not given. It was claimed upon the floor of the House that these resolutions, or the report of the Third Auditor, were not to be understood as a *finality* to future settlement; that the resolutions were simply *directory* to the Auditor, and his report, whatever it may be, as only *preliminary* to ultimate action by Congress; that the Military Committee had agreed, (although not so expressed in the resolutions,) to recommend that the volunteers shall come under the same regulations in respect to pensions and bounty land as the regulars; that they shall be allowed pay for their horses, subsistence, &c.

A member named OLIN, some sweet-scented pup from the State of New York—an evident lick-spittle of Gen. WOOL and Capt. CRAM, of the Topographical Engineers, affirmed to an interrogatory, *that he did not think there was any obligation resting upon government to pay anything on the claims at all.* It seems that this OLIN has found out all about the swindling and extravagance of our war debt, and ascertained that the volunteer service was wholly unnecessary, by reading some report of Capt. CRAM upon the subject, which we asserted was in the office of the Secretary of War, who had neglected or refused to communicate it to the House, although requested by a vote of that body so to do. This *pimp*, it seems, was willing to pin his faith to this report, as evidence of the *injustice* of our claims and service in the war, against the testimony of the Commission, the special agent of the government, and the accumulated and crushing weight of the history which that war has furnished. We take pleasure in saying that OLIN was the only member that expressed himself as above. Capt. CRAM, we believe, was never in this Territory west of the Cascade mountains—at least not during the Indian war, and could know nothing, personally, of our situation here.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, whose letter will be found in another column, says:

"The Committee on Military Affairs have the subject of the Oregon war debt still before them. They will not allow more than one-fifth part of it. It is not probable that the matter will be settled at this session."

We have no idea that any such outrageous "*scaling*" will be resorted to, and incline to the belief that much that is now being said to dishearten holders of scrip is for the purpose of forcing it out of their hands for a mere trifle for the enriching of wealthy speculators. We hope our citizens will hold on to the last dollar in their possession, or otherwise sell at *no less* per centage than they have formerly been in the habit of doing.

The Washington *Star*, of the 15th ult., says:

"In the Senate yesterday, the interesting proceeding of swearing in the Oregon Senators, Messrs. JOSEPH LANE and DELAZON SMITH, occurred. The oaths were administered by the Vice President; and the Senators then proceeded to draw for the respective terms they are to serve. Mr. SMITH drew for the short term, expiring the 4th of March next, and Mr. LANE the long term, expiring the 4th of March, 1861."

It was anticipated that the Senate would have to remain in Executive Session a few days after the adjournment, to act upon nominations and treaties.

☞ Two unsuccessful attempts were made to introduce a bill to revise the tariff according to the standard fixed in 1846. A canvass of the House shows a majority of thirty in favor of Phelps' tariff bill.

☞ It is stated on apparently reliable authority, that the British Government concluded a secret treaty with Guatemala in October last, by which the latter State ceded to Great Britain the unqualified sovereignty over that portion of Central American territory usurped by the English Government, under cover of her Balize usufruct.

Summary of News.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 19.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Mr. Henley, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, has arrived here with batteries and instruments to commence operations with them on this end of the cable.

☞ The Kentucky Democratic papers are bringing out the name of Hon. James Guthrie as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ In Washington they bring out the name of STEPHENS of Ga. for President, and Gen. LANE of Oregon for Vice President.

☞ The rumor by the *Prince Albert*, received at Washington February 18th, that Brazil had offered to act as mediator between the United States and Paraguay, and that the offer has been accepted by the American naval commander, is regarded by the Government as wholly destitute of truth, and, indeed, an impossibility, as neither the American Naval commander, nor the Commissioner, Judge Bowlin, had any authority to accept such offer.

☞ Dispatches received February 19th, by the Government, give strong hope that our misunderstanding with Paraguay will be amicably arranged.

☞ The Committee on Ways and Means have directed their chairman to report in favor of taking a census in Kansas, and also adversely to the establishment of a branch mint in New York.

☞ It is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the southern boundary of New Mexico.

☞ It is reported that two commissioners are on their way to St. Thomas, having been commissioned by Gen. Marimon to invite Santa Anna back to Mexico, and offer him the leadership of the Reactionist party.

☞ In the resolution rejecting the Post office Appropriation bill, the House declare that they will pass no more appropriation bills till some modification of the tariff is effected.

☞ We find in the New Orleans papers the following late Congressional intelligence:

SENATE—In the Senate, February 21, Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to Senator Slidell's Cuban bill, which would be in fact a substitute to that bill, and would be simply to give notice to Spain that the United States are prepared to purchase Cuba whenever she may be disposed to sell the Island, and that this Government will never permit Cuba to pass from the hands of Spain into any other than those of the United States.

The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill by a vote of 35 yeas to 25 nays.

☞ Mr. Mason's substitute for Mr. Slidell's thirty million Cuban bill declares that the United States will purchase the Island whenever Spain is willing to sell it for a fair equivalent.

In relation to foreign powers, it simply declares that the United States would never be neutral if any foreign power attempted to procure Cuba from Spain.

☞ Mr. Slidell gave notice that he should call for a final vote on the Cuban bill on Friday next, 25th inst.

☞ The Senate, Feb. 22d, occupied much of the session in discussing the Executive and Legislative Judicial Appropriation bill.

☞ The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed till midnight, when it was passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays.

☞ In the Senate, Feb. 23d, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill allowing to the Panama mail route to California $500,000 per annum, for a semi-monthly service, and to the Tehuantepec route for a similar service, $200,000 per annum.

☞ The Senate, February 25, adopted an amendment to the postal bill, increasing the rate of letter postage to five cents. The House will reject this amendment. The bill comes up before the Senate today for its final passage.

☞ In the House, Feb. 22d, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to revise the tariff was presented as an amendment to the appropriation bill for the Post Office Department. The chairman of the committee ruled that this amendment was in order. It will come up to-morrow for debate, and a bitter contest is expected.

☞ In the House, Feb. 24th, the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up and finally rejected. The vote stood 86 for the appropriation and 119 against it.

☞ The House, by a majority of three, have rejected a resolution proposing to allow the Butterfield Company to change the route of their overland mail.

From Washington City.

The following letter of a Washington correspondent to the San Francisco *Herald* we doubt not will be read with interest, as showing the *retrenchment* spirit manifested in Congress:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1859.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty has probably been ratified by Nicaragua, but the official notice of it has not reached Washington. Gen. Jerez says he has no doubt of the fact of the ratification, and he expects to receive it on the 20th. It is possible that the President may detain the Senate after the 3d of March, to consider this and other treaties. The British Treaty with Nicaragua is also reconstructed, and the Isthmus is thus placed under the protection of Great Britain, which Government guarantees its neutrality and its security, and reserves the right of interference by force to protect it against any disturbance. This is a fatal blow at filibusterism.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Since Mr. Forsyth resigned his post as Minister to Mexico, the President has determined not to appoint another Minister to that disturbed Government, until it shall assume some stated form. She may wait in vain ten years for such a contingency. She is disposed to favor the Juarez Government as representing the purity of the Constitution, but does not recognize it as the *de facto* Government. Senor Mata, the Envoy from President Juarez, is discouraged and wishes to return home. There is not the least prospect that Congress will carry out the President's recommendation of a protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua.

THE CUBA BILL.

The bill appropriating thirty millions to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, is under debate in the Senate, and some powerful and eloquent speeches have been made in its support, particularly by Mr. Toombs and Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Thornton is in favor of it. It is thought that it will pass the Senate, though not the House. No one believes that a negotiation, if opened, would result in the purchase of Cuba; and if our Ministers should attempt to open it, he would be dismissed. Still, the belief that we shall in the course of ten years acquire Cuba, is very general, and the desire for its acquisition is almost universal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Legislation has been obstructed by the financial panic which now confuses and perplexes Congress. To make the two ends of the fiscal year meet, they must either retrench to the amount of ten or twelve millions, or raise a loan to that amount. A loan is out of the question, as it is unpopular; even if the deficit be provided for, in either way, the twenty millions in Treasury notes must be funded, or paid on re-issue, in order to avoid repudiation.

As to the Tariff, the question is whether it will yield enough revenue hereafter to meet a reduced expenditure, and if not, how is it to be increased?

The Pennsylvania and others demand specific duties on iron, which the free trade now object to.—There is a majority in the House who are in favor of increasing the means of the Treasury by higher rates of duties; but, so far, they have not been able to agree upon the provisions of a tariff. The project of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, will afford an additional revenue of six millions, without touching the free list. But a majority of the Committee have failed to agree, as yet, upon any project, and none has been reported.

The President thinks it necessary that the public credit should be supported by an increase of revenue from the tariff, and he has frequently declared that he will call the next Congress to meet on the first of August, if the present Congress fail to revise and increase the tariff.

Meanwhile the Democratic Senators have held one caucus, and the Democratic members three caucuses upon this subject. A general feeling in favor of retrenchment and economy was manifested, but no resolution either for or against a tariff was adopted.

Both Houses and their Committees are now in a spasm of retrenchment. They are reducing estimates and curtailing expenditures in every branch of the public service, and new schemes that call for money have no chance of success.

It is proposed to raise two millions by suspending the work on all public edifices, Custom Houses, etc. The army estimates have been reduced a million of dollars or more. The navy estimates will be cut down two millions.

A bill has been reported from the Committee on the post office and post roads, of the Senate, to abolish the franking privilege, and raise the letter postage to five and ten cents. This bill will save, according to Mr. Yulee's statement, three or four millions of dollars.

Among the minor objects of retrenchment, the House has struck at Gen. Scott's brevet pay, and the appropriation for the *Congressional Globe*, and some few proposed foreign missions.

Some of the prominent Democratic members and Senators advocate a reduction of the expenditure to forty-five, fifty, or fifty-five millions a year. But no general system of reduction is likely to be adopted at present.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The House has laid on the table—that is, rejected—by a decisive vote, all the bills for the organization of new territories—to wit: Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, or Pike's Peak.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The bill granting public lands in aid of the establishment of gricultural colleges in the several States, has passed both Houses, and awaits the signature of the President. It grants twenty thousand acres for each Senator and Representatives of a State.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The homestead bill was killed in the Senate by postponment.

THE MISSION TO BOGATA.

The President has tendered to Mr. John Nugent the Mission to Bogata, in complimentary terms. But Mr. Nugent being averse to leaving California has declined it.

BALL TO LORD NAPIER.

The President has approved Mr. Nugent's official conduct as Commissioner at Fraser river, in the most decided manner.

Courts, etc.—The regular term of the district court for this, the 2d judicial district, adjourned on Saturday last, and a term commenced for Pierce county, at Steilacoom, on Monday of this week, (under an act passed by the last legislature, making such provision for Pierce county.) Chief Justice McFADDEN presiding. A term of court, in admiralty, will be again opened in this place on Monday for the adjustment of one or two causes. We will endeavor to give full proceedings next week. The evidence adduced against "Yelm Jim," for the murder of Mr. WM. WHITE, in 1856, has again been crowded out. He was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge McFADDEN to be executed on the 6th of May next. Against "Kitsap," who is charged with complicity in the White river massacre, in the fall of 1855, satisfactory evidence was not produced to warrant his detention, and he was set at liberty—subject, as we understand, to further arrest and trial, upon sufficient testimony being procured.

Promoted.—Lieut. J. M. SELDEN, of the Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, having recently been promoted to a first Lieutenancy, has been transferred to the Revenue Cutter *Jo. Lane*, and passed through this place on Monday, *en route* for the Columbia river to join that Cutter. Lieut. S. served about two years on the *Jeff. Davis*, is an efficient and gallant officer, and won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We feel loth to part with him, and hope he may again be transferred for duty to the waters of Puget Sound.

The Ranger.—This little steamer, Capt. HILL, arrived at Olympia wharf on Sunday afternoon last, from Port Gamble, and other points north. For sometime past, the *Ranger* has been engaged in towing rafts of logs, etc., for the Port Gamble and Seebeck mill companies. It seems that the demand for lumber abroad is steadily, and of late, rather rapidly increasing. Capt. HILL says that some of the mills below are unable to furnish cargoes, (without much delay,) to all the vessels that visit the Sound for that article. This is a decided evidence of territorial prosperity in this, our chief exporting interest. According to its capacity, the Seebeck mill is said to be the finest, most substantial, well built one upon Puget Sound;—that is to say, whatever labor has been bestowed upon its constuction has been directed with a strict regard to utility. With but one circular saw, 22,000 feet of lumber can be easily cut in 12 hours. The mill is the property of Messrs. BLAIN, WILLIAMSON & Co.

Capt. HILL informs us that the bark *Oak Hill*, Capt. Fulson, 200 days from Boston, arrived at Teekalet, (Port Gamble,) about the 5th inst., with merchandise. The ship *Mammon* was at the "Puget Mill Co.," loading for a foreign market. A Hamburg brig recently loaded lumber at the Seebeck mill for a foreign market.

On the 26th inst., Capt. H. passed the ship *Morning Glory*, beating up, to load lumber at BAACH & WEBBER'S mill.

The *Ranger* left yesterday for Skookum Bay, to raft logs for BALCH & WEBBER'S mill.

Gone East.—Mr. EDWARD GIDDINGS, Jr., and lady, Mrs. V. I. HYDE, Mr. WM. E. MILES, and Mr. SNOW, of this place, all took their departure on the *Northerner*, of Saturday evening last, with an object on visiting their friends and relatives in different sections of the East and South. Messrs. GIDDINGS and MILES are amongst our oldest citizens; and the projection of "Olympia wharf" by the former, stands in evidence that he has been one of the few residents amongst us who has felt a deep interest in the improvement and prosperity of our town. The departure of Mr. GIDDINGS and his estimable lady, Mrs. HYDE, etc., has made an inroad upon our little society here that will not speedily be repaired. Their destination is Lockport, N. Y. The relations of Mr. MILES reside at Washington City, whither his course will be directed. As an estimable lady, and an instructress, for the past year, Mrs. HYDE has won golden opinions from all classes of our citizens. We take pleasure to add, in this place, that all the above parties design to return within six or eight months. May unalloyed enjoyment and propitious gales attend them, "thither and hither."

The Cadetship.—Master ROBERT CATLIN, son of Judge CATLIN, of Monticello, Cowlitz county, has been appointed, by the Secretary of War, to the vacant Cadetship for this Territory. He is a youth of much promise, and we hope will accept the appointment.

New Goods.—By the arrival of the bark *Oak Hill*, Messrs. J. D. W. TILLSON & Co. have received their supply of goods, direct from Boston. Read their advertisement in another column, and give them a call.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

1st. *Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Olympia*, That no Indian or Indians shall be permitted to reside or locate their residences on any Street, Highway, Lane or Alley, or on any vacant lot in the town of Olympia, unless by special grant or permission from the Town Marshal.

2d. All persons having in their employ any Indian or Indians within the corporate limits of said town, shall provide lodgements or suitable residences for the said Indians during the time of said employment on or immediately attached to their own places of residence, so as to completely guard against the encroachment upon the peace and quiet of the citizens of the said Town, or to prevent the carrying out of the spirit of this ordinance.

3d. It shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to see that the provisions of this Ordinance be carried into effect.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of Board of Trustees.

Passed March 31, 1859.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1859.

The business of the month closes with light sales during the last week. A close observance of the markets during the past thirty days, induces a general belief among the merchants that large importations of merchandise at present, at ruling rates, would be inopportune; to dispose of which, holders would be obliged to grant considerable concessions to purchasers. Settled weather with its necessary accompaniment of improved roads is anxiously looked for, in the hope that it may impart more buoyancy to the market.

The Steamer *Northerner*, with light freights for this Port, arrived on Saturday last, bringing advices from San Francisco to March 18th. We note a still further advance in candles, without, however, a prospect of continuance, which may now be quoted at 37½ a 40 cents. Cheese, Pork, Lard, Sugar and Corn Meal are in demand, with the prospect of a slightly advancing figure.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ₽ lb.	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₽ "	none	Sugar, bro. ₽ lb.	12@15
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	18@20
" retail,	none	Coffee, ₽ lb.	20@25
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	32@33	Tea, " "	60@ $1.50
Clear Pork, ₽ ½ bbl.	$20,	Rice, Caro. ₽ lb.	@10
Bacon, clear, ₽ lb.	@23	Dried Apples, ₽ lb	@20
Hams, ₽ lb.	@23	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Salmon, ₽ lb.	@10	Soap, ₽ box	$2.25
Codfish, ₽ lb.	none	Starch, ₽ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₽ hf bbl.	$10@12	Candles, ml'd, ₽ lb	37½
Butter, ₽ lb.	50@62	do Adm. " "	35@50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	none.	Tobacco, ₽ lb.	40@75
Flour, ₽ 100 lbs.	@$5 00	Saleratus, " "	15@20
Corn Meal, ₽ lb.	8	Pepper, grain. ₽ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrups. ₽ gal.	75@120
Salt, coarse, ₽ lb.	@2½	Vinegar, cider, ₽ gallon,	50
Potatoes, ₽ bush	1.00	Lamp oil, ₽ gal.	@$1.50
Onions, " "	none	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	1.75	Brandy, ₽ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.00@1.50
Oats, per bushel, ₽	75	Gin, ₽ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₽ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₽ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, white, ₽ lb.	5	Cherry Brandy, ₽ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₽ doz.	50	**Sundries—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₽ keg	@$7.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	12@13	Window glass, ₽ box	$4.50@$7
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	16	Sash, ₽ light	12@16
Shirtings, bleached 4-4	16½	Axes,	$1.75@$2 25
Drillings, bro. ₽ yd	14@16	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@$1
Prints, ₽ yard	12@20	Brooms,	37@62
Blankets, ₽ pr.	$6@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3.50@$6	Sawed fir, ₽ M	$12@16
do cotton, ₽ doz.	2.50@$3	" cedar, "	$16@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₽ M.	$4.50@$5
Lead, white, ₽ lb.	@16	Square timber, ₽ foot	8@10
do colors, " "	18@25	Piles, ₽ foot	@5
Linseed oil, ₽ gl	$2.00		

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA.

An election will be held on Monday, the fourth day of April, 1859, as directed by the act of the Territorial Legislature, for the purpose of electing five persons to act as Trustees of said town.

Election at the County Auditor's office. Polls to be open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

By order of the Trustees.

RICHARD LANE,
Town Clerk.

19:1t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sale of land belonging to the estate of J. O. ECKLER, deceased, is continued to Saturday the 24 day of April next.

WM. M. MORROW, Administrator.

Oakland, Sawamish Co., W. T., March 19, 1859.

ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER WATKINS, DECEASED.

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

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

WM. McNAIR,
Administrator.

Whatcom, March 20, 1859. 4w19

Cascades Rail Road!!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at Vancouver, W. T., on Wednesday the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Cascades Rail Road," in accordance with "An act entitled an act to Incorporate the Cascades Rail Road Company," passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington on the 31st day of January, 1859.

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

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

Steel and Cast Plows,

EX BARKS W. D. RICE AND MARY F. SLADE.

A LARGE assortment, among which may be found
Deep Tillers, Steel, No. 4 & 5;
Boston Clipper, do X8 X9½;
Knox (Wheel & Cutter) Steel, X4½
Eagle, Cast, with Wheel and Cutter;
2 B, Cast.
Left Hand Cincinnati Steel.
Steel and Cast Plow Points, Cultivators and Hoes.

AYERS & WILLIAMS.
March 25, 1859. 18:tf

HO! HO!! FARMERS!!!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Now is the Time to Get Your Wagons Cheap.

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

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

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

Repairing done on short notice.

☞ None but the best workmen kept in employ.

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

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory. March 25, 1859. 18y

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

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

New Goods!

JUST ARRIVED!

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

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

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

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

Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

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

N. B. Camphene and Alcohol.

March 4, 1859. 15tf

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

CAUTION

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY,

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

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
San Francisco.

16:3mls

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

J. F. BLUMBERG HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the above named Bakery, is ready to supply all demands for

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

and all other kinds of Crackers and Bread that may be called for in his line, and on such terms as will meet the wishes of his customers.

Orders from all parts of the country solicited and attended to in such manner as to give satisfaction.

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F. BLUMBERG.

Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858.

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS

—AND—

WALLETS;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,

BRIDLES,

MARTINGALES,

WHIPS,

SPURS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

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

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTORAtives. Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

Briefly, then, in the first place, we are led to believe that a coalition has, or is about being formed between certain ambitious, restless and disappointed politicians, (who have heretofore claimed allegiance in the ranks of the democracy,) and the leaders of the republican forces in this territory—meditating a common fusion with all the incongruous elements with which it can attach—contemplating the final absorption of the republican paty, with a view to the building up of one of new and separate identity, of a compromise character, as a nucleus around which all shades of the disaffected can rally, and having for its object the breaking down, and riding under foot the rank and file of the democracy, and by revolution, if possible, seizing upon its organization, county and territorial;—and believing that a large proportion of those immediately interested in the allegiance referred to, and in the construction of the proposed new party are captious, factious political gamblers and office-seekers, some of whom are abundantly unscrupulous for the performance of any work of chicanery and duplicity for the accomplishment of their selfish ends—whose fealty to any party is predicated upon the expectation or promise of reward of office, or in other words, whose *loyalty* or *treason* to any party is regulated as sordid ambition—is gratified or disappointed, without the slightest reference to principle;—and believing further that it will be the fixed determination of this mongrel junta to move Heaven and earth to defeat the will and wishes of a majority of the democraty in the nomination of a candidate for delegateship; that to effect this object they will give neither "sleep to their eyes or slumber to their eyelids," or scruple as to the means employed in that behalf;—believing these things, the undersigned present them as amongst the reasons which have appealed to him in issuing this prospectus for furnishing the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT for the campaign, commencing on Friday, the 4th of March, and ending on the 4th day of August next.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity and justice of the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN—convinced that through him and the heads of the several departments, much has already been done for the interest of our territory and people, which we are disposed to recieve as an earnest that other important measures of some benefit will be conceded the next two years, it is scarcely necessary to add that the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT endorses the measures of his administration so far as developed. And whilst we are thus explicit on this subject, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we make no war upon, or have no quarrel with any *true democrats, who conform to the usages of the party*, and who may have honestly differed with the President in the settlement of a single question, concerning which the citizens of this territory have no direct interest or concern. But those who seek to make that question of difference the centre around which all other issues must revolve or become subservient, even to the destruction of the party here, and the repudiation of the administration, we regard as fit subjects to consert with the abolitionists for the construction of a new organization, and the real democracy can have ample cause to congratulate themselves upon the riddance of a troublesome incubus upon its vitality and progress.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE.

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 16, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

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

Powers of Attorney

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

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

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,
AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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

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

Monday at 12 M.

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

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

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

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

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

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER IN USE:

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

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

Special Notice.

TREADWELL & CO.

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

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Caution.

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

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

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

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

3m6 TREADWELL & CO.

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

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE,
JAMES W. WILEY.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.
All Whom it May Concern.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 2m12

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS OF TUITION.

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

Incidental expenses added.

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

BATHING,
HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

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

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

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

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

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 56tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

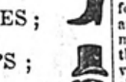
Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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



Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by
FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory.

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

Monday, the Sixteenth Day of May Next,

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18, 1859.

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

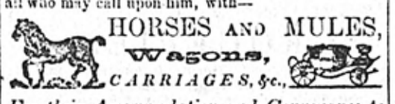
LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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



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

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

FURNITURE STORE!

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

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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

D. C. BEATY.

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

RICHARD LANE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 35tf

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

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
C. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

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

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.
Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 4tf

ADELPI SUTRO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE HAVANA SEGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

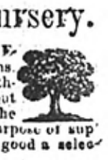
Jan. 21, 1859. tf

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

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

Sept. 3, 1858. 41

The Washington Nursery.



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

FRUIT TREES,

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

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

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

Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

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

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

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

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

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

MINERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

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

Among the goods on hand may be found

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

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

May 13, 1858. 25tf

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

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

ALTA HOUSE.
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE,

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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

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

She will be sold at a bargain for cash.

For terms apply on board, or to

W. FITZPATRICK,
Bellingham Bay.

May 13, 1858. 25tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.
JOB B. SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

STEILCOOM, W. T.,

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

---

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