PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

Congratulating you upon the favorable auspices under which you have again assembled, it is with pleasure that I am enabled to say, that while peace reigns, health is universal, and plenty has crowned the labors of the husbandman throughout our borders.

But in the midst of these felicitous circumstances, it is my painful duty to announce that he who last addressed you upon a similar occasion, "has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The Hon. CHARLES H. MASON is no more! Wise beyond his age, in his death the Territory has lost one of its ablest statesmen and devoted defenders—society a bright ornament, and mankind a great benefactor. Devoted to the land of his adoption, liberal, just, educated and refined, he has fallen in the bloom of his youth—in the prime of his manhood. Living, he was beloved by all, so he died lamented. Ever striving to emulate his many manly virtues in our hearts, let us embalm a kindly recollection, and each drop a tear to his memory.

Regretting my limited acquaintance with the country, and the wants of our people, in accordance with the usage of my predecessors, I now proceed to make some suggestions, and impart such information as my brief residence in the Territory has enabled me to acquire.

During the month of September last, the Capitol building was in great danger of destruction from fire in the surrounding woods. The removal of the fallen timber and other rubbish would guard against future similar dangers, facilitate access, and much improve the appearance of the public grounds, for which a small appropriation is suggested.

In relation to the title of the Capitol and Penitentiary grounds, nothing has reached this office since your last session. An early adjustment of title, and erection of buildings is very desirable. The present edifice is unsuited for the business of legislation, and while labor in the Penitentiary would promote the health and comfort of the convicts, their confinement therein, would relieve the several counties of the burthen (always onerous) of supporting them *after* conviction.

Greatly to the injury of our commerce, the lights have recently been discontinued in the Light House at Shoalwater Bay. Gray's Harbor has not yet been surveyed. This should be done at an early day; a light placed at its entrance, and buoys in the channel. The attention of the proper department should immediately be called to these matters.

Recent occurrences cannot have failed forcibly to impress upon all, the defenceless condition of our entire coast. The early adoption of measures for its defence, can hardly be too urgently pressed upon the general government; and the first step in this direction should be an exchange of the duties now performed by the *Shubrick* and *Massachusetts*. The want of celerity of motion, and great draft of water, renders the latter wholly unavailable for efficient service against the Northern Indians, to which the former is admirably adapted.

For a brief space, "a speck of war" hung, meteor like, upon our northern border; but thanks to wise heads and humane hearts, it is now below the horizon, and 'tis hoped will rise no more.

Descended from a common stock—speaking the same language; fraternal feeling—good neighborhood—interest and humanity—each forbade the threatened contest. Now, that the danger is past, (while duly appreciating the high-toned patriotism and chivalry which seemingly exceeded "the riged rules of right," but which most certainly, by procuring a speedy adjustment of the long vexed question of title, will result in good to the country,) let us, henceforth, imitate the generous example of forbearance set us; cultivate reciprocal amenity, promote commerce, and scrupulously regard the rights of our British neighbors.

Charged with the duty of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," the late order of Gen. Scott directing the military commander on San Juan Island "to *allow no person, claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory, to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same,*" was to me a matter of no small surprise and regret.

Subverting *all Territorial*, and usurping as it does, SUPREME *authority*, it *is* in effect, so far as violations of our laws by British subjects are concerned, not only a declaration of "martial law" upon that Island, but a usurpation of *our* rights, of precisely the same character of those alledged against us by the British authorities, which he professed to be restoring to them; and is a reversal of the fundamental principles of our government, and the genius of our institutions, which require that the *military* shall everywhere, and at all times be *subordinate* to the *civil* power. Not believing it possible that the instructions to Gen. Scott could have authorized or contemplated such a proceeding, a communication, (among other things,) protesting against this order, and asking its abrogation, has been forwarded.

Immediately upon learning the concessions made in reference to the occupancy of the Island, the Territorial officers there were urged to respect the rights of British subjects, and the course thought proper, in case of a violation of our laws by the latter, suggested and its adoption advised. Relying upon the well known intelligence of our officials there, (both military and civil,) it is hoped no collision growing out of the obnoxious order will occur.

That under any *fair* construction of the treaty, the Island is ours, is regarded as beyond a doubt. Hence no fears of its final surrender are entertained.

Whether any legislation is necessary for the preservation of peace, and to uphold the integrity of the Territory, pending the joint occupancy, is respectfully submitted to your superior wisdom.

From a statement furnished by the Surveyor General, it appears that the "number of miles under contract at the beginning of the present surveying season, was..... 2,764

No. of miles, Meridian and standard parallel lines surv. 150
No. of exterior and sub-divisional lines.....2,232

Total..... 2,383

No. of miles under contract remaining unsurveyed..... 365
No. of acres surveyed during the year.....620,000
No. of acres surveyed in the Territory.....2,040,969

The surveys executed during the past year have been chiefly upon the peninsula in the vicinity of Teekalet; along the shores of Puget Sound; from Seattle to Puyallup Bay; on Bellingham Bay, and Gulf of Georgia; Comono, and Whidby's Island; the lower Chehalis; the level lands to the north and east of Gray's Harbor, and the Columbia River bottom in the vicinity of the Cascades.

The Puget Sound guide meridian has been extended north to within a few chains of the northern boundary, and standard parallels run therefrom to the Gulf of Georgia and Rosario Straits.

The estimate of surveys for the next year includes 1600 miles of exterior and sub-divisional lines west of the Cascade mountains, and 400 miles of meridian and standard parallel, and 2000 miles exterior and sub-divisional lines east of the same.

It is expected that the initial surveys east of the Cascades, consisting of a meridian and standard parallels, will be commenced early in the spring."

From a statement of the Register of the Land Office, it appears that in the aggregate, fifteen hundred and fifty-five donation and three hundred and fifty-two pre-emption claims have been filed, and there are about two hundred settlers claiming under the pre-emption laws upon lands not yet surveyed.

The Receiver reports that twenty four persons claiming under the donation laws, taking in the aggregate, four thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres, and paying therefor, five thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($5,325,) and twenty-five pre-emption claimants, taking two thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, and paying three thousand six hundred and forty dollars, ($3,640,) and twenty-four of the latter class, taking four thousand one hundred and five acres, paying in land warrants, have availed themselves of the privilege of entering their lands.

Some remarks upon the finances of the Territory, and defects in existing laws, were intended, but unable to procure the data necessary to their profitable discussion, I have thought proper to omit them. Your attention is, however, particularly called to the report of the Auditor, upon the laws, &c., connected with his duties.

The importance of the military road now being constructed from the Walla Walla to Fort Benton on the Missouri, as a stage route and a route for emigration, can scarcely be over-estimated by our fellow-citizens.

This work, under charge of its efficient superintendent, (Lieut. Mullan, assisted by Capt. DeLacy,) is now favorably located to the valley of the Bitter-root, and during the next spring and summer, will be pushed on to the Missouri. And with an extension west from Walla Walla to the Sound, will, in connection with the road from St. Paul to Fort Benton, afford a direct route for immigration or other travel to our Territory.

The explorations of Lieut. Mullan have developed large bodies of fine farming and grazing lands, hitherto unknown, and a route thus far practicable for a Railroad. During the present winter, observations will be made upon the climate, and information, necessary to determine the further practicability of the route for that purpose through the mountain passes, obtained.

Lieut. Mullan proposes to explore a route from Hell's-gate, in the Rocky Mountains, to Fort Laramie, with a view to the construction of a road to that point; there to receive the immigration coming up the Platte, and afford them a route to our Territory and Northern Oregon, some four hundred miles nearer than by way of Salt Lake.

To complete these roads will require an additional appropriation, for which a memorial is recommended.

Before taking leave of this subject, it is due to the present able and distinguished commander of the Military Department of Oregon, to acknowledge the efficient disposition made of the forces under his command. In addition to the admirable arrangements for the opening of roads and the protection of our widely dispersed population; to his timely movement of troops to the Salt Lake road, a large body of emigrants were indebted for protection to their lives and property, and our Territory for a handsome addition to its population, (which would otherwise, of necessity have gone south,) and should he be continued in command, affords just ground for confident hope that *Indian depredations* upon the emigrant in Washington and Oregon *are at an end.*

Without going into detail, it is deemed sufficient to say that I heartily concur in the recommendations of my immediate predecessor, (Governor Mason,) as to the necessity for placing the Indian tribes upon reservations; the appointment of a separate superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory. The total extinguishment of all claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, (those of the Hudson's Bay Company having expired with its Charter;) the creation and location of additional land offices; for additional roads through the Territory; a national coal depot in our waters; additional lights in the Sound; and upon the subject of land patents from the general government. Your attention is again respectfully called to his views upon each of these subjects.

The public arms are in excellent condition, and with those received the present season, are as follows: 194 rifles; 84 rifle-muskets; 37 small arms, (damaged;) 660 muskets; 4 carbines; 4 howitzers, with fixtures complete; 15 sabres. In addition to these, 1088 have been distributed to the Counties.

Upon looking into the past history of the Territory, knowing that all similar (and often less meritorious) claims have heretofore been paid, (to the disinterested observer,) few things are more surprising than the delay of the general Government in the payment of the "war debt." Aware, however, of the superior personal knowledge of yourselves, and relying upon the thorough amplification of the subject in all its bearings hitherto made; and believing that its *early payment* is among the things that MUST be; the undersigned will waive all discussion and pass from it, with a friendly warning to those holding *just* claims *not* to sacrifice them; adding that its payment should be persistently demanded (respectfully of course) until justice shall be done.

Upon the subject of a "Pacific Railroad," so much, and by such able pens, has been already written, that anything farther by one so humble as myself, if not superfluous, can be little more than a waste of time and paper. But gentlemen, upon a subject like this, a measure upon the consummation of which so greatly depends not only the convenience, prosperity, and happiness of its citizens, the development of the Territory for all time to come; the protection of our lives and property against a foreign foe; but also the power of our Government to retain this as an integral portion of the Union, or continue over us the bright banner of liberty, what patriot can afford to be silent; and when we remember that upon these hang all our hopes for the enjoyments of life, and much, very much of the commercial, and maritime power of the nation, (for it will surely be conceded by those acquainted with it, that in this last point of view, this Territory is of more importance than was originally the same extent of space in all our vast domains,) who among us all, that upon a measure involving consequences such as these, does not feel an ardent desire to cast his mite, however small, into the general receptacle of information and suggestion? There can be none among us who do not feel that this great work ought to be done; few that do not believe it will be done. The word *fail* is fast passing from our national vocabulary, is being supplanted by "when there is a will, there is a way." Upon no object, however great, has the *united* will of the nation hitherto failed of accomplishment. Then the *way*, the *best* way, is the paramount question. Divisions, and these divisions over a *one* road idea, have heretofore delayed the commencement of this transcendantly important work; one party being for a Southern, another for a middle, and a third for a Northern road. This is believed to be all wrong. The idea of concentrating all the trade and travel of the Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Aristook, and that of the Pacific from the Gulf of Georgia to that of California, is worse than futile. The people are not likely, never ought, to agree to the proposition; neither would it meet their wants should they do so. To supply these we must have two, a Northern and a Southern road.

Should however the one road idea prevail, we are not without the best reasons for hope of a terminus within our borders. Its nearly central position renders St. Josephs, on the Mississippi river, the most probable initial point for the Eastern terminus. Thence (being west, a little north) its facility for cheap construction, must locate the eastern portion up the valley of the Platte to the South Pass, from which the only reasonably practicable route west, (as was recently admitted in a somewhat notable meeting of those whose *interests* would be *best* promoted by a *central* road,) is to cross the head of Green River to, and take the Valley of Snake River. Then the great (national) object being to reach the Pacific, (not a particular point on it,) by the nearest and cheapest route; once in the valley of that stream, the reasons for following the Platte, (cheapness and facility of construction, arising from level surface, abundant supply of water, and water transportation for cross ties and other materials,) to which must now be added, the immense advantage of the well known exemption of the valley of that stream (Snake River) from the snows of winter, as compared with this dangerous element of obstruction, always found on the mountains either north or south of it, would operate with tenfold force in favor of a continuance of the road down the valley of Snake river to the mouth of Burnt river; thence up the latter to the head of Powder river, (ascertained to be a good route,) and down its valley and that of the Columbia to a terminus at the head of tide water, and perhaps to the Sound.

These positions are undeniably true, and show that if economy decides the location, our Territory will in all probability be the recipient of the western end, as it certainly will be, should there be two roads. For the latter, the Creator seems to have disposed both the earth's surface and the elements far better, than for one, even approximately central; for, while the Northern route, after passing over an immense and gently undulating plain, reaches the Rocky Mountains, and thence (if by way of the Columbia,) with scarce a tunnel the entire route to the Sound; and the Southern, free from the snows of winter, finds nothing in all its long line equal to that which has already been often surmounted in the old States. The Central is known to be obstructed by high, precipitous, and most difficult mountains, on which snow to the depth of fifteen to twenty feet annually accumulates, which, lying as it frequently does for many consecutive months would for the time render railroad traveling impossible. Thus do we find both the elements and the earth's surface in singular unison with the wants and the interests of our wide-spread population, and each in its turn, like the buoy in the channel, or the light upon the strand, with unerring certainty, indicating not only the propriety *of*, but the necessity *for two* great highways from ocean to ocean.

But to two roads it may again, as it has heretofore been objected, that we have not the surplus hands, nor at present prices, it is probable we could not command the funds necessary to build two such immense lines of road. If so, the answer is ready—the remedy is easy, and the way to a supply of labor both bountiful and cheap, is plain.

Bury the mischievous "Sam" beyond the reach of resurrection. Throw wide the portals of the Union. Not only invite hither, but, in connection with our commerce, provide transportation for the redundant, half-fed, and less than half paid millions of the "old world;" assure them of protection by our laws, and profitable employment; and as the oaks in the forest, so will be the hardy sons of toil, who will cross the Atlantic and build the eastern ends of your roads; and myriads of the sallow, but patient and sturdy "John Chinamen," with others of his caste, will cross the Pacific and build the western ends, and lapping over the great divide, in the valley of the noble Missouri in the north, and that of the Rio Grande in the south, weld the last links in the most important highways ever built by man. To initiate these, fraternal liberality and justice in the legislation of Congress, is all that is necessary. Let the North say to the South, (or *vise versa,*) "locate and build your road where you wish; permit us to do the same. We will give you all the aid within the constitutional limits of our power, and only ask a reciprocity at your hands."

Upon principles such as these, is it believed this great work is likely ever to be commenced, and thus, and thus only can the paramount interests of the nation be subserved, and thus alone, can the great American heart be satisfied.

Once completed, commanding the commerce of the Indies, developing our vast interior, affording equal facilities to all sections, these roads will bind together this Union as with adamantine chains, and the multitude (for their construction drawn into our midst) will ere long fill that mighty wilderness, now the abode of the beast and the savage, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, with farms, villages, towns and cities,—with millions of free and happy people, who in the full enjoyment of our noble institutions, while making the valley broad and mountain high redolent with the music of the lowing herd, the anvil, the plough, and the plane, will be a tower of strength and bulwark of national defence, against which in vain may tyrants thenceforth hurl their anathemas, and launch forth their bannered hosts, only to be discomfited, routed and slain.

As a fore-runner of these great enterprises, an "Overland Mail" in four horse coaches upon the Northern route, would not only facilitate their inauguration, but also the convenience of the traveling community, our own citizens, the transmission and reception of mails, and would also materially aid in the development of our extensive interior.

Very important also is a similar mail line from the Capital of this Territory, through Oregon, to the capital of California. These are suggested as proper subjects for urgent memorial.

While these bright prospects of a glorious future—the material prosperity of our Territory and of the nation at large—call for the most sincere thanks of all, and to the world, this Union presents the prodigy of but the other day a mere handful of three millions, already grown in all the elements of national greatness, one of the most powerful governments of the times; yet, to the lover of his country, the aspect of our national politics is far from encouraging—a dark cloud is gathering over the horizon. Proclamations of treasonable purposes pass unrebuked. Men in high places, alike in the South, and the North, in their discussions upon slavery, declare their purpose upon the *happening* of *one*, or the *not* happening of another contingency to dissolve the Union. Men signally favored by their fellow-citizens, and still more favored by the gifts of Omnipotence, *desecrate* the post of honor, and bring all their mental powers into requisition for the destruction of this, the most perfect political fabric ever invented by human wisdom.

Time was, when those who should have proclaimed such purposes would have been hissed, driven from the rostrum, and sunk beneath the patriotic scowls of an indignant people. But alas! those halcyon days are fast passing away, and the apparent pleasure with which such sentiments are now tolerated is an omen that augurs ill for the perpetuity of our national existence. Admonished by these premonitions,—seeing in the late tragical insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Va., the maturity of a portion of the legitimate fruits of tolerating these seditious sentiments, and the discovery of a wide spread sympathy with, if not actual participation in, that treasonable transaction, and desiring above all things the perpetual preservation of this fair confederacy, the undersigned would be deficient in duty should he fail upon this occasion to raise a warning voice. In view of these things, that it is possible for misguided philanthropists (unacquainted with the practical operations of slavery and the remedy for its alledged evils) aided on the one hand, by those who *live* by slavery agitation in the free states, and the over zealous, the indiscreet, and too often reckless Southrons on the other, to call down upon the nation that most dire of all political woes, a *dissolution*, cannot be denied.

Yes, "it is possible" that, forgetful of duty, and regardless of consequences, reckless writers, speakers and legislators, may "dissolve the Union." Seeing then, that there is a possibility, nay, 'tis feared a *probability*, of such an awful catastrophe, let us in this embryo State, beware of the hydra-headed monster dissolution, and at once, as faithful sentinels, take our stand upon the watch-tower of liberty, and by our devotion to the Constitution and the Union—the rich legacies our forefathers bequeathed us—prove ourselves worthy sons of the noblest sires; and leaving as they did, unfettered and unmolested, to each political division of the confederacy, (who alone are responsible for them,) the management of its own domestic affairs, imitate their wise, peaceful, fraternal and sublime example And firmly setting our faces now and forever, against all who would jeopardize, or destroy the palladium of liberty; profoundly thankful for past blessings; fervently beseeching the All Mighty ruler of the universe, that its legislation may be always *right*, yet recollecting that to occasionally err has been the unaviodable lot of all mankind; relying upon the sagacity, wisdom and equity of our countrymen; with an abiding faith that ultimate public justice will be done; "clinging to the Constitution and the Union, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him," let our motto ever be "THE UNION."

R. D. GHOLSON.

Olympia, Dec. 7th, 1859

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:

Sir—As "no blood" has yet been shed in crossing the angry waves of uncertainty near San Juan, and as a settlement of this vexed question, it becomes a duty on the point of patriotism to say that a Club has been organized in the city of Gimbletville, under the very pleasant and lazy title of "Gentlemen of Elegant Leisure." One of the main objects of the institution is honor and charity. "A big dinner is to be given by contribution of Gentlemen's Mileage"—this is thought to be one of their degrees—but their proceedings have been conducted with such secrecy among themselves as to cast a shade of cloud over their movements. I must thank the indefatigable McCasey, your occasional "gentleman general reporter," for what little he has, by way of sneaking, given me.

"The Club," he says, "consisting of the President and Secretary, and the Secretary and the President, were on this occasion grouped together on a certain corner of the street, while he (McCasey, the reporter) unobserved, had snugly encosed himself behind a wall."

The reporter goes on to say—

The President and Secretary were in full dress—one carrying a brass headed cane and the other standing with left thumb in the arm hole of his vest. Hair of both well greased, and stiff shirt collars. After marching once around the town, smiling benignantly at the ladies and school girls, they took up a position at the corner of a well-known street.

The meeting was then organized—the President on a slab. The Secretary called the roll, when all the members were found present, viz:—President and Secretary.

The President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Winfield Garibaldi, the town barber, is not justified in demanding any payment for shaving the face or greasing the heads of any of the members of this society.

In support of the resolution, the President said that the members of the society were emphatically the ornaments of society; that he flattered himself they would have the freedom of the city voted them by the proper authorities, and that the idea of any person demanding money of them, whether washer-woman, hotel-keeper, barber or tailor, was perfectly monstrous and ought not to be tolerated. The President was eloquent.

The Secretary said that he certainly favored the resolution. He wished particularly to refer to the remark about the freedom of the city—he must say he endorsed the sentiment. "Do we not devote our whole time to the affairs of other people? Have we not benevolently interested ourselves in other people's welfare? Have we for the last year been known to perform any labor for ourselves? I say, indignantly, no! Do we not grace the streets, and the private and public houses of this town by our presence? I say, emphatically, yes! Then let the Plebians support us. I am opposed to this doctrine of the dignity of labor; work was intended for slaves."

The Secretary was eloquent-er. He (the Secretary) then put his hand in his pocket and drew forth a 'kerchief, wiped his tearful eye, then waved it gracefully at a little girl who was just passing.

The President thought that the society (himself and Secretary) might adjourn, *dum conororum*, in order to see in what house the little girl had gone, that they might "ring in."

"And forthwith," adds McCasey, "they vanished to the scenes of other life;" so I must conclude this report and wait an opportunity for another.

A MARRIED DEMOCRAT.

MISSOURI AND COLUMBIA WAGON ROAD.—Our latest advices from the expedition to open the Military and Emigrant Road to the Missouri River is up to the 16th ult. Lieut Mullan had finished the road across the Divide of the Bitter Root Mountains, and his wagons, provisions, stores, &c., were *en route* across the mountains. The advance working parties were vigorously pushing forward the work to the Bitter Root River, which would probably be reached by the middle of November—from that point to the Hellgate defile, where the expedition would winter, is some seventy miles, and Lieut. Mullan was still sanguine that he would reach it by the middle of December.

Though the weather is represented cold in the mountains, no fears were entertained by the party regarding snow. A train of sixteen emigrant wagons are now on Lieut. Mullan's road, *en route* for the Bitter Root Valley from Walla-walla, and doubtless, when this important work is completed it will connect all the beautiful and extensive valleys in the eastern section of this region, and cause them to teem with life and with the stir of business.

News had been received at Lieut. Mullan's camp from Major John Owen, Indian Agent. that the affairs in the valley were not as quiet as usual, but that the Bannack Indians were threatening a disturbance, and were running off horses and cattle. It is yet possible that this central mountain region may cause us much trouble with the numerous Indians there found. It is hoped that the presence of this large military expedition, however, will have the effect to keep the Indians quiet, and afford protection to the settlers who inhabit that region.

"Sohon's Pass," in the Bitter Root Mountains, through which the Military Road has been carried, is represented as the lowest in the range, and by careful observations found to be 5400 feet above the level of the sea. An astronomical observatory has been established on the summit of the pass, and the surveyors were running a line of spirit levels over the road as completed, and the *maximum* grade found for the Railroad line was 40 feet to the mile. There seems to be but little doubt now that this will prove the most practicable railroad line for the Northern route, and as this work possesses marked local and national interest, we shall watch its further progress with much anxiety.—*Dalles Journal, Nov. 25.*

☞A good joke is told of Beecher and Park Benjamin: On one of their lecturing expeditions, they were riding in the same railway car. Getting into conversation about preaching, Beecher was so courteous as to ask Benjamin to come over to Brooklyn some Sunday morning and hear him.—"I do not know where your meeting house is," said Benjamin; "how shall I find it?" "Oh," replied Beecher, "all you have to do is to come over on one of the ferries, and follow the crowd." "I would come," continued Benjamin, "but for one reason."—"Ah! what is that?" asked Beecher. "Because," said Benjamin, with a merry look out of his eyes, "I make it an invariable rule never to go to any place of amusement on Sunday."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Seventh Session—Organization.

In accordance with the requirements of law, the members of the seventh Legislature of Washington Territory assembled at the capital on Monday morning last, and came to a temporary organization (in the Council) by the election of H. J. G. MAXON, of Clarke county, as President; A. J. MOSES, of Thurston, Chief Clerk; E. ELDRIDGE, of Whatcom, Assistant Clerk; T. J. FLETCHER, of Clarke, Sargeant-at-Arms; and JOHN AIKEN, of Walla Walla, Door-Keeper. All these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. ELDRIDGE, to fill whose place the name of JAMES B. LA DU, of Cowlitz county, was substituted, were subsequently made the nominees of the democratic caucus, and elected by the full vote of that body on Friday last, the vote being seven to one—Mr. DENNY, of King, voting in the negative, C. C. PHILLIPS, of Island, being absent.

No measure of importance has thus far been introduced in this body, in fact, but three bills have yet been presented. The reference of the Governor's message to its appropriate committees, the appointment of standing committees, and the adoption of rules for its permanent government, have consumed the greater part of the present week, preparatory to more active labors in the forthcoming.

In the House, a temporary organization was perfected by the election of LYMAN SHAFFER, of Ghehalis county, as Speaker; JOSEPH WALDRICK and G. FORD, of Pierce, Chief and Assistant Clerks. No further officers were elected.

Pursuant to a call convening the democratic members of the House in caucus, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the various offices to be filled, the members assembled at the residence of Dr. WILLARD on Monday evening last. The proceedings of this body was quite harmonious until the introduction of a resolution which, had it passed, would have excluded very nearly one-third of its members.

This resolution, so far as we have been able to learn, was in effect as follows:—"That no democrat shall be eligible to a seat in this caucus who has not heretofore supported the Administration and the nominee of the late Territorial Convention." (If this be not the substance of the resolution, we trust none will accuse us of an attempt at perversion, as the doors, of course, were closed against us.) The propriety, expediency, and *democracy* of this resolution was warmly discussed, and engendered so much feeling that the caucus adjourned without accomplishing the object for which it was convened.

On the day following, (Tuesday,) the House proceeded to a permanent organization, by the election of J. D. BILES, of Clarke, Speaker—Mr. J. A. TENNANT, of Whatcom, being his opponent. The deciding ballot resulted:—Biles, 15; Tennant, 9; scattering 3. Mr. J. T. TURNER, of Island was elected Chief Clerk, over his competitor, WM. M. RANDALL, of Thurston, by a vote of 17 to 8. D. F. NEWSOM, of Whatcom, as Assistant Clerk, —— PARKS of Walla Walla, Sargeant-at-arms, and —— CRAWFORD, of Cowlitz, Door-keeper, were elected by nearly similar votes over their respective competitors for high honors.

As in the Council, the reference of the message, &c., occupied most of the time of the House till Friday noon, when it adjourned to meet again on Monday. But three bills have been introduced in this body, one of which proposes to cause four sessions of the County Commissioner's Court to be held during the year, in the several counties of the Territory.

Business may now be regarded as fairly under way, and no great amount of legislation will be required at the hands of legislators to fully earn the $3 per day to which the law entitles them.

SOLDIER ROW AT VANCOUVER.—From members of the Legislature recently arrived from Vancover, we learn that a soldier row of rather serious character occured at Vancouver on Monday week last. As stated to us, it appears that on the forenoon of that day, a soldier had been killed in a drunken spree at the drinking saloon of a Mr. BAKER, who, having also had a slight altercation with the deceased during the day, was adjudged by the soldier's comrades as his assassinator, but which opinion is generally believed to be erroneous. In accordance with threats then made, a soldier mob assembled about ten o'clock in the evening, assaulted the saloon with stones, clubs, as well as fire arms, and after demolishing the windows, decanters, and other furniture, seized upon the proprietor and beat him so severely, that for a time, his life was dispaired of. Subsequent accounts received, however, inform us that he may recover.

Maj. MORRISON, commanding the post, we are told, was informed of the threats of his troops, and requested to keep a vigilant eye upon them. By some means, however, they managed to get into town, and the result was as above. Troops may be an advantage (pecuniarily) to places in the vicinities of which they are stationed, but at times they are also undeniable pests.—We would rather be excused from having them quartered upon us.

MR. EDITOR:

It is observed, with deep regret, that you deem yourself warranted in applying harsh censure of General Scott for his action in relation to the San Juan Island entanglement, and in your issue of the 2nd inst., have used epithets in connexion with his name that hereafter, I trust, in your calmer moments, you will scarcely approve. I am induced to this hope from the fact that you seem to have had a due and handsome appreciation of the illustrious services rendered by the object of your present reprobation, in "the course of a long life spent in the service of his country," as you well observe, "in defence of her rights, property and possessions"—a long array of brilliant deeds, without "*an error to deprecate hitherto.*"

I do not purpose to discuss the merits of the events of last summer which happened on the Island of San Juan, but merely to ask that your readers will not hastily condemn the great soldier for the discharge of a delicate duty entrusted to him by the highest authority in the land—the honored statesman of the great party to which you belong.

When properly ascertained, it will be found, as I confidently avouch, that General Scott's actions which you denounce in such round terms, have been the legitimate results of instructions from the President of the United States, and which were rendered absolutely necessary by national obligations and engagements.

You are of course aware of the State-paper by which that distinguished statesman, Mr. Marcy, arranged with the English Minister then at Washington, for the joint occupation of the territory in dispute, under the Treaty of June, 1846. I presume these papers have been published in your journal. I apprehend no one will venture to deny that these documents commit the government of the United States distinctly to a recognition of the right of the government of Great Britain to jurisdiction and official occupation jointly with ourselves. And upon this fact hinges the whole course pursued by Gen. Scott and the policy of the present administration—a course in no wise affecting or modifying our clear right to the territory in dispute; a right that I believe to be perfect and impregnable. In compliance with the engagements thus explicitly entered into by one of our wisest statesmen, there was but one course for our government at present, and until that engagement was formally abrogated by due notice from and to the parties thereto. Accordingly, Gen. Scott reduced the garrison at San Juan to the force originally deemed by Gen. Harney himself as adequate for the purposes for which he established it. What therefore, is there so reprehensible in what Gen. Scott has done? Has he, after all, done less than Gen. Harney originally proposed to do when he placed a company of Infantry in position on San Juan? Has he really made an "almost *treacherous* concession" to the officials of Vancouver's Island, by which, in the end, our interests or rights in the disputed domain will be in the least degree compromised or impaired? We confidently submit he has not. He has simply made an arrangement by which, removing the causes that induced Gen. Harney to re-enforce Capt. Picket with eight companies of infantry and artillery, he has rendered the further presence of said companies on the disputed Island altogether unnecessary, and has made it proper that they should be returned to their former stations—a measure with which I apprehend the citizens of Stellacoom, Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay will sympathize.

A company of the army of the United States occupies San Juan this day by the act of Gen. Scott, and this brings us to a subject which has attracted more criticism than really it has merited. Capt. Pickett, who was originally stationed on the Island of San Juan, has been re-stationed at Bellingham Bay, and another company than his occupies the place that he certainly filled with credit to himself and his commission. Rumor has found innumerable reasons for this change. A very simple military inducement for it, however, may as well be suggested as altogether more rational than any of those which rumor, with her manifold inventive resources, has been able to fabricate. It is this. Capt. Pickett was returned to his former station, with the *locale* and military requirements of which he was thoroughly acquainted, while his place at San Juan was taken by the company of an officer, whose post was occupied by another officer meanwhile, and for whom therefore, on a restoration of the *status quo*, there was no place. In this way I feel sure it were nearer the fact to account for the action of Gen. Scott, in relation to Capt. Pickett, than to attribute it to the unworthy motives alledged.—Gen. Scott has done enough to entitle him to immunity from hasty charges and imputations. His reputation should be as dear to all Americans as it is to the one who writes this; and who believes that the Island of San Juan belongs to us under the treaty of June, 1846, and that we should not surrender one inch of it.

DEE-LATE WAH-WAH.

We have cheerfully inserted the foregoing communication addressed to us by a very distinguished gentleman, now located in our Territory—one whose observations and experience entitled him to our respect and regard; but after carefully perusing his thoughts we are only confirmed in our remarks, published in our late edition. "Dee late wa-wa" is a captious and specious plea, not really a defence of the policy of General Scott, not a condemnation of Gen. Harney—not an assertion of American supremacy—negative in all particulars—positive in none; with all regard to its gifted author, he has become entangled in the meshes of his own sophistry, and tries hard to solve the difference between "tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

First—And last, he holds that the American title to San Juan under the Treaty is impregnable, and that he would not surrender a jot of it to the claims of Great Britain.

Second—In direct denial of his first proposition, that under the treaty of 1846, and by virtue of Secretary Marcy's letter, the British are guaranteed a joint occupancy until the President of the United States shall terminate the same by notice.

Third—Gen. Harney ordered Captain Pickett's Company to assert occupation and American Title, which General Scott approved, and therefore General Harney was right.

Fourth—Capt. Pickett did gallantly and well what he was ordered to do by Gen. Harney, rendering honor to himself and his commission. That his removal from the post of honor, where he did, by the candid admission of all observing fair-minded men, entitle himself to promotion, is no reflection upon said officer.

Fifth—General Scott approves General Harney's course in the premises, and yet instead of leaving him as our friend says, "*status quo*," in command of the Oregon Military Department, urges the abolition of said department, and suggests to Gen. Harney's assuming the command of the department of the west at St. Louis.

Such are the positions assumed by "*Dee Late Wah-Wah*"—they are inconsistent. The Boundary question has now assumed this shape, either the Island of San Juan is American Territory or it belongs to Great Britain. For surely there is nothing in the Treaty authorizing a joint occupancy within the boundary contemplated by the treaty of 1846.

With General Scott's military reputation we have nothing now to do—that has been settled by the history of the past half century. The war of 1812, the brilliant record of the valley of Mexico have left no doubt of that. But with the course pursued by him in what are called the *Pacification measures* now about to be consummated, we have as Americans a right to urge an opinion, to speak our sentiments, to lift our voices in remonstrance against the dismemberment of our Territory, against the disintegration of our counties, against the striking down of faithful public servants, against the degradation of officers whose whole sin consists in doing their whole duty, zealously and fearlessly. "Dee late wawá" says Gen. Scott, in leaving one company on San Juan Island, endorsed Harney. So we believe. If then Harney did right in asserting occupancy, were not the subsequent acts in reinforcing the gallant Pickett, when blockaded in San Juan, not only justified but necessary? Read the hostile message of the "Black Douglas" to the Colonial Legislature of British Columbia, and the debates in that body as to preventing Americans from landing. See in the port of San Juan, several British vessels of war, so bestowed as to prevent landing, ready at any moment to open their broadsides upon our gallant troops. In the proposed *pacification*, or armistice, if you please, the "*morale*" of the presence of one company is all sufficient, but when Harney reinforced Pickett's Company who doubted the imminent danger in which that gallant officer was placed, doing his whole duty as becomes an American soldier.

Why then, if Harney is suspended, and Pickett's conduct so meritorious, are these brave men rebuked? Have the British authorities demanded this tribute to their insolence in invading our soil? Are we to submit to a demand from a foreign power, to strike down our gallant men, to satisfy their vanity? Forbid it Heaven! Peace is desirable, but peace on such terms is base humiliation. Will the soldier of that war which was so gloriously waged for the doctrine, "not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence," urge now as a part of the GREAT PACIFICATION, the sacrifice of our gallant sons, who have but done their duty? Or is it that Gen. Scott indulges a "pique" of long standing against the veteran Harney, whose name in our Territory is security against Indian depredations, protection to property, the identity of our own race against the savages, from whose villainies we have so long suffered? Is it in order to gratify this feeling against Harney, he must be consistent and in the degradation carry down Capt. Pickett? Against such conduct, against such motives, had we ten times the devotional pride in the historic reputation of General Scott, we would urge our earnest protest.

Or is it that the vanity of the Old Hero, by the attentions paid to him and his suite on their late visit to the disputed Territory, has been so appealed to that he will reciprocate in this way to gratify British arrogance? for we well know that the first order of General Scott involved the recognition of Capt. Pickett's service, in the order for him to remain in command of San Juan, *which* order was only changed upon the return of one of his staff from a visit to Victoria. Otherwise his conduct, by "Delate wa-wa's" own version, is so inexplicable that it verges upon the dotage of second childhood. Either motive should prevent so fatal a consummation as a pacification on such terms. As we have always asserted, we re-assert the conclusion of our correspondent, "that San Juan belongs to us under the Treaty of 1846, and that not one inch of it should be surrendered," nor would we censure a confirmation of that "perfect and impregnable title" by such base humiliation as is foreshadowed in the pacification project of Gen. Scott.

THE PACIFC.—The steamer *Pacific*, which arrived here on Saturday last, brings us no later news from the States than that heretofore published, received by the Overland Mail. Her California news, also, was anticipated here by the receipt of Portland papers, containing a summary of recent events in that State. Hence we are unable to lay anything of additional interest before our readers.

The *Pacific* did not carry down the States' mail as required, but contented herself with the California mail only, on the plea that she would be unable to connect with the regular California steamer on the day of sailing. Our last mail from here failed to connect, and present appearances lead us to think that the connection is entirely broken off. Well, the *news*, like cheese, will be the better when it comes. It will have age and no mistake.

"BIG BLOW."—A severe gale, amounting almost to a hurricane for this part of the "sun's setting," passed over the Sound country on Friday night and Saturday last, and the roads in this vicinity are almost impregnably blockaded against wagons and other vehicles. On the road to the Cowlitz, we are told, it will require the dilligent labor of two men for some weeks to remove the fallen timber; and the same is probably the case elsewhere. But as the weather is now very pleasant, farmers will doubtless make good use of it in bringing their produce to market, and thus the obstructions will soon be removed.

☞The Supreme Court for Washington Territory, convened here on Monday morning last—Judges all present. Much business stands upon the docket, but is rapidly being disposed of. As soon as it shall have adjourned we will publish its proceedings.

The court consists of Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, Chief Justice, and Hons. E. C. FITZHUGH and WM. STRONG, Associates.—MR. RICHARD LANE, Clerk.

Concert.

The Concert at the Methodist Church on last (Friday) evening was indeed quite a success. The church was crowded to overflowing, every seat being occupied. In fact, temporary seats had to be erected during the performance to accommodate the vast assemblage, and we should say that at least 350 attentive and highly delighted auditors were present to listen to the songs and music of the very able and talented performers. Many of the songs (which were of the chastest selection) were rapturously, and (we hope to be pardoned for saying so) we might justly add, *unbecomingly* applauded, by a stamping of feet, whistling and shrieking, as might have been the envy of a pandemonium, but highly improper in God's sanctuary. The opening chorus justified the belief that the Concert was neither a farce nor "catch-penny" affair, and that belief fully warranted by subsequent songs, among which we might especially mention the "Buccaneer's Bride" and "Pirates' Glee" as pieces particularly well executed, and containing the finest and sweetest strains of music. Mrs. LIPPINCOTT, as a soprano voice, when accompanied by a good bass, as she was in the person of Mr. KELLETT, cannot easily be excelled. Mrs. B. P. ANDERSON, as a leader in song, and for sweetness and clearness of tone will be admitted by all as having been excellent; whilst Mr. T. BLACKSHAR, as a tenor, may have many equals, but few superiors. The closing solo, entitled "Teacher and Pupils," as sung by Mr. KELLETT, elicited much applause. In the person of Mr. WM. BLACKSHAR, the company found an able and accomplished leader as well as a good singer. Although possessed of rather a weak voice compared with some of the other performers, his voice could always be heard—sonorous, and clear as glass. A song entitled "Three Dollars a Day," so altered as to render it particularly appropriate and pithy at the present time, was most vociferously applauded. The poetical reading by Mrs. LIPPINCOTT, of Poe's Raven, was fully equal to readings generally heard anywhere, plain and perspicuous, and with the proper emphasis. The instrumental music also was of a high order. On the whole, whilst many may differ with us in our criticisms, we incline to the belief that hundreds have witnessed worse, where ten have not heard better performances. None would deny the ladies and gentlemen named as entitled to much credit, or hesitate to pronounce the Concert as having been "first rate;" provided they were but possessed of some Italian sounding name, and but half as good singers, none would hesitate to speak of them as *amateurs*. Our opinions are apt to be formed by the public *furor*.

The Concert was frequently enlivened by a chorus of infantile voices, which, whilst it may have been sweet music to fond mothers, is anything but this to those who, like ourself, know neither the joys nor cares of married life. We really thought, at one time, it was a trial between infant's lungs and maturer determination to drown their voices, but there was every prospect, at that time, of the "dear little things" having it all their own way. It is true, it seems like a hardship for mothers to be compelled to forego the pleasure of such treats as that of last night, but really, we do not think they have a "perfect" right to obtrude the "family organs"—in such places—upon unwilling ears. Mothers should remember this—Church and Concerts are improper places to which to carry your infants.

DASHAWAYS.—Mr. JOHN H. SCRANTON informs us that a Division of this Order is shortly to be organized in this place, himself and a number of other "high-toned drunkards" (his language *verbatim*) having applied for a charter. Scranton says the Order *must* and *will* flourish. That when one of "his cloth" can forego his *juleps* and *toddies*, *none* should hesitate to abstain from *punches* and *slings*. We doubt not John will become as able and warm an advocate of cold water, as once he was wont to stand up (under) for champagne. Success to the new Order, and a rapid accession to its number. Then good-bye to the blues and "blue noses," whisky sores and brandy blotches. No more shall they be seen, and late hours no longer heard of to trouble the lonesome wife.

CAVED IN.—The office of GOV. STEVENS, formerly occupied by the Register and Receiver, bears evidence of the severity of the gale on Saturday night last. The forest about here having been considerably thined out by clearing or cutting the timber suitably for building purposes or cord-wood, those trees which remained standing had to bare the full brunt of the storm or succomb to the gale. One of these, a majestic specimen of our tall trees, full two hundred and fifty feet in length, which had weathered time and defied the winds of centuries, had humbly to submit to the element. It fell, as a sailor would say, "about mid-ships," and cut it to the ground as if a huge saw had passed through it. Both ends remain standing. Fortunately the building was not occupied. A number of other trees, also, fell about here, obstructing the plank road to the Capitol building, but all have since been removed, and their is now no barrier in the way of legislation.

EXCURSION.—We learn that the members of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, of Free and Accepted Masons, intend giving a ball at their new hall on the evening of the 27th inst., at which time a public installation of officers will take place, and the hall be dedicated.

Many brothers of the order, and others, here and elsewhere, having signified their intention of attending. Mr. SCRANTON will leave here with the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, on Monday the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, on an excursion for Port Townsend, so that all wishing to combine a "merry christmas" with an excursion and ball can do so. The tickets for the excursion will be $10. A good time generally, is anticipated.

Those who regard the Masonic fraternity only as a number of men banded together in iniquity, to defraud their neighbors—as men plotting against God and their country, should not attend, as they would really be fostering the institution.

☞Capt. JORDAN, formerly editor of the Dalles *Journal*, now stationed at Steilacoom and Lieut. E. J. HARVIE, of the same post, were both in town on Saturday last. Mr. HARVIE, we learn, has obtained a temporary leave of absence from the Territory, and will soon leave for the States. So far as we have been able to learn, he has given much satisfaction as quartermaster and commissary at that post. His promptness in meeting demands, and impartiality in awarding contracts, has been highly extolled to us. Capt. JORDAN, we believe, now fills this position at that post.

FAVORS.—Purser, MAYHEW of the steamer *Cowlitz*, is tendered our thanks for Portland papers, forwarded per Mr. BILES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. When opportunity offers, gentlemen, we will endeavor to reciprocate.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—On our first page will be found the very able message of his excellency, Gov. GHOLSON, which we do not hesitate to pronounce a masterly production, worthy the pen of statesmen of greater fame. Our Governor (we stake an opinion upon the assertion,) incurs no risks from criticisms. The message is full and complete, touching fearlessly upon those topics with which his short residence has made him conversant; and yet it is not verbose. He has not entered into a long dissertation or argument, but in a concise and plain style points out defects in the laws, and recommends wholesome amendment. That the subject has been fully matured, and received his earnest attention, is evident upon its face. Upon our war debt the Governor stands "fair and square," and we are much encouraged from the verdict which he has passed upon it—"that the debt has justly been incurred, and MUST be paid." Whilst we differ with the Governor upon the propriety of soliciting the aid of Government for the construction of two railroads across the continent, believing that, from the impoverished condition of the treasury, it would be virtually saying we want none, and regard it at best as noncommittal, we confess that his arguments are good, and his sentiment just and liberal. Believing the Governor to be actuated by the best of motives in advocating the introduction of Chinese into the Territory, for reasons set forth in the message, we again beg leave to differ, and foster the hope that a law will be passed excluding them from the Territory. In doing so we only follow the example of California and Oregon, where the practical operation of "cheap labor" has been thoroughly tried. Knowing that the Governor has written neither for renown or glory, but from settled convictions of the correctness of his recommendations, we refer the message to our readers, who we know will pass upon it a verdict of the highest commendation.

LIVE STOCK.—The schooner *Flying Mist* carried down to Victoria, a large cargo of live stock, principally the production of Lewis county. The cargo consists of 48 head of cattle and 110 head fine fattened hogs. Mr. HENRY MILES, the shipper, thinks he will be able to make it the source of profitable investment to himself, and at the same time open a new source of revenue to the citizens of Lewis, who have an overplus of live stock for their own consumption, and have heretofore been at a loss to find a market for their surplus The *Mist* sailed on Monday last.

☞At a regular communication of Grand Mound Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held Dec. 3rd, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we cheerfully submit to the dispensation of an Allwise Creator, yet under a deep sense of that afflicting and mournful visitation of Providence, we feel it a debt we owe to the memory of our deceased Brother J. W. GOODELL, to give some expression of our feelings in view of the occasion, and pay that tribute due to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother J. W. GOODELL, this Lodge has lost a worthy brother and the community in which he lived a useful citizen, and his bereaved wife and children an affectionate husband and kind parent.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the distressed wife and relatives of the deceased, in their sad bereavement, and tender to them our heartfelt and sincere sympathies and condolence.

THE SCALP OF COL. EBEY RECOVERED.—We were shown yesterday the scalp of Col. Ebey, who was murdered on Whidby's Island by a party of Kake Indians, in Aug., 1857. The scalp is entire, with all the hair and ears. The skin is free from fleshy matter, appears white, but slightly discolored with smoke. The beautifully fine silken brown hair is as natural as when struck down by the ruthless tomahawk of the savage. It is another one of the sad mementoes of border life. The scalp is in the possession of A. M. Poe, Esq., of Olympia, W. T., who received it from Capt. Dodd, of the steamer *Labouchere*, to be transmitted by him to the family of the deceased. Capt. Dodd is deserving of much praise for the pains he has taken to recover the melanchely relic. At one time, in 1858, he was theatened with an attack upon the steamer by a powerful tribe, for merely asking the savages to sell him the scalp. Yet no discouraged by their hostile demonstrations he again sought out the Indians of the Kake tribe, who live about 750 miles north of Victoria, who had it, on the last trip of the *Labouchere*, and after much persuasion, and the payment of a liberal reward, succeeded in getting possession of it. Capt. Dodd was a warm friend and admirer of Col. Ebey.—*British Colonist, Nov. 29.*

NEARLY THREE FIRES.—We learn that Steilacoom came very near being the scene of three distinct fires on Sunday morning last. The dwellings of Mr. F. A. CLARK, Col. W. H. WALLACE, and Mr. PROSCH, of the *Herald*, situated in different localities of the city, were all discovered on fire at about one and the same time. Timely discovery prevented a conflagration which, from the high wind prevailing at the time, must inevitably have involved the destruction of the whole of that prosperous village. The damage done was trifling. Cause—imperfection in the flues which conduct the stove-pipes through the floors and woodwork of the buildings, and the exceedingly cold weather which required extra fires to be kept up. Another admonition for greater precautions and extra cares to guard against the recurrence of the like. Look well to your flues and chimneys. "An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure."

STABBED.—An altercation, growing out of a game of billiards at Miles' Saloon, in this place, occurred here on Saturday evening last, between a man named WETMORE and GEORGE BOARDMAN, better known as "Crescent City George," wherein the former was rather severely but not dangerously stabbed by the latter, with a pocket knife. The injured man was laid up a few days, but we see is again about the streets. A warrant for the arrest of BOARDMAN was immediately placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but, up to the present time, he has not been found. He has probably *vamosed*.

UNAVOIDABLE.—This week's issue of our paper is unavoidably delayed one day, owing to the great and unusual number of the Governor's Message (4500 copies) ordered printed by the two houses of the Legislature. To get this out in time for circulation by the first mails leaving here after its delivery, and thus place it before the public at as early a day as possible, has been our chief endeavor. Having accomplished this, we hope our readers will forbear with us a trifle. Hereafter, as usual, it will make its regular appearance on Friday.

☞Members of the Legislature desirous of having their speeches appear in the proceedings of their respective bodies, (which we will commence next week,) should hand them in at as early an hour after delivery as possible.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., after a short illness of but three days, MARY FINLEY REED, only daughter of THOMAS M. & E. H. REED, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Well may we exclaim: "In the midst of life we are in death!" But a day or two ago—full of health, with every prospect of life, like a flower just bursting in the rays of the morning sun—the wind passed over her and she has gone.

Parental affection cannot but mourn; nay, it is proper to weep over the grave of our loved ones, for Jesus wept; but we must not repine, for our sorrow is unmingled with either fear or doubt—full, only, of a blessed hope: and the words of our blessed Lord and Master are calculated to cheer and console us, remembering that he is the same now as when upon earth, and that he takes to his arms little children, and bears testimony that "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Her *body*, only, rests in the cold and silent grave, her *spirit* is rejoicing in the light of Heaven, which is full of glory.

On Saturday morning, the 3d inst., LUELLA, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Low, aged two years and 8 months.

In Steilacoom, on 3d inst., of typhoid fever, JAS. L. WESTBROOK, aged 20 years.

His remains were brought to Olympia for interment on Sunday. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

Divine Service.

Rev. N. DOANE will preach in the M. E. Church of this city on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Infant Baptism.*

Rev. B. C. LIPPINCOTT will preach in the evening.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

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

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

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

No charge for BERTHS or MEALS.

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

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

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

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

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

Grover & Baker's

UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES

ARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed agent for their sale in Washington Territory.

These machines have been in use for a number of years, in the Atlantic States, and wherever tried, have never failed to give satisfaction. They are decidedly the best machines now in use, being adapted for all kinds of plain or ornamental sewing; forming a stich that can never rip, though every fourth stich be cut. They can be used to advantage in hemming, quilting, tucking, gathering, embroidering, etc.; crossing seams and turning corners with all the facilities and neatness of the most accomplished seamstress.

All the different patterns, at prices ranging from $75 to $150, are kept on hand. The Cabinet Machine forms quite an ornamental piece of furniture for the parlor or drawing room, and would doubtless be the most acceptable as well as useful gifts that could possibly be presented to a lady.

The machine is simple; not liable to get out of repair, and the art of working them can be readily acquired. Call and see them.

WM. M. RUTLEDGE, JR.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED PLOW, universally admitted by all who have tried them to be the best plow now in use, and peculiarly adapted to the prairie and bottom lands of this Territory, are now kept constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,
Agent for Washington Territory.

Olympia, Oct. 13, 1859.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INdebted to the late firm of BARNES & AYRES, are requested to call at the store of Ayres & Williams, and settle, before the first day of January, 1860, or the amounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Olympia, Nov. 3, 1859. 50:3m

L. H. ROBERTS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and surrounding country.

REFERS TO

E. S. COOPER, Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, in the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific.

Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, Surgeon N. Y. College.

A. NOURSE, Prof. of Obstetrics, Maine.

And to Assistant Surgeon of Sierra Co. (Cal.) Hospital.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 6m47

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking **STOVES,**

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

Pioneer Hotel.

H. L. TIBBALS, Proprietor,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

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

The patronage of the public is solicited.

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

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 46tf

To Wool Growers.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers and wool growers of Thurston county and vicinity, that he is now prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

in Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly cleaned Wool, deliverable at his store in Olympia.

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

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

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

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.

Oct. 13, 1859.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

in successful operation, and having taken the stock of Leather from Mr. Biles' Tannery to finish, have now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

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

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

F. A. CHENOWETH, B. F. DENNISON, PAUL K. HUBBS.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,

PORT TOWNSEND,

Washington Territory.

Will attend to professional business in the several District Courts, and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Also to any Legal business at Victoria, V. I.

☞ Particular attention given to Commercial, Marine and Land business. 41tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

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

June 16, 1859. 30tf

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

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

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS—6 vols. Just received at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

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

APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, ORANGES, for sale during the season.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

500,000 SUPERIOR BRICK

FOR SALE ON PLUMMER'S WHARF, AT THE foot of Main Street, Seattle, or Plummer & Mallet's Brick Kiln.

34tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the Washington Nursery is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery of the best varieties of Pears and other fruits. My trees are well grown, from one to three years growth, and will be sold at still further reduced prices.

Sales will begin on and after the first day of November.

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6m44

RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging.

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

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

ALEX. HOWARD.

Olympia, Sept. 9, 1859. 42:1y

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

NEW FIRM!

NEW STORE!!

NEW GOODS!

GREENBAUM & COATS would respectfully inform the citizens of Thurston, Chehalis and adjoining counties, that they have opened the store on Skookum Chuck formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., where they keep a large and well selected stock of goods, consisting of

GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE & WILLOW WARE,

And other articles too numerous to mention; and they will also continue the store at the old stand at Olympia, next door to Messrs. Mitchell & Stewarts Bakery, where they keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc., ect. All of which they will sell at the *LOWEST LIVING RATES.*

Come and convince yourself.

ROBERT GREENBAUM,
RALPH COATS

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

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

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

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

A true extract from the Record.

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

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

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 fto 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

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.

L. H. DEYO,

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 165 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,

SEATTLE, W. T.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and two lots adjacent to the district school house in Olympia, fronting the public square, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, with time for payment.

The property is among the most eligible and pleasant locations in Olympia. The house contains a dining and sitting room, parlor, two bed rooms, kitchen, and out-house, and a good well for water. The lots are well adapted for a garden.

For information as to location of lots, inquire of Edmund Sylvester, and for terms of sale, of

A. J. BALDWIN,

At Nathan Eaton's, 10 miles east of Olympia.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAS. J. MAPEL, 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 California. 6m46

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

No. 97, Front Street, San Francisco.

AGENTS FOR

Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco,
" Mayflower, Va. Offering to California,
" Our Jewel, El Sacramento,
E. J. Hudsons' Smokings, } Sweet scented Oronoco, Rose of Sharon, Prichard's Corn Cob,
Jas. Chievers Wellington.

BRITTON'S DEW DROP WHISKY in bbls. and half bbls.

Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c. for Messrs. Thomas and Fuller, New York. 3m43

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 Schnappe" 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.
New York.

12tf is

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,
do., do.,

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 Chinn Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

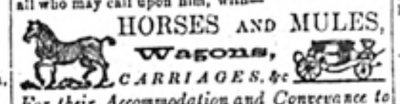
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—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

FULTON FOUNDRY

AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, CAST IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 9m50

COFFEY & RISDON,

Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Workers,

(Old Stand) Cor. Bush and Market sts., San Francisco,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL orders in the above line at the very lowest rates. Being the ONLY exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific coast, we would solicit a call from all those that are in want of work in the above line.

LEWIS COFFEY,
J. N. RISDON.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

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 alsoalways on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON MAIN Street, between First and Second Streets, in the town of Olympia. Said lot and house being a desirable location for either a business place or dwelling, and will be sold low.

For further information, inquire of

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1859. 1m51

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, County of Jefferson. } ss.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District in and for said Territory.

TO CHARLES THOMPSON:

You are hereby notified that H. L. Tibballs and R. Brunn have 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 from the date of this publication, 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 for the payment of four dollars and twenty-five cents, balance of account, and one hundred dollars due to said Tibballs & Brunn from you for non-fulfillment of contract; and said complaint was filed the 22d day of June, 1859.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

3m42

POWERS OF ATTORNEY for the transfer of Scrip for sale at this office.

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

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Siam. Concluded at Bangkok, May 29th, 1856. Ratified March 16th, 1857. Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, June 15th, 1857. Proclaimed by the President of the United States August 16th, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and their Majesties the First King of Siam and the Second King of Siam was concluded and signed at Bangkok on the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the English version of which treaty—the original being in the English and Siamese languages—is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and their Majesties Phra-Bard, Somdetch, Phra-Paramendr, Maha, Mongkut, Phra, Chom, Klao, Chau, Yu, Hua, the first King of Siam, and Phra, Bard, Somdetch, Phra, Pawarendr, Rameer, Mahiswareer, Phra, Klau, Chau, Yu, Hua, the second King of Siam, desiring to establish upon firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subject by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States, Townsend Harris, Esq., of New York, Consul-General of the United States of America for the empire of Japan, and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, his royal highness the Prince Krom Hluang, Wongse, Dhiraj, Saidh, his excellency Somdetch, Chao, Phaya, Param, Maha, Bijai, Neate, his excellency Chao, Phaya, Sri, Uariwongse, Sanuha, Phra, Kralahom, his excellency Chao, Phaya, Rawe, Wongse, Maha, Kosa, Dhipade, the Phra Klang, his excellency Chau, Phaya, Yomray, the lord mayor, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall, henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam and their successors.

All American citizens coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships to the ports of the United States, it is agreed that the ships-of-war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

ARTICLE II. The interests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty, negotiated Mr. Edmund Roberts, in 1833, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of American offenders, by the consul, according to American laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese; neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III. If Siamese in the employ of American citizens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with American citizens in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American consul on his requisition.

ARTICLE III. American citizens are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

American citizens coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land and hay or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred seng (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation American residents in Siam may, at any time, buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses it will be necessary that the American citizen shall, in the first place, make application through the consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the consul, having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money; will make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the American purchaser under sealed deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities. He shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvements of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese government shall have power of resuming the property upon returning to the American citizen the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

ARTICLE V. All American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. Not wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

ARTICLE VI. American ships-of-war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they shall not proceed above Paknam unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship-of-war conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the American government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pach-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese government.—But, in the absence of an American ship-of-war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American citizens, and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

ARTICLE VI. The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1833 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty comming into operation, and American shipping or trade will thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On the articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable, at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the American merchant and the custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the consul and a proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchats as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no import or duty [shall be] levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation is specified in the tariff attached to this treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same without the interference in either case of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this treaty are those that are paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, and fish, the Siamese government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of the articles, giving 30 days, (say thirty days) notice, except in case of war.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

ARTICLE VIII. The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be enforced by the consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese government.

ARTICLE IX. The American government and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese government to the government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE X. After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and such portions of the treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations thereto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XI. This treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, shall take effect immediately, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty in triplicate at Bangkok, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth, corresponding to the tenth of the waning moon of the lunar month, Wesakh, or sixth month of the year of the Quadruped Serpent of the Siamese civil era, one thousand two hundred and eighteen, and the sixth of the reign of their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

General Regulations under which American Trade is to be conducted in Siam.

REGULATION I. The master of every American ship coming to Bangkok to trade, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam he will deliver into the custody of the custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition, and a custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

REGULATION II. A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam, to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to Bangkok to trade.

REGULATION III. When an American vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the American consulate and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the consul's reporting these particulars to the custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above mentioned penalty.

REGULATION IV. An American vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

REGULATION. V. As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her, on application from the consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

REGULATION VI. The American plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese government have agreed that the English text of these regulations, together with the treaty of which they form a portion, and the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying, in every respect, their true meaning and intention.

REGULATION VII. All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American consulate; they shall not go out to sea nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by the treaty for the residence of American citizens without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American consul; nor shall they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities show to the American consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country.—But within the limits appointed under Article IV., of the treaty, American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling, and description.—The Siamese officers at the government stations in the interior may at any time call for the production of this pass; and immediately on its being exhibited they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters, and such detention shall be immediately reported to the consul.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

SECTION. 1. The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free from inland or other taxes on production or transit, and shall pay export duty as follows:

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1 Ivory	10	0	0	0	per pecul.
2 Gamboge	6	0	0	0	"
3 Rhinoceros' horns	50	0	0	0	"
4 Cardamums, best	14	0	0	0	"
5 Cardamums, bastard	6	0	0	0	"
6 Dried mussels	1	0	0	0	"
7 Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	"
8 Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	"
9 Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	"
10 Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	"
11 Sharks' fins, black	3	0	0	0	"
12 Lakkraban seed	0	2	0	0	"
13 Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tail
14 Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per pecul.
15 Rhinoceros' hides	0	2	0	0	"
16 Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17 Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18 Soft shells	1	0	0	0	"
19 Beche de mer	3	0	0	0	"
20 Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21 Birds' nests, uncleaned	20	per ct.			
22 Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100
23 Catch	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
24 Beyché seed, [nux vomica]	0	2	0	0	"
25 Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26 Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27 Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	"
28 Agilia wood	2	0	0	0	"
29 Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30 Old deers' horns	0	1	0	9	"
31 Soft or young horns	10	per ct.			
32 Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	per 100.
33 Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0	"
34 Deer sinews	4	9	0	0	per pecul.
35 Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	"
36 Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	"
37 Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	"
38 Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	"
39 Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	"
40 Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	"
41 Armadillo skins	0	0	0	0	"
42 Stick lack	0	1	0	0	"
43 Hemp	1	2	0	0	"
44 Dried fish, fisheng	1	2	0	0	"
45 Dried fish, plasalit	1	0	0	0	"
46 Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	"
47 Salt meat	2	0	0	0	"
48 Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	"
49 Rosewood	0	2	0	0	"
50 Ebony	1	1	0	0	"
51 Rice	4	0	0	0	"

SECTION II. The undermentioned articles, being subject to the inland or transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from export duty:

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52 Sugar, white	0	2	0	0	per pecul.
53 Sugar, red	0	1	0	0	"
54 Cotton, cleaned & uncleaned	10	per cent.			
55 Pepper	1	0	0	0	per pecul
56 Salt fish, platu	1	0	0	0	pr 10 000
57 Beans and peas					one twelfth
58 Dried prawns					do
59 Tilseed					do
60 Silk, raw					do
61 Bee-wax					one-15th
62 Tallow	1	0	0	0	per pecul.
63 Salt	6	0	0	0	per rovan
64 Tobacco	1	2	0	0	1000 bun.

SEC. 3. All goods or produce unenumerated in this tariff shall be free of export duty, and shall only be subject to one inland tax or transit duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]*

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Bangkok, on the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY, Consul of the United States at Ningpo, in China, and the royal Siamese Commissioners, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

*Signatures of Siamese Plenipotentiaries.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, concluded at Simoda, June 17, 1857. Ratified by the President of the United States, June 30, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June 30, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan, for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan, was concluded and signed at Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the English version of which convention—it being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages—is word for word as follows:

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, his excellency Townsend Harris, consul-general of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and their excellencies Inowoye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamoera, Prince of Dewa, governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:

Article 1. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

Article 2. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred fifty-eight.

Article 3. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, (gold and silver itsebues,) that is, gold with gold and silver with silver, or weights representing Japanese coin may be used, after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of six per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

Article 4. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American consul-general or consul, and shall be punished according to American law.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

Art. 5. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

Art. 6. The government of Japan admits the right of his excellency the consul-general of the United States to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c., to which he has assented.

Art. 7. Purchases for his excellency the consul-general, or his family, may be made by him only, or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller, for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to his excellency the consul-general.

Art. 8. As his excellency the consul-general of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language nor their excellencies the governors of Simoda, a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

Art. 9. All the foregoing articles shall go into effect from the date hereof, except article two, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Done in quintuplicate (each copy being in English, Japanese, and Dutch,) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, in the year of the Christian era eighteen hundred fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first, corresponding to the fourth Japanese year of Ansei, Mi, the fifth month, the twenty-sixth day, the English version being signed by his excellency the consul-general of the United States of America, and the Japanese version by their excellencies the governors of Simoda.

[L. S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru. Interpreting the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of July 26, 1851. Signed at Lima, July 4, 1857. Ratified by President of United States, May 7, 1858. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, Oct. 13, 1858. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, Oct. 14, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru with regard to the interpretation to be given to article XIIth of the treaty of the twenty-sixth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was signed at Lima on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen with regard to the interpretation to be given to article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, as to the goods, other than oil and the produce of their fishery, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell, or barter, duty free, for the purpose of obtaining provisions and refitting, a concession which, in articles eighty-one and one-hundred and ten of the General Commercial Regulations, is not so extensive; and it being convenient, for the advantage of the citizens of the United States employed in the whale fishery, and of the citizens of Peru, who furnish provisions, to fix, clearly and definitively, the proper meaning of the concessions stipulated in the above-mentioned article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th July, 1851, so that while those reciprocal benefits are secured, all and every controversy in the matter may be avoided:

The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru, John Randolph Clay, in virtue of his full powers, and his excellency Doctor Don Manuel Ortiz de Revallos, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Peru, fully authorized to act in the premises by the excellent council of ministers charged with the government of the Republic, after having held repeated conferences, and come to a mutual understanding, upon the true spirit and extent of the exemption from duties conceded to the said whale ships in the sale and barter of their stores and merchandise, by article twelfth of the treaty of 1851, which provides:

Article 12. "The whale-ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbez as well as to the ports of entry of Peru, and may sail from one port to another for the purposes of refreshment and refitting, and they shall be permitted to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the amount of two hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, without paying any tonnage or harbor dues, or any duties or imposts upon the articles so sold or bartered. They shall be also permitted, with like exemption from tonnage and harbor dues, further to sell or barter their supplies of goods, including oil, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, upon paying for the said additional articles the same duties as are payable upon like supplies or goods and oil when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations:

Have agreed and declared:

Article 1. That the permission to the whale-ships of the United States to barter or sell their supplies and goods to the value of two hundred dollars, *ad valorem* without being obliged to pay port or tonnage dues, or other imposts, should not be understood to comprehend every kind of merchandise without limitation, but those only that whale-ships are usually provided with for their long voyages.

Article 2. That in the said exemption from duties of every kind are included the following articles, in addition to the produce of their fishery, viz:

White unbleached domestics, white bleached domestics, white cotton cloths, blue drills, twilled cottons, shirting stripes, ticking, cotton shirtings, prints, sailor's clothing of all kinds, soap, shoes, boots, shoes, and brogans, axes, hatchets, biscuit of every kind, flour, lard, lard, butter, rum, beef, pork, spermaceti and composition candles, canvass, rope, tobacco.

Article 3. It is also agreed upon and understood between the contracting parties, that the whale-ships of the United States may land and sell or barter, free of all duties or imposts whatsoever, the supplies and merchandise specified in the preceding article to the amount of five hundred dollars, *ad valorem*, in conformity with article eighty-one of the General Commercial Regulations; but for every additional quantity from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, the exemption shall only extend to port and tonnage dues.

Article 4. The stipulations in this convention shall have the same force and effect as if inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded in Lima on the 26th of July, 1851, and of which they shall be deemed and considered as explanatory. For which purpose the present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the executive power of the Republic of Peru, with the authorization of the national Peruvian legislature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington in as short a time as possible. In faith whereof, the above plenipotentiaries have signed, in quadruplicate, this convention, explanatory of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Lima, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

[L. S.] J. RANDOLPH CLAY.
[L. S.] MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 13th inst. by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Senor Juan Y. de Osma, Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru, in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President;
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States and France, agreeing to an additional Article to the Extradition Convention between the two countries. Signed at Washington, Feb. 10, 1858. Ratifications exchanged at Washington; Feb. 12, 1859. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, Feb. 14, 1859.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States and France, of the 9th Nov. 1843, and [the] additional article thereto of the 24th Feb., 1845, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 10th day of Feb., 1858, which additional article, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Additional article to the extradition convention between the United States and France of the 9th of Nov. 1843, and to the additional article of the 24th of Feb. 1845.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the provisions of the treaties for the mutual extradition of criminals between the United States of America and France, of Nov. 9th, 1843, and Feb. 24th 1845, and now in force between the two governments, shall extend not only to persons charged with the crimes therein mentioned, but also to persons charged with the following crimes, whether as principles, accessories, or accomplices, namely: forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in triplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington the tenth of February, 1858.

[L. S.] LEW. CASS.

And wherers the said additional article, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 12th inst., by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, accredited to the government of the United States on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 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

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, Propietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

H. D. HUNTINGTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRUITS,

PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

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

Orders respectfully Solicited.

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

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 49:tf

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

NO. 105 CLAY STREET.
25ly SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*
Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVAILS himself of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that he have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where he intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.
Also, all kinds of
VEGETABL