R. A. Peabody

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Our Dispute with England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1859.

I have satisfactorily ascertained that though diplomatic rules, and perhaps prudential considerations, prevent the State Department from disclosing the exact state of affairs to the public, yet it is believed that serious difficulties may, and probably will, grow out of the dispute between the United States and England in reference to the island of San Juan, or Bellevue, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is generally conceded that General Harney was entirely right (and not "rash," or "precipitate," or "hasty," or "imprudent," as British partisans have called him), in taking possession of the island for the protection of the United States citizens there, and for the maintenance of the rights of this country to the island, under the Pakenham treaty of June 15, 1846. That treaty was negotiated at Washington by Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, to close the 54 degrees 40 minutes controversy. It was ratified by the constitutional majority of the Senate of the United States. The first article is in these words:—

"From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britanic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the *middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits*, to the Pacific Ocean: Provided, however, That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

It will be recollected that the United States, anterior to that treaty, always claimed Vancouver's Island, but consented by that treaty to relinquish its claim. The sole object of the clause designating the line which I have italicised was to separate Vancouver's Island from the continent, and to exclude it from the British relinquishment, and to include it in the relinquishment of the United States, by which the 54 40 dispute was compromised. Vancouver was claimed by the United States as appurtenant to the continent. It is a well settled and universally received maxim of the *jus gentium*, that all islands contiguous to the mainland and naturally appurtenant to it are regarded ordinarily as subject to the same political jurisprudence as the mainland, or, in other words, as belonging to it. The right to a continent or to a large island, founded on prior discovery and occupation, draws with it the right to adjacent islands. A State is regarded, in the absence of any specific relinquishment of said right, as owning islands contiguous to her shores, because such ownership is often imperiously necessary for the protection of such shores and enforcement of her laws in time of peace, as well as of war. Mere convenience is a sound basis for such right. It is true Great Britain has not always observed the laws of nations in this respect—and her conduct with respect to the islands in the Bay of Fundy, even littoral islands, close under the coast of Maine, and one (Campabello) at the very entrance of an important seaport—but it is nevertheless a sound and just rule. The enforcement of the revenue laws, and health or quarantine laws of a nation, and of its police laws in time of peace, often demand the concession of such ownership and jurisdiction as urgently as the defence and protection of its coasts in time of war. The British authorities, it is said, urge that the right to Bellevue should be yielded to them because, in a naval and military point of view, it commands the Straits of Fuca, in their course to the Gulf of Georgia. This argument, however, cuts both ways. The Gulf of Georgia is partly below the boundary line of 49 deg., and on our side, and we have equal right to the key to its connection with the Fuca Straits as the British can have on the score of reasonableness and propriety, and greater when it is considered that Bellevue commands as well all the smaller islands east of it and between it and the shores conceded to be owned by us.

I send you an engraved official map made by General Tilton, the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, in 1857, which accurately delineates the Fuca Straits and the location of Bellevue or San Juan Islands, and plainer than any other map or chart that has come under my notice. You will perceive by the map that Bellevue is clearly and unquestionably a "littoral island," naturally appurtenant to the main land of Washington Territory. It is the outside one of a group of smaller islands in close proximity to the shore, and it is a much greater distance from Vancouver than from any of the other islands behind itself, or than any of those islands are from the main land of Washington. There are several channels between these small islands (some sixteen in number,) all of which channels have distinct and known names by which they have been long recognized—as, for instance, the Rosario Strait—whilst the outside channel separating Bellevue from Vancouver, has ever been regarded and known as a continuation of the Fuca Straits mentioned in the treaty, and which, as before observed, ran into the Gulf of Georgia, some twelve or fifteen miles south of the British boundary line.

You will perceive also that Bellevue is beyond a marine league, or three miles, or longest range of cannon shot, which some publicists contend is the limit prescribed by the laws of nations as the jurisdiction naturally appurtenant to the adjacent mainland, sometimes designated as "littoral sovereignty." Great Britain has, in disputes with the United States heretofore, urged the empirical doctrine of three miles against us, and it is fair that she should abide it now.

But the terms of the treaty are clear, plain and unambignous. In the first place, the term "channel" employed in the treaty clearly applies to the waters in the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the forty-ninth degree parallel of latitude and nearly twenty miles north of the northermost end of Bellevue Island, and the designation "middle of the Fuca Straits" is the clause governing this question. The waters between Vancouver and Bellevue are the "Straits of Juan de Fuca"—so all the geographical authorities say. If this position be correct there is no room for contest. But concede this view to be incorrect, and that the term "channel" is the controlling word. The line prescribed by the treaty is under such construction a line in the "middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," not one which separates the continent from Bellevue Island or the other islands adjacent to the coast of the continent and naturally appurtenant to it. The question is susceptible of a plain and simple solution upon principles of common sense, and all the obfuscation and obscuration of diplomacy cannot make it otherwise. When on Bellevue Island, are you on the western side of "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island?" This is the sole question. Is there not still a "channel," nay, several "channels," between you and Vancouver? Now, the words "main" or "principal" or "chief," are left out of the treaty: no description of "the channel" meant to be the line except that it is the one "which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island." If any of the channels or straits eastward of Bellevue had been meant, it would have been designated by its well known name, contained in the maps extant more than three-quarters of a century past. The line is called "the channel" in the treaty. The prominent object was to fix the line between Vancouver and the continent. Vancouver only was intended to be excluded from the territory retained by the United States, and to be relinquished by the United States to Great Britain. No other island is mentioned.—There is no express clause by carrying with Vancouver Island the relinquishment of other islands appurtenant to it as littoral islands. If there had even been such clause, Bellevue or San Juan, as represented, is not within three miles of Vancouver, or any littoral island of Vancouver, and is not in any other respect or quality naturally or geographically an appurtenant of Vancouver, as a littoral isle or otherwise; and the very reverse is the fact in reference to its relation to the coast of the mainland of Washington Territory and the admitted littoral isles of Washington situate between Bellevue and the main coast. There are, it is true, several channels running between those islands; none, however, half the width of that separating Bellevue from Vancouver; and as to all of them, they are not a connon shot in width, and do not hold one-fifth of the volume of water that is held by the other west of Bellevue. It is reported, however, that recent hydrographical surveys of the United States Coast Survey officers and those of the British Admiralty show that one of these channels has a few inches of water in it more than that west of Bellevue. Concede this to be so, even if such hydrographical surveys attest such fact, if the sinuous and narrower channels winding amongst and through the small islets east of Bellevue and extending through to the Washington shore are the deepest, that fact in no degree alters the question. The recent discovery of such greater depth of water cannot affect the treaty made upon a different presumption. On the contrary, the treaty is to be construed to conform to what was intended by the parties upon what was then known to them. If any of these inside channels were intended, they would have been designated by the name found for each on the old English and Spanish maps, and not left to subsequent ascertainment as to depth of water, &c., without any stipulation providing for such ascertainment. Mark! The suggestions are based upon a concession *arguendo* of the hypothesis assumed by Lord John Russell, that the channel between Bellevue and Vancouver is not a continuance of the Fuca Straits, which assumption is, however, in my judgment, the very climax of diplomatic impudence. I learn that the everlasting Oswald, or red line map of old George III, would, if produced, settle this question at once in favor of the United States, and hence it has been kept back by the British government ever since the Oregon treaty. Mr. Everett, it is said, has notes of it, and also the late Louis McLane obtained an inspection of it which General Cass has a memoranda of.

It is utterly out of the question for the United States to relinquish Bellevue. It is essential that it should be retained and fortified for the protection of the other United States littoral isles and the coasts of Washington Territory in that vicinity. You may rely upon it that the present administration have no idea of relinquishing it. Mr. Buchanan drafted the treaty of 1846, and declares there is no ambiguity in it; that he understood its effect perfectly, and that it was intended to include Bellevue. General Cass, it will be recollected, voted in the United States Senate against the ratification of this treaty, because it relinquished Vancouver Island and between 49 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes. It would be curious to present a record of the vote on that treaty at this juncture. British bullying and humbuggery will not answer any purpose in this affair, except to exasperate the American people and a more determined and summary course by the administration. I have unquestionably reliable authority for the fact that Palmerston constrained Lord John Russell, against his wishes, to write a most impudent despatch in reference to General Harney's conduct; but upon its receipt, General Cass, under the instruction of the President, sent an answer in which he gave Palmerston "a Roland for his Oliver." In a few weeks all this will come out. Lord Lyons is solely grieved and perplexed at the aspect of things. He is a plain, quiet, sober, unobtrusive Presbyterian parson-looking personage, an old bachelor, neither popular nor unpopular. It is reported that he does not fully agree with his government in their course on this question, but, with the gallant Admiral Faushaw, condemns the conduct of the Hudson's Bay agent (Douglas), who has made most of the trouble.

The President will submit the correspondence to Congress at the opening of the session, and will ask for means—money and men—to enable him to defend the rights of our country, and uphold the honor of its flag, at all hazards and to the last extremity. And it will be given to him. General Scott's visit to the Pacific had as much reference to the settlement of this dispute by the *ultima ratio* as by diplomacy, and hence, too, the recent large accessions to our naval force in the Pacific.—We shall be prepared. You need not be surprised if Mr. Dallas comes home before the holidays, or early in the session of Congress; but this dispute, unless Palmerston yields, is one that cannot be allowed to rest unsettled, and upon a mere cessation of diplomatic intercourse. It is of a nature demanding other measures, and their immediate adoption. Unless it is adjusted speedily it will swell into difficulties not of very ready adjustment by peaceable means. It is an error to suppose the people of the United States have bad memories. They will not brook anything from England, and less from Palmerston than any other minister. The whole of this difficulty has originated with Palmerston's dislike of the United States, and his encouragement of the Hudson Bay Company officials in their audacious insolence to our people on the Pacific. Ever since that company failed, in conjunction with certain lobbymen here, to swindle the United States out of an odd million or two for the purchase of their pretended "possessory rights" in Washington and Oregon territories, they have been striving to make trouble and get the two countries by the ears. When Lord Derby was in power they received little encouragement, on the contrary, with great sagacity and patriotic foresight steps were taken to abolish the concern. There is no doubt that this odious and unprincipled corporation has been at the bottom of many of the Indian outrages committed in the vicinity of the boundary line. We learn there is proof of some of its employees having incited the Indians to make predatory incursions on this side of the line, and even accompanied them in such raids.

That will be a sad and sorry day for Palmerston on which he resolves to proceed to extreme measures to sustain this infamous corporation in its nefarious courses. He will find that within six months after it is known on the Pacific coast that war exists with England, every foot of British possessions on that coast will be under the stars and stripes. One-half the population of New Albion and Vancouver detest and despise the Hudson Bay Company and its semi-governmental officials, executive and legislative. There are a goodly number of Yankees intermixed with them. All this is well understood, from San Diego to Birch Bay, and 20,000 volunteers can be raised by the blowing of a whistle not more shrill than that of Rhoderic Dhu, and who, fully equipped and marshalled for war and agriculturre and gold digging, would prospect over all the Fraser river country in less than another mouth, and establish squatter sovereignty, and send Governor Douglas home by the Saskatchewan route, in double quick time. We shall retain 54 deg. 49 min., lost by the treaty of 1846. And it is quite certain that the people of every section of the United States will not regard at this crisis a war with England with disfavor if entered upon for just cause.

You may rely upon the fact that every member of the present administration will stand up firmly for the rights and honor of our country, and if Palmerston and Russell persist in their course, if they dare to face the British yeomanry, the British merchants and British manufacturers, and with them the three millions of "British operatives" whom a war with the United States will make laborless within six months, a warlike contest is sure to ensue during the coming winter or spring.

The Dignity of Labor.

Since the decree went forth from the hallowed lips of Jehovah, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," it has been the destiny of man to labor incessantly. Nothing great or good can be accomplished without it. Think not, young man or woman, that you can avoid it without injury to yourself. As well might you inhale the pestiferous gum of the Upas and escape unharmed. Tell us not, vain and haughty young man, that labor is beneath your dignity — that your parents are wealthy, and that there is no need of your work—that labor is for the poor, and not for the rich. Deluded mortal! when that poor boy, whom you scorn and despise, is high upon the ladder of fame, you, perhaps, will be groveling in ignorance, poverty and rags. Insinuate not, young woman, that your blood is too noble—your ancestry too renowned, for you to labor. Your "seamstress," upon whom you look with sovereign contempt, may live to give your starving children bread. Travel back through the vista of time as far as you please, examine in every department of life, and show us a single great man who got to be such, short of long continued, unremitting, individual labor. Go look upon the pale face of the Athenian orator, as he labors in his cause, then judge ye the price of his productions. Ask the great Milton the amount of labor bestowed by him even upon "Paradise Lost." Inquire again of the great American philosopher, Franklin, if he attained the high position he occupied in the scientific world by a course of idleness and ease. To labor is to do the will of heaven. When man came forth from the hand of the creator, he had virtually stamped upon the very tablet of his being, in characters of living light, the impressive injunction, upward and onward *ad infinitum*. The man who looks upon honest toil as degrading, like weeds which rot on a farm, will sink into silent obscurity. It is a lamentable fact, however, that a large class of the people regard labor as dishonorable. Over one-half of the young men, throughout the nation, whose father owns a few hundred dollars, are precipitately rushed into a profession. The "old man" feeds the ardent imagination of his boy by dilating upon the wonderful achievements of Esculapius, or expatiating upon the matchless forensic eloquence of Cicero, Burke, Calhoun, Clay, and Henry. The whole thing looms up in a grand paorama before his youthful vision. He also imagines himself a demi-god in embryo, and that he is soon to realize the reward so beautifully spoken of by Gray:

The applause of listening Senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise—
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes.

He is taught labor to despise—that he is a decided genius—and has nothing to do but to fold his arms in idleness and live by his wits; fatal rock, upon which thousands have been wrecked. But the young genius soon finds that he has no business qualifications, and as a matter of course, gets nothing to do. Whereupon, he becomes disheartened and discouraged, and too frequently ends his life in misery and shame. While it is true that nothing great is attainable without labor, it is equally true that with it we are enabled to accomplish almost everything, of which the history of the world affords abundant proof. The Latin maxim, "*Labor omnia vincit*," is eminently true; and whatever be your hopes, your dreams of distinction, young man, never forget that trite but sterling truth. Labor is what really dignifies life, and woe to him who dreams of fame or honor without it!

☞ In looking over a copy of the life of Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher and statesman, we find the following passage:

"My brother had, in 1720 or 1721, began to print a newspaper. It was the second that appeared in America, and was called the *New England Courant*. I remember his being dissuaded by some of his friends from the undertaking, as not likely to succeed, one newspaper being, in their judgment, enough for America."

☞ A boy in South Baltimore, aged 12 years, is said to have frogs living in his stomach. He has been visited by several physicians, who suppose that the spawn of a frog was taken into the stomach, and the difficulty has been produced by the hatching or incubation of the reptile. His malady has all the symptoms of epilepsy. This theory is supported by the fact that the gastric juices of the stomach will not destroy or cause to be digested any live or animated thing, and by the fact that frogs and other reptiles have been found imbedded in the heart of rocks and trees, where they must have remained of ages, and exhibiting life and action on being exposed to air. Powerful medicine, calculated to destroy or eject the reptiles, is now being administered to the boy.

Public Meeting at Vancouver.

A meeting of the citizens of Vancouver, Clarke county, was convened on the 22d Dec. 1859, for the purrpose of adopting measures to secure to the occupants their titles to the lands within the city limits. After the business of said meeting was completed, it was adjourned.

The citizens then re-organized by electing Leander Holmes chairman, and W. G. Langford secretary, for the purpose of testing the sense of the people on the course pursued by Gen. W. S. HARNEY in the San Juan affair. Whereupon Gay Hayden offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain in June, 1846, established the boundary between the two countries in language too specific to admit of ambiguity; and

Whereas, The first Legislature of this Territory, in defining the boundaries of Whatcom county, embraced no lands except such as lawfully belongs to the jurisdiction of the Territory; and

Whereas, The acts of that Legislature were at the proper time submitted to Congress; and

Whereas, Congress did not disapprove of said acts, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the civil authorities of this Territory to maintain exclusive jurisdiction in every part of said county at all hazards.

Resolved, That the course of Gen. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. Army, the able, distinguished and popular Commander of the Military Department of Oregon, in promptly ordering a company of regulars to occupy said Island as American soil, was demanded by the exigencies of the case; that said acts meet our hearty approbation, and entitles him to the gratitude of every American for thus asserting our clear and unquestionable right and title to soil guaranteed to us by treaty, confirmed to us by occupancy and long continued assertion of jurisdiction.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Territory, and of Portland, Oregon.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die* by giving three cheers for Gen. HARNEY.

LEANDER HOLMES, *Chm'n.*

W. G. LANGFORD, *Sec'y.*

FLIRTATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The following, clipped from the Elmwood *Observer*, contains some good hints:

"The 'innocent flirtation' of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in a wife. The love of one, and his approval, should be all that she could desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting and appalling sight to see her decorating that beauty for the public gaze—to see her seeking the attention of the senseless fops around her, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, not for the gaze of fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and the wise a sensation of disgust, when a married lady attempts to ensnare and entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlicensened outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathesome to the indifferent beholder—the trail of the serpent is over them all.

"Such wives should know, if they do not know already, that their influence over the virtue and then the prudence of the young men is as deleterious as if they were the most abandoned of women. They lead them to believe there is no purity in the sex—that married virtue is but an outside show—and that delicacy and propriety are but masks or outside dresses. The effect of their character is that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundation of honor, and probity, and truth. Let them beware. Let them reserve their charms and the fascinations of their flattering attentions for the husband to whom they belong, and if they must be admired, let it be as faithful wives, as self-denying mothers, as the educators of a young generation of immortals. It was said in the praise of a woman in ancient times—*Dynum mansit: donam fecit.* Let such be the motto of married women now."

DANDIES.—Touching dandies, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a dandy specially is. A dandy is a clothes-wearing man—a man whose trade, office and existence consists in the wearing of clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, and purse, and person, is heroically consecrated to this one object—the wearing of clothes, wisely and well; so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress.—*Carlyle.*

"VATICAN."—Many who see this word may not understand its import. It is a pile of buildings covering a space of 1200 feet in length and 1600 in breadth on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of the barbarous Nero. Early in the sixth century the Bishop of Rome erected there an humble dwelling. This had been added to by one Pope after another, until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked with paintings, statutes, books and antiquities of the rarest kind.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m45

Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

IN THE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1859.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The President laid before the Council a petition from the citizens of Clarke county, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for a military road from Fort Vancouver across the Cascade mountains to the open country on the eastern slope, in the direction of the Simcoe valley. Petition referred to the committee on Memorials.

House resolution relative to the election of delegates to attend the Pacific Railroad Convention to be held in California in January, was taken up and passed.

Council bill No. 5—an act to amend an act relative to estrays and other unclaimed property—reported back from committee, recommending a substitute, was taken up and the report adopted. The substitute was read first time.

Council substitute for House bill No. 5—an act conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Walla-walla—read first time

House Joint Resolution No. 1—relative to a joint convention for the election of certain Territorial officers—read 1st time.

Mr. Woodard introduced an act defining the boundary line of Pacific county.

On motion the Council adjourned till January 3d, 1860.

IN THE HOUSE:

FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1859.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Simmons, from the committee on Corporations, reported back House bill No. 27—an act authorizing Geo. Knaggs to establish a ferry across the Columbia river—reported the same back and recommended its passage.

Mr. Shaffer introduced an act to appoint officers for Chehalis county. Also, an act to define the boundaries of Chehalis county.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the Judiciary committee were instructed to report a bill to incorporate all religious societies or churches, with a provision to hold real estate to a limited extent.

Mr. Wood introduced an act authorizing the County Commissioners of the several counties to regulate the road tax in their respective counties.

On motion of Mr. Swindall, the House adjourned till the 3d January.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1859.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Henness made his appearance in the House to-day and took the oath of office.

Mr. Simmons introduced House Resolution No. 10—relative to the San Juan affair.

Mr. Van Valzah presented a petition signed by E. S. Fowler and 27 others, praying the Legislature to establish a board of pilot commissioners on Puget Sound. Referred to committee on Commerce.

Mr. Ferguson introduced House bill No. 34—an act to locate the county seat of Sawamish county.

An act to exempt a homestead and other property from forced sale in certain cases, was read 2d time, and on motion of Mr. Miles, referred to Judiciary committee.

An act authorizing Wm. Packwood to establish a bridge or ferry across the Nisqually river, was read 2d time, and on motion of Mr. Shead, referred to committee on Roads and Highways.

An act authorizing Geo. Knaggs to establish a ferry across the Columbia river, was read third time and passed.

Council bill No. 8—an act to authorize the Secretary of Washington Territory to receive compensation for certificate and seal of office—was taken up and read 1st time. Mr. Chapman moved to read 2d time. Lost.

Mr. Van Valzah introduced an act to incorporate the city of Port Townsend. Referred to committee on Corporations.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Song of the Sea Weed.

Call us not weeds, we are flowers of the sea,
For lovely and bright and gay tinted are we,
And quite independent of sunshine or showers;
Then call us not weeds, we are ocean's gay flowers.

Not nursed like the plants of a summer pasture,
Where storms are but sighs of an evening air;
But our beautiful, delicate and fragile forms
Are rocked by the billows and nursed by the storms.

ELECTRICITY IN CATS.—The extraordinary electrical character of the cat is well known. On a cold bright day, if a cat be stroked, the hairs of the fur bristle up, and electrical sparks issue therefrom, accompanied with a slight crackling. It appears, too, that the animal may be so surcharged with electricity that it will give a severe shock to the holder. In order to obtain this result, the cat should be placed on the knees and one hand applied to its breast, while the other is employed in stroking its fur. Crackling and sparkles soon make their appearance, and in a short time, if the party continues to stroke the animal, he will receive a sharp electrical shock that may be felt above the wrists. The cat seems to suffer as much as the experimenter, for, on giving forth the shock, she springs to the ground in terror, and seldom will permit a repetition of the same process.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.—Since the convening of this body after the adjournment over the holidays, the Council has been engaged in nothing specially interesting to the mass of our readers. The capitol question, which had been made the order of the day for Thursday, (yesterday) was not reached, a motion to adjourn, made by Mr. Clark, of Pierce, having carried during the temporary absence of the members of this county from their seats. The lobby of the Council was a perfect "anxious seat" to many of our citizens present on that day, who attended to see this matter finally disposed of. But they were disappointed, and thus it remains a vexed question still.

The "civil practice act," which originated in the House, is now undergoing a thorough scrutiny at the hands of the Council Judiciary committee, and, with the assistance of a number of legal gentlemen, who were called in for that purpose, we doubt not this important act will be made to assume the shape it should. The old act, we have been informed, was deficient and clashing in more than one instance.

In the House, the school law, defective as it now exists in many particulars, will undergo a thorough revision, a bill having been introduced by Mr. SHEAD to supercede the act now in force. If passed, it will much simplify our system of common schools. A rush of shotter bills has precluded the possibility of our getting it out in the usual form, and we must crave the indulgence of its author another day.

The "probate act"—one of the most important acts in the statute—is to be radically amended. Mr. E. EVANS, Esq., a gentleman of much experience in this branch of the law, submitted a bill, embodying upwards of 390 sections, to the House, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed in the usual form.

On Wednesday, Mr. SIMMONS, of Clarke, submitted a resolution in "relation to the San Juan affair," but for some reason unknown to us, failed in its passage. This resolution is synonimous to a vote of thanks to Gen. Harney, complimentary of Capt. Pickett, endorses the administration, and makes respectful allusion to Gov. Gholson for his action in the premises. It probably failed to pass from a knowledge possessed by a number of gentlemen of this body, of the existence of similar resolutions, and their desire to incorporate the several into one. A committee of five—Mr. VAN VALZAH, of Jefferson, chairman—was appointed to amend the same, and whatever be the resolution they may report back, we are confident it will be firm but mild, such as will meet the views of all, and receive their unanimous support.

THE APPORTIONMENT.—The editor of the *Herald*, in his last issue, states that the apportionment bill (which we asserted to be *unfair* to this and Cowlitz counties, for reasons then given,) was introduced by Mr. Webster, in that shape, "at the urgent solicitation of the member from Chehalis, who said that his constituents had no wish to be allied with a county so corrupt as Thurston." Mr. PROSCH may *think* he is doing the gentleman from Kitsap a favor, by making the admission that the superscilious and trifling reason adduced by the *thing* from Chehalis county, had had the desired effect, and prevailed upon him in doing injustice to two counties. We have a better opinion of Mr. Webster, and think that he does not, as we do not ourself, believe a single word of the assertion above made, as coming from his constituents. The Chehalis man may have spoken for himself, but for none others. The citizens of that county, generally, are much respected by our people, but, we publicly say, not *always* its representatives.

☞ Owing to the "heavy presure" of legislative work which keeps us at the press almost day and night, we are prevented from paying that attention to editorial duties which we would like to bestow upon it. But, to "make hay while the sun shines," is a duty incumbent upon us as well as others. It is the only season of the year which goes towards making up losses sustained in the remainder. With this apology we hope subscribers will exercise a degree of forbearance.

☞ "ONION"—reporter of the Legislative proceedings for the Steilacoom *Herald*—having admitted that we stated nothing but what *was true*, when we asserted that *some* of the reported proceedings were *not* as they had transpired, selecting the apportionment bill as one instance, and claiming that this was an "unintentional error," we hereby do the gentleman the justice to say that we believe it so occurred, without design or intention on his part.

APPENDIX TO JUDGE BLACK'S PAMPHLET.—In the absence of anything of greater importance—foreign, political, or otherwise—we flatter ourself there is nothing which will interest our democratic readers more than the following appendix to Judge BLACK'S "Observations on Senator Douglas' Views on Popular Sovereignty," called forth on the demand for a second edition by Judge D.'s attempt to reply to those "Observations" at Wooster, Ohio, and by the commentaries which have been made on them by some of his friends. The appendix, couched in the same dignified, unimpassioned language as the "Observations," is marked by the same force of thought, closeness of reasoning, and felicity of expression that characterized the pamphlet. It lays bare to the very bone the flaws and imperfections of Judge Douglas' "Views on Popular Sovereignty," modified, amended, and altered though they have been by reflection and circumstances; shows that all attempt to give new readings of the Constitution which the Supreme Court does not warrant, are sure to lead to disastrous consequences, and recommends all who desire to preserve an unblemished political reputation to respect the principles, and acknowledge the binding force of the guarantees of the Great Charter of our Liberties.

FIRE MEETING.—A meeting was held in the district shool house, in this place, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a hook and ladder company. Owing to the limited attendance no company organization was perfected, but a subscription list was opened for the raising of means necessary to procure ladders, &c. We learn that such as were present liberally and cheerfully subscribed. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday, (yesterday), when it was decided to organize, by the election of the necessary officers.

Not believing the above appliances as adequate to our wants, in the event of a fire in the more populous part of our city, we would suggest the idea of petitioning the present legislature to pass a law authorizing our city council to levy a tax sufficient for the purchase of a good second class fire engine. In this way we believe $2500 or $3000 could be readily raised, nor can we see why any one should object. As the engine will be a benefit to the public, *all* of our citizens should be obliged—proportioned to their wealth—to bear the burden. In no other way, that we can see, will an engine ever be obtained. Whilst some stand ready to subscribe more than their share, many there are who will give nothing. Who'll circulate the petition?

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the San Juan article published on the first page of to-day's paper. The writer (the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent) exhibits our "right and title" to the island in a clearer and more indisputable light than we have ever before seen it. A perusal of the article will also enable our readers to judge of the probable course which our government intends to pursue in the premises, for it is plainly to be seen that the correspondent had access to the records, and speaks knowingly.

From the same source we also learn that "the Administration has proof of the fact that Gov. Douglas intended taking possession of San Juan Island the day before Gen. Harney did; and that the proposed and consummated events were only separated by twenty-four hours. It is supposed that the British government is aware of this fact, and that for this and numerous other reasons, he is to be removed. The President may, in the event of Douglas' recall, consider it his duty to recall Gen. Harney, as an act of courtesy. However this matter may end, we are safe in stating our belief that Gen. Harney can never be supplanted in the affections of the people of Oregon and Washington Territory."

THE HOLIDAYS.—These days of joy and festivety were never spent so pleasantly in Olympia as were those just past. "Calling" on neighbors occupied the full time of Monday last. Everybody appeared to partake of the hilarity which everywhere prevailed. Friends received the vow of former friendship, and those between whom a cool indifference had been permitted to grow, plighted greater constancy in the future. We hope all enjoyed themselves as we did—in the company of such as we shall ever feel proud to speak of as FRIENDS.

☞ There is a report in circulation here and in Oregon, that Vanderbilt has purchased the interest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in boats and property on this coast. Among the items of purchase, the steamships are set down at $2,000,000. The rumor is doubted in Oregon.

☞ As soon as the *Hearld* shall have made up "the sum and substance" of his objections to the governor's message, and succeeded (with its host of *military* assistants) in presenting them in a tangible form, we will endeavor to answer them. We have not the time to do so now.

SAN JUAN.—On our first page will be found the proceedings of a citizens meeting held at Vancouver, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public sentiment in relation to the late act of Gen. HARNEY, in placing troops upon San Juan Island, for the protection of life and American interests in that quarter. From every village, neighborhood and hamlet in our Territory, is heard issuing the voice of approbation. Even the New York *Tribune* comes nobly forward, and pays the following high complement to Harney's patriotism and "devotion to his country:"

"GEN. HARNEY.—We admit that a captious critic, military or civil, may find fault with the details of Gen. Harney's *coup d'etat*. It is very true that his position is commanded by five ships of the line, and that his whole force, himself included, could be blown to thunder in a quarter of an hour. But what of that? It is only an additional proof of his devotion to his country; and, besides, he knew perfectly well that there was no danger of its happening. The British Governor, it was very clear, would not take the responsibility of actual hostilities on a question that yet lay plainly within the domain of diplomacy.—So that, even should it be settled finally that this Island of Barataria does not belong to us, but to the British, it will be no imputation upon his courage or conduct.—He did his best for his country. Under the circumstances, neither his valor, nor his discretion, which is valor's better part, can be called in question. We will not say that he proposed to himself making but one step from San Juan to the White House; but if he had, he could not have chosen his vantage ground better."

From Oregon, Walla Walla, &c.

We have barely time and space for the following items of news, which we extract from the Oregon papers of a late date:

From the Dalles *Journal* we learn that at Fort Colville time are very brisk. Merchants have sold off their old stocks, and now remain in *statu quo*, waiting for the new, which unfortunately remains at Walla Walla waiting transportation, as owners of pack trains will not risk their animals at this season, although offered 20 cents per pound for a distance not to exceed 200 miles.

The members of Lieut. Mullan's expedition are said to be enjoying themselves hugely, at their winter quarters in the Bitter Root Valley. The Bannack Indians had given some trable to the settlers in that valley, but a party of Flat Head warriors are on their path, and it is hoped that ere this they have received the reward due their deeds.

H. P. Isaacs, a well-known citizen of the Dalles, has just returned from Walla Walla and has in his possession a small package of gold, the result of two pansfull of earth, taken from the neighbor hood of Robie & Co.'s saw mill. The specimen is declared by judges, to be direct from the quartz vein. We should not be surprised were we to hear of the discovery of rich digging in that quarter. The saw mill of Robie & Co. is in successful operation; and after next harvest, Simms & Co.'s grist mill will manufacture flour in sufficient quantity to supply the requirements of the upper country. It is said by those who have seen the crops of the present year, that the Walla Walla Valley is destined to be *par excellence*, a wheat country.

Late arrivals from the Similkameen, report the discovery of yet richer *placers* higher up the stream, where it is said to be obtained as readily as from the Yuba river in its palmiest days. These reportts may be received with considerable allowance, but yet we must and do believe that these mines are rich and extensive, as the evidence is from so many disinterested sources and authorities.

Two men named Coppege and Parquette, got into a quarrel at Walla Walla, on the 17th inst., which resulted in the stabbing of the latter, of which he has since died. Whisky, as usual, was the cause.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We learn that Gen. Harney has ordered Company (H,) 4th Infantry, Captain Wallen commanding, to resume its former position at Fort Cascades. Capt. Wallen has been among the people of this State and Washington Territory for nearly eight years, and has endered himself to both soldiers and citizens by his gentlemanly deporment, and the interest he has manifested in the development of the vast resources of this State.

LIEUT. MULLAN.—It is reported that Lieut. Mullan's command have met with a serious misfortune in the mountains, by the loss of their animals, wagons, provisions and instruments, in consequence of the large quantity of snow and the inclemency of the weather. The *Dalles Journal* says the command was in good winter quarters, but more recent reports say that an express had arrived at Wailla Walla with the news that the men were trying to make their way to Fort Owen on snow shoes; and that there was great danger that a large number of them would perish in the mountains. We can hardly credit the rumor although some of our citizens who are acquainted with the country and climate give credence to it. A few days will bring the truth or falsity of the rumor.—*Oregonian.*

POSTSCRIPT.—The removal of the Capitol was defeated in the council by a vote of 5 to 4! to-day at 12 o'clock.

Appendix to Judge Black's Observations.

Another edition of these "Observations" being called for, an opportunity is afforded of adding some thoughts suggested by the attempted reply of Mr. Douglas, and by some criticisms of a different kind which have appeared in other quarters.

Mr. Douglas charges us with entertaining the opinion that "all the States of the Union" may confiscate private property—a doctrine which he denounces as a most "wicked and dangerous heresy." He championizes the inviolability of property, and invokes the fiery indignation of the public upon us for ascribing to the States any power of taking it away. Now mark how plain a tale will put him down.

There is no such thing and nothing like it on all these pages, from the first to the last. Mr. Douglas was merely flourishing his lance in the empty air. He had no ground for his assertion, except a most unauthorized inference of his own from our denial that the power existed in the Territories. The Territories must wait till they become sovereign States before they can confiscate property: that was our position. Therefore, says the logic of Mr. Douglas, all the States in the Union may do it now. What right had he to make imputations of heresy founded upon mere *inference*, when our opinion *on the very point* was directly expressed in words so plain that mistake was impossible? The following sentences occur on page 12:

"All free people know, that if they would remain free, they must compel the Government to keep its hands off their private property; and this can be done only by tying them up with careful restrictions. Accordingly our Federal Constitution declares that 'no person shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law,' and that 'private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.' It is universally agreed that this applies only to the exercise of the power by the Government of the United States. We are also protected against the State governments by a similar provision in the State constitutions. Legislative robbery is, therefore, a crime which cannot be committed either by Congress or by any State legislature, unless it be done in flat rebellion to the fundamental law of the land."

The close of the same paragraph shows why it was important that no attempt should be made to exercise such power by a Territory:

"Is it not every way better to wait until the new inhabitants know themselves and one another; until the policy of the Territory is settled by some experience; and, above all, until the great powers of a sovereign State are regularly conferred upon them and properly limited, so as to prevent the gross abuses which always accompany unrestricted power in human hands!"

Mr. Douglas certainly read these passages, for he borrowed a phrase from them, and put it into his own speech. He ought to have understood them. If he both read and understood them, why did he allege that this pamphlet favored the dangerous heresy referred to? Let the charity which "thinketh no evil" find the best excuse for him it can.

That the government of a sovereign State, unrestricted and unchecked by any constitutional prohibition, would have power to confiscate private property, even without compensation to the owner, is a proposition which will scarcely be denied by any one who has mastered the primer of political science. Sovereignty, which is the supreme authority of an independent State or government, is in its nature irresponsible and absolute. It cannot be otherwise, since it has no superior by whom it can be called to account. Mere moral abstractions or theoretic principles of natural justice do not limit the legal authority of a sovereign.—No government *ought* to violate justice; but any supreme government, whose hands are entirely free, *can* violate it with impunity. For these reasons it is that the Saxon race have been laboring, planning, and fighting during seven hundred years, for Great Charters, Bills of Rights, and Constitutions to limit the sovereignty of all the governments they have lived under. Our ancestors in the old country, as well as in America, have wasted their money and blood in vain to establish constitutional governments, if it be true that a government without a constitution is not capable of doing injustice. They knew better than that. They understood very well that a sovereign government, no matter by whom its power is wielded, may do what wrong it pleases, and "bid its will avouch the deed."

Now, what is the constitutional prohibition which can anywhere be found to restrain "Popular Sovereignty in the Territories" (if there be such a thing there) from confiscating any citizen's property? There is none. A Territory has no constitution of its own; and nobody would be absurd enough to say, that it is governed by the constitution of another State. Will it be said that the provision in the Federal Constitution, which forbids the taking of private property without compensation, can be used so as to restrain a territorial sovereignty? Certainly not. The Supreme Court have decided, (in Barron *vs.* The City of Baltimore, 7 Peters, 243) that the clause referred to applies exclusively to the exercise of the power by the Federal Government. The rule was so laid down by Chief Justice Marshall. It was concurred in by the whole court; and its correctness has never been denied or doubted by any judge, lawyer, or statesman from the times of the decision to this day. If, therefore, there be a sovereignty in the territories, it is sovereignty unlimited by any constitutional interdict. This implies a power in the territories infinitely greater than that of any other government in all North America.

The simple and easy solution of all this difficulty is furnished by the Supreme court, and adopted by the democratic party as the true principle governing the subject. It is this: That the territories are not sovereignties, but their governments are public corporations, established by Congress to manage the local affairs of the inhabitants, like the government of a city, established by a State legislature. Indeed, there is, probably, no city in the United States, whose powers are not larger than those of a federal territory. The people of a city elect their own mayor, and, directly or indirectly, appoint their municipal officers. But the President appoints a Chief Executive of a territory, as well as the judges.—He may send them there from any part of the Union, and in point of fact they are generally strangers to the inhabitants when first chosen. They are in no way responsible to the territory or its people, but to the federal Government alone, and they may be removed whenever the President thinks proper. The territorial legislature is sometimes (and only sometimes) elected by the people; but why? Because Congress has been pleased to permit it by the organic act. The power that gives this privilege could withhold it too. It is always coupled with restrictions and regulations which could never be imposed on a sovereignty by any authority except its own. The organic act generally prescribes the qualifications of voters, and divides the territory into districts; and the action of the legislative body itself is controled by the veto power of a Governor appointed by the President, and removable at his pleasure. It is too clear for possible controversy, that a territory is not a sovereign power, but a subordinate dependency. It cannot deprive a man of his property without due process of law, or without just compensation, for two reasons: 1. It has no sovereign power of its own; and, 2. The Federal Government, being forbidden by the Constitution to exercise such power itself, cannot bestow it on a territory. The Constitution of the United States protects a man's property from being plundered by a territorial legislature, just as a State constitution protects it from robbery by the authorities of a city corporation.

It should be noted that when this question was before the Supreme Court of the United States, there was some difference of opinion among the judges, on the question whether Congress might, or might not legislate for a Territory in such manner as to take away the right of property in slaves. A majority of two-thirds or more held the negative; and Mr. Douglas admits that the majority was clearly right. But no member of the court expressed the opinion, nor was it even thought of by the counsel, that the Territories had any such inherent and natural power of their own. Indeed there is no judge of any grade or character, nor any writer on law or government, who has ever asserted or given the least countenance to this *notion of popular* or any other kind of *sovereignty in the Territories.*

Some trouble will be saved in this part of the argument, by the fact that since the first publication of this pamphlet, Mr. Douglas denies and repudiates all claim of sovereignty for the Territories. He even says that he never did regard them as sovereigns. His words spoken at Wooster, Ohio, and written out by himself, are these:

"I NEVER *claimed that Territorial governments were sovereign, or that the Territories were sovereign powers.*"

Of course this is not to be understood as a mere denial that he had previously used those very words. We have no right to charge Mr. Douglas with adopting the exploded system of morality, which allows a man to cover up the truth under an *equivoque.* We are bound to take his denial fairly, as meaning, that he never thought the Territories had the rights and powers, which belong to sovereign governments. Let us see how this assertion will stand the test of investigation.

We do not deny that the article in Harper is extremely difficult to understand. Its unjointed thoughts, loose expression, and illogical reasoning, have covered it with shadows, clouds, and darkness. But we will not admit that it has no meaning at all. It is scarcely possible to mistake the general purpose of the author. That purpose undoubtedly was to prove that the States and Territories, so far as concerns their internal affairs, have political rights and powers which are precisely equal. In fact he declares, in so many words, that Pennsylvania and Kansas are subordinate to the Constitution "*in the same manner and and to the same extent.*" He not only levels the Territories up to the States, but levels the States down to the Territories. If Kansas has slavery by virtue of the Constitution, he insists that, by the same reasoning, Pennsylvania has it too. Now we know Pennsylvania to be a sovereign; and if Kansas be her equal, then Kansas must necessarily be a sovereign also.

But look at the last sentence, which is the grand summary of his whole doctrine:

"The *principle under our political system* is that *every distinct political community,* loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is *entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government* in respect to their local concerns and internal polity, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Here the States and Territories are placed on a footing of perfect equality. There is no distinction made between them. If the States are sovereign, so are the Territories. Besides, the "rights, privileges, and immunities," which he describes as pertaining to every distinct political community, (that is, to both States and Territories) are sovereign rights, and nothing else. Any community which has the independent and uncontrollable right of self-government, with respect to its local concerns and internal polity, must be, *quoad hoc*, a sovereign.

Again: Mr. Douglas in his speech at Cincinnati, made so lately as the 9th of September last, used the following unmistakable language:

"Examine the bills and search the records and you will find that the *great principle* which underlies those measures (the compromise of 1850) is the *right* of the people *of each State, and each Territory* WHILE A TERRITORY, to DECIDE the slavery question for themselves."

Is not this claiming sovereignty for the Territories? Can the slavery question be *decided* without legislating upon the right of property? Can a subordinate government do that? If the Territories have power to decide whether a man shall keep his property or not, where did the power come from? Surely not from Congress through the organic acts. They must have it then upon what Mr. Douglas calls a *great principle*, and that great principle can be nothing else than "Sovereignty in the Territories." Thus it is seen that Mr. Douglas makes a tour to the West, and on his way back he contradicts what he said as he went out.

There are but two sides to this controversy: The Territories are either sovereign powers by natural and inherent right, or else they are political corporations, owing all the authority they possess to the acts of Congress which create them. It is not possible to believe, that Mr. Douglas wrote thirty-eight columns in a magazine to prove the truth of the latter doctrine. Nobody but himself and his followers were ever accused of denying it. If *he* did not deny it, and plant himself upon the opposing ground of *sovereignty in the Territories*, then there was no dispute, or cause of divisions, between him and the democratic party; and he has consequently been engaged in raising an excitement about nothing;—trying to toss the ocean of politics into a tempest, without having even a feather to waft, or a fly to drown.

But that is not all. Mr. Douglas has continually used the *very word sovereignty* with reference to the Territories. This *sovereignty in the Territories* he has asserted and re-asserted so often, that the phrase is in great danger of becoming ridiculous by the mere frequency with which he repeats it. For many months he has not made a speech or written a letter for the newspapers on any other subject. It heads his elaborate article in Harper; it is vociferated into the public ear from the stump; and it stares at us in great capitals from the hand-bills which call the people to his meetings. Unless it be acknowledged, he predicts the hopeless division of the party, and even threatens to refuse its nomination for the Presidency. Now, all at once, the subject-matter of the whole controversy is admitted to be a nonentity. He "checks his thunder in mid-volley," and owns that there is no sovereignty in a Territory any more than in a British colony. Other persons may have ridden their hobbies as hard as Mr. Douglas; but, since the beginning of the world, no man ever dismounted so suddenly.

"Sovereignty in the Territories," of which we have heard so much, is generally, if not always, coupled by Mr. Douglas with the prefix of "*Popular.*" This last word appears to be used for the mere sake of the sound, and without any regard whatever to the sense. It does not mean that the people or inhabitants of the Territories have any supreme power independent of the laws, or above the regularly constituted legal authorities. They cannot meet together, count themselves, and say: "We are so many hundreds, or so many thousands, and we must therefore be obeyed; the law is in our voice, and not in the rules which our Government has made to control us."—Something like this view was vaguely entertained in times when the Lecompton constitution was opposed. But that is gone by. Mature reflection has left *mobocracy* without a defender. Nobody now insists that the right to make or annul laws and constitutions can be exercised in voluntary mass-meetings or at elections unauthorized by law. Mr. Douglas himself says: "It can *only* be exercised where the inhabitants are *sufficient to constitute a government*, and capable of *performing its various functions and duties*—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress." The sovereignty, then, is in the government, if it be anywhere. But Mr. Douglas now says it is not there; and he is right. That being the case, where is it?

When Mr. Douglas, in his speech at Wooster, was repudiating and denying the doctrine of sovereignty in the Territories, and resuming his old position, that they are not sovereign powers, it would have been well to fall back upon something a little more intelligible than his reports to the Senate, or his anti-Lecompton letter to Philadelphia, Here is the way he describes sovereignty in his report of 1856:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains *in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust* for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State."

What do these words mean, and in what possible way can they help us to a knowledge of the matter under consideration?—*Abeyance* is good law French, and signifies the peculiar condition of an estate after one tenant has died, and before his successor is competent to take it. But what application can it have, even by analogy, to a sovereignty which never existed? It seems, too, that this sovereignty is *suspended* in the United States; that is, *hung* or *dependent* from something in the United States, and not *independent* like every other sovereignty under heaven. But the most marvellous part of the business is that one government which *is* sovereign is represented as a trustee of the sovereignty of another government which is admitted *not* to be sovereign. This is the talk of a man who has too much learning. These technical terms of the common law were invented by English conveyancers and real property lawyers, for the purpose of expressing the artificial relations which men sometimes bear to lands, tenements, and hereditaments; but they are wholly inapplicable to such a subject as the sovereignty of a State or nation. We might as well call territorial sovereignty, a contingent remainder, an executory devise, or a special fee tail.

There is some confusion of ideas on another subject. Mr. Douglas and his disciples ascribe to certain democrats (to the President among others) the belief that the Constitution *establishes* slavery in the Territories; and to sustain this accusation they quote from a message in which the EXISTENCE of slavery in the Territories *by virtue of the Constitution*, is asserted on the authority of the Supreme Court. Now we

are in the wrong, if the expression that a thing *exists* by virtue of the Constitution be equivalent to saying that the Constitution has *established* it. There is not only a substantial, but a wide and most obvious difference. The Constitution does not establish Christianity in the Territories; but Christianity exists there by virtue of the Constitution; because when a Christian moves into a Territory, he cannot be prevented from taking his religion along with him, nor can he afterwards be legally molested for making its principles the rule of his faith and practice.

We have said, and we repeat, that a man does not forfeit his right of property in a slave by migrating with him to a Territory. The title which the owner acquired in the State from whence he came must be respected in his new domicil as it was in the old, until it is legally and constitutionally divested. The proposition is undeniable.—But the absurd inference which some persons have drawn from it is not true, that the master also takes with him the judicial *remedies* which were furnished him at the place where his title was acquired. Whether the relation of master and slave exists or not, is a question which must be determined according to the law of the State in which it was created; but the respective rights and obligations of the parties must be protected and enforced by the law prevailing at the place where they are supposed to be violated. This is also true with respect to rights of every other kind. Two merchants living in the same town may buy their goods in different States. Can it be doubted that the title of each depends on the law of the State where he made his purchase? But the law of larceny and trespass is the law of a forum common to both, and must necessarily be the same.—The validity of a man's marriage is tried by the standard of the law which prevailed in the country where it was solemnized; but if he beats his wife, she must seek protection from the law of the place where they live

Some of Mr. Douglas's partizans, and nearly all of the anti-slavery opposition, contend that property in slaves cannot exist so as to entitle it to the protection of the same laws which secure the right of property in other things. For their benefit we shall briefly show how impossible it is to admit the distinction which they insist upon.

What is property? Whatever a person may legally appropriate to his own exclusive use and transfer to another by sale or gift. By the laws of the southern States, negroes are within this definition, and the Constitution of the United States not only recognises the validity of the State laws, but it aids in carrying them out. The framers of the Constitution, seeing that slaves were liable to one danger from which all other property was exempt, namely, that of being seduced away by the offer, in other States, of legal shelter from the pursuit of their owners, agreed that the Federal Government should guarantee their redelivery to the exclusive possession of the persons entitled to them as proprietors. The law, then, of the States in which they are, and the Constitution of the Federal Government, to all legal intents and purposes, pronounce that slaves are property. Beaten here, our adversaries convert it from a legal to a theological question. But when they appeal from the Constitution to the Bible, they are equally dissatisfied with the decision they get. Nothing is left them but that "Higher Law," which has no sanction nor no authority, Divine or human. Those who reject the Constitution must be content to follow guides who are stone blind.—They are men who aspire to be wise above what is written, and thereby press themselves down to the extremest point of human folly. They turn thier backs on all the light, which the world has, or can have; they go forth into outer darkness, and wander perpetually in a howling wilderness of error.

But Mr. Douglas is guiltless of this heresy, at least. He concedes that slaves are precisely like other property, so far as regards the legal remedies and constitutional rights of the owner. He professes to take the fundamental law of the land for his guide upon that point. Let his practice, then, correspond with his faith; let him "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith he is called;" let him make no more appeals to popular prejudice for a sovereignty which does not exist; above all things, let him never, by the slightest suggestion, encourage any territorial government to undermine the rights of the citizen by *legislation* which is "unfriendly" to the security of either property or life. We must not palter with the Constitution in a double sense, but obey it, support it, defend it, earnestly and faithfully, like men who believe in it and love it. Whosoever attempts to trifle with its principles, or weaken the obligation of its guarantees, will find sooner or later that he has fixed a stain upon his political character which "there is not rain enough in the sweet heavens" to wash out.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan. 4th, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

In your issue of December 23, '59, I noticed an article purporting to have been written by one "Shead," and in which the said "Shead" contradicts the statement made by me as Secretary of the Democratic Caucus, held on the 5th ult., and as set forth in the proceedings of that Caucus, and published in your paper, December 16th.

I would have replied sooner, but that my time was *more profitably* employed, and would not have noticed the *document* at all, but that my friends might be prevented from forming an erroneous opinion.

I now state that the facts set forth in the published proceedings of the Caucus are as true as Holy Writ, and "Shead" *knows it, and he also knows that when he had that letter written for him, assertions were made which he, "Shead," knew to be false in every particular.*

I shall not notice any other of his "bunkum documents."

WM. H. WOOD.

DIED,

Dec. 5th, 1859, WILLIAM W., infant son of William and Charlotte Mengel, aged 3 months and 4 days.

AGENCY.

JOHN DORAN, Esq., is our authorized Agent in Victoria to solicit subscribers for the *Pioneer and Democrat*, and to receipt for advertising and subscriptions due this office.

He will be furnished weekly with numbers of this paper; and all desirous of obtaining the same should call upon him at the office of the "*British Colonist.*"

EDWARD FURSTE, Publisher.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 16, 1859. 4tf

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
Jan16 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR Books and Stationery to the late firm of G. K. Willard & Co., are hereby notified to call and settle without delay. All accounts unsettled on the first day of February next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The books of the firm are in the hands of J. E. Whitworth at the Pioneer Book Store, with whom, or with G. K. Willard, settlement can be made.

G. K. WILLARD,
R. WILLARD,
G. F. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Dec. 26, 1859. 3m7

CLAIM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, PROVIDED APPLICATION be made soon, one of the best farming land claims in Washington Territory, situated on the west side of Budd's Inlet, within two and a half miles of Olympia, the Capitol of the Territory. The improvements thereon comprise a good dwelling house, 40 acres timber land cleared, and between 40 and 50 acres marsh land ditched and drained, and ready for the plow next spring. There is a brook of never-failing water running through the claim. The claim is one of 320 acres, for which a good title can be given. For terms apply to the undersigned.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Olympia, Jan. 6, 1860. 2m7

J. D. CARROLL,

YATES STREET,
(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)
IMPORTER
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Now offers for sale the following
CHOICE BRANDS.

10 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKEY;
10 " Jamaica Rum;
10 " Swain & Boord's Old Tom Gin;
15 pipes Holland Gin;
15 ½ casks Sazerac Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martal Cognac;
15 " " Seignette Cognac;
25 BBS. BOURBON WHISKEY;
50 bbls. Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds. Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls. Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN & BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 CS. V. H. & CO. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 " Absinthe Saisse;
50 " Vermont Riveire;
50 " Scotch Whisky, Rob't Thin;
150 CASES CLARET WINE;
50 " John Dennad Haut Sauterne;
10 bbls. D. Gordon Sherry Wine;
10 " Crown Port Wine;
25 BASKETS HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE;
10 " Heidsick Champagne, pints;
25 CASES ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS;
25 " Hostetter's Bitters;
15 " Turner's Forest Wine Bitters;
25 " Baker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 cases Turner's assorted Syrups;
100 casks Byass' Porter, 4 dozen each;
50 " Bass' Ale, 4 dozen each.

☞ Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.

TERMS CASH.

J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
6tf Yates Street, Victoria.

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

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

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,

(*Late Spear & Co.*)
FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER BATTERY AND BROADWAY STS., San Francisco—Will attend to paying freights on receipt of properly indorsed bills of lading.

Goods shipped in our care from Eastern cities, will be attended to on arrival, and forwarded with dispatch to any part of the country.

Cash advances made on Merchandise in our Warehouse, or consigned.

Would respectfully refer to the Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco generally. 3m6

NOTICE.

ANY POWER OF ATTORNEY GIVEN BY THE undersigned for the transaction of his own, or his business in the firm of HUNT & SCRANTON, previous to this date, is hereby revoked.

JAMES M. HUNT.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1859. 2w5

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

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

The reasons for adopting this course are as follows: We cannot afford, when money is worth two per cent. per month, to furnish others with capital for them to do business upon for nothing.

It is a settled proposition, that all who purchase on credit and pay, together with those who pay cash, necessarily pay for those who never pay.

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

Again, those who sell for Cash, always undersell those who sell on credit. They can well afford to do it. Our prices will be found in accordance with this infallible RULE, and to IT we will make no exceptions.

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

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

We earnestly solicit cash paying customers, feeling confident that we can give them entire satisfaction. Our goods are always of the best quality. Gentlemen, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1859. 2m5

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 operations on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

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

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Toothache 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.

Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

DANCING ACADEMY,

FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

MESSRS. SANBURN & HUSON

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THIER friends, and the public in general, that they have opened a

DANCING SCHOOL,

at CLARK'S HALL, Olympia, at which the following Dances are taught:

WALTZ,
VARSOVIENNE,
SCHOTTISCHE,
POLKA,
MAZOURKA,
GORLITZA,
ESMIRALDA,
GALLOP.
HIGHLAND POLKA.
SPANISH DANCE WALTZ,
GALLOPADE QUADRILLES,
SCHOTTISCHE QUADRILLES.
WALTZ QUADRILLES,
POLKA QUADRILLES.
MAZOURKA QUADRILLES.

Original Sets of LANCER QUADRILLES; also, plain Quadrille figures, and a variety of CONTRA DANCES, among which are—

FIREMAN'S DANCE, TEMPEST,
PORTLAND FANCY, DASHAWAY BOYS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Days of tuition—Tuesdays and Thursdays. For Ladies and Children, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.; and for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P. M.

For terms and other particulars, apply at the Hall on the days and hours of tuition.

Olympia, Dec. 16, 1859. 4tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Rute Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4-tf

1860.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Y LAST ARRIVAL
—AT—
STATIONER'S HALL,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Handsomely Bound and Illustrated
PRESENTATION BOOKS,
—AND—
ALBUMS;
FOR THE APPROACHING
CHRISTMAS
—AND—
NEW YEAR.

Annuals for 1860.
Diaries for 1860.
Almanacs for 1860.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Yates Street, Victoria.
1m4

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

DEALERS in Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books. Novels.
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens and fine Pocket Cutlery.
Drawing and Photograph Paper.
Tracing Paper and Tracing Cloth.
Gift Books and Annuals.

STATIONER'S HALL, Yates Street, Victoria.
1m4

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

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY SOLD all their right, title and interest in and to the stock of merchandise and out-standing indebtedness to their Coupeville Store, situated at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, Island County, W. T., to RAPHAEL BRUNN, who is fully authorized to receive and collect all debts due said store, and receipt for the same; and all liabilities held against said store must be presented to R. Brunn for payment.

FOWLER & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 6, 1859.

RAPHAEL BRUNN HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Messrs. Fowler & Co. in the Coupeville Store, situated at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, will continue the business, at the old stand, where purchasers will find a full assortment of goods required for this section of country. All persons having claims against the store are requested to present them immediately for settlement, and all persons indebted to said store are requested to come forward and settle, as the subscriber is fully authorized to settle all the business of the said store.

4 4w R. BRUNN.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE tracts of land hereinth described will be received by the government for the use and benefit of the Indian tribes of Washington Territory.

A parcel of land near the mouth of the Skokomish river, bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of W. F. O'Harrer's claim on said river and running west to the county road; thence north along said road to the line of Revell Brinson's claim; thence east to Hood's Canal, and following the meanderings of said Canal to the mouth of the Skokomish river, then following the river to the place of beginning. Also, about two sections of land on the Straits of Fuca, commencing at the point immediately west of Clallam Bay, and following the meanders of the shore eastwardly to the eastern point of said Bay, then southerly, then westerly, then northerly to the place of beginning; the last mentioned lines to run far enough back to give the required quantity of land. Also all the land between Green and White rivers above the forks, and west of the line between ranges 5 and 6 east. Also, about six sections of land on the Pacific coast, commencing at Point Granville, and running eastwardly say two miles, then north to the Quinaith river, then down said river to the mouth, then southerly to the place of beginning. Also the following described tract of land situated on the river Chehalis, beginning on the west or left side of said river at the intersection of the line between townships Nos. 14 and 15 N., R. 3 W., thence following down the river to the range line between ranges 3 and 4 W.; thence north to corner to townships 15 and 16 N., R. 3 and 4 W.; thence west between townships Nos. 15 and 16 N., R. 4 W., to corner of sections 4, 5, 33, 32; thence north between sections 32 and 33 to corner of sections 28, 29, 32, 33; thence west along section line to corner of sections 28, 29, 31, 30; thence west along section line to corner of sections 25, 30, 31, 36; thence south on range line to corner, to townships 14 and 15 N., R. 4 and 5 W.; thence east along township line to place of beginning.

Persons holding claims at this time on the last above described tract of land will not be disturbed in their possessory rights. The only claim that government contemplates buying out is that of Mr. Levitt.

Also, all that tract of land between the mouths of the Lummi river, commencing at the eastern mouth of said river; thence up its channel to where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8, township No. 38, N. of the base line, R. 2 E. of Willamett meridian; thence due north to the corner to sections 5, 6, 31 and 32, on the north boundary of township No. 38, north R. 2 E; thence west along the township lines to its intersection with the Gulf of Georgia; thence following the meanders of the shore in township No. 37 and 38 north, range No. 1 and 2 east, to the point of beginning.

In this, as in the reservation on the Chehalis, actual claimants will not be disturbed in their possessory rights.

The lands set aside and reserved to the Indians by treaty, at Kitsap, near Port Madison, at Tulalip, on Fidalgo Island, and at Cape Flattery, will still be held as reservations.

M. T. SIMMONS,
4-3w Indian Agent, W. T.

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. Rushnell, 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 charges 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,
3y 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, 1858. 3y

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING AND
LADIES' GOODS, EMBROIDERY AND LACES.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class mercantile establishment.

My present stock of Goods has been selected by myself, solely with a view to this market, and comprises

THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

ever opened in Olympia. The stock is larger and more varied than any of my neighbors, and my facilities for doing business unequalled.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

by either Jew or Gentile in Washington Territory, and I hold myself ready at any time to have my assertions tested.

FURNITURE

of all kinds, such as Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Stands, Chairs, &c., kept on hand and offered to the trade.

ALSO, all kinds, sizes, and patterns of STOVES.

My endeavor shall be to please customers, and thus extend my business. I am determined to "spread out," and no mistake. Call in and see stock and examine prices.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

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 stitch that can never rip, though every fourth stitch be cut. They can be used to advantage in hemming, quilting, tucking, gathering, embroidering, chain 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 gift 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. 5tf3m

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK *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, Seleeis, Am'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.

Tom Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 46tf

L. H. ROBERTS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
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. Peasley, Surgeon N. Y. College.

A. Noumer, Prof. of Ob-tetrics, Maine.

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

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 6m47

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. 40tf

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

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

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

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

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 49tf

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 Washed 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 feel 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. 20, 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, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, Flowering plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, 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, R. V. 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. 36tf

"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.

500,000 SUPERIOR BRICK

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

31tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1858

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 V BY 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 Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
New York.

12 M 1s

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to distinguish it from every other alcoholic stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is the pure tincture of Juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin in the world. Since the introduction of the celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, the proprietor has submitted to the whole Medical Faculty of the United States. Over three thousand endorse it, over their own signatures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a preventive against ague and fever and change of water. The physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribed it with great confidence in case of cholera, on account of the purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first they bodily counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: Yellow paper, printed with red and blue ink, pasteboard printed caps.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquors were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctered up imitations as you would avoid shattered nerves, ruined stomachs and delirium tremens. The pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor dealers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND CROCKERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, All-spice, 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

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 alsealways 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.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned was appointed by the Probate Court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, at the December Term, 1859, thereof, Administrator on the estate of William E. Klady, dec'd, of said county and Territory. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

ABIJAH O'NEAL, Adm'r.

Tenn Prairie, Thurston co., Dec. 19th 1859.—n14-4w.

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

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 9m30

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

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

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 1ST. & 2D

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

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.

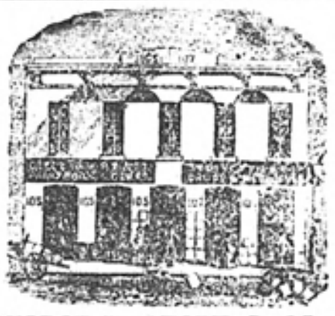
HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.

Or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40: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.*

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

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

VEGETABLES.

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon.

WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

J. D. HOLMAN
vs
J. H. WHITCOMB.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Chehalis, ss. } In the District Court of the 2d Judicial dist.

To J. H. WHITCOMB:

You are hereby notified that J. D. Holman has filed a complaint and sued out an attachment against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which shall commence more than three months after the FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of three hundred and two dollars and thirty-one cents upon two promissory notes for that amount, with interest according to the tenor thereof.

B. P. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 29, 1859. 3m50

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
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