PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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Agricultural.

From the Oregon Farmer.

Grass Growing.

ED. OGN. FARMER.—Please give your readers my experience as I give it to you:

For the last seven years I have been engaged in farming in Linn County, Oregon, during which time I have paid particular attention to grass growing. I have cultivated several different varieties of grass with varied success.

TIMOTHY GRASS:—This is the best of all grasses for hay; always producing the best article of hay, if the ground has been properly seeded and the hay cut at a proper time. Timothy seed should never be sown thinner than one bushel to three acres of ground. To produce heavy and regular crops of grass, cut before the seed fills, or as the grass blooms; although the hay will not be as good as if the seed was fully formed when cut. If desired, I can give particulars as to the effect produced by cutting at the different stages. Timothy is much inferior to orchard grass for pasture, as it does not retain its greenness through the dry season.

ORCHARD GRASS:—For pasture, this is the best grass of which I have any knowledge. I have tried it on different soils. It has done well on all, yielding a good quantity and quality of grass of which stock is very fond. It yields regular and abundant crops. This is inferior to timothy for the purpose of making hay, as it grows too rank and coarse. But this can be remedied by sowing thick, say one bushel to the acre. This grass should never be sown thinner than three pecks to the acre. This comes up much stronger and grows faster than timothy, and has the quality of keeping green all the year.—When my orchard grass was ripe enough to cut for saving seed, the stalks and blades were still green, and the second growth of young grass stood about one foot high all over the ground. *This is the grass for pasture.*

ENGLISH OR LARGE BLUE GRASS—I have tried this for hay and pasture; it is not fit for hay and I would not recommend it for pasture.

KENTUCKY OR SMALL BLUE GRASS—Is not fit for hay. For pasture it is a rich grass, but does not yield enough to make it desirable. It is good to make a heavy sod for any purpose.

RED CLOVER—I have tried without success.

ITALIAN GRASS—As known here, is growing in an adjoining field to mine. I am not pleased with its appearance. It ripens early in the summer. It has some advocates in Linn, and I wish them to defend its character, and tell us what it is good for.

A FARMER OF LINN.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money in books, and never read them, it is the same as putting your money in a bank, but never drawing either principle or interest.

If you invest your money in fine stock, and do not feed and protect them, and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits, and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm, and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife, and so abusing and enslaving her, as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house, and do not so cultivate your mind and taste as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

If you invest your money in fine clothes, and do not wear them with dignity and ease, it is as if a plowman were to sit at a jeweller's table to make and adjust hair springs.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing corn field—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every new wonder which flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office, where there are ten blanks to one prize.

If you invest your money in the last "novel," it is the same as employing a tailor's dandy to dig your potatoes.—*Valley Farmer.*

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at its recent meeting, recommended the following varieties of strawberries, as worthy of general cultivation: Boston Pine, Hooker's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Longworth's Prolific, Wilson's Albany. Of strawberries promising well, but not yet sufficiently tried to enable the Society to commend them for universal cultivation, the following is the list: Jenny Lind, Gennessee, Le Baron, McAvoy's Superior, Scarlet Magnate, Walker's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand. As this Society is composed almost wholly of practical men, its opinions are deserving of great respect.

Report of James Tilton, Esq,

SURVEYOR GENERAL, UPON THE CLAIMS OF THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

OFFICE SURVEYOR GENERAL, W. T.
Olympia, W. T., 8th Dec. 1859.

COM'R GEN. LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR:— * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

There are but two claims in Washington Territory known as the P. S. Co's claims. One, called the Nesqually, being bounded on the west by the shores of Puget Sound, on the north by the timbered lands south of the Puyallup river, on the east by the dense timber that extends thence to the western base of the Cascade Monntains, and on the south by the Nisqually river.

On this claim the Company have now several thousand sheep, in charge of shepherds, and perhaps a few hundred cattle *feræ naturæ*.

The other claim, called the Cowlitz Farms, is near the forks of the Cowlitz river, and contains about 3,600 acres of highly arable land.

The Nisqually claim consists of a very extensive plain, being generally prairie, with arable lands upon the bottoms, or low shelves of the prairie, but its general character is not fertile; it is considered admirably adapted to the raising of cattle, and much of the land is also suitable for grain.

The prairie is very irregular in shape—has many belts of timber in and through it, and a growth of small oak, of excellent quality, is thinly scattered over much of it.

The claim, as defined by the map, contains about 167,000 acres, of which about 80,000 acres are prairie or oak openings, and the rest a dense forest of fir, cedar and other coniferous woods; the bottoms on the Nisqually and other large streams are very fertile.

The large and flourishing town of Steilacoom, containing about 300 inhabitants, and the U. S. "Fort Steilacoom," which is the head quarters of the Puget Sound Military District, situated about two miles distant from the town of Steilacoom, and about 200 American settlers, having farms in steady process of improvement, are upon this Nisqually claim of the Company's.

Many of the old servants of the Hudson Bay Company, and almost all of the P. S. Agricultural Company, have long since become American citizens by virtue of our naturalization laws, and are now residing upon farms within the alleged limits of the P. S. Ag. Co's Nisqually claim, under the former donation and pre-emption laws.

To some extent the same is true in regard to the small claim at the Cowlitz.

None of these American settlers have felt any doubt as to their rights, as against the P. S. Ag. Co. An early settlement of the matter is certainly desirable, although practically the Company have long since withdrawn from a hopeless contest with the American settlers, and lately have sought to secure some of the most desirable tracts, such as Fort Nisqually, and some cultivated farms, by causing their more trusted agents and employees to become naturalized, and take their choice farms in parcels of 160 acres each, as preemptors. This was apparently to save them from being so taken by those not in the confidence of the Company.

This Company does not appear to have any charter, nor do they exhibit any original donation of title to lands either from the British crown, or from the Aborigines.

I consider that there is no provision by which British subjects can derive title except through the crown.

There is no evidence of any attempt to derive title from the Crown, and I apprehend it was not competent, under the joint occupation of this country, under the convention of 1818, known as the treaty of joint occupation, for either subjects of Great Britain, or citizens of the United States, to legally acquire title to land from one only of these nations.

It does not appear from the "deed of settlement," or from any other proceeding or papers that the company had ever taken possession of, or claimed by metes and bounds the lands since claimed, until called upon in 1853, by Surveyor General Preston, of Oregon.

It appears that their occupation was like that of any other settlers upon Indian lands to be used as required at the time, and at the time the settlements were made by the Puget Sound Ag. Co., the only British subjects who could legally occupy the country were the Hudson Bay Company in its corporate capacity, and under its license.

It is in proof that at the treaty of 1846, the P. S. Co. was in occupation of an indefinite range of land—that it had houses and sheep folds, cattle pens, some fencing and improvements of use to the Company, during their occupation, but not of a permanent character, nor of particular value to the realty.

The 4th article of the treaty of 1846, certainly "confirms to the P. S. Ag. Co. the farms, lands and other property of every description whatsoever, belonging to them," but I do not think it was possible for any land to belong to the Company, at that date, and I also am unable to see how the title to land could be now granted under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, or that that treaty could or did create a right which never existed before.

Therefore I arrive at the conclusion that the P. S. Ag. Co. have shown no color of title to the lands claimed, other than an occupation of an indefinite portion of them. Whether the Company are entitled to any compensation for the artificial value incident to the improvements thereon, I do not consider as within the purview of the instructions of your letter of 1st October, 1859, and consequently, I have given no opinion on that subject.

But with regard to the lands claimed as belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in Washington Territory, and known as the Nisqually claims and the Cowlitz Farms, I decide that those lands are and should be treated as public lands, and that the Puget Sound Agricultural Company have no legal title thereto.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) JAS. TILTON,
Surveyor General, W. T.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UPON THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S CLAIMS, NOV. 30, 1860:

"The progress of the public surveys in the Territory of Washington has been interrupted on account of the existence of certain land claims under the treaty of June 16, 1846, with Great Britain. On the expiration of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1859, the possessory right of that company, under the third article of the treaty, terminated. Instructions were accordingly issued to the surveyor general, in September, 1859, to extend the lines of the public surveys over the lands which had been occupied by its agents and employés, and contracts have since been made for subdividing, in the usual manner, a considerable portion of those lands.

"Two tracts—one at Nisqually, containing, by estimate, 167,000 acres, and another at Cowlitz, containing about 3,600 acres—have been claimed under the fourth article of the same treaty, for the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. It is stipulated in that article that the "farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

"It is clearly the duty of this government to confirm to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company all such "farms" and "lands" as belonged to said company at the date of the treaty. The treaty, however, created no right; it simply provided for the confirmation of a title, either inchoate or perfect, previously existing. Title to land under the British government can only be derived from the Crown, either directly or indirectly. But this department is not advised that said company have, or claim to have, any grant from the Crown of Great Britain. The treaty only secures to them the "lands" and "farms" "*belonging to*" them; and, if we reject the literal, obvious interpretation, and construe the words "*belonging to*" as equivalent to "occupied by" the company, still we find nothing in the words of the treaty which will warrant the claim of an extensive district, when it is well known that at the date of the treaty only a few employés of this company had houses, sheep-folds, and cattle-pens, with very meagre improvements, scattered over a wide and undefined range of country.—Such a construction of the treaty is totally inadmissible and inconsistent with the land policy of the United States and Great Britain. Whilst it is manifest, from all the evidence collected, that no part of this land "belonged to" the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, yet some scattered portions of it might answer the description of "farms" and "lands" occupied by it, which, in a spirit of fairness and liberality, might be determined by survey, confirmed and patented. On the other hand, the claim which has been presented, and which I regard as merely speculative, delays the public surveys, retards settlements, and prevents the improvement of the country.

"Indeed, the surveyor general reports that almost all the old servants of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company have long since become American citizens, and are now claiming farms, under our former donation and present preemption laws, within the region that has been claimed on the Nisqually river.

"It is due to the people of Washington Territory that some decisive action should be taken. I am not advised that any portion of the tracts claimed are of any public or political importance to the United States, and I recommend that the surveyor general of Washington Territory, under the supervision of this department, be authorized by special enactment to decide upon the validity of the claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, and, if they are entitled to confirmation, to determine the location and boundaries of the "farms" and "lands" that belonged to the company, which should be required, within a given period, to present its claims for final action."

☞ You needn't have such a reverence for truth as always to stand at an awful distance from it.

From the New York Independent.

ITALY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I.

Across the sea I heard the groans
Of nations in the intervals
Of wind and wave. Their blood and bones
Cried but in torture, crushed by thrones,
And sucked by priestly cannibals.

II.

I dreamed of freedom slowly gained
By martyr meekness, patience, faith.
And lo! an athlete grimly stained,
With corded muscles battle-strained,
Shouting it from the fields of death!

III.

I turn me, awe-struck, from the sight,
Among the shouting thousands mute,
I only know that God is right,
And that the children of the light
Shall tread the darkness under foot.

IV.

I know the pent fire heaves its crust,
That sultry skies the bolt will form
To smite them clear; that Nature must
The balance of her powers adjust
Though with the earthquake and the storm.

V.

And who am I whose prayers would stay
The solemn recompense of time,
And lengthen slavery's evil day
That outraged Justice may not lay
Its hand upon the sword of crime.

VI.

God reigns, and let the earth rejoice!
I bow before his sterner plan.
Dumb are the organs of my choice;
He speaks in battle's stormy voice,
His praise is in the wrath of man!

A Mother's Care.

The mother
Approached the bed, and drew a shawl away:
You could not peel a fruit you fear to bruise
More calmly and more carefully than so;
Nor would you find within a rosier flushed
Pomegranate.

There he lay, upon his back,
The yearling creature, warm and moist with life
To the bottom of his dimples—to the ends
Of the lovely tumbled curls about his face;
For since he had been covered over-much
To keep him from the light glare, both his cheeks
Were hot and scarlet as the first live rose
The sherherd's heart-blood ebbed away into,
The faster for his love.

[MRS. BROWNING.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Stars of my Country's Sky.

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Are ye all there? Are ye all there?
Stars of my Country's sky?
Are ye *all* there! *Are ye all there*,
In your shining homes on high?
"Count us! Count us!"—was their answers
As they dazzled on my view,
In glorious perihelion
Amid their fields of blue.

I cannot count ye rightly,
There's a cloud with a sable rim,
I cannot make your number out,
For my eyes with tears are dim.
Oh! bright and blessed angel!
On white wings floating by,
Help me to count, and not to miss
One star in my Country's sky.

Then the angel touch'd mine eye-lids,
And touch'd the forming cloud,
And its sable rim departed,
And it fled with murky shroud.
There was no missing Pleiad
'Mid all that sister race,
The Southern cross shone radiant forth,
And the Pole-star kept its place.

So, I knew it was the angel
Who woke the hymning strain,
That at our dear Redeemer's birth
Peal'd out o'er Bethleham's plain.
And still its heavenly key tone
My listening country held,
For all her constellated stars
The diapason swell'd.

Miscellaneous Items.

THOMAS HOOD TO HIS WIFE.—I never was anything, dearest, till I knew you—and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fail. I am writing warmly and fondly; but not without good cause. First, your own affectionate letter, lately received—next, the remembrance of our dear children, pledges—what darling ones!—of our old familiar love—then, a delicious impulse to pour out the overflowings of my heart into yours—and last, not least, the knowledge that your dear eyes will read what my hands are now writing. Perhaps there is an after-thought that, whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have this acknowledgment of her tenderness—worth—excellence—all that is wifely or womanly, from my pen.—*Memorials of Hood.*

☞ The papers are filled with witty anecdotes of Choate; but we do not remember to have seen the following compliment to his characteristic shrewdness and success with a jury, ever in print. During the trial of Captains Dixey and Pitman, for wrecking and robbing the bark Missouri, on the Coast of Java, Mr. Choate was very particular in his cross-examination of Capt. Pitman as to what Dixey told him while on the beach. Capt. Pitman evidently hesitated; but Mr. Choate appealed to the Court, and the Court ordered the witness to give a full statement, if the statement did not implicate him. Still Capt. P. hesitated, merely telling in a round-about way, what arguments Capt. Dixey used to quiet his fears. At last Mr. Choate, impatiently rising, said: "Captain Pitman, you must tell the whole." "Well," responded Capt. P., "if I must, I must. Dixey told me there was no fear of being discovered; for all we had to do when we got home was to engage Choate, and he would clear us if they found the money in our boots."

THE MARCH OF THE GLACIER.—There are few spectacles in nature so calculated to inspire awe and provoke curiosity as those "motionless torrents, silent cataracts" which form the glaciers of the Alps. At first sight, one can almost sympathize with the stolid English tourist, who, after gazing on one of them for some time in silence, declared that it was "obtrusive and unmeaning." There is something unspeakably strange and perplexing in the presence of a vast mass of ice, to all appearance fixed, immutable, under a burning sun, and in close contact with verdure and fertility. The dazzling pallor, the desolation, the silence of the "dead sea" of ice, contrast forcibly with the green and golden vegetation of the valley, with the ripe corn-fields, the spreading foliage, and the

Flowers of loveliest blue
That skirt the eternal frost.

It is death in the midst of life, the skeleton at the banquet of nature.

A VIEW OF MORNING WRAPPERS.—We feel compelled (says the Baltimore *Family Journal,*) to make a few remarks regarding the prevailing custom of ladies receiving morning visitors in wrappers, or, as the Europeans term them, "dressing-gowns." Nothing, in our judgment, can be more inappropriate or in worse taste than this prevalent custom. It is particularly objectionable to see the undergarments of a young bride exposed, in order to exhibit the elaborate and vulgar finery which seems to be an essential part of the *trousseau* of the present day. Simplicity is ever a mark of a chaste and pure mind, and no law of fashion should be allowed to destroy those natural instincts of modesty which find a place in every female heart. It should not be considered necessary among a refined and civilized community to have ocular proofs of the neatness and cleanliness of a lady's underclothing, and any exhibition to this end must be as vulgar as it is derogatory to the refinement and delicacy of true womanhood. We hope to live to witness a reform in this matter, and to see the neat morning dress and white collar take the place of the open wrapper and its concomitant frippery.

ELOQUENCE IN THE AUDIENCE.—Pitt observed that eloquence is not in the speaker, but in the audience. If there be any truth in that statement, it ought to teach humility both to orators and to us who are dissatisfied with orators. In the present day, when we hear so much criticism of eloquence, I believe that this truth is entirely forgotten. People get in the way of thinking that eloquence is a thing by itself; that a voice crying in the wilderness, and giving the best possible expression to certain thoughts, is eloquent, irrespective of an answering audience. Not so. As it is necessary for two to make a quarrel, there are always two factors in the production of eloquence. It is not the object of a speaker to give the best possible expression to his thoughts, but to give the expression that is the best possible for his audience. An audience is a thing to be played upon, an instrument that requires tuning. If the audience is in tune, a very ordinary speaker will appear as the most eloquent of living men; if out of tune, the eloquence of the Goldenmouth himself will appear but as the tinkling cymbal and the sounding brass. —*Cornhill Magazine.*

CHAPTER ON PETTICOATS.—The editor of the San Francisco *Alta* discourses learnedly upon the subject of ladies, raising their skirts and petticoats while crossing the streets, these muddy times. As like other modest gentlemen we have been embarrassed at the diplay of white hose upon these occasions, we will take the liberty to give the result of the attentive and extensive observations of our San Francisco contemporary in regard to this matter.

He says first, that a lady should by all odds prefer exhibiting her ancles to trailing her dress in the mud. He refers to the English ladies who wear short skirts and petticoats, and loop up their dress in the street. The loops are a late invention. They cause the lower edge of the white petticoat, which our *Alta* man says is the most beautiful article of a ladies apparel, to appear to great advantage. He says that the English women wear red petticoats, and red, striped, or plaid stockings, in winter. The somewhat lengthy leader in the "Alta" bears the impress of a most thorough investigation into this most important matter.—*S. F. Republican.*

GARIBALDI'S POVERTY.—A letter from Capua, of November 5, in the *Presse* says: "King Victor Emmanuel is coming, and Garibaldi is going. Such, at least is the general expectation. Garibaldi having told his secretary and two aids-de-camp to hold themselves in readiness to depart, they felt it indispensable to remind him that he was absolutely without money, and that he must think how to procure a few hundred francs for his voyage. The fact is that the man who has given to Piedmont eight millions of subjects has never taken a sou of pay or salary for himself. Unless he withdraws his resignation of the rank of General in the Piedmontese army—and it is not thought that he will—Garibaldi will have nothing to live upon but his little farm at Caprera, which has hitherto never produced more than 1,500f. (£60) a year. Such is the real position of the man who has conquered the Neapolitan Bourbons, and added one of the most splendid jewels which adorn Victor Emmanuel's crown.

ENERGY.—Want of energy is a great and common cause of the want of domestic comfort. As the best laid fire can give no heat and cook no food unless it is lighted, so the clearest ideas and purest intentions will produce no corresponding actions without that energy which gives power to all that is of value, which is, as it were, the very life of life, and which is never more necessary or available than in the mistress and a mother of a family. Those who have it not, and many are constitutionally destitute of it, would do well to enquire of their experience and their conscience, what compensating virtures they can bring into the marriage state to justify them in entering on its duties without that which is so essential to their performance.

OBJECTIONS TO A LARGE SALARY.—Ministers in our day rarely object to an increase of salary, but we find in an exchange a capital story of an old Connecticut pastor, who declined it for very substantial reasons. His country parish raised his salary from three hundred to four hundred dollars. The good man objected, for three reasons:

"First," said he, "because you can't afford to give more than three hundred.

"Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than that.

"Third, because I have to collect my salary, which, heretofore, has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred, it will kill me."

THE DONKEY AND THE REPUBLICANS.—We like a good joke, hit where it may. The following is told by an Indiana paper:

A few days since an extra train loaded with jackasses was transported over the Louisville and New Albany railroad. The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, set abroad a rumor that a large delegation of Republicans would pass through at a certain hour. Rumor, increasing as it flew, that many eminent orators were aboard, and that bands of music accompanied the expedition. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Republicans repaired to the depot, hats in hand, ready for the expected cheers. When the train thundered in, an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears stuck his head out of the stock car, and gave vent to a long, agonizing hew-haw that fairly shook the hills around, consternation seized the crowd, and in a few minutes not a Republican was to be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.

VERMONT REFUSES TO RECEDE.—The proposition to repeal the nullifying State laws of Vermont was beaten in the legislature by a vote of *over two to one.* Fifty-eight members voted for repeal, and 128 against it—the latter being, of course, all republicans. If it will be any satisfaction to anybody it may be mentioned that of the 58 members 25 were also Republican. But to clinch the action of the majority, the legislature immediately adjourned, thus rendering it certain that Vermont, at least, does not intend to offer up any of her aggressive purposes on the altar of the Union.

STUDY OF THE FACE.—A story is told of the great French artist, which finely illustrates his knowledge of human nature. He was traveling in Germany, in entire ignorance of its language and currency. Having obtained some small change for some of his French coins, he used to pay coachmen and others in the following manner:—Taking a handfull of numismatical specimens from his pocket, he counted them one by one, into the creditor's hands, keeping his eye fixed all the time on the receiver's face. As soon as he perceived the least twinkle of a smile, he took back the last coin deposited in the hand, and returned it, with the remainder, to his pocket. He afterward found that, in pursuing this method, he had not over paid for anything.

SAILENT (SALIENT) WIT.—Jones was riding up in Westchester county, and saw a board nailed up on a post in the yard of a farm house, with the sign painted upon it, "This Farm for Sail." Always ready for a little pleasantry, and seeing a woman in checked sun bonnet picking up an apronful of chips at the wood pile in front of the house, he stopped and asked her, very politely, when the farm was to *sail!* She went on with her work, but replied to his question instanter, "Just as soon as the man comes along who can *raise the wind.*" Jones hit Dobbin a sudden cut with the whip and dashed on.

☞ An editor in the western part of Michigan, is in a fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription; he refused to pay and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the papaer.

☞ In Mottville, New York one day last week, Mrs. Mitchell and a young female friend were burned to death, by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

☞ An expeditious mode of getting up a row is to carry a ladder on your shoulders in a crowded thoroughfare, and every few minutes turn round to see if any one is making faces at you.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Puget Sound Agricultural Company's Claims.

We publish on our outside, to-day, the Reports of James Tilton, Esq., Surveyor General of Washington Territory, and of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, upon the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

The substance of these official papers no doubt indicate the final Congressional action as to the extent and right of these claims.

The report of Gen. Tilton, based upon a thorough and careful investigation of the case, was adopted without alteration by the Department,—the very words in some cases are taken by the Secretary of the Interior from the Surveyor General's letter.

It has been established that *the Puget Sound Company have no charter.* That there could be no title to lands except from the British Crown, and that neither England nor the United States, under the treaty of 1818, could alone give any title to these lands. That the Puget Sound Agricultural Company *never claimed anything by metes and bounds until* 1853, *seven years after the treaty of* 1846 *was made,* at which time they were called upon to do so by Surveyor General Preston.

That at the time of settlement, the Hudson's Bay Company only had possessory rights in their corporate capacity.

It has been decided that the Hudson's Bay claims at Vancouver should be treated as any other public lands. The sectionized surveys over these lands are now in the Surveyor General's office.

At present, the township lines only are extended over the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's claims, but under the recent decision, we imagine there is authority to sub-divide them. The government may recognize a few farms, and perhaps pay the Company for their improvements, but their present claim is without any admitted shadow of right. The citizens of Pierce county, especially, will now feel more at ease, as these official papers practically settle the question, and all that remains now to be done can be easily arranged by the Surveyor General, when authorized to do so by Congress. It is desirable that the whole matter should be arranged at an early period, as our citizens have patiently waited for some definitive action, lo! these many years.

CHARGE AGAINST GOV. STEVENS.—The *Morning Oregonian* assails Gov. Stevens in characteristic Oregon newspaper style, charging him with using $41,000 of the Government funds in the late campaign. Its whole charge, unsupported by any respectable authority—and not pretending to offer any reputable source—is based upon the assertion of the correspondent of the Sacramento *Union.*

And we may as well remark here, that the Sacramento *Union,* professedly a fair paper, and the *Alta California* and *Bulletin,* professedly neutral, but really with Republican sympathies, have, through the influence of the "associated press," and their regular correspondence, uniformly made their views and news prejudicial to the Democratic party.

Now we know nothing of this matter, although we have never for one moment believed it. Gov. Stevens asks a suspension of public opinion until official action be had, and has demanded investigation We must protest, in the name of justice, against such reports about Stevens, or any other man, being circulated upon the authority of an irresponsible, anonymous correspondent, who probably writes for a remuneration just exactly what he is directed to write. Let the *Oregonian* exhibit some foundation for such a charge, and prove it, before affirming so positively.

☞ At the last session of Congress, the Senate passed a bill providing for the payment of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards our war debt.

There is a very unjust provision attached to this bill, stipulating that the money shall not be paid to any one else than the original holders of the scrip—the parties in whose favor the scrip is issued.

The scrip—representing a certain value—is as legitimate an article for purposes of exchange or sale as the quartermaster's drafts, or those of any federal officer, which constantly circulates in our Territory. Indeed, in some cases the original holders have realized more than the scrip is worth.

We see but little hope of even this bill becoming a law during the present agitation.

☞ The California Legislature, at our latest dates, has refused to go into joint convention for the election of a United States Senator.

Correspondence relative to Collcting Taxes on San Juan Island.

The annexed correspondence settles a question that has been in dispute for the last eight years. The Sheriff of Whatcom county addresses Gov. McGill, requesting his opinion as to the right of Whatcom county to collect taxes upon the disputed island of San Juan. It was decided by the Governor that Washington Territory can collect taxes from neither British nor American subjects upon San Juan.

This decision is sustained by the Secretary of State. We publish the whole correspondence, as it determines the civil *status* of the disputed territory in reference to the collection of taxes :

WHATCOM, W. T., Nov. 2, 1860.

To ACTING GOV. MCGILL, Olympia, W. T:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to ask your opinion in regard to the collection of taxes on the Island of San Juan: Whether, in your opinion, I can lawfully se and sell property to satisfy delinquent taxes, both of British and American residents alike? Taxes have been heretofore collected on the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and I wish to know if it can be done this year. The American residents are not willing to pay unless the Hudson's Bay Company's property be also made to pay. Information on the foregoing will facilitate me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. J. KELLY,
Sheriff Whatcom County.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 9, 1860.

WM. J. KELLY, Sheriff of Whatcom Co.:

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt, to-day, of your communication of the 2d inst., in which you request my opinion as to your authority to seize and sell the property of British as well as American residents on the Island of San Juan to satisfy delinquent taxes. You state that the American residents are not willing to pay taxes unless the Hudson's Bay Company's property be also made to pay.

In reply I would state, that by a letter dated 14th July, 1855, addressed by the then Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. W. L. Marcy, to Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, the Governor is directed " that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflict, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should exercise *complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits.*"

In the same spirit Lieut. Gen. Scott has instructed the commander of the United States troops on San Juan Island "to allow no person claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory to interfere with any British subject residing or hapening to be on the Island whilst it shall remain in dispute between the respective governments."

The levying of taxes is certainly an act of "complete and exclusive sovereign right," and althought no doubt is entertained by the Government of the United States as to the validity of our title to the Island, yet until the question is definitively settled, we must abstain from all such acts " within the fairly disputed limits."

I will immediately forward your letter, by overland mail, to the Secretary of State, and until the views of the Government on the subject can be communicated to me, I have to request that you will suspend all further proceedings in the collection of taxes on the Island of San Juan, as well from American as British residents.

You will please advise me of the receipt of this letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor of Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 28, 1860.

HENRY M. MCGILL, ESQ.,
Acting Governor of W. T.,
Olympia :

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that the instructions issued by you on that day to the Sheriff of Whatcom county, (a copy of which accompanied your letter) relative to the collection of taxes on San Juan Island, are approved by the President.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. BLACK.

LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.—General Lane writes from Washington, that he had hoped to have the provisions of the bounty land law extended to the Indian War of 1855–56, but that the distracted state of the country dispels all hope for such legislation, until some adjustment of the present differences are made. He says that Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky will all secede. His hope is for a reconstruction, and that the North, in a few years, will view things differently, although at the present, he fears they will make no concessions. If secession does take place, let them go in peace, is his motto.

☞ While the extreme Northern and Southern States are red hot with excitement, the people of both sections, living on the border, are upon the most friendly terms. They see things practically, and do not consider that there are any serious differences between *them,*—the parties more interested in the workings of the slavery question than any others.

Driftwood.

One howitzer and a case of muskets were forwarded to Port Townsend on the *Eliza Anderson* last Monday, on a requisition from Jefferson county.

—In the list of acts of the late session of the Legislative Assembly published in our last issue, the following were omitted: An act to create and organize Snohomish county. An act to pay Joseph Waterhouse for certain services.

—In the State of Indiana, which gave a majority of 10,000 votes in favor of the Republican candidate, the constitution and the statutes of the State prohibit negroes and mulattoes from emigrating to the State, and citizens are forbidden to employ them under penalty of a fine.

—In a number of the Charleston *Mercury* which is before us as we write, the proceedings of Congress are put down under the head of " Foreign News."

—The raising of the Bear Flag of the Pacific Republic, created great indignation among the loyal people of Stockton, Cal., last month. It was taken down several times, but was finally hung across the street at a place where it would have been unhealthy to have touched it.

—Good for a broken heart—Court plaster.

—We see an item going the rounds of the press stating that six new counties were organized by the Legislature during the session just closed. This is a mistake. There were only three new counties legislated into existence: Missoula, Shoshone, and Snohomish.

—News has reached the Dalles that fifteen Columbia river Indians had attacked a ranch on Butter creek—, which we believe is about half-way between Walla-walla and the Dalles,—and driven away 15 head of horses. They then proceeded to Willow Creek, and took $400 from a house owned by a Mr. Grover. They seem to be merely a maranding band. We take the above item from the Portland Daily *Times.*

—We have pasted up in our office a most formidable poster—an extra of the Charleston *Mercury,* proclaiming the dissolution of the Union. Fancy clothes the heavy, dark letters—" The Union is Dissolved,"—with blackness and war.

—Gov. Downey of California, in his late excellent message, takes strong Union grounds. He says California is for the Union at all hazards and at every sacrifice, and that the Californians desire no change.

—The Hon. George Ashmun, who presided over the Chicago Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, declares the Personal Liberty bills of Massachusetts null and void, and considers them acts of injustice. The present Governor of Massachusetts—a John Brown man—says that they are right.

—The Steamer Oregon was to have left San Francisco for Portland on the 9th inst.

—The new steamer, the *Tenino,* will take the place of the Col. Wright early in summer, when the *Col. Wright* will be placed above Priest's Rapids.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—While secession fires are blazing furiously at the South, threatening to sweep away federal legislation, singularly enough we have nullification, effectual and complete, at the North, from a state that claims a stand in the front ranks of conservatism. At this time, the act in the free state has a great significance, showing how extremely weak our Federal Government is, even among those who profess the strongest attachment to it.

The Government, in accordance with one of its orders from the proper authorities at Washington, undertook a short time since to remove some large pieces of ordnance from the Allegheny arsenal to the southern seaboard, for the purpose of completing unfinished fortifications in Texas. The citizens of Pittsburg and vicinity became very much excited on receipt of the news, and avowed a stern determination not to let the guns be removed. Prominent citizens telegraphed to Washington in reference to the affair, *and the order was rescinded.*

Thus the Government found it impossible to take charge of their own property, except in subordination to the state, and subject to the will of citizens of that state. The Pennsylvanians claimed that the right of self-protection justified them in their nullification, as it was uncertain whether the ordnance were not going to a place where it might be used against them. Therefore, they ignored law and created revolution.

This act brings to our mind more vividly the terribly disordered state of affairs in the East, and teaches us to be moderate and calm in discussion of sectional differencies when we find nullication both North and South. Though the Northern people say but little and wear no cockades, yet their course of action was as firm and decided in the case above as if disunion were the prevalent sentiment among than.

☞ The steamer *Oregon* is due here on next Saturday night.

Masonic.

The new Masonic Hall at Steilacoom will be dedicated on the 22d inst—next Friday.

Rev. B. C. Lippincott will deliver the oration. In the evening there will be a ball. Music—Mrs. Madison, Messrs. Huson, Kellett and Blackshar.

It is probable that the Eliza Anderson will be in readiness to take excursionists down.

We hope our citizens will generally attend, as the Steilacoom people will take great pains to entertain their guests in handsome style. Tickets $10.

NEZ PERCES MINES.—We learn through private sources, that on the 24th of last month, they were having cold weather in the Walla Walla country, and indeed the whole month had been cold.

Snow was eight inches deep all over the valley, and from three to eight feet deep in the Blue Mountains. Merry combinations of girls, sleigh rides and beaux were formed in the pleasantest style.

The reports from the Nez Perces mines were good. They were making from five to ten dollars per day, although working under many disadvantages. A number of parties are ready to start from Wall Walla as soon as the weather moderates. Great excitement prevails.

We are personally acquainted with the person who has communicated these reports from Walla Walla. He ought to have excellent opportunity for getting reliable news from the mines, and without doubt writes as he believes.

RESCUE AT THE SOUTH.—Not long since, a merchant of New Orleans named Norton was arrested on a requisition of the Governor of Illinois upon the Governor of Louisiana. As the sheriff from Cairo was returning with his prisoner in charge, upon landing at Vicksburg, the mob there interfered violently and rescued Norton, and it was only the earnest interference of the officers of the steamer that prevented the sheriff from being lynched.

The case, although exceedingly novel, is nevertheless the logical sequence of the action of the North in relation to the fugitive slave law. It is nullification in both cases; one is no more justifiable than the other. What is the remedy ? Simply a return of both sections to the violated Constitution.

☞ The *Standard* has something to say about our remarks on Mr. Evans' sermon, and styles them a " confession of the *Pioneer.*" We must confess that we do not claim the perfect purity of our critic, who clothes himself with the broad phylactery of the Pharisee, " that he is not as other papers are," but would rather be as the poor Publican, who, at least, did not praise himself in his prayers. By the way, Mr. *Standard,* when you speak of Mr. Evans next time, don't say " devine." Please say " divine."

☞ We are obliged to decline publishing the communication of a citizen of Pierce county, in reference to his excellent treatment by a physician, except as an advertisement, because it is for individual benefit.

☞ The District Court of the Third Judicial District of W. T., Hon. E. C. Fitzhugh, presiding, met at Port Townsend last Monday, the 11th.

☞ Wednesday, the 13th day of this month, was the day for canvassing the electors presidential vote. It has been much feared that there would not be a quorum present. In that case, the result might precipitate an immediate revolution.

☞ The body of the mail carrier who was drowned about six weeks since, in Shoalwater Bay, was recovered about two weeks since.

☞ January 17th was the day on which the Georgia Convention was to meet.—There is not the shadow of a doubt but that Georgia and Louisiana will secede,—South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama have already gone out.

☞ Read the letter by Pony Express from our correspondent. It did not come as soon as the mail, owing perhaps to detention by snow or Indians. We have not endorsed all of this gentleman's views heretofore, but he is a strong lover of the Union.

THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS AND THE MINERS.—We are informed that the last parties who recently started out for the mines in the Nez Perce country, have been intercepted by those Indians, their further progress prevented, and they were compelled to return. The Indians told them in decided terms that they should not proceed; and when told that white men were already in the country mining, the Indians replied that they knew it, but in the spring the miners would have to leave, as the country belonged to them and the gold that was there—that they were determined to prevent any white men mining upon their reservation. We understand that Superintendent Geary has gone to Fort Vancouver for the purpose of conferring with Col. Wright in reference to this news.—*Advertiser.*

[PER PONY EXPRESS.]

Letter from the National Capital.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

It is most true that we know not what a day may bring forth. These are revolutionary times, and the constant anticipations of my letter of Dec. 24, have not been realized. On the 25th Maj. Anderson, in command of the military defenses of Charleston, moved his command to Fort Sumter. Thereupon, the authorities of Carolina seized the arsenal, the remaining works of defense, and obtained possession of the revenue cutter. The authority of the General Government at once ceased to be respected throughout the State, except within the limits occupied by the Federal troops. The excitement here in consequence has been very great. The commissioners on the part of Carolina made the conduct of Major Anderson grave cause of complaint, demanded that the garrison should be remanded to Fort Moultrie, and that the action of Major Anderson should be disapproved. The Secretary of War resigned on the ground that the faith of the Government had been pledged to Carolina, that things should remain as they were. The resignation of the Secretary was promptly accepted.

The President, after thorough deliberation, has resolved to sustain Major Anderson. His letter to the commissioners, announcing his determination, is said to be very able and conclusive, and will doubtless soon be sent in to Congress. He refused to receive them as commissioners. He denounced the seizure of the arsenal as a high handed outrage. He insists upon the restoration of the forts and other public property. He has nominated a Collector for the port, and has determined, so far as power is in his hands, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Postmaster General is temporarily conducting the War Department, and will probably receive the appointment of Secretary of War.

The blow of the secessionists, in seizing the arsenal and Forts at Charleston, has been followed up by the seizure of the arsenal at Augusta, and the forts on the Savannah river, Georgia. There is no doubt that the secessionists here sent word south some days since to seize all the forts on the Gulf, and most, if not all, are probably now in their hands.

Thus the revolution is moving on with almost lightning speed. The public mind at the north is becoming greatly excited Several of their legislatures are now in session. Propositions will be introduced to ask the people of the respective States to aid in the enforcement of the laws.

The mad, headlong and unjustifiable course of the Southern States is tending to unite the north as one man. The firm course which the President is taking will rally round him all true, Union-loving men, who desire to see these unhappy discords reconciled on principles of justice and peace. It is manifest that the deep and wide abyss now opening between the north and south cannot be closed up by military force. It cannot be bridged over by coercion. If closed at all, it must be by fraternal and conciliatory councils. Nor are prudent, anxious and far-feeing men wanting in this crisis. The venerable Crittenden, of Kentucky, the late democratic standard bearers Breckenridge and Douglas, Bigler of Pennsylvania, and others, are unwearied in their exertions. The hope is entertained that Congress may pass, by a two-thirds vote, constitutional amendments providing that slavery shall be interdicted in the Territories north of 36° 30, and shall be recognized and protected south of 36° 30, and prohibiting any amendment of the Constitution interfering with the equal representation in the Senate of the States, or with their domestic institutions. This mode of settling the question is preferable to a general convention. But can it be done? If not, then I do not see how any other alternative remains.

There are other projects on foot. Senator Crittenden proposes that Congress shall pass a law calling upon the people to vote on his plan of adjustment in order that Senators and representatives may know the sentiments of their respective States. Senator Bigler proposes an address to the people, calling upon them to assemble in the several congressional districts, and make known in their own way their wishes to their members of Congress. Many of the members of the border slave States favor a conference of delegates from said States, to be elected by the Legislatures, to meet in Baltimore in February next.

I regret, for the influence of the Pacific slope, the speech of Senator Baker in the Senate, delivered on yesterday and to-day. Although abounding in many eloquent passages, it was a parliamentary failure, being better adapted to the stump. It was neither equal to his reputation nor to the occasion, and thoroughly sifted, it was calculated to increase rather than to soothe the irritation of the public mind. A speaker, to say words of weight and influence, must be fully possessed with the true character and significance of his subject. When it is a question of a nation's life, antiquated lore, word-splitting sophisms and dexterous legerdemain of phrases are puerile and contemptible.

In short, Senator Baker did not look sternly the great facts of the day in the face, and deal with them in the light of experience and of sense. The South *do* feel aggrieved. They *believe* their rights, their homes, their peace is in danger. They are madly moving on in the path of revolution. It is to be *feared* that within sixty days an united South will be in the attitude of resistance to federal authority. These are the stubborn facts which statesmen have to deal with.

I trust in the name of the wise and patriotic course hitherto of the Pacific States, that the new Senator will not realize the fears justly excited by his speech of his sympathy with Sumner and Seward, and the extreme Republicans of the Senate, and that his natural frankness and candor will enable him to appreciate the counsels wich will save and not destroy his country.

JEFFERSON.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO JANUARY 14!

Alabama and Florida Seceded!

Challenge Between General Scott and Senator Toombs.

Miscellaneous Items.

From the Portland Daily Times, Feb. 9.

A friend placed in our hands an Extra of the *Sentinel* of Feb. 2, from which we clip the following later and important news by Pony Express :

ST. LOUIS, January 11.

The Committee of Thirty-three stands adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, when he will report, and the question will be tested whether the Republicans are unwilling to compromise.

It is reported that the Vice President abandons all hopes unless Crittenden's resolutions shall pass.

It is also reported that the President is determined to purge the Executive Departments of every one who preaches secession.

Military movements are still progressing at Washington for the protection of the Capitol. Three companies of flying artillery arrived Jan. 8th, and two companies of marines immediately after.

A meeting was held in New York, Jan. 9th, to organize a military force to be in readiness for the call of the Government to sustain the laws. A large number of names were enrolled.

Capt. Randolph of the Navy has resigned.

A company of marines, with fifty muskets, took possession of Fort McHenry, Jan. 9th. Active measures were in progress for the defence of Ft. Monroe.

A steamer from Staten Island was seized at Chesapeake Bay.

ST. LOUIS, January 12th.

Senator Hunter made a speech declaring that it was too late to save the present Union, and said it was necessary for patriots to reconstruct a new and more enduring one out of the fragments of this. His speech produced a deep sensation.

The Alabama Secession Ordinance passed yesterday by a vote of 61 to 39. It invites the Slave States to meet in Convention at Montgomery on the 4th of Feb., for the purpose of consulting as to the most effectual mode of insuring peace.

The Florida Convention passed a Secession Ordinance on the 10th, by a vote of 62 to 7.

Littlejohn's resolution was amended in the New York Senate, declaring that treason, as defined in the Constitution, really exists in one or more States. The resolution passed by a vote of 28 to 1, and was immediately telegraphed to the President.

The arsenal at Catahouchee was seized by order of the Government of Florida, on the pretext of the officer in command removing arms.

It is said that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts on Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where three hundred men are stationed.

Baton Rouge was surrendered to six hundred Louisiana troops, after a parley between Major Hawkins and the Governor.

Lieut. Talbot had arrived at Washington, with dispatches from Major Anderson, and reported the condition of Fort Sumpter less favorable than was thought by the Government.

It is reported that the Administration is determined to send abundant supplies at all risks.

At Norfolk yesterday, a steamer took powder from the Federal Magazine and put to sea. Her destination was held secret.

The President has ordered the Government patronage from the "Constitution," consequent upon an assault on him for having ordered reinforcements to Charleston.

Letter writers report a difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs. At a dinner party on the 10th, Toombs expressed the hope that the people of Charleston would sink the "Star of the West." Scott asked if it was possible that as an American he desired such an event? Toombs replied in the affirmative, and added, those who sent her should be sunk with her. A challenge has passed between them.

The New York Times' correspondent says the President will veto the Pacific Railroad Bill if passed, not from objection to the measure, but because of the great debt created, and the present condition of the country.

ST. LOUIS, January 14—10 P. M.

The "Star of the West" arrived safely back to New York. No person was injured.

A Charleston dispatch says that the sloop-of-war "Brooklyn" had arrived off the harbor; that disaffection existed among the troops at Fort Sumpter; and that its evacuation is contemplated.

Col. Hayne, on behalf of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, of Fort Sumpter, had started for Washington.

John A. Dix is confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

It is rumored that Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, is Secretary of War.

The Ohio Legislature passed resolutions tendering the aid of the State to the General Governmemt to support the laws, if needed.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate on the 12th ult. His speech is regarded as very

conciliatory. Nothing further is known as to the policy of the Administration.

Convention bills had passed the Tennessee and Virginia Houses of Representatives. The action of the Convention is to be submitted to the people for ratification. In Tennessee the vote was unanimous.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.

A dispatch from Keitt to secessionists, urges them to remain in their seats to defeat objectionable legislation and confirmation of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston.

Senator Wigfal publicly declares that the Palmetto flag will be able to defend Charleston until every gun of Fort Moultrie is dismounted.

Senator Pearce has yielded to outside pressure and united in a request for convening the Legislature of Maryland. Governor Hicks still resists.

Much remark is excited by the transfer of $800,000 in specie from the Sub-Treasury in New York to this city, without any sufficient reason being assigned. This unusual proceeding is not understood in financial circles, and the pretended explanations are by no means satisfactory.

Last night Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Doubleday, wives of officers in Fort Sumpter, arrived by the southern boat. It is stated that the Charleston people refused to harbor them in that city.

It is generally credited that General Dix will be appointed Secretary of the Interior, if, indeed, the appointment is not already made. The President is not disposed to select any Southern man.

It is well understood that Senator Clay does not intend to call a meeting of the Committee on Commerce to sustain the appointment of McIntyre as Collector at Charleston.

The Senate Territorial Committee have authorized Senator Green to report a bill organizing the Territory of Pike's Peak.—Senator Green has submitted the bill to Senator Seward for the purpose of getting his approval. There are two amendments to this bill which have not heretofore been incorporated in Territorial Bills, one is guarateeing rights of private property; the other prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from interfering with or legislating against private property. These amendments are supposed to be objectionable to Republicans, hence the bill has been submitted to Mr. Seward.

MRS. MAJOR ANDERSON.—This lady, the wife of the gallant commander at Fort Sumter, is spending the Winter in New York, and on New Year's day hundreds of the leading citizens of New York, irrespective of party, called upon her to testify their sympathy with her husband and their approbation of his conduct.

A meeting of working men out of employment was held in New York, Jan. 9th, and caused apprehensions of disturbances. They were avoided by Union speeches, and resolutions in favor of Crittenden's Compromise, and supporting Maj. Anderson.

☞At the request of a legal gentleman, on behalf of those interested, we publish the act passed by the Legislature abolishing the District Court in Pierce county:

AN ACT to repeal an act supplementary to, and amendatory of an act passed January 21, 1859, entitled "an act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the county of Pierce, and to repeal all laws authorizing the holding of said court, and to provide for the transmission of the books, records, and papers belonging to said Pierce county court, to the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the act passed January 30th, 1860, entitled, "an act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the county of Pierce," and all laws, or parts of laws conferring such jurisdiction, be, and the same aue hereby repealed, and that said county of Pierce shall be and constitute a part of the Second Judicial District.

Sec. 2. All complaints, writs and papers heretofore issued, and made returnable to the District Court of Pierce county, shall be, by the officer with whom the same may have been lodged for service, returned to the Clerk of the Court for the second Judicial District, unless the same shall have been returned before the passage of this act, to the Clerk of the District Court of Pierce county, and the District Court of the Second Judicial District shall have jurisdiction of, and try all civil cases heretofore commenced in said county, either by publication or actual service; and existing laws shall not be so construed as to entitle any party to a continuance because the notice served or published, required the party or parties to appear and answer in the District Court of Pierce county, but it shall be the duty of the District Court of the Second Judicial District at its next term to hear, try and determine all cases coming from said county as hereinbefore provided, if it shall appear from the papers or returns that service has been had, or publication of notice made for the length of time required by law to have enabled parties to have a determination of their action in the District Court of Pierce county, had this act not been passed, unless a continuance shall be granted for causes provided for in the civil practice act.

Sec. 3. The Clerk of the District Court of Pierce county, or the person in whose custody the books, records and papers belonging to said District Court may be, shall forthwith, either by mail or other opportunity, transmit such books, records and papers to the Clerk of the District Court of the Second judicial District, and it shall be the duty of the District Court for the said Second Judicial District at its next term to hear, try and determine all cases and issues that could have been tried at the next March term of the Pierce county District Court had this act not been passed, unless continued for causes provided in the "civil practice act."

Sec. 4. All persons under recognizance to appear at the next March term of the District Court for Pierce county are hereby required to appear at the next March term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District, or be liable to have their bonds forfeited.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Jan. 31, 1861.

AN ACT additional to an act entitled an act relating to justices of the peace and constables, and the practice before justices of the peace.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in criminal prosecutions be so extended as to give them concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in cases of petit larceny and public nuisance.

Passed Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Democratic Party of Washington Territory.

In accordance with resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held at Olympia, January 19th, 1861, notice is hereby given, that a Democratic Territorial Convention will be held on **MONDAY, MAY 13th, 1861,** at the city of Vancouver, to select a Delegate to represent the Territory in Congress.

The representation of each county in said Convention will be two delegates to every Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, as per apportionment of 1860 and 1861.

It is recommended to the Committees of the different counties, to hold their primary meetings to choose delegates to the Convention at an early day.

By order of Committee.

J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Chairman.*

PROBABILITY OF THE SECESSION OF THIRTEEN OF THE SLAVE STATES.—It would not be surprising if every Southern State, excepting Maryland and Delaware, should be declared out of the Union by the 4th of March. It is remarked that the repudiation of the Pacific Republic scheme by California and Oregon has done much to make the Pacific States respected: and the termination of the brief term of Messrs. Gwin and Scott, in the promulgation of secession doctrines in behalf of California, will be hailed on the Atlantic side with nearly as much delight as upon the Pacific. But the telegraph to Fort Kearney has informed you of the principal movements since my last, and will continue to do so in advance of correspondence.—*Cor. Alta. Cala.*

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Senator Davis speaks as a patriot and a statesman, in saying of the existing contentions, "the remedy is in the patriotism and affection of the people, if it exists at all"—that "if there be anything we can do, it is to get evidence that such hostility (against the South) does not exist. I believe it does not exist. If you can submit such evidence, I feel that bitterness will cease." Let every true hearted man of the North respond to the invitation.

HOW TO "FINISH" A DAUGATER.—For the attainment of this end, Punch gives the following directions: Be always telling her how pretty she is. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home. Allow her to read nothing but novels. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a lady's maid. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk, upon 300 a year. If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look on her escape as nothing short of a miracle.

ORIGIN OF THE DMOESTIC FOWL.—Abel, the first shepherd of whom we have any account, is also supposed to have been the first one to keep fowls. Whether this supposition is correct or not, it is very certain that fowls have been, next to the dog, the constant attendants upon man in all his migrations. Some writers suppose them to be of Persian origin. The Roman authors on agriculture speak of a large number of varieties.

BRUISING OATS FOR HORSES.—The fact that oats are frequently undigested, and pass through the horse without change, should be sufficient to show the importance of bruising; for certainly no benefit can be derived from that which is undigested by the animal. Experiments made by the London Omnibus Company and others, show that a smaller quantity is required to produce the same ability to work, when the oats are bruised, than when fed whole.

TO MAKE PURE WINE OF APPLES.—Take pure cider, made from sound ripe apples, as it runs from the press; put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of cider and let it dissolve, then put the mixture into a pure barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full, with cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out three or four weeks.

☞One of the pleasings signs in favor of Union is the number of letters members of Congress receive from their family connections, and particularly the lady portion thereof, on the subject. In several instances Northern women who have married Southern husbands write to their brothers, beseeching them to avert the awful calamities of civil war; and Southern women who have married Northern men are equally urgent in their appeal to sacrifice all, save honor, to rescue the country from destruction. Some of these appeals from the patriotic women of America are truly touching and eloquent, and not without their effect upon the flinty hearts of national legislators.—*Wash. Corres. of N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 6m38

☞The army of the Revolution has now only eighty-seven survivors left.

☞ He is a first-rate collector who can on all occasions collect his wits.

MARRIED,

On Black river, Thurston county, on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1861, by Rev. T. J. Harper, Mr. E. N. SARJENT and Miss LUCINDA MOUNTS.

For Delegate to Congress.

MR. LODGE—You will please announce Col. M. T. SIMMONS as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. 13tf

Meteorological Record.

KEPT BY MR. JOHN K. HALL, OF OLYMPIA.

For the Week ending 15th inst.

	THERMOMETER.					
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	mean	sky.	Remarks.
Feb'y. 8	43°	47°	42°	44°	var.	rain.
" 9	39°	46°	42°	42½°	var.	rain.
" 10	36°	47°	42°	41⅔°	var.	rain.
" 11	39°	47°	44°	43⅓°	var.	rain.
" 12	40°	48°	44°	41°	var.	rain.
" 13	42°	50°	44°	45⅓°	var.	rain.
" 14	40°	48°	42°	43⅓°	cld'y.	fair.

Amount of rain for the week,........... 2.75 in.

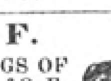
Church Notices.

Services in St. John's Chapel, Olympia, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Also Bible Class every Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

Services during Lent every Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

☞ Divine service will be held in the M. E. Church of this city every Sabbath moreing at 11 o'clock, and evening at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

I. O. of O. F.



☞ THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are held every Saturday evening of each week, at 6 o'clock, in Barne's New Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. S. W. PERCIVAL, N. G.

Health, Strength and Happiness are obtained by cleansing the Blood of its impurities. Blood, we are told, on the highest authority, is the "Life," or at least, the medium of Life to the Body; and it is, we know, the great feeder of every part of the frame. Thus the blood is the great channel of disease; consequently a good or bad state of the system, or constitution, is no more or less than a good or bad state of the blood. We have made the composition of the blood our study, and are satisfied that two two-thirds of all diseases are caused by its impurities.

Believing the above facts, we made ourselves acquainted with the BLOOD CHEMICALLY with a view to a reliable medical agent, that would correct all the impurities of the blood, and at the same time effectually cure all diseases arising therefrom. We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, as thousands can testify who have tried the virtues of the preparation known by all professional men as

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Beware of ignorant imitators. The genuine is sold everywhere by respectable dealers, in preference to all others.

R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors, 143 and 145 Clay street.

6m38

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

New Advertisements.

For South Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE, FOR THE FIRST AND LAST time, all persons who know themselves indebted to me either by

Note or Book Account,

will please come forward and pay up before the 20th of March, or I will place the same in proper hands for collection, as I go South.

LOW FOR CASH,

Having a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., I will sell the same lower than can be bought at any other house in this Territory.

Send along your orders.

Don't forget the CASH.

M. L. HEFRON.

Olympia, Feb. 15, 1861. 6w13

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!!

SUNSHINE KNOCKED INTO THE SHADE!

Pictures taken in Cloudy or Rainy Weather as well as in Sunshine!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST COMPLETED his large and extensive SKY LIGHT, and having REFITTED and REFURNISHED his extensive and commodious AMBROTYPING ROOMS in Olympia, would respectfully inform all those who desire good, durable and true PICTURES, that an opportunity is now offered them of securing them at a cost within the reach of all.

Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, and all kinds of pictures pertaining to the art, taken at the shortest notice.

Children taken in ONE SECOND.

Views taken.

Secure the shadow ere the substance fades,
Let Nature copy that which Nature made.

Call and examine specimens.

Rooms in Wright's new building, on Fourth Street, one door from the corner of Main.

E. M. SAMMIS.

Olympia, Feb. 8. 1861. 12tf

Attention!

To all Persons Indebted to the Pioneer and Democrat.

DURING MY ABSENCE IN THE ATLANTIC States, I have given power of attorney to T. F. McELROY to receive and receipt for all moneys due me for subscription, advertising and job work.

I call upon all to make immediate payment. Mr. McElroy can always be found at the office of the Pioneer and Democrat. Those at a distance can remit ta him by mail.

EDWARD FURSTE,

Late Editor and Proprietor of Pioneer and Democrat.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1860. 6tf

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

to call and settle. We will take WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER or EGGS, in payment of accounts at current rates. All accounts not paid before the first day of January, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We have adopted the cash system, and shall hereafter decline to credit. We have a full assortment of

Groceries, Hard-ware, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

which we shall sell for cash or produce at greatly reduced prices.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

☞ We are constantly receiving NEW BOOKS, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT MY FARM SITUATED in Chehalis county, in township 16 north, range 5 west—known as Sam Williams' donation claim—containing 320 acres. There is 150 acres under fence, and 80 acres in cultivation. A good house and large frame barn, and outhouses complete, on the farm.

For further information, address the undersigned at Chehalis Point.

T. J. CARTER.

Chehalis Point, January 22, 1861. 3w10

FOR SALE.

I WOULD SELL MY FARM, SITUATED ON Mound Prairie, Thurston county, consisting of 480 acres, all under fence. Also 320 acres on White river, King county.

Terms to suit purchaser.

For information, apply to the undersigned on the premises.

SAMUEL COULTER.

Mound Prairie, Jan. 9, 1861. 8tf

NEW RESTAURANT,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Wm. Mitchell, Proprietor.

MR. MITCHELL WOLD INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has opened a new

RESTAURANT

at the stand occupied by Mitchell & Stewart, where he will be most happy to see his friends.

No pains nor expense will be spared to accommodate his customers. Meals at all hours, day and night, served in the best style. Terms low.

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6y

H. A. JUDSON. T. M. REED.

H. A. Judson & Co.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

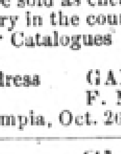
Dry Goods, Greceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. Country produce at all times taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market rates allowed.

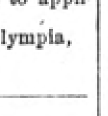
Olympia, Dec. 21, 1860. 6m5.

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors,*



HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best



TREES

—from one to four years old—in the Territory, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Nursery in the country.

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia, F. McNATT, Seattle.

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will proceed to sell, according to law, at the Court house door in the town of Olympia, in said District, on Wednesday the 27th day of February, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises, viz:

All that parcel of land lying in Thurston county and Territory of Washington, beginning at the corner of the meandering line of the Sound separating the claim of William W. Plumb from that of Moses Hurd and wife, thence west one mile; thence southerly, at right angles with said line, eighty rods; thence east, parallel with the first mentioned line, one mile to the aforesaid meandering line; thence along said line to place of beginning; the same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of Thirteen Hundred and Eighty-six Dollars and seventy-five cents, with inecrest and costs.

WILLIAM BILLINGS, Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, January 25, 1861. 4w10

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTE IS TO furnish competent and well qualified Teachers for Schools and Families, and Teachers with desirable situations.

Also, School Merchandise. The most modern style of Desks and Chairs for school rooms, at the lowest prices.

Among the many articles now for sale are the Adamantine Slates, Slate Globes, Philosophical Charts and new Outline Maps.

School Property bought and sold on commission.

Circulars of all the Private Schools kept an hand.

Parents seeking for Schools are invited to call and select.

The EDUCATION HERALD, issued monthly expressly for teachers, can be had at this office.

W. HOLT, Agent,

73 Montgomery street, corner of Pine, San Francisco.

Teachers, School committees and Trustees, will please to send forward their orders for School Merchandise to the American School Institute, where they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

3m8

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING STORE,

147, 149 and 151 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE at this establishment is sufficient guarantee that they can well afford to

SELL GOODS

—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

3m3is

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken in execution, and will proceed to sell, according to law, at the Court House door in the town of Olympia, in said District, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1861, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises, viz:

All of the land claim of Leonard D. Durgin, known as Grand Mound, situated in Township sixteen (16), Range three West, all in Thurston County, and Washington Territory, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of four hundred and forty-four dollars, witq interest and costs.

WILLIAM BILLINGS, Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, January 25, 1861. 4w10

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

IS ALSO DONE BY THE MACHINE, IN THE BEST MANNER.

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY, IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

WHEELER & WILSON TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS:

State Fair, Marysville,............1858

Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco,.....1858

State Fair, Sacramento,............1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

☞ Don't buy a *Chain Stitch* Machine when you can get one that makes a *Perfect Stitch!* or the same money. Those buying Sewing Machines for the country would do well to buy the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is less liable to get out of order than any other, and do a greater variety of Sewing. No charge made for instruction and adjusting.

☞ **Buy the Very Best Machine or None!**

A personal examination of their operation will convince all which is the best.

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent,*

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

50y

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED

into the shop lately occupied by Wm. Wright, on Main street, at the sign of the Big Collar, where he will always be prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, VALICES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

Prices to suit the times. Hides and produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused.

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calf, Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people.

Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for good hides.

Tumwater, W. T., April 27, 1860. 23y

OLYMPIA MEAT MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the above named stand of W. H. Simpson, have formed a co-partnership, and will carry on the business in all its branches, as usual. The best of meats,

constantly on hand, cheap for cash. We also do a wholesale butchering business, and will fill orders for packing beef, or for beef by the bullock or quarter, cheaper than can be done elsewhere on the Sound.

Vessels supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A share of patronage is solicited.

J. BORST,
T. LINKLATER,
M. OFFUTT.

Olympia, Dec. 7, 1860. 3m3

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, Broadway, New York.

Sold by the Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXC.

An Act in relation to Malicious Injuries to, and Trespasses upon, Public and Private Property, within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly, and without cause, in the District of Columbia, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise injure any fruit or other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament, or other useful purposes, or shall maliciously destroy, mutilate, or otherwise injury any statuary, monument, or orther work of art, standing or being on land not his own, or shall maliciously break down or injure any fence enclosing or belonging to another's land, or shall maliciously sever from the freehold of another, or anything attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than three months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, in said District, without color of right, shall wilfully commit any trespass by cutting down or destroyed any timber or wood standing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up or carrying away any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf, or mold from such land, or any roots, fruit, or plant there being, or by cutting down or carrying away any grass, hay, grain, or corn standing, or being on such land, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than sixty days, or by a fine not exceeding sixty dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, in said district, without color or right, shall willfully commit any trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another, with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables threre growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than forty days, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases mentioned in the preceding sections, saving, however, to any party convicted before such justice, the right to a trial by jury on his appeal to the criminal court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person convicted before a justice of the peace of any offence named in this act, and appealing therefrom, shall be committed to abide the sentence of the criminal court, until he shall recognize, with sureties, in such reasonable sum as the justice shall require, with condition to appear at said court, there to prosecute his appeal and to abide sentence thereon. On such appeal being taken and bond filed, the justice shall make a copy of the convention and other proceedings in the case and transmit the same together with the recognizance, to clerk of the criminal court.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

CHAPTER CC.

An Act providing for the Erection of a Post-Office in the City of Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the third section of an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the promises agreed to be purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society as a site for a court-house, mentioned in the said third section, should fail to sell on account of any defect or qualification in the title thereto, that then the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," for the purchase and payment of the same, together with the unexpended balance of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of making alterations to the building thereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for completing and furnishing the said building purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and to adapt it to the use of a post-office, at Philadelphia, shall be applied to carrying out the provisions of the fourth section of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the following manner, viz: first, for the purchase of the lots mentioned and described in the said fourth section as the Bailey and Levy lots, at prices not exceeding the sums in the said fourth section mentioned, and then for the construction of a building on the said lots suitable for a post-office and court-house: *Provided*, That the said property purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania be sold at a price not less than one hundred ten thousand dollars.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

CHAPTER CCI.

An act authorizing the issue of a Register for the Brig "Charles H. Jordan."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a register for brig "Charles H. Jordan," of Boston: *Provided*, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said Secretary that said brig was found derelict on the high seas, without a name, and subsequently sold by order of the United States district court for Massachusetts, and purchassed by Charles W. Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Approved, June 22, 1860.

CHAPTER CCII.

An act to authorize the Location of certain Warrants for Bounty Lands heretofore issued.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued under the authority of the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, and of the several acts reviving the same, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight and the eighth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, may be located, in conformity with the general laws in force at any time within three years from the date of this act; and that all entries and locations made with such warrants since the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall by as valid and effectual as if the the several aforesaid had not then expired.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAPTER CCIII.

An Act to authorize the reissue of Land Warrants in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that any certificate or warrant, issued in pursuance of any law of the United States granting bounty land, has been lost or destroyed, whether the same had been sold and assigned by the warrantee or not, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause a new certificate or warrant of like tenor to be issued in lieu thereof; which new certificate or warrant may be assigned, located, and patented in like manner as other certificates or warrants for bounty land are now authorized by law to be assigned, located, and patented; and in all cases where warrants have been, or may be, re-issued, the original warrant, in whose ever hands it may be, shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and the assignment thereof, if any there be, fraudulent; and no patent shall ever issue for any land located therewith, unless such presumption of fraud in the assignment be removed by due proof that the same was extended by the warrantee in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying this into effect as he may deem necessary and proper in order to protect the government against imposition and fraud by persons claiming the benefit of this act; *and;* and all laws and parts of laws for the punishment of false swearing and frauds against the United States are hereby made applicable to false swearing and fraud under this act.

Approved, June 23, 1960.

CHAPTER CCIV.

An act to authorize Notaries Public in the District of Columbia take Acknowledgments of Deeds of Conveyance of Real and Personal Estate therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the powers conferred upon a justice or justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by the existing laws, in the acknowledgment of deeds for the conveyance of real or personal estate, may hereafter be exercised by any notary public duly appointed within said District of Columbia, and when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary public, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before a justice or justices of the peace of the District.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAPTER CCVV.

An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salnary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room; one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; sixteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For lithographing and engraving, thirty thousand dollars.

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eleven thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate, for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For Capitol police, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of the heating, ventilating and lighting apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each; one messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eleven messengers to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making eighty-one thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixteen cents.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture repairs, and boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, including pay of engineer, firemen, and laborers, and materials for engine room, fifteen thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For Capitol police, eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For laborers, six thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For forlding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty thousand dollars.

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsman and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each, and the messenger in charge of the south extension, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars: *Provided*, That the entire cost of each copy shall not exceed six dollars for the first annual session, and three dollars for the second annual session.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in auditing and settling the account of John C. Rives for the reports of House proceedings and debates, nothing shall be allowed for revised speeches, a report of which has once been published, nor for messages and reports from the executive officers of the goverament, except the annual message of the President and the annual reports of the heads of Departments, nor for reports from committees of the Senate; and the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, is hereby repealed.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

[To be Continued.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE A fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Ear and Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Lockets, Gold Chains, Keys, Seals, and fine cutlery, together with all articles usually kept for sale by Watch Makers and Jewelers,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. Mr. Guyot, thankful for the patronage extended to him during the past year, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

Packages forwarded by Express or Stage will receive careful and prompt attention.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

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. 4, 1857.

A. B. Gove

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that having bought out the interest of Joseph Cushman in the firm of Kendall Co., he will continue the business under the old firm of Kendall Co. at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality; also Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

Washington Nursery.

THE UNERSIGNED OFFERS TO the public this season a large and well selected lot of FRUIT TREES, that for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare and none excel. I have had many of my trees bear fruit, and they have proved just what I represent them to be. Those intending to plant, will do well to examine for themselves. Apple, Pear and Plum trees from one to four years old, and Cherry one and two years old, will be sold at reduced prices for cash. All orders promptly attended to.

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C.,

HAVE REMOVED

From No. 105 Clay Street,

—TO—

No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant,

3m1 SAN FRANCISCO.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Sadde Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c.

Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street*,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - W. T.

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above,

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

STEAMER RANGER.

THE STEAMER RANGER BEING NOW IN good running order, is well prepared to do all kinds of freighting and towing on the most favorable terms.

All parties having claims against her must present them before the 15th December next, else they will not be allowed.

Address Milas Galliher, at Steilacoom, or the Captain on board.

November 30, 1860. 2tf

NOTICE

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MORE THAN FOURTEEN HUNDRED DONATION papers (Notifications and Final Proofs) are now lying in the pigeon holes of the Register's office, upon which certificates can be issued as soon as *full and complete copies are made*. To do the whole of that work would require the constant labor of the Register from TWO TO THREE YEARS, provided he had no other duties to perform. But when it is known that two-thirds of his time is occupied with conflicting donation and pre-emption cases, persons having donation papers in the office may well look to the FUTURE for their certificates and patents. Believing that many would prefer having their donations completed now, rather than wait for the indefinite "course of human events," and being well acquainted with the business, I am prepared to write out papers and procure certificates for claimants in all parts of the Territory. I will also attend to the preparation and filing of declaratory statements and final proofs for pre-emptions, and drawing maps of claims and townships, from the original surveys, for those desiring them. For preparing the papers and procuring a certificate for a donation claim, WHERE THERE IS NO CONFLICT, my charge is five dollars. For preparing and filing "declaratory statements," and paying the government fee, three dollars. For township maps, five dollars, and claim maps one dollar each.

IN ALL CASES THE FEE MUST COME IN ADVANCE.

Persons having bought land acquired under the donation law, cannot be too careful to see that the certificates are issued. Address

A. M. POE,
3m1 Olympia, W. T.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE corner of Yates and Wharf streets, to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars,

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.

125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,

150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.

250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubleon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.

150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.

300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us addition to our stock, and our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

6m44 G. SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government.

FRUIT TREES!!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING ALL those wishing to purchase fruit trees, that by calling on me at my Nursery in the town of Olympia, they can do so on very reasonable terms.

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

consisting of Pear, Plumb, Cherry and Apple, one to three years from the graft, comprising all the choice and leading varieties, all of which, with very few exceptions, I guarantee to be true to name, as I have most of the varieties now in fruit-bearing in my orchard, and as I wish to dispose of all my present stock of grafted trees, persons intending to provide themselves with trees would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In the absence of cash, merchantable produce delivered at Olympia in good condition, will be received at current rates for trees.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price, $1 50 per box, sent free by post; $13 00 per dozen boxes, free per Express.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

6mo4

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.

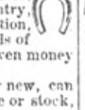
Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf WM. G. DUNLAP.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of informing the public that he has, in connection with his Livery Stable in Olympia, a Blacksmith Shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron.



Particular attention paid to shoeing horses, &c. I have the best workman in the country, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction, and to be done at reduced prices. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, and even money will not be refused.

All those wanting wagons, either old or new, can be accommodated either for money, produce or stock, Cayuse horses, &c.

H. WINSOR.

Olympia, Aug. 31, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,

3-y Olympia, W. T.

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE attention of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

imported direct from Havana, which we will sell THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES.

Orders promptly attended to.

SUTRO & CO.,
Yates Street, between Wharf and Government,
6m45 Victoria, V. I.

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO. W. H. COOPER: You are hereby notified that H. A. Judson has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court which shall commence more than three months after the NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty four cents, being the amount advanced and paid to divers parties by said plaintiff for you and at your special instance and request.

November 3, 1860.

B. P. ANDERSON,
3m51 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

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. ly

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

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

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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.

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

—Also—

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. ne.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*

11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 51f

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

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 Ter—

March 28, 1859. 18y