Geo. W. Lee.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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The Valley of the Chehalis.

On the 25th of July, I started from Olympia with Col. M. T. Simmons, Indian agent, for a visit to the Indians on the Chehalis River and Gray's Harbor. We were accompanied by Messrs. Gholson and Woodson, the son and nephew of our Governor, who, having recently arrived in the country, were desirous of seeing something of its resources and products, and the advantages it offers to settlers to come among us.

We reached the house of Judge Sidney S. Ford, sr., on the bank of the Chehalis River, at 8 o'clock, P. M., having traveled some thirty miles since one o'clock—the hour we left Olympia.

There were a number of Indians assembled at Judge Ford's, who is sub agent for the Chehalis, and the following morning after our arrival, Col Simmons distributed presents among them, listened to their different speeches, and after replying, announced ready to proceed down the river. We accordingly embarked in canoes, Judge Ford accompanying us.

The river at this season is low, and our canoes grounded in several instances on the riffles. There are two drifts of logs in the river; one of them quite large. We hauled our canoes over these, and reached the block house at Smith's Prairie, where we passed the night.

From this block house there is a good wagon road all the way to Olympia.

The next morning we passed down the river six miles, to the claim of Messrs. S. S. Ford, jr., and his brother Thomas. Here we took breakfast, and after adding to our party Mr. Sidney S. Ford, jr., we proceeded down to the mouth of the Satsop, where we dined, and where Col. Simmons gave presents to a party of Satsop Indians, who had assembled there for the purpose.

After dinner we proceeded down the stream past the mouth of the Wynooche, and camped at the house of Mr. Ben, who has just taken a claim and made a clearing.

From this camp we went down to the claim of Messrs. Byles & Young, on the old council ground where Gov. Stevens met the representatives of five tribes of Indians in 1854. Messrs. Byles & Young are here erecting buildings for a tannery, and are about bringing in the water from a creek (which runs near their claim) to run a saw and grist mill. The place is much improved since I was there at the time of the council, and is a very valuable claim. The proprietors have named it "Cosmopolis," signifying, as one of them informed me, a home for all—a term, by the way, which might with more propriety be applied to the whole Territory. They intend laying it off as a town, and it will eventually be a thriving business place.

From the council ground we made one more camp, near the mouth of the river, and at last reached Chehalis City, at the entrance to Gray's Harbor, on the morning of the 29th. There is quite a settlement grown up at this portion of Gray's Harbor, under the auspices of Mr. Carter, Mr. McKee, and others. The settlement was at first named *Leo*, but finding that the other signs of the zodiac where quite as applicable to the place, and particularly the sign *Cancer* (the crab), it was decided to fall back on the old Indian name of Chehalis, which signifies in the language of the tribe *sand*, and is very applicable to the sandy spit on which the embryo city stands.

From Chehalis City we went to the lighthouse on Tokes Point, at the entrance to Shoalwater Bay, intending to have visited Bruceport and Oysterville, but a thick fog and no boat prevented us, so we retraced our steps to Gray's Harbor, which we crossed, and after holding an interview with the Indians assembled, commenced ascending the river on our return.

We stopped at nearly the same places going up that we did on our down trip till we reached the crossing of the trail from the Willopa river, some three or four miles above the block house, where Messrs. Gholson, Woodson and myself left the canoe, to the house of Mr. Hill, on Black river, three miles distant; Col. Simmons preferring to remain in the canoe and go to Mr. Hill's by way of the Black house.—Judge Ford also left us at this point and proceeded home.

We reached Mr. Hill's house about noon, and were soon joined by Col. Simmons, who reported the navigation of Black river very bad, from numerous shoals and other obstructions. We remained at Mr. Hill's all night, and left on the following morning for Olympia, in a wagon belonging to and driven by Dr. Roundtree, and reached the town in time for supper on the evening of the 5th, having been absent on our tour eleven days.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

I have given above a brief itinerary of our movements, and will now give a description of the country from my own observation, and from information furnished me at the office of Gen. Tilton, the Surveyor General of the Territory.

The valley of the Chehalis comprises an area of some seventy miles square, most of which is a fine farming land as can be found in the Territory. On the various tributaries, and in particular, the Satsop, Wynooche, Wish-kahl and Um-to-lah (which last empties however into Gray's Harbor,) may be found most excellent prairie lands, offering superior inducements to settlers. On the river itself, we could only judge by the appearance of the banks and the growth of timber along the water course of its qualifications for settlement, excepting in the instances where we made our camps, when we had a better opportunity to judge of the country.

The Chehalis river is a beautiful stream, clear as crystal, and running over a hard gravel or pebbly bottom. The scenery along its course, from Judge Ford's to Gray's Harbor, is varied and romantic—at one time passing great meadows covered with luxuriant crops of red top and wild timothy; then a long distance of level country, stretching back into prairies, and covered along the water course with a growth of willow, poplar and vine maple; then upland and hilly country, where a magnificent forest of fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock offer an almost inexhaustable supply of material for the lumberman.

At Mr. Smith's claim, where we stopped at the block house, we saw fine fields of wheat and oats, and a band of fine cattle in excellent condition. The thrifty appearance of every thing about the premises gave evidence of the industry and energy of Mr. Smith and his wife, who have a farm already prepared—during a very short time—that any one might be proud to own.

Messrs. Sidney and Thomas Ford, whose claim we next stopped at, have also most excellent crops. Their field of peas excels any that I have yet seen this season, and their harvest bids fair to yield them a handsome return for their labor. These gentlemen have just completed a large barn to hold their crops. It is a substantial frame building, and looks as if might last a century.

At the mouth of the Wynooche is the claim of Mr. Scammon, who has a fine orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, some of which are in full bearing. His vegetable garden bore signs of careful culture, and the rows of fine currant and gooseberry bushes reminded me of the gardens in the older states. Mr. Scammon has a most excellent claim. It is at the head of tide navigation, and must be eventually the place where the principal town on the river will be built.

At the council ground—our next camping place—Messrs. Byles & Young have a fine farm. Their fruit trees are in most excellent condition, and their grass exceeds anything I have seen. One field of timothy measured over five feet in height, and a lot of native red top over seven feet. I am satisfied that if our farmers would cultivate some of our own native grasses, instead of looking to the Patent Office for seed, they would not only produce some of the finest grass in the world, but would introduce new varieties which could be raised with profit in the older states.

From the council ground we come into what may be termed tide lands, or lands overflowed during the winter months at the highest course of tides. These lands continue to the mouth of the river, and are very fertile. Some of them are covered with willow, hazle and vine maple—easily cleared; other portions, more elevated, are covered with spruce and hemlock. There are several claims now taken between the council ground and the mouth of the river, which yield good crops wherever they have been cultivated.

From Chehalis City to Shoalwater Bay, a distance of eighteen miles, is a nearly level sandy prairie, formed by the action of the ocean, and yielding most excellent grass. It is a fine cattle range, but is now only used as a pasture ground for the Indian horses. Although composed entirely of beach sand, with a slight mould of decomposed vegetation, yet from the humidity of the climate on the immediate sea coast, this land is capable of yielding good crops. We saw at the lighthouse on Tokes Point, a patch of ground which Mr. Van Cleave, the light keeper, had planted as an experiment, and I have not seen better potatoes, onions or beets than were there raised.

Between the lighthouse and Gray's Harbor is one of the finest beaches in the world, affording at every stage of the tide a natural road, not excelled by any turnpike, which is a ready and easy route for persons traveling between Shoalwater Bay and Chehalis.

HARBORS.

As harbors, neither Shoalwater Bay or Gray's Harbor seem to be properly appreciated by people in this section of the Territory. We are too apt to draw unfavorable comparisons between those bays and the splendid waters of Fuca Straits and the Sound; and those who never before saw salt water till they crossed the plains, are doubtful of the utility of a bay where twice in twenty-four hours they can see the bottom. But I give it as my judgment, from a former residence of four years at Shoalwater Bay, during which time I made several examinations of Gray's Harbor, that both those bays are as good harbors as that of Boston, and better than that of Philadelphia.

Boston harbor, in particular, very much resembles those bays, having extensive flats bare at low water, traversed in various directions by deep channels, and yet it appears to be well adapted to the wants of a great commercial city.

The harbors of Liverpool and Havre, the great commercial marts of England and France, are not equal to either Shoalwater Bay or Gray's Harbor as harbors; and yet we find persons carping and denouncing the waters of a very important part of our Territory, because they have in them great flats, which are left bare by the receding tide and have an unsightly appearance.

The entrance to both these bays is good; that of Shoalwater Bay in particular, which has already been surveyed by the Government, and shows a depth of water at the extreme low tides of three and one-half fathoms on the bar. The soundings at Gray's Harbor do not materially differ from Shoalwater Bay, but as yet Government has not caused a survey to be made, which will prevent Gray's Harbor at present from having much of a commercial growth, for underwriters will not insure vessels into unsurveyed harbors. The rise and fall of the tide at the entrance to Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay varies from ten to fifteen feet, giving ample depth of water for vessels drawing twenty to twenty-five feet. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water have loaded in Shoalwater Bay during my residence there, and I have never known of any difficulty in going in or out either the bays.

NAVIGABILITY OF THE CHEHALIS.

The Chehalis river is navigable at all times of the tides for vessels of a light draft, or for small river steamers, as far as the mouth of the Wynooche, at Mr. Scammon's place, and at high water to the mouth of the Satsop, where there is a rise and fall of the tide some eighteen inches. The whole distance from Chehalis City is some forty miles. Above the Satsop, the river at the present low state of the water cannot be navigated by anything but canoes, but for eight months in the year there is enough water to run a steamer nearly to Skookum Chuck. But to do this, much labor has to be performed to remove drifts and clean out the river.

Black river is impracticable for any kind of steamboat navigation. Its mouth is grown up with willows and obstructed by bars, and between its mouth and Black Lake are several extensive drifts of timber. To clean out Black river and build a steamer suitable to run on its crooked and narrow stream, would require as much money as would build a good plank road all the way from Olympia to the block house at Smith's Prairie.

There is, as I have before stated, a good wagon road from Olympia to the block house. This road (with some repairs and bridging of sluices and bottoms that, tho' dry at present, are full of water in winter) will be all that is required at present. The distance from Olympia to the block house is 30 miles; from the block house to the Satsop is about 20 miles; and from Satsop to Chehalis City about 40 miles—making the whole distance about 90 miles.

Persons desirous of going from Olympia to Gray's Harbor, should ride to the ferry at the block house, where they can find Indians and canoes at all times to carry them, either direct to the mouth of the river or to any point to which the steamboat may come. The *Enterprise* was expected on the river the day we left, and it is to be hoped is already making her trips.

I have always felt a deep interest in the developement of the southwestern portion of our Territory, believing it destined to be of vast importance to us in a commercial and agricultural point of view, and shall at some other time present to your readers some of its inducements to settlers, which the limits of the present article will not permit.

JAMES G. SWAN.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens in Foreign Countries.

The letter of Gen. Cass in relation to the power of foreign Governments over their former subjects who have become naturalized citizens of the United States, and afterwards return within the jurisdiction of the country to which they formerly owed allegiance, has occasioned considerable comment. No little surprise has been expressed at the Secretary's opinion, as if it contained an entirely novel doctrine; and advantage has been sought to be taken of it for partizan purposes. The Know-Nothing papers manifest peculiar indignation at Gen. Cass' alleged surrender of the rights of naturalized citizens, and have suddenly become the zealous advocates of privileges abroad which they would deny at home. That variagated politician, John M. Botts, has deemed the occasion a proper one to write a letter, in which he condemns the doctrine of the Secretary's letter as entirely novel and without precedent, thereby demonstrating his own ignorance and capacity to be a leader of the Know-Nothings.

We find in the *National Intelligencer* an article on this subject so thoroughly exhaustive in point of argument, and the citation of precedents, that we need not apologize for laying it before our readers, in order that the question may be fully and fairly understood:

THE LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL LAW IN THE MATTER OF NATURALIZATION.—Our readers are aware that, in answer to an application made at the Department of State by a naturalized citizen, who, being a native of France, desired to know whether his new citizenship would exempt him from the obligation of rendering military service in case of a voluntary return to his native country, Mr. Secretary Cass stated that "the French Government claims service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction," and added that "naturalization in this country would not exempt from that claim" in the case of those who "voluntarily repair thither."

Though this decision of the veteran Secretary is based on well-recognized principles of public law, and is, moreover, sustained by established precedents in our civil and diplomatic history, it seems to have provoked reclamations in certain quarters, and is criticised as implying some derogation from the imagined rights and immunities secured to naturalized citizens of the United States, who, it is contended, by virtue of their naturalization, are placed, in relation to their native country, as in all other respects, precisely on the same footing as a natural-born citizen of the United States. We believe this opinion to be erroneous; and the attempt to confound the doctrine stated by Mr. Cass with that resisted by the United States in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, proceeds on a historical misconception of the real position assumed by our Government in denying, as it did at that time, and still does, the principle of "perpetual allegiance." It was maintained by the Government of the United States that this doctrine of perpetual allegiance depends upon the municipal law by which it is defined and enforced, and hence a British cruiser, in entering an American vessel in order to take from it alleged British subjects, was in reality claiming to exercise, under the law of nations, a right which had no existence beyond the jurisdiction of British law. The ocean was declared to be the sphere of international law, and it was properly held that any merchant vessel on the high seas was, by that law, under the protection of the laws of her own nation, and might justly claim immunity from visitation or search, unless in cases allowed by the general consent of nations. As the doctrine of perpetual allegiance formed no part of the law of nations, it clearly did not present one of the cases which would justify the assumption claimed by the British Government. The duties and relations prescribed by British law were admitted to be valid within the realm or proper dependencies of Great Britain, but beyond those limits that law had no force or obligation which compelled its observation on the part of other nations, who were equally free to enact such other municipal regulations in the matter of citizenship and civil allegiance as might seem to them expedient.

Hence it will be seen that the pretension of those who protest against the principle recently announced by Mr. Cass involves, in fact, the worst features of the very doctrine which was made a ground of complaint against Great Britain in the controversy waged in the assumed right of impressment. As the British Government claimed force and effect for British law on the high seas, and thus sought to establish an extra-territorial authority for the statutes of the British Legislature, so in like manner these complainants demand recognition for American municipal law within the jurisdiction of foreign States, and that, too, when our municipal law contravenes the municipal law of those States. We have but to state the proposition in order to show its groundlessness in the light of reason, as well as its palpable opposition to the first principles which lie at the basis of international law. That law assumes, as the condition of its existence and as the guarantee of its observance, the equality of all civilized commonwealths; and no member of the international community is entitled to claim for its enactments a respect which virtually supersedes the authority of other States in the same premises.

In the case under consideration it is obviously the right of the United States, as of every independent sovereignty, to naturalize foreigners and to confer upon them the privileges of their acquired domicile; but, as these privileges result entirely from the municipal law by which they are defined and guarantied, it is equally obvious that they are commensurate only with the legitimate jurisdiction of that law. To claim more is to claim for American law an extra-territorial force, which, as has been already said, is in contravention alike of reason and of the principles which are fundamental to the law of nations. The protection which this country affords to the naturalized citizen cannot be properly extended to defend him against the municipal regulations prescribed by his own country, and which, on his voluntary return, revive in all their obligation upon him, if it be the will and pleasure of his native country to enforce them. Our municipal law cannot avail to nullify the municipal law of other sovereignties. Such was the principles announced by Mr. Marcy in the case of Tousig, an Austrian subject, who, after declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, and sought to shield himself from the obligations enjoined by Austrian law. Though his case did not call for a full enunciation of the doctrine applicable to the subject, in all its length and breadth, (as Tousig was not a fully naturalized citizen,) Mr. Marcy chose to define the principle appropriate to the occasion in all its generality. From his State Paper of that date we quote as follows:

"Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria, and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties *or assumed duties while under these laws, he might have expected they would be enforced against him*, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if, indeed, he had acquired any, could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different national character would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the well-established international code. No nation has a right to supervise the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into that country and subjected themselves to its jurisdiction."

In like manner, and at an earlier day, Mr. Wheaton, while our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was called to pronounce his opinion upon the very point recently submitted to Mr. Secretary Cass. In the year 1840, one J. P. Knocke, a natural-born subject of Prussia, but a fully naturalized citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, where he was called to perform military duty.—Invoking the intervention of the American Minister, he received the following response:

"Had you remained in the United States or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, your *native dimicile and national character revert*, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions, and you are bound, in all respects, to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

We may add that several of the European States have provided by law for the expatriation of their subjects or citizens, and without the consent of the civil authorities no such expatriation is admitted to be valid. In the case of subjects who have been formally and legally absolved form the obligations of their native civil allegiance, it is a question how far those obligations would be held to revert in the case of a voluntary return to their native country after the assumption of another nationality.

The following official exposition of the views of the Government has been written since the brief letter to LE CLERC, and will serve to explain its meaning:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 14, 1859.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department, to which your refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription, as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.

Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 13, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his life-time a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration.

If at the time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

The Harisburg *Patriot and Union* in commenting upon the above, says:

A late discussion developes the doctrine which American diplomacy must extort from Europe. Mr. Secretary CASS has recently written a letter, intended to caution naturalized citizens against returning to their native land, where in certain cases they are liable to the conscription for military service. The letter is correct, as international law is now interpreted. It is the invariable interpretation which has been given by our Government. Not a line can be found from any executive officer of the General Government which takes any other position. It is entirely different from the question at issue in the war of 1812 and in the case of KOSTA. In the former, England asserted the right to take from beneath the protection of the American flag men who formerly owed her allegiance. She asserted the doctrine of "once a subject, always a subject" to the point of invading our nationality, disputing our municipal law and insulting the National Banner of the Republic. In the case of KOSTA, the right was asserted of seizing a former subject, but then under American protection, upon neutral soil—that of Turkey. In each case we resisted, and in defence of our adopted brethren did, and would have expended millions of money and thousands of lives. But the case is now different. Naturalized and native citizens are treated alike, so long as the American Banner floats above them. But American jurisdiction has its limits. We allow no foreign government to interfere with our internal regulations, nor can we with theirs. Our municipal laws are supreme beneath the American flag, and the municipal laws of France are supreme beneath the Tricolor.

The right of each community to adopt such regulations as it thinks best, has been ever asserted by us, and was the underlying cause of the American Revolution, as it is now the great principle of American institutions.

We will not, with impunity, permit one European country, nor all combined, to interfere with our internal affairs, nor can we justly with theirs. Every man whom we have recognized as citizen must be defended with the whole power of the United States so long as he remains upon American ship or American soil; but we cannot insist upon defending criminals, who naturalized in America, shall voluntarily return to the scene of their nativity and crimes. Nor can we *now* interfere when the native-born citizen of a country which adopts the idea of perpetual allegiance—once a citizen, always a citizen—returns to his home, and is called by the land which gave him birth to defend the country of his birth with arms

in hand. The assumption that every man owes something to the mother who bore him, and the soil upon which he was born, is recognized by municipal and international law. To disregard this recognized fact would be to go counter to the uniform practice of this country, to uniform international law and would involve us in war with all Christendom. It would be in total disregard of WASHINGTON and our political fathers, who advised us to avoid all entangling alliances or interference with foreign powers, for it would make us a nation of propagandists, who are determined upon carrying their municipal law and internal regulations over the whole world. It would seem as though we were determined upon carrying our ideas of domestic government by force of arms, into every country with which we have relations. For this we are not prepared, nor are we able to *compel* other countries to adopt our views as to the allegiance which citizens respectively owe to the land of their birth and the land of their adoption.

Yet we have a great duty imposed upon us. As in the past we have interpolated great improvements in international law; so there remains one important point which should now be settled. We must, by force of opinion and logic, bring the world to recognize our doctrine, that any man may transfer his allegiance from the country of his birth to a country of his adoption, and from the latter to still another land. Old prejudices are dying away, the nations are become one great sisterhood, and old barriers of prejudice and exclusion are falling before the progress of humanity in correct knowledge of its rights. In this great march the United States, in the future, as in the past, must take the lead. *We must obtain from the Governments of the world the same immunity for our naturalized as native-born citizens.* France, England, Austria and Prussia should be brought to perceive that their claim upon sons, who have been forced to the arms of a foster mother, should be abandoned. The mediæval assertion of perpetual allegiance should give away before a better understanding of the relations of subject and government.

This is a question which we have closely at heart. We would go far to see it gloriously accomplished—not so far as to attempt to *force* our domestic regulations upon other countries, but to make our friendship and foreign policy dependent upon it. It is a fit object of ambition for Mr. BUCHANAN; it is a subject which might fire the blood of Secretary CASS until he should recover the spirit which dictated the despatches upon the Right of Search—documents which must ever endear him to the American heart, and preserve his name from oblivion.

Let our representatives abroad be men who are capable of upholding and rendering acceptable these ideas to the country where they are accredited; let them at once set about preparing the European mind for this great change in their mode of regarding and treating the question of allegiance. Thus a new triumph will have been gained by American diplomacy, and a step in advance made by the human race.

☞ The steamer *Eliza Anderson*, Capt. WELLS, with the U. S. mails, left Olympia on Tuesday for Victoria and all the ports on the Sound and Straits.

☞ If T. J. Bates and James M. Bates will make themselves known to their family in Washington, D. C., they will hear something to their advantage. Address E. Scarles, Washington, D. C.

☞ Bark D. M. Hall, is loading at Port Ludlow.—Bark Ella and Francis at Seattle, and bark Hyack at Port Orchard.

THANKS—To Freeman & Co.'s Express for files of Portland papers to the 16th.

Gov. Douglas' Message on the San Juan Imbroglio.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, Aug. 3, 1859.

To the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island:

GENTLEMEN—I have to communicate, for your information, the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the Island of San Juan, avowedly (see enclosures Nos. 1 and 2) for the purpose of forming a military post and of asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that Island. Having received no information from any quarter that the United States ever contemplated taking military possession of any part of the disputed territory, where the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that Government. That impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is here enclosed) from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of the United States, dated Washington, 12th July, 1855, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains instructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, and displays, in the clearest manner, the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his Government on the subject of the disputed territory.

Though the right of Great Britain to all the islands situated to the westward of "Vancouver" or "Rosario" straits, is to our minds, clearly established by the 1st article of the Treaty of 1846; and though those islands have, since the foundation of this Colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver's Island, it is well known to you, gentlemen, that, out of respect to the construction that has been put upon that Treaty by the Government of the United States, we have abstained from exercising exclusive sovereignty over them. Convinced that any assumption on either side of exclusive right to the disputed territory, would simply be a fruitless and mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from, nor adding force to the claims of either nation, wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authorities, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of, and probably embarrassing to, both Governments. Immediately on being informed of the landing of the United States troops at San Juan, her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, under the command of Captain Hornby, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon after a detachment of Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were ordered from New Westminister, by her Majesty's ship *Plumper*, Capt. Richards, and those troops will be landed at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects. You will observe, gentlemen, from enclosure No. 1, that that the captain in command of the United States detachment of troops, in a public notice, dated 27th of July, assumes the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights in the Island of San Juan, while the President of the United States altogether disclaims such pretensions, and seeks at most to continue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain. We may presume from that circumstance, that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intentions of the United States Government, and that the pretensions set forth will not be maintained. Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress on her Majesty's Naval officers now stationed at San Juan, the desire of her Majesty's Government to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States; at the same time, those officers have been instructed and are prepared to assert the rights and to maintain the honor and dignity of our Sovereign and her dominions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

"San Juan Island."

Secured to us by Treaty—Our title confirmed by the law of necessity.

We last week took occasion to note the passing events now engaging the attention of the public mind, in regard to the settlement of the Northwest boundary between the two contending powers, the United States and Great Britain. So plain to our minds is the location of that boundary—by the words of the treaty—by the natural aspect of the question in a topographic, hydrographic and geographic sense, that we shall treat the matter as settled.

That boundary is the middle of the channel of the Canal de Haro, the only boundary referred to in the language of solemn treaty. The Island of San Juan is then a part of Washington Territory. It is now occupied by American troops, under Col. CASEY, of the 9th Infantry. In the waters adjacent are a British fleet with some 1300 men on board, and a heavy armament, denoting by their presence there, two things: first, obtrusively and characteristic of *John Bull*—an attempt to *bully-rag Brother Jonathan* out of lands to which they have not the shadow of right, although coveting them, assert its importance and our national duty to maintain our possession at all hazards. Second, and the point to which we desire to call attention—the valuable fact that close under the shore, and protecting the present fortification occupied by the American troops, vessels of the largest size, carrying the heaviest armaments, may ride safely and securely, demonstrating to a nicety the ability to defend said Island by a naval armament or by floating batteries, whilst an harbor is afforded in which navies may ride.

Here is taught the pregnant fact, that it is the duty of our national government to locate there a naval depot. The feasibility of such a step is no longer in doubt. Here may be collected a squadron whose presence will be the assurance of protection to our people. We are assured that here a fleet may co-operate with and assist in maintaining the land works, and that this Island could be rendered impregnable. The recent incursion of those murderous heathens and miscreants, the northern Indians, upon Point Roberts, whereby an American and some sixteen of the Washington tribe of Indians were killed—the prompt and speedy dispatch of the *Massachusetts* in chase of the Indians, is an instance of the benefit that a military station at that point would confer. We have but little hope that the *Massachusetts* will overtake the assassins. We know her energetic commander, Captain FAUNTLEROY will do all that he can, but she is not fitted for the service; she is too large, unwieldy and ponderously slow, but with proper steamers dispatched from the point referred to, the result would be different, and it would be but a short time indeed, before the lower Sound country would be ridden of this great scourge, these northern marauders, who have yet to be taught a lesson for the murderous impunity with which they descend upon our remote and defenceless settlements, and steal the property and murder our inoffensive citizens. The unavenged deaths of EBEY and numerous others, call upon the government at home to look in an earnest manner to the importance of this question. Outrage upon outrage speak trumpet tongued, the appeals of our people for protection against these northern hordes. The problem is now being solved and we desire to avail ourselves of the benefits growing out of it. While attention is rivetted upon this question as a matter of national honor—while the public mind is on the *qui vive* to learn the facts of the case—the true geography, the right to hold in despite of every hazard, what is essential to carry out our national honor. Let us insist upon the necessity to maintain our title, not only because we have the indisputable right by treaty, but on the immutable, never dying law of nature—*necessity*. The British journals call it the "Constradt of the North Pacific." If such a description is just, then *must we* be the holders of that point, and least of all, must we yield it to our great rival for the empire of the world. But if their picture of it be over painted, which we think is not, it yet becomes of infinite value to us as a naval depot—a military post—for the convenience of our fleets, for the protection of our inland seaboard from foreign foes, and especially from the vandalic invasions of these northern savages, who, for the past four years, have kept the people of our Territory in constant alarm, causing many to leave and preventing very many more from settlement.

In view of these facts, while the public mind is on the alert in regard to the development of the controversy between the two nations, it is our duty as a public journalist, to urge upon the national government, and upon the nation itself, our claims to their attention. We have come hither to settle the Territory of Washington, under many assurances of protection. That we have been neglected as a Territory—our debt unpaid, for the expenses of an Indian war—is too palpable to be referred to. To our individual grievances we do not desire here to allude, but as Americans—as citizens of the great republic whose institutions we have carried hither—let us be heard. Let us urge now, a vigorous and consistent application of the *Monroe doctrine* in regard to the arrogant claim of Great Britain to plant in our midst—in one of the organized counties of Washington Territory—a naval depot, a military station—another Gibraltar. Never let the soil secured to us by treaty, be desecrated by foreign presence. The time must come and is not far distant, when no European power shall interfere with the political regulation of affairs on the American continent. Do not then, in God's name, put off that day, by planting in our midst a British foothold which may for centuries, by its cursed presence, remind us of the humiliation of yielding that which was not only ours by treaty, but to which God's law of necessity, planted in each individual bosom, teaches, none can assert a better claim.—We yielded in 1846, what we ought never to have surrendered peaceably. Our *forbearance then* teaches *firmness now*. Let us resist every encroachment of foreign power as a matter of national pride and honor. Let us hold on to San Juan because its necessity to us is apparent to protect our people against the invasions of northern Indians, and against a foreign foe. Here let the wholesome truths of the "*Ostend Manifesto*" receive a practical illustration. Here where *right* and *necessity* both justify our possession, let no obtrusive nuisance be erected in our midst, illustrating British rapacity and avarice, and our tame submission to British arrogance. But it will not be. The nation which went to war in her infancy, for the principle of taxation to go hand in hand with representation,—who in her boyhood, successfully contended for an exemption from the insolent claim of Great Britain, then the Mistress of the Ocean, to search our national vessels, will not now, in the prime of manhood—in the plenitude of strength—justified by treaties—sanctified by every principle of right and necessity—permit the invasion of our soil, the violation of treaties, the planting of British Colonies upon AMERICAN SOIL.

Interrogatories and Answers.

Within the last four months, we have received quite a number of letters from subscribers and others in the western States, soliciting information with regard to the climate, soil, productions, &c., of Washington Territory; the most feasible mode of emigrating thereto, the possibility of securing good and eligible claims, convenient to markets, etc. In many instances, written answers were solicited, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, we were unable to comply with, being then engaged in a warm political contest, which engrossed our entire attention. That contest being now over, we most cheerfully give the information desired, so far as we are possessed thereof, or have been able to obtain through others, well conversant with the subject and the resources and advantages of those sections of country of which the following articles respectively treat. Mr. S. FRANCIS, of Springfield, Ill., will probably be enabled to obtain ALL the information he desires, by referring to the communication of Mr. JAS. G. SWAN, published on our first page, as well as from the annexed articles.

Now that the election is over, we shall endeavor to devote some of our space to making public every thing of interest to our subscribers abroad, such as may have a tendency to promote an increase of our population, by truthful descriptions of the country, its advantages, &c. To do this, we would request of our friends to keep us "posted." Even to us, many sections of Washington Territory are a perfect *terra incognito*, and most likely will remain so, unless information is furnished us. How much the more so is it to the thousands in the western States, desirous of settling here, but who are apparently unwilling to make a "leap in the dark." We are willing to devote our energies for the good of the Territory, and if our numerous subscribers will but assist by supplying us with information, we doubt not but what we shall soon be enabled to convince many that a region of country exists in the north-west corner of Uncle Sam's dominions, possessing incalculable advantages over both the eastern and western states and territories, for the farmer, mechanic, laborer or capitalist. Do not, therefore, withhold the much sought for knowledge.

MINNEOPOLIS, MINNESOTA, April 7, 1859.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

DEAR SIR:—Having a desire to become *accurately* posted in regard to the general features of your Territory, with a view of settling there the latter part of this or the first of next year, and for the benefit of numerous friends who are almost daily making inquiries of me with regard thereto, I take the liberty of asking you the following questions, which, if you please, you will answer through the columns of your really valuable paper, of which I am now receiving a copy weekly:

1st. What kinds of the cereals and esculents are produced most generally, and what is their quality and quantity?

2d. As to the soil and general face of the country?

3d. As to the temperature of your seasons—your extremes of heat and cold as indicated by thermometer?

4th. In regard to your harbor and entrance to the Sound through the Straits, for the generality of vessels, at all times?

5th. In regard to the prices of land within five or six miles of your place; the prices and size of lots in your town; and also the general prices of labor, both common and mechanical?

6th. As to the quality and extent of your coal mines?

7th. As to the general kinds of lumber; prices of lumber, &c.?

8th. As to the probability of the Fraser river mining interests—whether it has or is likely to, at some future time, increase the business in Washington Territory; or whether the business which will naturally spring therefrom will be mostly done across the line, or on both sides thereof?

Hoping to receive your answer by return mail,
I subscribe myself, respectfully,
GEO. W. TEW.

In answer to the above, we have to say: 1st. That all the grains and vegetables common to the New England and Western States can be grown here in the greatest abundance, Indian corn excepted—the nights being too cool for its successful cultivation as a field crop for fattening hogs, &c., or as a grain for exportation. We will add, however, that but limited experiments have been made in the cultivation of this valuable grain in this Territory, and it is believed that if the early northern varieties were sought and care taken in the cultivation, half or two-thirds as much to the acre might be raised here as is grown in the States of New York and Ohio. The yield of wheat, rye, &c., is about the same here as in the prairie States of the West, with the important advantage, that the pure and dry atmosphere of our harvest months renders grain a sure crop, rust being seldom if ever known.

2d. A great portion of the soil is well adapted to the raising of grain, fruits and vegetables. The *face* of the country is badly speckled with forests of the most magnificent timber in the world, immense prairies, rich valleys and lofty mountains.

3d. The mean temperature of our summer months is about 65°—extreme 86°. Of the winter months the mean is about 42°—extreme, zero. This applies to that portion of the Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, to which the settlements are at present principally confined, and in which region of country the winter climate is about the same as at Richmond, Virginia.

4th. Puget Sound, for fine harbors and safe anchorages, is not surpassed by any body of water in the in world. The entrance from ocean to the Sound, being through the Straits of Fuca, which are 95 miles long, with an average width of 11 miles, and a depth of water varying from 10 fathoms to no bottom, it is believed that the generality of vessels can at all times navigate them in safety.

5th. Lands vary in price, selling from $1 25 to $100 per acre, within the distance named. Unimproved town lots in Olympia are held and sell from $50 to $1,000, of 60 by 120 feet. Mechanics' wages, $4 to $6 per day; laborers, $1 50 to $3; and females *could* get, if they were here, $20 to $25 per month.

6th. No mines of coal have been worked to any extent, except those of Bellingham Bay. The quality of the coal there is excellent, and the veins extensive. It has been estimated that 95,000 tons to the acre can be raised from these mines.

7th. Red, white and yellow fir, pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce, oak, yew, alder, cottonwood, &c., &c. Lumber, rough and dressed, sells from $10 to $30 per M; shingles, $3 75 to $5 per M.

8th. The Fraser river excitement of 1858 produced a very great change in the business of the Puget Sound country.—Produce of all kinds advanced a hundred per cent., notwithstanding the large shipments made from California. With the close of the last year the excitement subsided, and at present, matters in that quarter have assumed a more settled character. Should the diggings on the Fraser prove as rich as was at first anticipated, the benefit to our Territory will be incalculable. The country north of the boundary line being entirely uninhabited, except by Indian tribes, the miners must draw upon Washington for a large share of the supplies.

We notice in a late number of the *Independent*, (a paper published in Springfield, Illinois,) a letter written by Dr. A. G. Henry, of Oregon, to S. Francis, former editor of the *Illinois Journal*. In publishing the letter, the editor says: "To the public generally, but especially to those who are looking towards the Pacific as their future home, it will be read with interest and profit." To our readers, who are familiar from personal observation with the inducements our Territory holds out to emigrants, and who are acquainted with its geography, would not be sufficiently interested in the perusal of the letter to justify its publication entire. The following extracts will no doubt be read will interest.

In speaking of the Chehalis Valley, in our Territory, he says:

"There is room enough in this valley for a thousand first-class half section farms. The improvements could be located on the uplands back of the bottoms, which as a general rule are about a half mile in width on either side of the river. The bottoms are not overflowed, except in extreme high water, which always occurs in the winter months, and never interfering with the cropping season, as is the case on the Columbia, which, like the Missouri, has its highest floods in June and July.'

Speaking of the comparative advantages of our bottom lands over prairie for settlement, he says:

"The most of our western emigrants are terrified with the idea of making a farm in the timber, although a month's labor will clear up, as I have said, two acres of this bottom land, which will produce enough to feed a family of ten persons for a twelve month: and when cleared is worth double the best of prairie farms for cultivation, besides having a market at the door. I am satisfied that a poor man with a family can get a start in the world better on a timbered farm, like these bottoms, than on the open prairie, for the reason that he can get along without a team. He uses the timber he first fells for his cabin, and by the time his cabin is completed, he has a piece cleared sufficiently large for a "truck patch;" and with a month's work with his ax and hoe, he has two acres cleared, from which he gathers the first year, fifty or sixty bushels of wheat, and three or four hundred bushels of potatoes. A few day's work will convert a cedar log into a canoe, that will carry to market quicker and easier more than an ox team will haul. If he settles on the prairie, he must have or hire a team to break up the tough sod, to haul his rails, house logs, and even the wood he burns; and if he goes to mill or market, he must have a team, or pack on his back; and what is more, he don't get half the produce per acre.

"The following examples will practically illustrate the advantages of these bottom lands:

"I was told by Mr. Jackson, living in the Arkansaw Valley, on the Cowlitz, that on a single acre of this vine, maple and alder bottom, he raised the year before *seven hundred bushels of onions*, which he sold for one dollar per bushel on the ground, gathered into heaps; and there are millions of acres in Washington and Oregon unoccupied that will yield the same product.

"Mr. Shotwell, living on a tributary of the Chehalis river (Black river), told me that last fall he gathered from about six acres of this bottom land, which had cost him just two months' labor to clear up, two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, two hundred of potatoes, and two thousand heads of cabbage. By hauling to Olympia, 12 miles, (over a hard level road,) he got two dollars per bushel for his wheat, seventy-five cents per bushel for his potatoes, and twenty cents a head for his cabbage—yielding a return for his labor, from six acres of land, of *ten hundred and fifty dollars*. Mr. Shotwell and Mr. Jackson are men of unquestioned integrity. The yield of wheat was over sixty bushels per acre. After such practical illustrations as the above, will any sensible man hesitate to undertake the making a farm on these river bottoms? The river bottoms are as healthy, (except those of the Columbia and lower Willamette, where the June floods cover the bottoms,) as any part of the world. Emigrants bound for Chehalis Valley and Gray's Harbor, or the Sound, should ferry their teams from the Cascades to the mouth of the Cowlitz, (at a cost of about $2 per head,) where they have a good wagon road to different parts of the Territory."

In speaking of the natural resources of Washington and Oregon, he says:

"In my judgment, the now dormant resources of Oregon and Washington are greater than were the resources of all New England, when our Pilgrim Fathers landed on the rock of Plymouth; and the same indomitable energy that has made New England what she is, will give to us as large a population, and as widely extended commerce, long before the end of the present century. Since I left Illinois, six years ago, she has advanced in population and improvement in a greater ratio than would be necessary to realize this prediction within the next twenty years. Do you recollect the lecture I read before the lyceum in Springfield in 1835, entitled 'Illinois twenty years hence?' As visionary as my predictions were then thought to be, they have been realized more than three fold, although I then drew upon my fancy as strongly as I was capable of.

"There is no longer any danger from Indians or Mormons, and those prefering to settle east of the Cascade range of mountains, for the purpose of stock raising exclusively, can do so with perfect safety. I can, however, show you as desirable locations for grazing purposes on the lower part of the Chehalis, on Gray's Harbor, and on the Hemiptolup river, as any reasonable man should desire, and where you will be convenient to the best markets of the Pacific coast."

Dr. Henry has been engaged for the past year in surveying the country north of Gray's Harbor and the lower Chehalis, a part of our Territory hitherto entirely unknown, and until within the last six months entirely unoccupied. We understand that there is a body of land in that vicinity, some 40 or 50 miles square, equal in beauty and fertility, with navigable streams, to any part of the Pacific coast, and with not more than a dozen white settlers upon it. Now that attention has been called to that portion of our Territory, we doubt not that it will rapidly fill up. We hope emigrants now on their way to the Pacific will visit our Territory before permanently locating elsewhere."

"San Juan is Occupied!!"

The *British Colonist* of Wednesday, August 10th, 1859, inquires in a very belligerent manner, "*will San Juan be occupied?*" He has an answer by us. By orders of Gen. HARNEY, commanding the military department of Oregon, it is now occupied by its rightful owners and possessors, and we trust never will be peaceably surrendered to the arrogant claim of Great Britain. Lieut. Col. CASEY of the 9th Infantry, U. S. Army, is there in command, by his presence ATTESTING THE SUPREMACY OF THE CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES. An American Justice of the Peace of the county of Whatcom (that Island being a part of said county,) and all the necessary officers are there to assert AMERICAN CIVIL JURISDICTION. But further, that Island has been treated by all the American authorities, since the treaty of 1846, as American territory. In 1852, William Webster, a citizen of the United States, came from California and settled on that Island, and notified as a donation settler under the act of Congress. In the winter of that year, the Oregon Legislature erected it into the county of Island. In the year 1854, Col. EBEY, Collector of Customs, after the establishment of Port Townsend as the Port of Entry, appointed an Inspector and located him upon said Island. That same year, Whatcom county was created, and the next year afterwards, and every succeeding year, all the property on that Island was taxed as incident to county revenue; and it is well known that the county and United States authorities never recognized, as other than intruders, the Hudson Bay grazing station on said Island. As individuals, they were of course *permitted* to remain there, but in all cases they were treated as amenable to the federal jurisdiction of the United States and the civil jurisdiction of the Territory of Washington.

Much of the article is silly gasconade about the glory of the British Lion, and the course of the British Government in regard to the Islands in question. But we desire to draw a *moral* from the tone of the article, in regard to the value of the Islands to the British possessions. The *Colonist* calls this Island "*the key to the Gulf of Georgia*," and asserts that the British Ministry would be guilty of "*a national crime in relinquishing it to the United States.*"—The MORAL we would desire to impress upon the minds of all, is this: that the United States are not in this matter setting up a contest for a valueless tract of land. If it be the key to the Gulf of Georgia, in whose hands should that key be? This is a question of moment. Will the United States give that key up to their rivals for the control of this continent without a contest? GOD FORBID! We trust not, and by this administration we are at least confident "that our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, *no less the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power*, requires that we should hold sacred the principles of the MONROE doctrine.—Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity."

Above is one of the questions passed upon and established by the election of President BUCHANAN. Adopted at Cincinnatti as democratic doctrine, its endorsement by the people is but their determination, ultimately, to assert that this continent, from the Arctic regions to Cape Horn—at all events, its northern hemisphere—shall be free from the interference in political matters of any power in Europe. This is our doctrine, regardless of the heavy shotted denunciation we find in the following lines from the article in question:—

"*To rest idly by whilst the Americans plant a colony in the Island, to create additional sympathy with a people whose cardinal doctrine is to extend its boundaries by Walker demonstrations and undignified acts—is to be guilty of treason to our Sovereign, our country, and posterity.*"

We have heretofore expressed an opinion of the right of the United States to the disputed Islands; we only allude now to the article in the *Colonist* to impress upon our people the *necessity* of maintaining that American claim at all hazards. If the Island of San Juan is of sufficient importance that Great Britain will violate treaty stipulations to secure it, is not its value to us more forcibly impressed upon our government and people, and will we not, when it is our *right*, when so clearly *necessity* points to its occupation, maintain that possession whatever be the result? We firmly hope that the two nations will settle the matter amicably, *but* we trust that our government will adopt as its *ultimatum*, that the Island of San Juan is ours—ours by treaty—ours by geographical position—ours by the force of circumstances—ours by nature, and ours by nature's law of necessity! *Then have San Juan we will*, "PEACEABLY (we prefer) IF WE CAN, FORCIBLY IF WE MUST."

LATER FROM SAN JUAN.

Indian Outbreak at Whatcom!

OUTRAGES OF NORTHERN INDIANS!

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of an express from Steilacoom on Wednesday morning, we learn that the steamer *Julia* arrived at that place late on Tuesday afternoon, from San Juan, Semiamoo and Victoria.

We are indebted to T. M. REED, Esq., for the *Gazette* and *Colonist* of the 13th inst.

By order of Col. Casey, all the guns from the *Massachusetts* (eight thirty-two pounders) had been landed on San Juan. Batteries have been erected at three different points on the Island, and our forces are now in a condition to repel any attack made on the Island.

The British *Colonist* of Aug. 12, says:

"The Barracks and Hospital are in course of erection near the springs, on the south side of the Island. A picquet of three soldiers are kept at the wharf, and sentinels posted on the ridge commanding a view of the harbor and the Straits of Fuca. The Americans are staking off and pre-empting claims all over the Island. An attempt was made to establish whisky shops. One of the guard having got drunk, and liquor having been sold to Indians the sale was prohibited."

We also find in the *Colonist* the following proceedings of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island:

"The House went into committee on the subject of His Excellency the Governor's message relating to Bellevue.

Mr. Helmcken made a patriotic speech upon the subject, and submitted the following address, which upon being seconded by Mr. McKay, was carried:

ADDRESS.—The House acknowledges the receipt of your Excellency's communication on the 3d inst., relating to the clandestine invasion of San Juan Island by United States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation thereto. Since that communication, it is well known that additional forces have been landed.

The House would, therefore, respectfully inquire why the British forces were not landed, to assert our just right to the Island in question, and to uphold the honor of our country and our Queen.

The House would most urgently impress upon your Excellency to enforce upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States, not only the immediate withdrawal of those troops, but also strenuously and at all risks to maintain Her right to the Island in question, and also to all other islands in the same Archipelago, now so clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly invaded.

It is not for our country to be wantonly and insolently insulted, but redress must be demanded.

The weakness of the Colony is its greatest danger, and at the same time, an inducement for the repetition of similar offences by similar persons; let it, therefore, be urged upon Her Majesty's Government, that sending out Colonists rapidly from Great Britain is the surest way not only of maintaining peace, but of preserving intact Her Majesty's possessions.

House resumed its sitting. Report of the Committee read and agreed to."

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

The *Julia* left Steilacoom on Wednesday with Col. Morris' command, for San Juan.

The Indians have created considerable alarm at Whatcom, having on Sunday last made an attack upon that place. We are indebted to Gen. Tilton for the following copy of a letter received by him:

WHATCOM, Aug. 10, 1859.

GEN. TILTON—*Dear Sir:* We have just had an Indian row here. On Sunday last a number of Noot-Sauk Indians, estimated at 25, came into town on the run, armed and painted, with their guns cocked, and pointed them at the citizens. They were ordered to desist,—and as they pre-served a threatening attitude, several of the citizens attempted to take away their muskets. A row then ensued, in which one white man and four Indians were killed. The Indians then took to flight, leaving their dead in the street. The Indians in town all left, and the excitement was great—guards posted, company organized, &c.

An express immediately started for the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, and fortunately overtook her the same night, and on Monday about 12 M, she was at anchor in Bellingham Bay. Major Haller acted with great promptitude, and marched out on the wagon road yesterday morning to the crossing of the Noot-Sauk.

I had just come down from my survey on the Noot-Sauk, where I had run a line, on which my partner, Mr. Hurd, was to join, and being apprehensive for the safety of Hurd's party, Major Haller gave me six soldiers, with whom I started up the river. I have just returned. I found the Indians badly frightened and anxious for peace. Hurd did not come out to the river, but ran west to the salt chuck. I think there is no danger to the surveying parties now, but it has been disastrous to us from loss of time, and the consequent expense, &c.

The cause of the difficulty appears to be: A Noot-Sauk shot an Indian of another tribe, and on the demand of the acting Indian agent, the Noot-Sauk chief, Tenas Kanim, was put in jail until he delivered up the murderer. Tenas Kanim promised to do so, and was released before the fight.

What the object of the Indians was, I cannot tell. I presume they wanted to bluster a little, and being excited, they got into the fight. There was scarcely more than 8 or 10 shots fired by the whites, although four Indians were dropped. In great haste.

Yours truly,
ISAAC W. SMITH,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Major Haller certainly deserves the heartfelt thanks of the people of the entire Territory for the prompt

and decisive manner in which he acted on this occasion.

On Saturday last, four W. T. Indians were killed at Smith's Island by the Northern Indians. The U. S. steamer *Shubrick* passed the Northerners in their canoes.

On Sunday one white man, his wife and children were killed at Utsalada by the Indians, and one white man was still missing—supposed to have been carried off.

The *Julia* brought to Steilacoom, as prisoner, an Indian charged with killing at Whatcom a man called "Texas." The *Massachusetts* has also on board four more Indians, charged with being concerned in the outbreak at that place.

ARRIVAL OF THE JULIA.—The U. S. M. Steamer *Julia*—Capt. BUSHNELL—arrived at her wharf yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, having left San Juan early in the morning.

We learn that the *Julia* landed 200 more U. S. troops, under command of Lieut. HODGES, at San Juan, on Wednesday evening. Every thing was quiet on the Island.

Judge FITZHUGH's court was still in session at Port Townsend.

Purser LOWELL will please accept our thanks for the *British Colonist* of the 17th inst.

Mr. JOHN F. DAMON, traveling correspondent of the *Victoria Gazette*, came passenger on the *Julia*.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Upon our first page will be found a very able article, fully reviewing this subject, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. There seems to be a great confusion in the minds of many in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, and designing factionists are endeavoring to make "confusion worse confounded." The Republican doctrine upon which this Government is based by the Declaration of Independence, claims that every person has a right to transfer his allegiance at will, or to leave, and join any community or State as a citizen. Monarchical Governments, considering the inhabitants as subjects, deny this right. To the Democratic party are the naturalized citizens indebted for the stand the United States has always taken in this matter, for it has been exclusively brought about by that party. The Democracy abrogated the alien and sedition laws, and enacted our naturalization system. The Democracy engaged in war with England to sustain the rights of the naturalized,—opposed native Americanism, and broke down the know-nothings, which alike threatened the rights and privileges of the adopted citizen. We are satisfied that after a careful perusal of the article from the *National Intelligencer*, the reader cannot otherwise than conclude that the doctrine advanced by Mr. Cass is the only true doctrine, and in a nut-shell amounts to this: As we deny the force of the municipal laws of other nations, when sought to be enforced upon *our soil or ships*, so we must defer to the same laws when sought to be applied by other nations upon *their own soil*; or that we insist upon nothing from other independent nationalities which we are not willing to grant to them.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. GLEN, of Oregon, arrived in town yesterday. He has taken rooms at the Pacific House, where he is prepared to perform all necessary operations on the teeth.

Card.

The undersigned desires to express his thanks to the Democracy of Island county for the support he received at their hands during the late election, as Democratic candidate for Representative of said county in the next Territorial Legislature.

I thank my old friends of Oak Harbor precinct, and in other portions of the county, for the steadfast manner in which they have stood by me for the last five or six years; and although beaten in the contest by a very few votes, I have the satisfaction of assuring them that I have remained constant and steadfast to the true Democratic party, and have strictly adhered to Democratic principles as laid down in the platform of that party. I thank my new friends in Oak Harbor and Utsalada for their labors in my behalf, but I sincerely regret that there should have been found in the county those who, while avowing themselves Democrats, had not the courage to vote in accordance with the principles they openly professed but a few days before the election.

CALEB MILLER.

Island County, July 14, 1859.

Religious Notice.

A protracted meeting of the Christian Church will be at the house of S. D. Ruddell, on Chambers' prairie, Thurston county, W. T., commencing on Friday the 2d of September, and continue during Saturday and Sunday following. The Rev. Father POWELL, from Oregon, and Rev. WM. HUNTINGTON, from Cowlitz, will be in attendance on the occasion. All are invited to attend.

Teekalet Shipping Report.

ARRIVED—July 28—Bark Jenny Ford, Moore, Honolulu.
31—Schr Kossuth, Foster, Victoria.
Aug. 7—Bark Friendship, Carlton, San Francisco.
Bark Oak Hill, Fulsom, San Francisco.
8—Ship Frederick the 7th, San Francisco.
Ship Arab, Eldridge, San Francisco.
9—Brig Koloa, Pomeroy, San Francisco.

SAILED—July 27—Schr Toando, Keller, San Pedro.
Aug. 3—Ship Leonore, Mitchell, San Francisco.
Bark Mayflower, Paymond, San Francisco.
6—Ship Triton, Nelson, Callao.
9—Ship Eliza and Ella, Lunt, Honolulu.
Schr Kossuth, Foster, Portland.

Market Review.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1859.

The market is without change with the exception of the article of flour, in which we note a declining tendency. Sales of eight hundred quarter sacks of Tum Water "superfine," have been made during the past week, mostly for the Victoria market, at $8 per bbl.

The sailing, on the 13th inst., of the bark *Nath. S. Perkins*, laden at the steam mills of A. J. MILLER, with 195,000 feet assorted lumber, consigned to E. H. WILSON, San Francisco, is the inauguration of the Pioneer line of sailing vessels to Olympia, of Messrs. DEWAR & GERRICK, to be followed, in quick succession, by other vessels, one of which is now due, should they find adequate encouragement in return freights to this port. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will meet with the countenance which it merits, as affording a much needed outlet for the lumbering interests of this portion of the Sound.

DIED,

August 5th, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. JANETTA PHILLIPS, consort of JAMES T. PHILLIPS, of Thurston county, W. T.
"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

At Steilacoom, on the 16th inst., CLARK DREW, formerly of Portland, Oregon.

New Advertisements.

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.

L. A. BLANC,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
(ONE DOOR NORTH OF AYRES & WILLIAMS',)
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA,
BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE public in general, that he has constantly on hand a fine stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, by one of the best practical Watch Makers on the coast, and warranted.
☞ Guns and Pistols repaired ☜
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1859. 3m39

Proclamation.
WHEREAS, According to the official returns of the general election held according to law in the Territory of Washington, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1859, the whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress were Two thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five; and
Whereas, ISAAC I. STEVENS received Sixteen Hundred and Eighty-four, and WM. H. WALLACE received Ten Hundred and Ninety-one; and whereas ISAAC I. STEVENS has received the highest number of votes cast—
Now, therefore, I, RICHARD D. GHOLSON, Governor of the Territory of Washington, do publish and declare ISAAC I. STEVENS to be duly elected Delegate to Congress for the term of two years.
Given under my hand at Olympia this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
R. D. GHOLSON,
Governor Washington Territory.

PIONEER BOOK STORE,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.
J. E. WHITWORTH,
DEALER IN
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.
Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.
June 16, 1859. 36tf
"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work, written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS—6 vols. Just received at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, ORANGES, for sale during the season.
J. E. WHITWORTH.

Andrew J. Moses,
AUCTIONEER,
Olympia, W. T.
July 29, 1859. 36tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.
WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c
TUMWATER, W. T.
AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, County of Clarke. } Probate Court.
Estate of DAVID C. PARKER, Deceased.
LEWIS VAN VLEET, Administrator

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER to me issued as the Administrator of the estate of DLVID C. PARKER, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and territory od the — day of July, A. D., 1859, I will sell at public outcry on the premises in Washougal precinct, County of Clarke and Territory of Washington, within the usual hours of sales, on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1859, the following property belonging to said estate, viz: All the land belonging to said estate, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, said land being about 210 acres, with a valuable farm house upon it. Also the town lots of the town of Parkersville will be sold by single lots. This farm and town are situated on the north bank of the Columbia river, about one-half mile from the mouth of Washougal creek, with a good steamboat landing.

TERMS—One-quarter cash, and the balance in six months, with legal interest from day of sale, with security to the satisfaction of said administrator.
LEWIS VAN VLEET,
Administrator of the Estate of David C. Parker, dec'd.
Washougal, W. T., August 1, 1859. 4w37

REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
107 Clay Street, San Francisco.
OFFER TO THE TRADE A FULL, COMPLETE and desirable assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Having recently completed business arrangements by which one of the firm will reside permanently in New York, for the purpose of selecting and forwarding goods for our own trade, we are enabled to offer superior advantages to purchasers, as we shall at all times have the benefit of changes in the market, and can guarantee all articles of our own selection to be fresh and genuine.
We respectfully solicit the attention of the trade in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, as our long experience in the Drug business, and our present complete arrangements for purchasing in the East, will, we are confident, enable us to offer such inducements as will give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.
General agents for the celebrated
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
3m33 Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

ELAM & HOWES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,
at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.
In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of
TWINES AND CORDAGE
of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.
Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m31ta

Farm for Sale.
I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING THREE Hundred and twenty acres, situated six miles from Olympia, on the road leading to Gray's Harbor. There are 200 acres prairie belonging to it, and 80 acres under fence;—an orchard containing 800 apple, and a number of plum and pear trees, from three to five years old.
I also offer for sale my house and lot in Olympia, opposite the Catholic church.
D. KISER.
Olympia, Aug. 10, 1859. 38

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
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

India Rubber Goods
AT PORT TOWNSEND.
AN INVOICE OF NEW AND DESIRABLE Goods just received direct from Boston, consisting in part of Officers' Plain and Lustre Coats, Outside Coats, Pea Jackets, Reefing Jackets, Pants, Overalls, Leggins, and Fishermen's Pants, a superior and very heavy article.
Boat Cloaks, Capes with sleeves, plain Ponchos, figured Mexican Ponchos, camp Blankets, Sou'westers, Mackintosh coats, Navy Bags, Clothes Bags, Saddle Bags, reversable Coats, Tumblers, Gun cases.
The above goods were selected expressly for this market, and are superior to any goods of the kind ever imported into this Territory. Inquire of
FOWLER & CO., or J. G. SWAN,
2m36 Port Townsend, W. T.

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS
D. PHILLIPS & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T.
June 10, 1859. 25ly

LAGER BEER.
HEFRON & CO.
ARE OUR AGENTS FOR THE WHOLESALE and retail of our Lager at Olympia and surrounding country.
SCHMIGT & CO.,
Puget Sound Brewery, Steilacoom.
HEFRON & CO.,
35:3m Agents, Olympia.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between U. G. Warbass and Lewis Ensign was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d day of July last. All persons indebted to the concern will please make immediate payment to U. G. Warbass; and those having demands will present the same to him for settlement.
U. G. WARBASS,
LEWIS ENSIGN.
Olympia, July 23, 1859 36

WM. G. DUNLAP
TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of
MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.
He has now on hand a desirable assortment of
CLOTHING
of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the
LATEST AND BEST STYLES,
which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low* profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Remember the place and the terms.
A good article at a low price for CASH.
WM. G. DUNLAP.
Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING!
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.
Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.
J. F. GUERIN.
Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

A. A. BENNETT,
ARCHITECT,
Formerly of California.
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Olympia, and Washington Territory generally, that he is now ready to do all kinds of
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
Office at his Residence.
Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 24

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.
Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.
Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.
All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m20ts

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
REV. B. C. LIPPINCOTT, A. B., *Principal.*
MRS. M. E. LIPPINCOTT, *Preceptress.*
THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the first Monday of September next. Students from a distance will board with the Principal unless otherwise provided for. Tuition in advance, if no other arrangement is made.
TERMS:

Primary Department, per term of 11 weeks,	$7 00
Common English, " " " "	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics, per term,	9 00
Ancient and Mod. Languages, " "	10 00
Natural Sciences, " "	10 00
Drawing and Needle-work extra,	3 00

Instruction in Vocal Music given to all the students free of charge.
WM. RUTLEDGE, Agent.
Olympia, Aug. 12, 1859. 37tf

L. H. DEYO,
DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 105 Commercial Street, next door to the Post Office,
SEATTLE, W. T.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST IMPORTed brands for sale in packages to suit the market. Parties destined for the Wenatchee gold mines, and others, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
The tide is flood, the wind is fair,
The boat lies on the shore,
Before you embark on Fortune's sea,
Call and take a drink with me.
Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

PUGET SOUND MARKET.
THE UNDERSIGNED AVAILS himself of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that he have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where he intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh
BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.
Also, all kinds of
VEGETABLES.
His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon.
WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.
Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE TAX Roll of Thurston County has been delivered to the undersigned, and he is now ready to receive taxes. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the first day of November next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.
G. K. WILLARD, Treasurer.
Olympia, Aug. 4, 1859. 4w37

500,000
SUPERIOR BRICK
FOR SALE ON PLUMMER'S WHARF, AT THE foot of Main Street, Seattle, or Plummer & Mallet's Brick Kiln.
34tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

FOR SALE.
AN IMPROVED FARM (320 acres) well adapted for farming purposes or stock raising, situated on the east side of the De Shutes river in Thurston county, on what is known as the "Long Plain," a link of the Tenalquot Prairie, about sixteen miles south-east of Olympia. There are now some 75 acres under good fence, ready for cultivation. The other improvements consist of a good house and barn, stables, sheds, &c. The property will be sold on favorable terms, if application be made soon. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
JAS. R. SMITH.
July 15, 1859. 34tf

CAPITOL SALOON.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS
At the Democratic price of
12 CENTS PER GLASS.
We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.
We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Guards, &c.
All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.
Oysters served up in every style, day or night.
HEFRON & CO.
Olympia, May 6, 1859.

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is
UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY
In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the
"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"
Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the
"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"
To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.
Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "Club House Gin." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,
"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."
The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.
WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
124tf is NEW YORK.

HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.
A SPLENDID assortment of Hardware and Window Sash, will be found and sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other store, by
M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22tf

Ayers & Williams,
(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND CROCKERIES,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,
HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers, and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of
AMERICAN, ENGLISH & GERMAN Hardware, Iron, Steel, NAILS, Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOVES, Mechanic's Tools, TINWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Ever Offered in this Territory.
Their stock comprises a complete assortment of
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE
ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF
HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS;
DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.
Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS;
Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.
Agricultural and Horticultural Implements
Of the most approved styles. A large variety of
CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;
IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,
Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all.
Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Brittannia Ware.
N. B. *ALL JOB WORK* will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.
ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Maccaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

WOLFE'S
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!
I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of
HOLLAND GIN,
MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY,
AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,
And to Distinguish it from every other Alcoholic Stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHAPPS.
It is the *PURE TINCTURE OF JUNIPER*, distilled from the *BEST BARLEY* that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the *AROMATIC ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY*, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated *TINCTURE OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND AROMA*, altogether transcendent in its *CORDIAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES to any HOLLAND GIN IN THE WORLD.*
Since the introduction of the celebrated *SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS*, the proprietor has submitted to the *WHOLE MEDICAL FACULTY* of the United States. Over *THREE THOUSAND ENDORSE IT*, over their own signatures, to be the Purest Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the Great Success they have met with in their practice in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a Preventative against Ague and Fever and change of water. The Physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribe it with great confidence in case of Cholera, on account of the Purity of the article.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Since the introdvction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first, they boldly counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: YELLOW PAPER, printed with *RED AND BLUE INK, PASTEBOARD PRINTED CAPS.*
BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.
If the Liquor were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the Genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctored-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach and Delirium Tremens. The Pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac-simile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the Wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor Dealers in the United States.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.
The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all other are counterfeit, and are imposition on the public. 6m26

LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
The Legalized Lottery Operators
OF THE UNITED STATES,
And owners of the old and RELIABLE Grants from the States of Delaware and Georgia, late under the management of GREGORY & MAURY, and SAMUEL SWAIN & CO., have made arrangements to
CASH PRIZE TICKETS
IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. The capital prizes offered in the schemes of this responsible concern vary from $40,000 to $70,000, and the prices for tickets are—$10 for wholes; $5 for halves, and $2½ for quarters. The official drawings under the certificates of sworn commissioners, will be published in several of the most prominent papers of this State, and a file of the New York Herald, containing a complete list of all said drawings may be found at the office of D. D. Gassner, No. 98 Montgomery street, San Francisco, over Freeman & Co.'s Express.
Inclosures for orders in sums of $10 and upwards, may be made by Express, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; and all orders for Circulars or particulars concerning these Lotteries, will be promptly responded to, by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
3m30 San Francisco.

RICHARD LANE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 38tf

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF QUARTZ MILLS, SAW MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done.
Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 3m30

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

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPT. XVII.

An Act for the Enforcement of Mechanics' Liens on Buildings, and so forth, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall hereafter, by virtue of any contract with the owner of any building, or with the agent of such owner, perform any labor upon, or furnish any materials, engine, or machinery, for the construction or repairing of such building, shall, upon filing the notice prescribed in section second of this act, have a lien upon such building and the lot of ground upon which the same is situated, for such labor done, or materials, engine, or machinery furnished, when the amount shall exceed twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person wishing to avail himself of this act, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the office of the clerk of the circuit for the District of Columbia, at any time after the commencement of the said building and within three months after the completion of such building or repairs, a notice of his intention to hold a lien upon the property declared by this act liable to such lien, for the amount due or to become due to him, specifically setting forth the amount claimed. Upon his failure to do so, the lien shall be lost. The clerk aforesaid shall file and record such notice in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such lien shall cease to exist at the expiration of one year after the completion of the building or repairs, unless, before that time, an action to enforce the same shall have been commenced in the said circuit court by the person having such lien against the owner with whom or with whose agent the contract was made, unless such claim be not due at the expiration of one year after such completion, in which case the action shall be commenced within three months after the same shall have become due.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the complaint of the plaintiff shall contain a brief statement of the contract on which the claim is founded, the amount due thereon, the time when the notice was filed with the clerk, the time when the building was completed, if it be completed, with a description of the premises, and any other material facts, and shall pray that the premises may be sold and the proceeds of the sale applied to the discharge of the lien.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the summons shall be served as in other cases, or, instead of service by publication, it may be made by delivering a copy thereof to the person in possession of the premises. If the defendant shall have sold or disposed of the premises before the service of the summons, the court shall direct notice of the proceedings to be served on the purchaser, or his agent for the premises, who may thereupon, if he desire it, be made a party defendant in the action.

Sec. 6. *And be it furthe enacted*, That the proceedings in an action to enforce such lien shall be the same as in other actions, except as otherwise provided in this act; and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, he may have execution issued against the premises, and thereupon the marshal shall proceed as upon other executions upon real property.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the liens created in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other liens or incumbrances which attached upon the premises subsequent to the time at which said notice was given. If, upon a sale of the premises on execution, the proceeds be insufficient to pay all such liens, the court shall order them to be paid in proportion to the amount, respectively, due to each, and any other property of the defendant not exempt from execution may be sold to satisfy such execution.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if the building be on any land lying outside the corporate limits of Washington city and Georgetown, the land upon which the same is erected, together with the space around the same, not exceeding five hundred square feet clear of the building, shall also be subject to the said lien, if the said land, at the time of the erection or repair of such building, shall have been the property of the person contracting for the erection or repair of the same. If the building be in Washington city or Georgetown, the ground on which the same is erected, and a space of ground equal to the front of the building, and extending to the depth of the lot or lots on which it is erected, shall also be bound by the said lien, subject to the foregoing proviso.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all or any number of persons, having liens on the same building, pursuant to the provisions of this act, may join in one action, but their claims shall be stated distinctly as in a separate action, and the judgment shall show the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. If several such actions be brought by different claimants, and be pending at the same time, the court may order them to be consolidated.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person having a lien, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have received satisfaction for his claim, and the cost of his proceedings thereon, he shall, upon the request of any person interested, and upon the payment or tender of the cost of entering satisfaction, within six days after such payment or tender, enter satisfaction of his demand in the office of the clerk aforesaid; and upon failure to do so he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars to the party agrieved, and all damages which he may have sustained in consequence of such failure or neglect.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all proceedings commenced under this act, the defendant may file a written undertaking, with surety to be approved by the court, to the effect that he will pay the judgment that may be recovered, and costs, and thereby release his property from the lien hereby created.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, having possession of the same, who shall make, alter, repair or bestow any labor on any article of personal property, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired, or upon which labor has been bestowed, for his just and reasonable charges for the labor he has performed and the materials he has furnished; and such person may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid; but if possession pass from such person by his consent, the lien shall cease.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of section twelve of this act shall not interfere with any special agreement of the parties.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others," &c., approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved Feb. 2, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

To all Whom it may Concern.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE HAVING BEEN produced to the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace for Clalm County, Washington Territory, that there is a wreck of a vessel on the beach south of Cape Flattery, and that said wreck is in the possession of E. H. McALMOND, Wreck Master, and is in a perishable condition, I hereby order said E. H. McALMOND, Wreck Master for said County, to sell and dispose of said wreck at public auction forthwith, and deposit the proceeds of said sale according to law.

Given under my hand this 4th day of July, 1859.

(Signed,) D. F. BROWNFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, I HAVE sold said wreck at public auction at the town of New Dunginess, to the highest bidder, for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, which sum is deposited according to law, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

E. H. McALMOND, Wreck Master.

July 5, 1859. 4w27

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

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

DR. D. KISER

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Olympia and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of medicine and dental surgery.

Office at G. Ford's Photograph Rooms, Main street, Olympia.

May 10, 1859. 25tf

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

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 26, 1859. 17tf

Dry Goods.

50 BALES.....INDIAN HEAD SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....LAWRENCE SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....MASSACHUSETTS SHEETINGS
50 BALES.....METAMORA SHEETINGS
100 BALES.....BROWN DRILLS
20 BALES.....BLUE DENIMS
25 CASES.....ASSORTED TICKINGS
10 CASES.....KENTUCKY JEANS
10 CASES.....BLUE DRILLS
25 CASES.....ASSORTED PRINTS
20 CASES.....BLEACHED SHEETINGS
500 PCS.....BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS
1000 PCS.....THREE-PLY & INGRAIN CARPETS
1500 PIECES.....FLOOR OIL CLOTH
1000 PIECES.....COCOA AND CHINA MATTING
500 CASES.....PAPER HANGINGS
20 CASES.....TABLE OIL CLOTHS
30 CASES.....CURTAIN DAMASKS
50 CASES.....LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
20 CASES.....WINDOW SHADES AND HOLLANDS
400 DOZEN.....RUGS AND MATS
400 PIECES.....DRUGGETS AND BAIZES

NOW LANDING,

FOR SALE

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

BY

FRANK BAKER,

Nos. 110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

3m36

NEW STYLE INDIAN GOODS.

EXTRA LIMERICK CAST STEEL FISH HOOKS, Nos. 6 and 7 wire with brass sockets, for salmon sturgeon or halibut fishing, got up expressly for the Indian trade.

Cast Steel spear heads, with sockets, for salmon or seal fishing.

Indian hair oil and Rouge, put up expressly for this market by Burnett, of Boston.

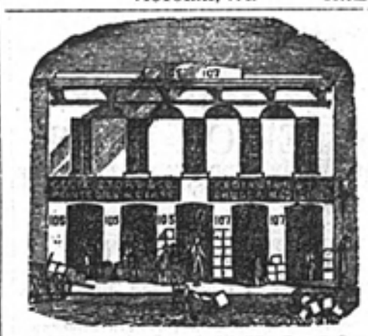
The above goods are of entirely new style, and were made of the very best materials, under the personal direction of Mr. J. G. Swan. Inquire of

J. G. SWAN, or FOWLER & CO.,
Port Townsend, W. T.

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA, V. I. 21:6m



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Attention! Attention!

THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!

MOSES BETTMAN,

THE pioneer of W. T., takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that he has again opened, this time

ALL BY HIMSELF,

in the store formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., with the largest stock and complete assortment of General Merchanise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c.,

All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and d'nt forget the sign of

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 24:tf

FOR SALE.

221 HEAD OF STOCK.

The undersigned having established a permanent cattle ranch on the claim formerly occupied by Mr. Van Buren, in Pierce county, W. T., ten miles east of Steilacoom, and 1½ miles from the road leading from Steilacoom to the Muck, is at all times prepared to supply butchers, shippers, and the public generally with

Beef Cattle, and No. 1 stock Milch Cows—Work Oxen—Young stock—Yearlings, Steers and Heifers—Extra Fine Bulls.

All of which will be sold low for cash. As the undersigned is permanently located as above, it is his intention to keep up his supply of stock to the figure he has now on hand.

THOMAS S. JEFFRIES.

May 20, 1859. 27

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FINE HAVANA SEGARS,

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO,

AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS, VICTORIA, V. I.

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

Jan. 21, 1859. tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory.

March 25, 1859. 18y

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS,	2-6 x 6-6,
	2-8 x 6-8,
	2-10 x 6-10,
	3 x 7.
	8-10 WINDOWS.
	9-12 "
	10-12 "
	10-14 "
	10-15 "
	10-16 "
	12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY RUGS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

DR. L, J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and the

SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrea, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorreal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTEY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of two of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publicity, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted:

Thankfulness is the Incentive to Gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practice of uncontrollable passion of youth; depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but alas! after a few weeks, and in several instances months of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and, being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times, pleasurable dreams at night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience, that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1856. (Signed,) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Public.

CARD.—Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly and from cause unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning: and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger, as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, callep upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay; I told him my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services—regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessings of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed. MEYER YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1856. GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise)—free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent!—Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self disinfecting agent, (a sure preventative against Gonorrhœa and Syphilite diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venerial, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, forted discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a sure preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitic and genorrhœal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient for use, being used as a soap.—Price $5. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. All letters must be addressed to L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army, chief Physician of the Hospital of Pesth, and Honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guarantees a cure: Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apeplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflamation of its different tissues, Partial and Complete Paralysis and Insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, Misanthropy, Timidity, Nervous Excitement from slight causes, Self-Distrust, Giddiness, Headache, Ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapacity for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, Pneumonia or Inflamation of the lungs, Pleurities or Pleurisy, Asthma, humoral or spasmodic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all forms of Catarrhal affections. Also diseases of the liver, such as Hepatitis or Inflamation of the liver, congestion of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall bladder and ducts, Jaundice and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, Billious fever and intermitting fever and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enterities or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysenterry and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albumineria, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Eonresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.