PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

JAMES LODGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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The Legislature.

On last Monday, the day appointed by law for the assembling of our Legislature, both houses organized temporarily, appointed a Committee on Credentials, and adjourned. Tuesday, houses met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers:

Council—Col. Paul K. Hubbs, Speaker; L. D. Durgin, Chief Clerk; Jno. Tennant, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Connelly, Sergeant-at.Arms; Wm. Horton, Doorkeeper.

House—Lyman Shaffer, Speaker; Chas. Eagan, Chief Clerk; Jasper W. Johnson, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Perry, Sergeant-at-Arms; Col. Watson, Doorkeeper.

Messrs. Henness and Stearns, by virtue of their holding certificates of elections, admitted to be as sitting members. Messrs. Berry and Winston are the contestants for their seats. Both houses are effectively organized. The gentlemen elected Speakers are well qualified by a ripe experience of parliamentary law and usages.

On being conducted to the chair, Col. Hubbs presented his thanks to the Council for an honor he said that was as unexpected as undeserved; that he had held that some one of the retiring members was proper to the position of President of the Council. It is, said he, a position of much responsibility; I bespeak at the outset your indulgence and over-sight of inevitable error, but not of intentional fault. The session will be one of deep importance to this great Territory, destined to take rank at no distant day as one of the United States of America. You are here representing the commercial and industrial interests, that float upon and border the great inland sea beside us; and you are here representing that immense field east of the Cascade range, rapidly becoming the great producing portion of the Territory. Our relations with the Government, thousands of miles from us, in the East, assume at this moment more than ordinary interest.—The sluggish mails, from the homes of our infancy, bring us tidings of threatened fraternal strife—the very name of which makes sadness cover the heart of the patriot. Since the "old thirteen" accomplished a revolution, greater in its consequences than any other known by history, there has been added a score of States to the Union. If ever one of the three and thirty stars be blotted from our escutcheon, though the azure fields be draped in mourning for a time, we *will not believe* but that the eccentric and erratic will reappear, and with increased love for their brethren and for the "old folks at home," take station as of yore, upon the unshrouded galaxy. As a Territory supposed to have some consequence, we should immediately respond to the patriotic sentiment of eternal union of the States. We have also much of a local character to be passed upon during the session—from time to time these will be presented during the little time allotted us for deliberation. Col. Hubbs referred to various matters of interest, and concluded by again presenting thanks, and inquiring the further order of the Council.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—Col. Silas Casey, under orders from Washington, has dispatched Lieut. Casey to the Island of San Juan to survey and mark out military reservations. This looks as if our Government had made some decision in the matter.

☞ We are happy to welcome among us again Judge FITZHUGH, who arrived here this week direct from the States. He is just recovering from an attack of the Panama fever His many friends will be pleased to hear of his safe return.

DAILY MAIL STAGE.—The daily stage for Monticello leaves here every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Monticello next day at 11 o'clock A. M; leaves Monticello every day at 1 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Olympia by 7 o'clock P. M. next day.

Capt. Hoyt was offered and accepted the contract from Portland to Monticello, but has failed to put it in operation, and says he cannot possibly start it before spring—not until he builds a boat. The Postmaster at Portland at present gives the mail to the steamer *Cowlitz*, which makes the round trip three times a week. Mr. Winsor will perform his service with energy and regularity, but the break in the line between Monticello and Portland may render our whole mail facilities uncertain. The subject is one of vital importance, and should have the immediate attention of our Legislature. We are satisfied that the people on the Sound prefer the old Ocean mail service, on account of its greater certainty, regularity and dispatch. Let us have the Ocean mail continued if we can. The *Register* and *Herald* also prefer it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We publish today the entire message of his Excellency, Gov. MCGILL. It should be read by every one interested in our Territorial affairs, as it has been prepared with great care, and exhibiting very fully our present condition. It is entirely a business document, and as such in excellent good taste.

ALWAYS ROOM UP-STAIRS.—A young man, who was thinking of studying law, said to Daniel Webster: "Mr. Webster, I understand the profession of law is quite full, and that there are more lawyers than are needed. Do you think there is any chance for me?" "There is always room up stairs," was the reply, and as true as it was ingenious. Only a few persons reach the high places, and these are always in good demand. "There is room enough up stairs." First-class farmers and mechanics, as well as physicians, lawyers, etc., always find plenty of room, plenty of work, and good pay. Whatever calling you choose, and it matters little, if it be an honest one, resolve to go into an upper story; but do not try to jump there by a single leap, or you may fall disabled. Rather begin at the bottom of the ladder, and patiently step upon each round.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Council and House of Representatives:

In conformity with the practice adopted at each annual meeting of the Legislature, it has become my duty as acting Governor to communicate to you information upon the present condition of our Territory, and to recommend such measures as I may deem expedient for your action.

But a few years have elapsed—not more than nine years—since the interior of our Territory was known only to the trapper and the tourist. Although unrivaled in the magnificence of its scenery, it was believed to be almost wholly uninhabitable, and valueless for the purposes of agriculture.

How great has been the change; our inhabitants are now numbered by thousands. In proportion to area, Washington Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, contains as much good arable land as any other portion of our country, west of the Missouri river. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and all the cereals, fruits, and vegetables, common to a temperate climate, thrive well. In no other portion of the country can stock raising and wool growing be so profitably followed. As a lumbering region the shores of Puget Sound are known throughout the world. Our fisheries are the best on the Pacific coast, and coal of superior quality is found in great abundance.

In addition to these inexhaustible sources of wealth the Territory is known to be rich in the precious metals. During the past summer new gold diggings have been commenced on the Wenatchee and Clear-water rivers, tributaries of the Columbia, and in the valleys of the Similkameen and Okanagan; and from the reports of the different surveying and prospecting parties, there can be no doubt of the existence of gold in large quantities, on all the rivers and streams east of the Cascade mountains. Traces of gold have also been found along the route of the Fort Benton and Walla Walla road, on the Big Blackfoot river, and Flint and Benetzé creeks.

I regret to inform you that in the month of September last a party of immigrants was attacked by a band of the Snake Indians in the vicinity of Salmon Falls of the Snake river, and several of their number killed. Happily, the first rumors that reached this place as to the number slain are proved to have been much exaggerated. Immediately upon receiving the report of the massacre, Colonel Wright, commanding the Department of Oregon, dispatched one hundred mounted men with orders to proceed along the emigrant route for the rescue of the survivors, and the punishment of the Indians. Colonel Wright, in a letter addressed to me under date of October 20th, expresses the opinion "that no new accession of danger to the settlements or immigration need be apprehended from these Indians. They have always been a plundering and marauding collection of bands, without however the disposition to attack parties capable of resistance." The Colonel informs me that in the Spring an expedition will be fitted out to carry on the war against these savages actively and vigorously.

The feeling of insecurity naturally created by these repeated attacks cannot fail to retard overland immigration, upon which we must mainly depend for any large accession to our population. Thus the vital interests of the Territory are at stake and it becomes our duty again to call upon the general government for the immediate adoption of measures for the permanent protection of the emigrant routes.

In a dispatch to General Scott, dated 10th October, 1860, Colonel Wright says: "From the nature and extent of the country through which the immigrants have to pass, it will be some years before they can do so without military escorts; stationing posts, alone, will not accomplish the end. A post has been recommended and ordered by the Secretary of War to be placed somewhere in the Boisé region. It will be serviceable for various reasons, but will not dispense with the necessity of moving columns. Troops must travel with the immigration from the time of their leaving the Salt Lake country until they reach the settlements. If it were announced that military escorts would leave Utah about the 15th of July and 15th of August annually, to meet escorts from Walla Walla, or the new post when established, about the 15th of August and 15th of September, it is believed that all who desired it could easily avail themselves of such opportunities to travel in safety, and thus the yearly immigration be perfectly protected."

Concurring fully in the foregoing views of the Colonel commanding, I would respectfully recommend that his suggestions be embodied in the form of a memorial to the War Department, and that Congress be asked to appropriate the money that will be required for the transportation of supplies, and other expenses incident to this service.

As a further protection to immigration, I would call your attention to the necessity for the establishment of a military post at Fort Boisé.—The selection of that site, in obedience to an order from the Secretary of War, directing the establishment of a post there, was deferred by his approval, in order that better knowledge on the subject of the most elegible immigrant route from the south-east point of the Territory into the settlement, should have been obtained by explorations. Exploring parties were sent out, but the hostility of the Snakes caused the junction of the parties for the purposes of a campaign. It is estimated by the Colonel commanding this department, that $150,000 will be necessary for building a post of five companies at Fort Boisé, and I recommend that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

Among the appropriations of greatest importance to the Territory, are those for the construction of military roads. In addition to the facilities afforded for travel and communication, these roads present great inducements for settlement, and soon every acre throughout their entire length is brought under cultivation. Their importance in a military point of view, is known and appreciated by the War Department.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that the military road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, is now so far completed as to allow the passage of wagons over the entire route. On the 4th of October last, a military command, under Major Blake, arrived from Fort Benton by this road, making the trip in fifty-seven days. I am informed by Lieut. Mullan, the able and energetic officer in charge of the construction of this road, that, with the work of two seasons more, it will be completed. In connection with this road, I would call your attention to that proposed by Lieut. Mullan, from Fort Laramie to the Deer Lodge valley. Captain Reynolds, under instructions from the War Department, made an exploration of a portion of this line during the past summer, and it is reported that it traverses an eminently easy and beautiful region. If opened, it will shorten the present emigrant route several hundred miles, enabling the emigrants to reach their new homes at an early season. I would suggest that the War Department be memorialized to direct an examination of this route.

It is of great importance that a direct communication be opened between Puget Sound and Walla Walla, to connect with the road from the latter point to Fort Benton. By act of Congress, approved January 7, 1853, $20,000 were appropriated for the construction of a military road from Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, to Fort Walla Walla. This sum was barely sufficient to make a reconnoisance of the route, and some improvement at the more important points. It is now entirely impassable. A description of the country traversed by this route, and a statement of the work performed upon it, will be found in the report of Lieut. Arnold to the War Department, dated January 26, 1855, [Senate Executive Document, vol. 2, 1855–6.] This road, if opened, will afford direct communication between Puget Sound and the head of navigation of the Missouri river. In the reconnoisance of this route by Lieut. Arnold, the War Department directed the adoption of the Nachess Pass and emigrant road, whenever the location of the latter would admit. A different route is proposed in the report of General Harney to the War Department, dated September 15, 1859,—viz: from Seattle, *via* the Snoqualmie Pass and Yakima river, to connect with the Colville and Walla Walla road; and the estimated cost for location and construction of two hundred and fifty miles is $100,000.

By an act of Congress, approved February 6, 1855, an appropriation of $30,000 was made for the construction of a military road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom. During the spring of 1858, this road was completed from Steilacoom to the Cowlitz Landing, exhausting the appropriation. At the last session, Congress appropriated $10,000 to continue the road from the Cowlitz river to Monticello. Of the progress made on the work, I am not advised. There remains the construction of the road from Monticello to Vancouver. It is most important that it should be at once commenced. It is the mail route between this Territory and Oregon. The mail is now carried by steamers up the Columbia from Monticello to Vancouver, and owing to the freezing of the river during the winter months, a delay of from one to two weeks is of frequent occurrance. Besides the high rate of freight charged on these steamers, operates greatly to the injury of the farming interests of that section. General Harney, in a despatch to the General-in-chief, under date of September 15, 1859, in alluding to this, remarks: "The road of greatest importance, is one required from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom on Puget Sound. Our communication with the Sound is now done by sea, there being no road by which troops and supplies can be transported," and in his report to the War Department, Lieut. Mendall, the officer who was charged with the construction of this road, says: "In a military point of view, it is of great importance that there should be a good road over this route. In case of emergency, requiring a movement of a large body of troops from Oregon to the Sound, with the present facilities for transportation, long and vexatious delay would neceesarily occur." The estimated cost of completing this road is $50,000.

A road from Vancouver to the Dalles is also required. General Harney in his report to the War Department, of September 15, 1859, recommends the connection of this road, and thinks that $60,000 would be sufficient. Its importance can be best stated in the words of the General: "At present," he remarks, "this distance is traveled by water, there being no practicable road. The heavy expenses the Government has been obliged to pay for transportation necessitates the construction of this road, and, as the main artery of travel to and from the interior, this road would be a public benefit to the citizens of the country."

The engineer officer in charge of the construction of military roads in this Territory, in his report to the War Department, dated October 6, 1859, recommends the construction of a road from the Columbia river, commencing at or near its mouth, *via* the head of Puget Sound to Fort Townsend, "this road being important in the absence of any other inland route on the west of Puget Sound."

He also urges the completion of the road from Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay. A trail has been opened along the located line of this road from Seattle to Whatcom, a distance of about eighty five miles. In alluding to this road, he states: "There is no other road to connect the military posts, and to open the country to settlement along the east of Puget Sound. At the present time its completion would afford great advantages." For the completion of this road there will be required $50,000.

In December, 1859, a communication was addressed to the Executive of this Territory by several citizens of Chehalis county, residing in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, expressing their apprehensions of attack from the neighboring Indians. In compliance with the request of the Governor, the General then in command, assigned a company of the 4th Infantry to duty in that vicinity. This command is furnished with supplies from Fort Steilacoom, and the construction of a road between these points would save much to the War Department in the expenses of transportation, and be of great convenience to our citizens.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the subject of the roads thus indicated as necessary, and I would recommend the passage of memorials to Congress for the appropriations required.

In concluding this subject, I take the opportunity, in behalf of our citizens, to make a public acknowledgement of the services rendered the Territory by the gallant General, lately in command of this military department. The opening and construction of roads; the establishment of military posts, and the effective protection afforded to overland immigration, bear testimony to the zeal and solicitude displayed by General Harney for the advancement of the interests of this part of our country. He has well earned the high place he holds in the estimation of our citizens. While they shall not cease to regret his absence, they know that the command could not have devolved upon a braver officer, or one better qualified for the position than Colonel Wright.

It is believed from reliable information, that an eligible and easy route for a wagon road across the Cascade Mountains, may be found to the south of Mount Rainer The pass of this point is said to be much lower and more practicable than either the Natchess or Snoqualmie passes. I would suggest that the War Department be memorialized to detail an officer of the engineer corps in this Territory, to make an exploration of this route.

There has been opened during the past summer, a road from Rockland, opposite the Dalles on the Columbia, to Fort Colville, by way of White Bluffs on the Columbia. It crosses the Yakima river at the mouth of the Pisco, and strikes the Columbia about the centre of the Bluffs, eighteen miles below Priest's Rapids.

The great advantages of such a road, in shortening the distance now traveled around the elbow of the Columbia, will be readily seen by a glance at the map.

Other roads diverging towards the Wenatchee country and Rock Creek mines can be made from the terminus on the north side of the Columbia, at the Bluffs.

I am furnished by the Surveyor General with the following information, relative to the progress of the public surveys in this Territory during the past year:

No of miles of meridian and standard parallel lines surveyed,..	463
No of miles township and subdivisional lines surveyed,.....	1,456
No of acres subdivided,.....	409,404
Whole number of acres surveyed in the Territory,.....	2,450,373
No of miles under contract,.....	280
There has been expended in the execution of the surveys, the past year,.....	$26,498 00
Of which, there was applied on the east side of the Cascade mountains,.....	24,362 00
And on the western side,.....	2,136 00
The work under contract is all upon the western side of the Cascade mountains, and amounts to,.....	3,360 00

A portion of the most valuable lands in the valley of the Walla Walla, chiefly in the vicinity of Walla Walla City, and New Fort Walla Walla, and also four townships of desirable grazing land in the valley of the east fork of Clicatat river, extending to the Columbia river, within eight miles of the town of Dalles, have been subdivided. The surveys west of the Cascade mountains include the valuable lands formerly claimed by the Hudson Bay Company, some good farming land on the lower Chehalis, and two fractional townships on the eastern shore of the Sound, to the north of Seattle. The estimate of surveys for the next year includes 300 miles meridian and parallel lines, and 4,000 miles of township work; and if the amount of the estimate be appropriated, it is hoped that during the next season the surveys will be extended over the greater part of the country now occupied by settlers.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of $4,500, for establishing that part of the boundary between Oregon and Washington lying upon the 46° N. Lat., between the Columbia and Snake rivers. The work has been placed in the joint charge of the Surveyors General of Oregon and Washington, who have agreed upon a plan of operation, and will commence the work in the field as early in the ensusing spring as the weather will permit.

The prompt and efficient manner in which the duties of the Land Office at this place are now administered, gives great and deserved satisfaction to the people of the Territory. To bring up the large arrears in the Register's office, and to examine, prepare and issue certificates on the donation notifications remaining on file, would require the assistance of a clerk for two years, as the time of the Register is fully occupied in the current business of the office. As it appears a special appropriation is necessary for this purpose, I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to make such an allowance for clerical services as may enable the Register and Receiver to dispose of the donation papers at once.

The following statement of the operations of the Land Office is furnished by the Register and Receiver:

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The total number of notifications filed under the act of Sept. 27th, 1850, is,.....	1,587
Total number of donation certificates issued,.....	119
Notifications yet remaining to be acted upon,.....	1,468
Number of donation patents issued to this date,.....	35
Total number of declaratory statements on unsurveyed lands held under the pre emption law,.....	597
Declaratory state nents filed since Nov. 1st, 1860,.....	253

As no declaratory statements can be filed on unsurveyed lands, the whole number of claims held under the pre-emption law cannot be stated. No patents have yet been issued on pre-emption claims in this Territory, for the reason that the Department has no knowledge of what lands are held by donation claimants.

By the fourth section of the act of 3d March, 1843, it is declared, "that when an individual has filed, under the late pre-emption law, (1841,) his intention to claim the benefit of said law for one tract of land, it shall not be lawful for the same individual, at any future time, to file a second declaration for another tract."

Previous to December, 1856, this act was held by the department to be applicable to those lands only which had been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry. On the 3d December, 1856, a circular was issued by the General Land Office, stating that the prohibition was held to extend to both classes—of lands unoffered, and such as were subject to private entry. The latter construction of this law was not enforced until the present Register entered upon the duties of the office. Many persons were allowed to abandon their claims and take others, on which they have since made valuable improvements. The Register being instructed, in all such cases, not to issue a certificate unless the parties can prove that their first declaratory statement was illegal, the claimants cannot acquire a title without a special act of Congress, which may perhaps be obtained through the action of the Legislature, and I would therefore call your attention to the subject.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

	ACRES.
Amount of land located with Military Bounty Land Warrants, under Act of 1847,.....	640
Amount of land located with Military Bounty Land Warrants, under Act of 1850,.....	160
Amount of land located with Military Bounty Land Warrants, under Act of 1855,.....	6118
Amount of land sold under Act of 14th February, and amendments thereto,.....	4891
Amount of land sold under Pre-emption Act of 1841 and amendments thereto,.....	3155
Total amount located and sold up to date,.....	14,964

PUBLIC ARMS NOW AT OLYMPIA.

By the Quartermaster General I am furnished with the following statement, relative to the public arms:

Rifles,.....	154
Rifle Muskets,.....	84
Small Arms, (damaged,).....	37
Muskets,.....	360
Carbines,.....	4
Howitzers, (complete,).....	4
Belt Pistols,.....	4
Sabres,.....	15

In accordance with the resolution passed February 1st, 1860, 40 rifles and 260 muskets have been forwarded to the Walla Walla country; 40 muskets have also been forwarded to Chehalis county, and a similar number to Dunginess, to meet a requisition from the County Commissioners of Clalm county.

The quota of arms assigned to this Territory for the year 1860, amounts to 137 muskets.

To meet the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's office for the cleaning and repairing of arms, and their transmission without delay to the different counties when required, I would recommend that the necessary appropriation be made to cover the expenses already incurred, as well as those for the ensuing year.

In February last, Governor Gholson received information from the Treasury Department that the title to the site selected for the Capitol had been approved by the Attorney General of the United States, and that a portion of the funds appropriated for the erection of the building had been forwarded to the Chief Justice of the Territory to be delivered to his Excellency, on his executing a bond as Disbursing Agent. The act of the Legislature of January 5, 1858, having declared the Governor to be merely the *treasurer* of the fund, and placed its disbursement entirely under the control of a Board of Commissioners, Governor Gholson deferred the execution of the bond as disbursing agent until he could obtain the instructions of the Department as to the control which he was to assume over the disbursement of the fund. Upon the departure of the Governor from the Territory in May last, the duties of the Executive devolved upon me, and entertaining no doubt that, under the provisions of the organic act, the moneys appropriated for the public buildings were like all others entrusted to that officer for territorial purposes, to be disbursed by him under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, I executed the proper bond, and adopted measures for an immediate commencement of the work, and so advised the department.

I was notified by letter from the Acting Commissioner that "he did not propose to proceed with the building until after the meeting of the next Legislature, unless such delay would in my opinion justify the appointment of another in his place." By the act of the Legislature of Jan. 5, 1858, it is made the duty of the Commissioners to contract for the erection of the building without delay, and I deemed it to be incumbent upon me, as Acting Governor, to see that the law was executed, and so informed the Acting Commissioner. On the 30th of July that gentleman published a notice inviting proposals for the clearing of the ground selected, as the site, fixing the 29th September following as the day for opening the bids At the date to which the work was thus postponed, it would be greatly retarded by the inclemency of the weather. For this reason, therefore, I requested the Commissioner to reduce the time allowed for making proposals, and upon his declining to do so appointed another in his stead.

The title to the site selected for the Penitentiary has been since also approved, and by a letter received from the Department in October last I was instructed to cause the sites for both buildings to be cleared. A portion of this work had been done before the receipt of these instructions, and it is now completed. By the same letter, I was requested to forward a statement of the price of building materials in the Territory, and was informed that plans, specifications, and working, drawings for both buildings would be prepared at the Bureau of Construction in Washington. I had previously adopted the plan for the Penitentiary agreed upon by the Commissioners, and have forwarded it to Washington with a recommendation that it be approved by the Department. The stone for the foundation of the Penitentiary has been delivered on the site, and paid for, and both buildings will be commenced immediately, upon receipt of the plans.

No provision has yet been made by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title, to the lands occupied by the Cowlitz, Chehalis, Gray's Harbor, Shoalwater Bay, and Chinook Indians. These lands are being fast settled, and some of the tribes have recently exhibited feelings of hostility to the whites. The same remarks will apply to several tribes on the east of the Cascade mountains; and I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to authorize treaty stipulations to be entered into with these Indians, for the relinquishment of their title, and their concentration upon reservations.

The apprehended difficulties between our citizens and the Nez Perce Indians, growing out of the recent discovery of gold on the Clear Water, are deserving serious attention. A doubt exists as to the exact location of these mines, the Indian Agent holding that they are within the boundaries of the reservation. While the citizens claim the right, under the second article of the Treaty, to run roads through the reservation, this privilege is held by the Indian Agent to be exclusively vested in the Government. I am without official advices on this subject, but from information derived from most reliable sources, I am satisfied that there is imminent danger of a conflict between the miners and the Indians, and should this occur, the consequences would be most disastrous. I would respectfully urge that this matter receive immediate attention, and that the Department of the Interior be memorialized to dispatch a Commissioner to this Territory with authority to define the boundaries of the reservation, and acquire the cession of the lands on which the mines are situated.

The possessory rights confirmed to the Hudson Bay Company in this Territory by the third article of the Treaty of 1846, became extinct upon the expiration of the Company's charter in May, 1859. It has been decided that these *rights* were merely a license to the Company to trade, and did not convey title to the soil. No decision has yet been rendered on the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, but there are strong grounds for the belief that they will be found to have no better foundation than those of the Hudson Bay Company, and that both Companies are, in fact, but one and the same. From a report made by the Surveyor General to the General Land Office, under date of December 8th, 1859, it appears that this Company has no charter, nor does it exhibit any original donation of title, either from the British Crown or the aborigines; and the Surveyor General decides that the Company has shown no color of title to the lands claimed, other than occupancy of an indefinite portion of them. The claims of the Company are known as the Nisqually and Cowlitz Farms, the former containing one hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres, of which about eighty thousand are prairie or oak openings, and the latter three thousand six hundred acres of highly arable land. The bottoms on the Nisqually are very fertile; and the town of Steilacoom and the United States Fort Steilacoom are upon the Nisqually claim. There are now about three hundred American settlers having farms in steady process of improvement upon the Nisqually claim, and it is of great importance therefore that an early decision be rendered as to the rights of this Company under the Treaty.

The importance of a geological survey of this Territory cannot be to highly appreciated, and, although this subject has already received the attention of the Legislature, I would, in view of the great advantages to accrue from the work, urge further action in the matter. That the Territory is rich in minerals is well known, but until a thorough and careful examination is had and the results published, their development must necessarily be slow and imperfect. By act of Congress of March 3d, 1855, an appropriation was made for the completion of the geological explorations of Dr. John Evans. The examinations by this gentleman were, under his instructions, confined to some of the coal regions, and his report has not yet been published. I commend this most important subject to your attention, and suggest that Congress be again asked to make an appropriation for a geological survey of this Territory.

I need not inform you that the frontier settlements on Puget Sound still continue to suffer from the incursions of the Northern Indians of the British and Russian Possessions. These savages have, during the past summer, infested the waters in the vicinity of Port Townsend and Whidby's Island in formidable numbers, have committed several murders, and caused much alarm to the exposed and isolated settlements in that part of the Territory. The murderers have gone unpunished, and in the present defenseless condition of our frontier we cannot hope for any cessation of these outrages. The only means by which protection can be afforded, is by stationing some war steamers, of small draught and great speed, in the Straits of Fuca, on Puget Sound. The Indians can then be followed to their lurking places among the islands and driven from our waters. The only protection we have on the waters is the steamer *Massachusetts*, of the Quartermaster's Department, and, although always prompt, she is proved to be entirely inadequate to this service. This subject was brought to the attention of the Department by General Clarke, the late commander of the Department of the Pacific, in a report dated September 14th, 1857. The General remarks: "Against an enemy possessing such means of rapid movement and a secure retreat, the army can neither give protection to the inhabitants nor can it inflict punishment. I then suggest that the defense of the Sound against the enemy belongs of propriety to the navy. Their steamers and boats can close the Sound to the excursionists." The occurences of the past summer should be brought to the attention of the Government, and an earnest appeal made for the necessary protection.

The Legislature, at its last session, appointed a board of Commissioners to select and locate the lands donated by Congress to the Territory for university purposes. One of the Commissioners having declined to act, the vacancy was filled under the authority vested in the Governor by the fifth section of the act of January 20th, 1859. I am informed by the President of the board that further legislation on the subject is necessary, and I presume that the difficulties existing in the way of the execution of the law will be brought to the attention of the Legislature by report from the Commissioners.

I submit a petition to the Legislature from citizens residing in the vicinity of the Bitter Root river, and within the present boundaries of Spokane county, praying the organization of a new county in that part of the Territory. The petitioners state that they are without the means of preserving order and carrying the law into execution, and I would therefore commend their request to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

In connection with this subject, it is proper that I should remind the Legislature that all that portion of the Territory lying between the western line of Walla Walla county and the summit of the Cascade mountains, and containing about four thousand six hundred and eight square miles, is at present without any county organization.

A revision of the laws, providing for the assessment of county and territorial revenue, would seem to be necessary, with a view if possible to render taxation equal and uniform throughout the Territory, and to enforce a more prompt and perfect execution of duty on the part of the officers engaged in the collection of the revenue. In the majority of the counties no tax is levied on lands, and in others, but partial assessments are made, either for county or territorial purposes.

By the twenty-sixth section of the act of 29th April, 1854, it is made the duty of the county treasurer and sheriff to assess and estimate the tax on any land, or other property, that may be omitted from the regular assessment roll. I am informed that in many instances these officers assess the greater portion of the property in a county under this provision, and that no account is ever rendered to the Territory of the money collected for its use.

I would recommend that it be made one of the duties of the Prosecuting Attorney to attend to the collection of delinquent taxes. I would recommend that the 9th section of the act of January 28th, 1857, creating a "court fund," be so amended as to require the County Treasurers in each judicial district to pay over to the clerk of the district court the amount set apart for this fund, and that the clerk be made the treasurer of such fund upon his executing a proper bond. It might be well also to designate definitely what expenses are to be paid out of this fund, and to direct that it be disbursed under the approval of the presiding judge of the district.

An amendment to the law regulating elections is also respectfully suggested, to insure a more strict compliance with its provisions on the subject of the qualifications of voters, the time and mode of correcting mistakes in the poll lists, and the disposition and safe keeping of the ballot box and poll lists at each adjournment of the polls.

There is no subject in which our citizens feel so deep an interest as in the progress of education, and none which merits in a higher degree the attention of the Legislature. Our common school system, although devised with much care, is, I conceive, susceptible of many improvements, and among the most important, I would suggest the passage of a law providing for the appointment by the Legislature of a superintendent or commissioner of public instruction, to be charged with the general supervision of education throughout the Territory. The superintendent, if such a law should prevail, should be a man well qualified in every particular for the position, and should be allowed such compensation as will permit him to devote his entire time to the duties of his office. I am confident that I express the sentiment of our citizens, when I state that there is no object for which they would more cheerfully bear taxation than for the thorough education of their children.

By the present law it is made the duty of the County Superintendent to visit the schools of his county annually, and to prepare a statement containing abstracts from the district reports, and such other information or suggestions as he may deem important to the cause of education. This statement he is required to file in his office, and if convenient to publish in some newspaper of the Territory. I am not aware that these statements are ever published. If not, of what practical use can they be to the cause of education?

It should be made the duty of the County Superintendents and District Directors, upon their visits, to hold a public examination at each school, and to report annually to the Territorial Superintendent the result of their examinations—the qualifications of the teachers, the proficiency of the scholars, the methods of teaching, the discipline observed, and the condition of the school houses. It should also be their duty to answer such interrogatories, on the subject of education in the several counties and districts, as might be propounded by the Territorial Superintendent, and to report to him a statement of all moneys levied, collected, and paid for educational purposes.

Among the other duties of the Territorial Superintendent he should be requirdd to prepare and transmit a report annually to the Governor, to be by him submitted to the Legislative Assembly. This report should contain abstracts from those of the county superintendents and directors; a statement of the collections and expenditures for school purposes, with all such matters relating to his office, and the subject of education generally, as he may deem of importance. By the publication of this report the people would be advised of the progress and prospects of common school education, and their attention called to any defects in the system. Greater care is required in the selection of teachers. Under the present law it is made the duty of the County Superintendents to give public notice of the time appointed for the examination of candidates for the position of teachers, but there is no provision that the examination itself shall be public. By requiring this examination to be public, and inviting citizens to attend, it would insure a more thorough discharge of duty on the part of the examiners; incompetency could not fail to be detected, and the community would have an opportunity to judge of the qualifications of the candidates.

I would also call your attention to the necessity, for the introduction into all our schools of a uniform system, of text books.

I cannot forbear to notice the ruinous effects of the extravagant rates of interest exacted for the loan of money, on credits, and the extension of time for the payment of debts. I think the time has arrived when the best interests of the Territory demand some legislation upon this subject, and as the most effectual remedy for the evil I would urge the passage of a Usury Law. Such a law, if rigorously enforced, would be most beneficial in its results.

Under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1854, the expenses of convicts sentenced to the penitentiary are to be borne by the Territory. The Territory being, as yet, without a penitentiary, convicts are confined in the county jails, and the burthen of their expenses is for the time being thrown upon the sheriffs of the different counties, as the territorial auditor can only certify an unliquidated account for such expenses to the Legislative Assembly, a special appropriation being required for their payment. Some provision should be made by which the accounts of the sheriffs may be audited, and paid at stated periods, without subjecting them to the delay arising from the necessity for a special appropriation in each case.

The same law provides that convicts shall be sentenced to *hard labor*. In the absence of a penitentiary all such sentences are inoperative, and useless, but yet the law might be rendered in some way effective, and I would commend the subject to your attention.

In September last three convicts sentenced to the penitentiary, one from Kitsap county, and the others from Thurston, were, by my instructions, transferred to the custody of the sheriff of Pierce county. I would ask that the proper legislation be had to reimburse that officer for his expenses in the safe keeping of these convicts. Copies of the correspondence on the subject, showing the causes for the transfer, are herewith communicated.

In connection with this subject, I would strongly urge that the Governor be authorized, under the proper restrictions, to offer rewards for the arrest of prisoners escaping from confinement. Escapes are frequent; and that the ends of justice may not be defeated, the Executive should be invested with the power to secure the arrest and return of the fugitives.

By the acts creating the offices of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer, and Librarian, it is made the duty of these officers to report to the Legislative Assembly, at each session, the operations and condition of their respective departments. I would recommend that the law be so amended as to require these reports to be made to the Governor in time to be communicated by him to the Legislature, with his annual message. By affording the Governor an opportunity for their examination, he would be able to call attention to such subjects as might be deemed proper for the action of the Legislature.

I would also suggest an amendment to the acts relative to the printing and distribution of the laws and journals, by which a larger number of the former may be furnished the several counties. By reducing the number of the journals, this could be done without increasing the cost of the public printing.

The joint commission for marking the boundary between this Territory and the British Possessions is still in existence, but I am not informed of the progress made in the work during the past year. From a report of the United States Commissioner, dated December 31, 1859, it appears that at that date the survey had been carried eastward as far as the Columbia river, and that it would be extended during the past season to the Rocky Mountains. Upon the question of title to the Island of San Juan, I am not advised that any definitive action has yet been had. No doubt, however, is entertained by the Government of the United States as to the validity of our title; and the measures adopted to prevent any conflicts on the disputed grounds pending the negotiations between the two Governments, have met the cordial co-operation of the citizens of this Territory.

It may not be inappropriate in this place, to call the attention of the Legislature, and through it that of the general government, to the urgent necessity for the appointment of a United States Consul or Commercial Agent for Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. A large number of American citizens are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Victoria, also at Fort Hope, and other towns on Fraser river, and the mining population in the latter vicinity, and at Rock creek, is largely American. The interests of our countrymen resident at these places, as well as of those visiting the British Possessions for purposes of trade and commerce, require the presence there of a representative of our government.

For the protection of the public revenue it is necessary that an officer of the customs be stationed at some point on the boundary line, near Fort Colville, and I suggest this subject as one proper to be brought to the attention of the government.

The establishment of the overland mail service from Sacramento, California, to Olympia, is a most important measure for the welfare of our Territory. Provision should now be made for an increased mail service on Puget Sound. The service is now weekly from Olympia to the different ports on the Sound, and the great commercial interests of this part of the Territory require that it should be made at least semi-weekly. I would suggest this as a subject of memorial to Congress.

It is to be regretted that the bill passed by the Senate of the United States at the last session of Congress, appropriating $3,400,000 to defray the expenses incurred by the citizens of this Territory and Oregon in the late disastrous Indian war, failed to become a law. It is true, the amount appropriated falls far short of that found due by the Commission appointed under the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, and that the provisions of the bill limiting payment to the persons who actually performed service, or from whom purchases were made, would have worked much injustice and delay to parties, who had in good faith purchased the scrip. The commission appointed under the act of 1856, was composed of gentlemen, who, from their long residence on this coast, were familiar with the resources of the Territory and the prices ruling at the date of the war. In communicating their report to Congress, the Secretary of War, states: "I have examined this report very carefully, and conclude that from the data they have adopted for their guide, as to the prices for stores and subsistance, and time of service of the men, it is not probable a more just or accurate result could be obtained, than these gentlemen have arrived at. The amount ascertained to be due is a very large one, and Congress will have to make provision for its payment, if it is intended they shall be liquidated, of which, I presume there can be no doubt."

The amount actually due to each individual for services and supplies, could only be ascertained by dispatching a commission to the seat of hostilities. This was done. The commission have made their award, and it has been approved by the Department familiar with such subjects. Justice demands the immediate liquidation of the debt to the full amount found due by the commission.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that, as the present session of Congress will terminate on the 4th of March next, such matters as may require the action of our Delegate should receive the early attention of the Legislature.

HENRY M. McGILL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, December 1860.

☞ As will be seen by an advertisement, the Ladies of Olympia propose holding a fair on the evenings of the 20th and 21st inst., for the benefit of the St. John's Episcopal Church of this place. Some of their articles have been selected in the States and California, and the rest manufactured by the Ladies. The prices will be low, and the most of the things offered are substantial and of every-day use.

It is a pleasant fact—showing the absence of any narrw feeling—that the Ladies have always united in their Sewing Circles, irrespective of denomination, for benevolent and religious purposes. Woman, "last at the cross and first at the grave of our Saviour," is nobly fulfilling her mission in our midst. Long live the most Noble Order of the Needle.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Secession.

Fast following the last echoes of the Presidential victory, there rises a storm in the South that darkens our political horizon. News of painful and exciting interest smite our ears like an alarm of fire. The heavy tread of armed men drilling in Southern cities—the cheers for a Southern Confederacy that rang through the streets of Charleston—the mounting of cockades and the sounds of war—oppress the heart of the patriot, while they dimly shadow forth long years of unknown trouble.

The Senators from South Carolina have resigned; Senator Toombs, of Georgia, also. The Legislatures of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama are for secession. The excitement is not confined to those extremeists who have heretofore been so wild, but it seems to be a universal sentiment prevading the masses without distinction of parties. The Bell electors in Georgia are taking a prominent part in favor of disunion.

The Gulf States in declaring Mr. Lincoln's election an overt act, are acting rashly. There is yet a peaceable remedy within the Union. The Executive will be powerless, for the House and Senate are conservative, and his appointment will be, in a negative manner, under the control of the South. The President may abandon his narrow platform and assume broad and enlightened grounds.

The conservative men of the South are yet to speak, and we hope to hear next of a strong reaction in favor of the Union.

The different policies of the border States and the Gulf States would conflict in a Southern Confederacy, as their interests on the question of slavery are antagonistic. For instance, should this Confederacy import slaves it would immediately depreciate the value of that species of property in those States remote from the seaboard. The South have many evils to complain of; they are on the defensive; they compiain bitterly and justly that the laws of the United States have been nullified for years by Northern States.

In the mean time, while we await the result of this revolution, let us cherish towards each other kind and magnanimous feelings,—and though we hail from different sections, let us not forget our duty to our country. We are for Union now and forever, and recognize no disunionist as a fellow partisan.

That the Great Ruler of the Universe may protect us in our dark trouble, that He may give us peace, that He may instruct us as to what is wisdom, that America may not, like Isreal of old, "sit beneath a tree desolate," is the humble prayer of the Patriot.

☞ The last *Standard* contains an article criticising the past course of this paper. We allude to it in order to guard against any misapprehension on the part of those who might not be apprised of the change in the proprietorship of the *Pioneer and Democrat*. As far as the former sentiments or policy of this journal is concerned, the present editor is no more responsible for them than for the articles of the old *Columbian*. He has as much to do with the latter as the former—that is to say, nothing at all.

LYCEUM.—The "Alphean Lyceum and Library Association" of the town of Olympia met on last Friday evening in the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, and perfected a permanent organization by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of the following named gentlemen as officers of the association for the current term, viz:

President, T. M. Reed; Vice President, Hon. Paul K. Hubbs; Secretary, Urban E. Hicks; Treasurer, Richard Lane; Critics, Isaac W. Smith and Chas. E. Williams; Executive Committee, Gen. W. W. Miller, Gen. Jas. Tilton and Wm. M. Rutledge.

The first lecture of a series in contemplation during the winter, will be delivered by Rev. D. Ellis Willes this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church. The public generally are invited to attend.

The Legislature.

COUNCIL, Dec. 5th, 1860.—The President announced the standing committees as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Woodard, Caples and Miller.
Ways and Means—Messrs. Biles, Burbank and Clark
Education—Denny, Caples and Biles.
Judiciary—Clark, Miller and Burbank.
Claims—Burbank, Denny and Woodard.
Roads and Highways—Woodard, Denny and Simms
Military Affairs—Caples, Biles and Woodard.
Engrossed Bills—Caples, Burbank and Clark.
Enrolled Bills—Biles, Woodard and Denny.
Indian Affairs—Miller, Burbank and Simms.
Commerce—Simms, Caples and Miller.
Printing—Miller, Denny and Woodard.
Corporations—Clark, Biles and Denny.
Federal Relations—Miller, Caples and Simms.
Counties—Burbank, Simms and Biles.
Rules and Orders—Denny, Clark and Caples.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Miller, Burbank and Caples.

Mr. Caples introduced a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Orson Connelly and Sarah Connelly, and to restore said Sarah to her maiden name. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Burbank introduced a resolution that the Secretary be requested to procure from the Surveyor General, a late map of the plats and surveys of this Territory, for the use of the Council. Adopted.

The Council then proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, when his Excellency the Acting Governor, delivered his annual message.

The Council having returned to their Chamber, Mr. Caples moved that one thousand copies of the Governor's Message and accompanying documents be printed, for the use of the Council.

Mr. Miller moved to amend by inserting fifteen hundred copies. Amendment adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

DECEMBER 6th.—Mr. Miller introduced a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between R. Stocking and his wife. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to provide for the cleaning of the public arms. Bill passed.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Carson D. Boren and Mary, his wife. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Clark also introduced a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between James Cawley and Joama Cawley. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also, a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Robert Anderson and Sarah Emma Anderson. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

On motion the Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We are unable to give an abstract of the House proceedings this week, on account of want of space.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Elections—Messrs. Briscoe, Purdy and Cannady.
Ways and Means—Messrs. Bozarth, Settle, Hennes, Harris and Foster.
Education—Messrs. Pingree, Warbass, Hastings, Ruth and Anderson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Anderson, Van Vleet, Hale, Hyatt and Chapman.
Claims—Messrs. Purdy, Foster, Stone and Stearns.
Memorials—Messrs. Harris, Phillips, Ruth, Coupe, and McCary.
Military Affairs—Messrs. Settle, Taylor, Hennes, Bowles and Cunningham.
Roads and Highways—Messrs. Hale, Hastings, Stearns and Cline.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Chapman, Stone and McCary.
Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Van Vleet, Cannady and Purdy.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Hyatt, Phillips and Stone.
Commerce—Messrs. Stone, Coupe and Bowles.
Printing—Messrs. Hays, Warbass and Pingree.
Corporations—Messrs. Cline, Hastings and Bozarth.
Rules and Orders—Messrs. Hennes, Stearns and Cunningham.
Agriculture—McCary, Cunningham and Phillips.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Ferguson, Warbass and Stone.
Territorial Library—Stearns, Hays and Bowles.

Summary of News.

The steamer *California* arrived last Wednesday with California dates of the 29th ult., and New York papers of the 1st. The latest dates by the Pony are St. Louis 9, 12, 13, and 15th Nov.

Senators Toombs and Chestnut have resigned.—Volunteer companies are forming at Charleston. Dispatches from other States offer aid. The Washington Light infantry took charge of the U. S. Arsenal 13th Nov.

Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina notes are five per cent discount at Nashville.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on 13th. Nothing of importance transpired. Hunter, of Virginia, is understood to be against secession. Stephens and Johnson are making Union speeches in Georgia. Some union men in Richmond propose sending Commissioners to induce the seceding States to submit.

No change in the secession movements. Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, have determined to call conventions.

It is rumored that Douglas is exceedingly ill, and that Wise is insane. In the Georgia Legislature on the 13th a resolution was introduced declaring that State out of the Union, and a bill to the same effect was referred. The Retaliatory Bill exempts foreign goods from State, county, and corporation taxes.—Resolutions at the Military State Convention, at Milledgeville, were passed favoring secession. Governor Brown made a strong secession speech. A large meeting was held at Charleston on the 12th. When speakers declared the Union dissolved, the enthusiasm was wild. The Palmetto banner was flying on the *Courier* office.

Senator Hammond has resigned. Brown, the Mayor of Baltimore, was inaugurated 12th. He expressed strong Union sentiments, and thinks there is no cause yet for an overthrow of the Government.

On the 14th a company of U. S. Artillery left Fort Hamilton for Feyettville, S. C., to protect the Arsenal. Virginia remains quiet, and will act, it is said, as a mediator.

Bell and Douglas parties met at Lexington, Ky., on the 12th. Their resolutions denounced secession in strong terms. Leslie Coombs and others spoke.

☞ Judge Fitzhugh, Mr. T. M. Reed, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at this place, and J. W. Sullivan, newspaper agent at San Francisco, will please accept our thanks for late papers.

☞ A fire broke out yesterday in Mr. Morgan's lumber kiln. Several thousand feet of lumber spoilt.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Clancy and Capt. Fleming for late papers.

MARRIED,

At Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 28th, by Rev. Mr. Kendig, Chaplain U. S. A., Capt. L. C. HUNT, 4th Infantry, to Miss ABBY P. CASEY, daughter of Col. Casey.

Episcopal Service.

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

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

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

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

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

R. HALL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
6m38 143 and 145 Clay street.

Mrs. Winslow,

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

New Advertisements.

LADIES' FAIR.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EPISCOpal Church will be held on the 20th and 21st of December, by the Ladies of Olympia.

They will offer for sale, at the current retail prices, (the prices being marked on each article) a large assortment of goods of superior quality, including toys and wearing apparel for children, and articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Orders from the Columbia river and the Sound will be filled, and purchases carefully packed and forwarded to the address.

Address the Treasurer of the Sewing Society, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, Dec. 7, 1860.

OLYMPIA MEAT MARKET.

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

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

Vessels supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A share of patronage is solicited.

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

Olympia, Dec. 7, 1860. 3m3

Pay the Printer!

☞ Intending to leave here for the States by the steamer after next, I respectfully and earnestly request those in arrears on subscription and advertising to the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, to pay up. I have been patient and enduring as long as possible, and necessity alone constrains me to make this last call for what are my honest dues. It is hoped that such as have been in debt for years, will now come promptly to the rescue.

This call is general, and applies to all in arrears in any manner up to the close of Volume 8.

Your humble servant,
EDWARD FURSTE.

Olympia, Nov. 28th, 1860.—3w

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sign of the Big Collar.

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

REMOVED

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

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

and all other articles in his line of business.

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

J. H. KELLETT.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1860. 6m32

STEAMER RANGER.

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

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

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

November 30, 1860. 2tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

☞ THE DELINQUET TAX ROLL OF THURSTON COUNTY, for the year 1860, will be kept at the Store of Wm. G. Dunlap, in Olympia, from and after this date. All persons, who have been called on for their taxes, and have not paid the same, are requested to call and do so BEFORE THE 25TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

Olympia, W. T., Nov. 26th, 1860.—2tf.

NOTICE

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

IN ALL CASES THE FEE MUST COME IN ADVANCE.

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

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

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C.,

HAVE REMOVED

From No. 105 Clay Street,

—TO—

No. 106, Battery Street, Corner of Merchant,

3m1 SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS indebted to us,

BY NOTE OR ACCOUNT,

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

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

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

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Oct. 31, 1860. 50tf

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff, Moxlie & Co., *Proprietors.*

HAVE THE LARGEST amount of the best

TREES

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

☞ Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

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

Olympia, Oct. 26, 1860. 6m49

Washington Nursery.

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

HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 19, 1860. 6m48

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

JULIEN GUYOT,

(Successor to L. A. Blanc,)

Olympia, W. T.,

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

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Repaired in the best manner by himself, and

Warranted for One Year.

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

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 6m40

A. B. Gove

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

He has now on hand a complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

A. B. GOVE.

Olympia, August 24, 1860. 40tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

ONLY SEWING MACHINE

FULLY ADAPTED TO

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK.

The Stitch

BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IT CANNOT

BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

A PATENT HEMMER

IS ATTACHED TO EACH MACHINE, BY WHICH

A FELL

OR HEM, OF ANY DESIRED WIDTH, IS TURNED

IN THE VERY NEATEST MANNER.

GATHERING

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

EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY WORK, FROM THE COARSEST TO

THE FINEST, IS DONE ON THIS MACHINE

WITH EQUAL FACILITY. IT HAVING

LESS MOVABLE PARTS,

IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND

IS EASIER LEARNED THAN

Any Other Machine,

WHILE ITS SPEED, QUIETNESS AND EASE OF

OPERATION ARE UNRIVALED!

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

State Fair, Marysville,.....1858

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

State Fair, Sacramento,.....1859

AND AT EVERY FAIR IN CALIFORNIA, OVER

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER

AND ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES

WHERE THEY HAVE EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION FOR A PREMIUM.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

Corner Montgomery & Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco

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

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

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

H. C. HAYDEN, *Agent,*

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,

50y SAN FRANCISCO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

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

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

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

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

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

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and is now prepared in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your own judgement guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify.) In twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

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

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

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

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

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

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

PRICE THREE DIMES.

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

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

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen Bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY,

and is unsurpassed in quality.

The Extensive Sale

of this Brandy in California,

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS,

sufficiently tests its reputation.

The Cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Each Bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "WM. H. DALY."

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

UREKA WHISKEY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE CAUTIONed against purchasing Eureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name of

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a CIRCULAR BRAND AROUND THE BUNG.

None Other is Genuine.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep ONLY THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
3m47is San Francisco, Sole Agents.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIS,

&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 Britannia 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

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE)

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

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

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

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

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

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

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

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26–m6.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

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. LIGUTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

WINSOR & LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

AGENTS FOR

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

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 29y

Laws of the United States.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXLII.

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(Continued.)

For sixth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.—For the last of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fifth instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chocktaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per fifteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Chocktaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Comanches, Keowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.—For seventh of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the seventh of ten instalments of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Creeks.—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-sixth, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth Janaary, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provisions for pay of a wheelwright per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred fifty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eightien hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth [article] treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-siy, one thousand dollars.

For the fourth of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the fourth of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For thirtieth of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, per resolution of the Senate, nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For seventh of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Iowas.—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.—For seventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-tous, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the seventh instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty, per second article treaty, eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

Menomonees.—For fifth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up the blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fifth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession lands, per fourth article, treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For fifth or fifth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteenth, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For their proportion of the last twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty six cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For first of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Miamies of Indiana.—For their proportion of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents.

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Puyallup, Nisqually, and other tribes and bands of Indians.—For sixth instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Gmahas.—For the third of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Osages.—For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution, nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight; three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For the third of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four nine hundred and forty dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill, provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hund ed and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For fifth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For the Last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and builking materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fifth instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sums of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of tha treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth Aug., eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For third of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the same, during the pleasure of the President per fourth article treat, twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For second of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per seventh article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Potawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provis'on for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hunnred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision of three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, second article treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifty and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Potawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventh November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty 13th May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For seventh of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuities in goods or otherwise, per third article third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for gunsmith per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalmenti for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five percentum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, as per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thrity-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

☞It is not the burden, but the over-burden that kills the beast.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

50 BALES ASSORTED DUCK, 6-0 @ 10.
15 bales light and heavy Bear Duck.
10 bales FLANNELS, assorted.
12 cases CANTON FLANNELS, Brown & bleach'd
10 cases KENTUCKY JEANS.
15 cases COTTONADES.
12 cases 2x2, 4x4, 4x2 APRON CHECKS.
20 cases bleached and brown SHEETINGS.
60 cases bleached SHIRTINGS, all widths.
75 cases Favorite Brands PRINTS.
20 cases DENINS. 50 cases Tickings.
20 bales Blue, Red and Gray Blankets.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

COMPRISING

Linen Table Damasks, Bleached and Brown.
Super Cloth Table Covers.
Pillow-case Linens. Linen Sheetings.
Quilts—10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Assorted Qualities.
Towelings. Napkins. Diaper. Doylies.
White Family Blankets.
Embossed Velvet Table and Piano Covers.
Bleached Sheetings—Extra Fine.

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

A Full Line Hosiery, Gloves, Delains, Organdies, Lawns, Robes, Jaconetts, French Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, &c.

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

—ALSO—

EX RECENT ARRIVALS,

VELVET MEDALION CARPETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRUGGETS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN BAIZES.
Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatell & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AGENCY OF

Jewett's Celebrated Oil Cloths, 8-4 @ 24-4.

Invoices very Low Priced

Floor Oil Cloths.

Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by
FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street—135 and 137 Merchant St.,
3m50 San Francisco.

Tobacco and Cigars.

G. SUTRO & CO.,

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

100,000

Fine Havana Cigars.

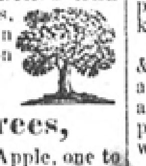
75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars. Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg.
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article,
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, &c.
250 boxes Natural leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris', Dubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots—imported direct Manilla.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob smoking Tobacco, Clay pipes, Powhattan pipes, Meerschaum pipes and Cherry stems, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

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

Twenty per cent. cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

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

FRUIT TREES!!



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

My Nursery contains upwards of

Thirty Thousand Trees,

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

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

JOHN M. SWAN.
Olympia, Sept. 28, 1860. 5m45

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 counter acting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory

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

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

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

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

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

Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

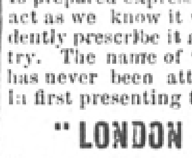
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

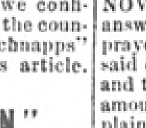
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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



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



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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES.

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. WINSOR.
Olympia, Aug. 81, 1860. 41tf

HENRY M. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the court of Claims of U. S.

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

TO HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS.

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

HAVANA CIGARS,

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

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ☜

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

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

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

November 3, 1860.

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

MOUND PRAIRIE ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD GIVE NOTICE that the Mound Prairie School will commence on Monday the 15th inst.

They have employed Mr. Hunt, a graduate of one of the New England Colleges, to take charge of the school. He is an experienced teacher. He has taught in the New England States, also in the Western and Southern States, and some upon this coast.

Branches will consist of the common Branches of of English, Higher Branches of English, Latin and Greek.

Tuition will range from six to eight dollars according to the branches.

Board can be had at very reasonable rates.

J. AXTELL,
C. B. BAKER,
Directors.
Mound Prairie, W. T., Oct. 1, 1860. 46:8

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM: AT TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

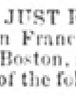
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

New Goods!



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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.
50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking
STOVES,
25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;
A general assortment of Tin-ware;
Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;
AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;
200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.
250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,
Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

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

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

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

J. W. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory

March 25, 1859. 18y