G. C. Blankenship.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1859. NO. 2.

The Pioneer and Democrat

PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

[illegible] when sent by mail or taken at the office, $2 00; for six months, $1 00. Single copies, [illegible] cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less), three weeks,..$5 00
For every additional insertion,.....$1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, No. 117½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

Important Communications.

The following communications were recently received by Surveyor General TILTON from the General Land Office at Washington:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Sept. 29, 1859.

JAMES TILTON, Esq., *Surveyor General:*

SIR:—Application has been made to the Department by the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, for instructions to the Surveyor General in Washington Territory to survey and set apart what is known as the "St. James Catholic Mission" claim, in virtue of the confirmation of such claims by the 1st section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 14, 1858, establishing "the territorial government of Oregon," in which it is declared that the title to the land, not exceeding" 640 acres, *then* "occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong."

The location of this mission places it on a tract of country which it is understood has been claimed under the 3d article of the treaty concluded in 1846 between the United States and Great Britain, in which it is agreed that "the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land, or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected."

We gather from a connected plat of the Territory, that the country on which these "possessory" rights existed is on the north side of the Columbia river, extending from townships 2 to 4 north, range 1 west, and township 2 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, embracing some 60,000 acres.

It is claimed, on the part of the mission, that these possessory rights are now extinct, by the expiration of the Charter, on the 30th May last, of the Hudson's Bay Company; and in support of this averment, reference is made to the report of the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, communicated from the Commons to the Lords in the year 1857, and despatches of the 16th July, and 14th August, 1858, from the British Minster, Sir Edward B. Lytton, to Governor Douglas of British Columbia. The report distinctly shows the possessory right was merely a license to the Company to trade—did not convey title to the soil; and one of the despatches, of 16th July, 1858, (according to the transcript furnished by Rev. Mr. Brouillet,) explicitly declares that "the legal connexion of the Hudson's Bay Company with Vancouver's Island, will shortly be severed by the resumption of the Crown of the grant of the soil," and adds, that "the legal rights on the continent opposite terminates in May next," (1859.)

The posessory privileges thus shown to be extinct, the title of the United States is disencumbered, and becomes absolute in the premises, and consequently they are no longer an impediment to the survey of the lands formerly covered thereby.

You will, therefore, proceed to extend the lines of the public surveys over the tract of country in question, where the aforesaid possessory privileges have become extinct; will make regular returns of survey, and transmit approved township plats thereof, laying off the Mission, on the *principles* laid down in the 6th section of the act of Congress, approved 27th September, 1850, U. S. Statutes, Vol. 9, page 498, and appropriately representing it on the plat of the township in which the same may be situated, and will of course properly designate on the official plats the tracts reserved by the United States for military or other purposes.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Oct. 1, 1859.

JAMES TILTON, ESQ., *Surveyor General:*

SIR:—In the 4th article of the treaty of 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, it is declared that "the farms, lands and other property of every description belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company."

The locality claimed under this article, it appears from a connected map of the territory, covers a tract of prairie country about 8 miles east of Olympia, somewhat of a quadrangle shape, and embracing about 150,000 acres, in townships 17, 18, 19, 20 north, ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east.

The purpose of this communication is to direct you to call upon the parties claiming under this article of the treaty for—

1st. A verified copy of their Charter.

2d. A verified list of the names of all the individuals constituting said company, discriminating between those resident and those non-resident, and showing whether they are the same persons composing the company at the date of treaty.

3d. For an authenticated showing of the *extent* and *exact locality* of the "farms, lands and other property" at the date of treaty.

This information is indispensable to separate understandingly any valid claims, under treaty, from the public lands, and this proceeding is designed as preliminary to effecting that object. You are instructed to call upon the claimants for the data to aid you in making a full report on the subject, which you will do, so as to reach here by the 15th or 20th of January next.—You will accompany your report with the evidences of claims which may be filed with you, ana transmit a sketch plat indicating the localities of the several rights which may be adduced under this article of the treaty, and showing your dicision in each case. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Supreme Court Decisions.

ROYAL C. SMITH, vs. FRANKLIN KENNEDY. } Error from the 2d Judicial District, Washington Ter'y.

FITZHUGH, *Associate Justice.*—This cause comes up upon the pleadings and bill of exceptions.

From the case as presented, it appears that in the month of October, 1853, the defendant below, who is also defendant in error, having recently arrived across the plains, came to Monticello, in this Territory, and became indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars, for the transportation of himself, family and effects, up the Cowlitz river. At the same time giving the plaintiff an order for some cattle that were being driven down the trail to Monticello. Under this order the plaintiff claims to have received the cattle, paying the person bringing them down a charge which he asserted against them of thirty dollars, and during the winter, that he advanced, or was at an expense of fifty dollars more for keeping the cattle. For all of which he alledges that he had a lien upon the cattle. He then goes on to state that being desirous to close up the business, he did on the 20th of February, 1854, address and send by mail to the defendant a letter containing his account, asserting his right to a lien, and making a proposition to purchase. That in due course, he received an answer to his letter by the hands of a man calling himself George Henderson, accepting his proposal, and that he in consequence did purchase the cattle from Henderson, acting as agent for the defendant, and thus became the owner of them.

The defendant admits the indebtedness of one hundred and twelve dollars, but denies that the cattle were left as a pledge—denies that the person bringing the cattle down had any lawful charge against them, and says that if the plaintiff paid any money, he did not pay it at the request of the defendant, but in his own money, and he goes on to state that the plaintiff had agreed to keep the cattle without charge. A part of the evidence only is embodied in the bill of exceptions, and we can only direct our attention to that which, by the bill of exceptions, has been made a part of the record. It appears that the man Henderson, who brought the alledged answer to plaintiff's letter, sold Smith the cattle and took up the note of the defendant and received the balance over and above the plaintiff's charges, amounting to some thirty dollars. The defendant then denying the right of Henderson to sell, came and took his cattle from the place they were kept. They were replevied by the plaintiff, but afterwards returned to the defendant on his giving bond as required by the statute.

As the case now stands, the defendant, should he succeed, has in his hands the cattle without paying one cent of the hundred and twelve dollars, his original and admitted indebtedness, or any charge upon them; and the plaintiff, having surrendered his note to this alledged agent, will have lost all his evidence, and be in fact loser to the value of the cattle.

It appears from the bill of exceptions, that the plaintiff called the defendant himself upon the stand as a witness, and in the course of the examination, the defendant admitted that he had received the letter of Feb. 20, 1854, addressed to him by the plaintiff, which is also by the bill of exceptions made a part of the record. He also stated that he did not answer it. Thereupon the plaintiff offered to read the letter to the jury, which was objected to and ruled out by the court, to which ruling, and the refusal of the court to admit the letter in evidence, the plaintiff excepted.

This is one of the main grounds alledged in error.

This letter contains the account of the plaintiff against the defendant, and is utterly inconsistent with any other idea than that the cattle were left in security for the entire account. It also contains an offer upon the part of the plaintiff, specifying the terms upon which he is willing to take them. The letter asserted to be genuine by the plaintiff, and claimed to be a forgery by the defendant, bears date of 28th Feb., 1854, acknowledges the receipt of the letter of plaintiff,—complains that the keeping is rather high, and accepts of the plaintiff's offer to purchase, directing him to pay over the balance that should be coming to the defendant, to one George Henderson, the bearer of the letter.

We think that the letter should have been admitted on two grounds:

In the first place, as the admission of the party of the justness of the claim for something for the care of the cattle.

The admissions of a party are always admissible against him. These admissions may be made either directly or by acquiescence in statements, which if untrue, should be denied.

The weight to be given to these admissions or acquiescence, must depend upon the particular circumstances of the case.

If A says to B, you owe C $100, and B makes no reply, it cannot ordinarily be considered an admission of the indebtedness to C, because B may refrain from replying to A's statement of the dealings between himself and C, because of its impertinence. But if A states to B, you owe *me* $100, and B makes no reply, in that case it would be an admission upon B's part, in ordinary cases, or B should, and naturally would have denied it, had it not been true.

Admissions may be made by acquiescence in a written statement, as well as in a verbal one. Indeed if there is any difference in the value of the admission so made, it is in favor of the admission not denying the written statement, or that in a solemn statement, and one less likely to be misunderstood or forgotten, by the party to whom it was addressed. Had the plaintiff said verbally to the defendant, "you owe me two hundred and twenty dollars, and I wish you would pay it and take away the cattle which I hold as security," there is no question that he might have given this declaration of his own in evidence, together with the reply of the defendant, as an admission of the facts stated in the declaration; and if the defendant made no reply, then the declaration of the plaintiff was equally evidence to show what the defendant acquiesced in, by not denying. And this doctrine is equally clear, both upon the well established rules of law and the doctrine of common sense, upon which rules of evidence are based, in the case of declarations in writing traced home to the party.

On these principles it has been held, that if A renders to B his account, showing an indebtedness of B to A, and B, within a reasonable time, (which some courts have held to be two mail days, but which must depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the case in most instances), does not reply, objecting to it, the account may be offered in evidence, and with the silence of the party, treated as an admission of its justness.

This presents a similar case. An account of the plaintiff against the defendant is traced to his hands. A claim upon the cattle is asserted, and what does the dependant do? Does he reply denying the indebtedness of the claim? No. He sits down in silence and does not reply, when had the claims in the letter been *untrue* or *unjust*, he naturally *would* and *should* have done so.

We think that by the ordinary rules of law, the jury might have been justified in considering the conduct of the party as an admission by acquiescence in the claims set up in the letter; and in order to show what these claims were and the extent of the admission, the letter itself was the only legitimate evidence, and should have been admitted on this ground.

There is another ground upon which the right to offer the letter in evidence is claimed, which is well worthy of consideration:

The letter which is alledged to be a forgery by the defendant is in its date and terms precisely an answer to the letter offered in evidence and ruled out. The genuineness of the letter brought by Henderson, is one of the issues in this case. The plaintiff affirming and the defendant denying. It is perfectly evident, that had this letter of the plaintiff gone in evidence to the jury, it would have afforded strong grounds for coming to the conclusion that there was fraud in this case, to which the defendant was a party. If, as the defendant alledged, the letter was a forgery, then how was it possible that it could have been so exact an answer to the letter of the plaintiff. Had the plaintiff's letter been introduced, the jury would have required some sort of explanation from the defendant as to how a stranger became possessed of the information required to make so complete an answer to the plaintiff's letter, or they must have held (his declaration to the contrary notwithstanding) that he did connive with this man Henderson to obtain from him his note for $112, and receipt for all his claims, that he might afterwards deny the transaction, and when it had become impossible to the the plaintiff to produce his note, take the cattle, and professing his willingness to pay on terms which he knew it impossible for the plaintiff to comply with, thus commit a fraud.

It seems to us that on this ground the letter should have been admitted,—as it is the special duty of courts so to administer justice that the detection and punishment of fraud should not be impeded by the technical rules of law.

Whether fraud existed or not was a question for the jury, but the court should have afforded them the evidence offered, that they might determine more justly.

As we deem the rejection of this testimony sufficient ground for granting a new trial, it is unnecessary for us to express our opinion upon the other points raised. We therefore order and adjudge, that the judgment of the court below be, and the same is hereby reversed, and this cause remanded to the District Court for the second Judicial district for a new trial. Costs to abide the event of the suit.

Paul Jones.

The Virginia *Index* is publishing a series of interesting sketches, by Thomas Chase of Chesterfield, of "The Life, Character, and Times of Paul Jones." They throw much light on the character of Paul Jones, and give, we doubt not, a most faithful account of the famous battle of his ship, the *Bon Homme Richard* with the *Serapis.*—After stating that the ships were locked together, which was effected by Jones, because he saw that to keep off at fair gun shot, with a new and strong frigate like the *Serapis*, would never do for such a crazy old hulk as the *Bon Homme Richard*, Mr. Chase proceeds:

"The working of the big guns had been suspended during the time of lashing the ships together, but was now resumed. Of course neither ship could use but one of her guns on one side, and these were nearly muzzle to muzzle—so near that those who handled the ramrods sometimes hit each other. "Fair play, you damned Yankee!" an Englishman would exclaim. "Mind your eye, John Bull, or I'll," etc.

"The firing was not rapid, particularly on Jones' part, for it could do the ships no hurt, except to knock the guns about a little, and knock off the gunwales, and occasionally raise a cloud of splinters from each other's decks. Jones and his men kept a sharp look out that Pearson and his men did not cut the lashings and sever the ships. Neither of these ships were damaged "between wind and water," nor could they now be by any use of the big guns. Both had men in the rigging doing all the mischief they could. In this kind of play, Jones had the best of it, for his men were more terrible, and his spars and yards were longer; still Pearson would not surrender, insisting that Jones ought to.

Capt. Landais, with the *Alliance*, came up to help Jones, and fired a broadside; but of necessity it hurt Jones as much as it did Pearson. Jones immediately cried out "Capt. Landais, let us alone; I can handle him." Both ships were often on fire, and as often was the fire extinguished. Had it not been for the men in the rigging, this was one of the safest sea-fights, so far as those on deck were concerned, that almost ever happened—I mean after the ships were lashed together. The flash of the guns would go clear across each deck, and the men, by keeping a good look-out, could avoid being hurt, only by stepping a little aside.

Had the *Bon Homme Richard* been a new strong ship, as was the *Serapis*, both might have lain there and burned powder and thrown shot until they rotted, as to sinking either with the guns of the other. But the *Bon Homme Richard* was old and rotten, and was leaking badly before Jones made her fast to the *Serapis*; and thus fast, the strain upon her against the other ship and from the explosion of the guns made her leak worse, and it was evident that ere long she must go down.

Some of Jones' men and one of his officers told him she must soon go down, and suggested a surrender. "You never mind that; you shall have a better ship to go home in," said Jones, pleasantly. Jones and all his men, and Pearson and his crew, very well knew that if the *Bon Homme Richard* was about to sink, she would capsize the *Serapis*, and both must go down together. It was therefore likely to be a test between Jones and Pearson—which, for the sake of saving himself and men from a watery grave, would strike first.

But Jones had recourse to a stratagem which was completely successful. He secretly sent his men below, one by one, with the strictest possible orders to be fully prepared for boarding, and at a given signal to rush on deck, and he would lead them on to the deck of the *Serapis*, and clear it. So Jones' men seemed to disappear, though not very fast, until only about thirty were left on his deck. Pearson, supposing they were killed or badly wounded, and that Jones must soon strike, was thrown completely off his guard. This was Jones' time. Giving his signal, his men were ready in an instant, and with Jones ahead with his deadly sword, rushed like "hell hounds" upon the deck of the *Serapis*, killing every thing they could reach, and in a very short time would have killed everything on board; but Capt. Pearson, seeing his time had come, cried with a loud voice, "Captain Jones, I surrender," at the same time taking his sword by the blade and presenting the handle to Jones, and with the next breath, ordered the colors to be taken down.

This was in the night. The next evening the *Bon Homme Richard* went down head foremast. Thus terminated the strangest naval fight on record. Paul Jones took the *Serapis*, but Capt. Pearson sunk the *Bon Homme Richard.*"

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m4

Later News from California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

Abolition Insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Arrival of the Panama at Portland, Oregon.

The steamship *Panama* arrived at Portland on the 23d inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 18th, and from the Atlantic States, by the Overland Mail, to Oct. 27th.

We are indebted to T. M. REED, Esq., for files of San Francisco papers to the 18th inst.

The *Cortez*, with the mails from the Atlantic States, had not arrived at San Francisco when the *Panama* left.

Fears are entertained that some accident has happened to the *Cortez* or the steamer on the Atlantic side. The San Francisco *Evening Telegram* of the 18th inst. says:

"Up to the hour of going to press this afternoon, there had been no sign of the arrival of the steamer *Cortez*. She is now out 29 days, some 5 days overdue."

The *Panama* sailed from Portland for San Francisco direct on the 25th inst.

From the papers we glean the following news:

Henry Shipley, late editor of the Oregon *Times*, committed suicide by taking stryehnine, at the Merchant's Hotel, Sacramento, California, on the 16th inst.

Arrangements have been made for expediting communications to and from the Pacific by the overland mail route, as it is the design of the President to submit a full report of the affair to Congress at the next session.

The painful rumor relative to the loss of the United States frigate *Congress*, was a cruel hoax. A letter in a New York paper of a day or two since, states that "a large American frigate was seen off Cape Trio on the 6th of September." There are only two American frigates in commission—the *Sabine* and *Congress*. The former was at anchor in the harbor at Aspinwall on the 6th of September, so that the vessel seen must certainly have been the *Congress*.

Gen. Franklin Pierce begins to be talked of for the nomination at Charleston. The *Herald's* attacks upon him, as well as those of Burke, through the Concord (N. H.) *Standard*, only recall to the southern mind the fidelity of Mr. Pierce to the south, and suggests his availability.

Ryan, who intended to contest the seat of Col. T. B. Florence, M. C., elect from Philadelphia, has upon investigation been unable to sustain the contest.

Cornelius Wendell, the public printer, has returned after a long prospecting tour, and professes to be perfectly confident of his election as printer to the House, and Forney's election as clerk.

The Cabinet has had a series of protracted meetings lately, at all of which Mr. Buchanan presided, in which the trouble at our Northwestern boundary was the principal topic, and it has been finally determined to take no further action in the matter until after the receipt of advices from Gen. Scott.

Lord Lyons is said to have received despatches from the British government, in which the action of the administration in sending Gen. Scott to San Juan is favorably construed and commended.

Rumors and speculations are rife as to who will be the successor of Mr. Mason to Paris. The mission has been held open for Senator Slidell for the last two years but he has invariably declined it. He can have it now if he will accept it. It is understood he has been telegraphed to, to know whether he desires it. In the event that he declines it, it is rumored that the Secretary of War, owing to the present state of his health, will probly accept it.

Secretary Cobb has received a letter from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, giving an account of the recent affair at that place. The statements heretofore received are fully confirmed.

Prompt and decided measures will be adopted by the government to bring these outlaws to justice, and to prevent any future occurrence of the kind.

The Navy Department had received intelligence that the *Saratoga* had arrived at Vera Cruz. Everything was quiet there. The vomito was still prevailing in the city.

In Charleston, S. C., Judge Withers, who presided over a court, recently in session in that city, fined Mr. Thomas Hume $500 for having conversation with a juryman in regard to a case that was then before them. He also fined the deputy sheriff $100 for allowing Mr. Hume access to said juryman. The Charleston papers speak in the highest terms of the remarks of Judge Withers on imposing the sentence.

AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN.—Our American friend Ten Broeck is in bad luck. A letter from England, by the Ocean Queen, (the latest arrival,) says that Starke and Prioress were beaten in running for the Cesarewith stakes at Newmarket on the 11th ult., Starke coming in fourth, and Prioress fifth. The race was won by the English mare Artless.

ABOLITION INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.—A serious insurrection broke out at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on Sunday night, October 16th. The parties engaged in this outbreak were a body of two hundred and fifty Abolitionists and a gang of negroes, under command of a man named Brown. The first acts of the insurrectionists were to stop the trains going East and cut the telegraph wires. The first intelligence received was from a station east of Harper's Ferry. Intense excitement prevailed in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Frederick and Martinsburg and all through the adjoining States, and immediate steps were taken to pour into Harper's Ferry a military force to quell the insurrection, while precautionary measures were adopted against a general uprising of the blacks.

On Monday, October 17, President Buchanan ordered three companies of artillery at Old Point Comfort and a corps of Marines in the Washington Barracks to proceed at once to the scene of disturbance. The marines, 93 in number, left on the quarter past three o'clock P. M. train, with two twelve-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition, accompanied by the Hon. J. C. Faulkner, of Virginia. They were ordered to force the bridge over the Potomac, reported to be in the hands of the insurrectionists, at all hazards. They were commanded by Colonel Harris, United States Marines.

The President also by telegraph, ordered out the military of Frederick, Md., under the command of Col. Edward Sheriver; he also accepted the services of Capt. Lorick's company from the same place. The volunteers proceeded at once to Harper's Ferry, as did also a company of volunteers from Charleston, and one from Martinsburg, Virginia. They had with them the road-master and a force of laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the wires.

Three companies from Frederick had gone ahead of the Baltimore train, and the Marines followed in a special train.

A force of about one thousand armed men, military and marines, would be collected at the seat of war. The first body of auxiliaries which appeared to have reached the scene of action was a company of rail-road tonage men from Martinsburg, led by Capt. Albertis.

The first authentic information was received by the arrival of a train at Baltimore on Monday afternoon, by telegraph via. Pittsburg lines. The first intimation the citizens of Harper's Ferry had of the existence of the insurrection was its actual consummation, although it is stated that some weeks ago, Secretary Floyd received an anonymous letter stating that about the 15th of October the Abolitionists, negroes and other disaffected persons, would seize the Arsenal. But no notice was taken of the communication, because it was so indefinite and improbable a character.

The leader, John Brown, or "Old Brown," as he was familiarly termed in Kansas, had taken his abode on the Maryland side of the river sometime before, as well as his second in command, John E. Cook, also said to be from Kansas. Brown passed under the name of Smith, and attracted no suspicion.

By way of St. Louis we have later dispatches in regard to this insurrection. The leading Abolitionists had all been arrested, and put in close confinement. The St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Telegram*, under date of Oct. 17, says:

"The insurrection! But little else is talked of or written about. It is understood that Brown and his men will have a speedy trial, and be hung. It is also well known that Gov. Wise is preparing requisitions upon the Governors of Ohio and New York for the persons of Gerret Smith, Wm. H. Seward and Joshua R. Giddings, and the question, therefore, now receiving public attention is, what will be done with *them?* Unquestionably, if the charges preferred against these last named individuals can be established, as it is presumed they will be, they must suffer with "Old Brown" and his confederates. The preliminary examination of the prisoners is now being had. The particular friends of Giddings, Smith, and Seward are, it is said, beginning to feel alarmed, and well they might. A Washington correspondent says the Secretary of War has received, since the insurrection, an insolent letter, purporting to come from the notorious Cook, dated at Chambersburg, Pa., informing him that it was his (Cook's) intention to march an army of several thousand men and take Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, liberate the prisoners and play the d——l generally. Of course no attention is paid to such threats, although the Virginia authorities have taken every precaution to guard against any attempt to rescue the outlaws."

"ANOTHER OUTRAGE."—Capt. Horton, of the American ship *Arlington*, just arrived at Boston, reports that while passing the Straits of Gibraltar, a two pound shot was fired from the Spanish fort, passing completely through the ship. These little matters are, however, becoming so common, that nobody appears to pay attention to them.

There has been running about in the harbor of Portland, Me., lately, a steam-tug, wherein the use of a chimney is dispensed with entirely, and the heat that usually passes off from the top of the smoke-pipe is made available to do duty in the engine. A Board of Engineers certify, in the papers, to a great saving of fuel.

Additional Facts in Regard to the Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

It was not until the town was fairly awake, and they found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues that the people found that they were prisoners. A panic ensued, and the forces of the insurgents increased from 500 to 600.

During these proceedings the workmen, suspecting no wrong, entered the Armory, and were thus made prisoners, one by one. In this manner they secured almost all.

The fight commenced. The first assault, to judge from the confused and contradictory accounts, was made upon the insurgents stationed on the bridge during the night of Monday. A detachment of the Charleston command crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and assailed those who had been stationed in the house by the canal.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARMORY--OLD BROWN.

Firing was kept up during the afternoon of October 16th between the insurgents and the people, but night closed in without any other persons being shot. During the evening and night, several of the citizens and Col. Shriver and Lieut. Stewart visited the engine house under flag of trace, and conferred with Brown for the purpose of inducing him to capitulate, but he would listen to no terms except that he and his men should be allowed a free and protected pass to the mountains. This the citizens refused to grant, and Brown assured them that he would die fighting. At 12 o'clock Col. Shriver visited Brown, and offered him protection from the wrath of the people and safe conduct to jail, but he scornfully refused it, saying he knew his fate, and he preferred meeting it with his rifle in his hands to dying for the amusement of a crowd.

Lieut. Stewart set forth in plain language the folly of further resistence—the certainty of their capture, either alive or dead—and assured them of the protection of the U. S. Marines against any acts of violence which might be attempted by the people.

Brown was fixed and determined; he had drilled loopholes through the walls to strengthen his defence; he would listen to nothing except a safe escort to the mountains. His men had wavered and were in favor of capitulating, but he would not allow such a step. After much fruitless exertion on the part of Lieut. Stewart, he left Brown. A squad of sixteen marines were stationed in line just below the engine house, two of whom carried large sledges, and the rest Minie muskets. Further on were stationed another squad of the same number. Major Russell was commanding, and the flag of truce had but fairly left when the order was given for the attack. The door was battered down, and the order given to enter, when Major Russell in the most cool and gallant manner, entered first, without weapons, with his right arm raised, demanding a surrender. A shot was fired at this moment by one of the insurgents, and the ball struck a marine named Quinn, in the abdomen, and passed through his body. The citizens who were prisoners, separated from the insurgents and were recognized by the marines, and none were injured.

After the marines entered they were compelled to fire at the rebels. A son of Brown's was killed—a ball passing through his body near the left nipple. J. P. Anderson was shot in the abdomen, and mortally wounded. Old Brown was cut to the floor by the sabre of Lieut. Green of the marines, who acted in a fearless manner. An insurgent, named Edward Coppie, one of Brown's sons, who had been seriously wounded during Monday, and a negro, named Gains, were taken prisoners.

When the Marines brought out their prisoners an immense cry of "Hang them" filled the air, and young men with rifles jumped from the walls and the bridge into the armory yard, and were pressing to where they were, fully intent on killing them, but the Marines were ordered to protect them and drive back those who were eager for their blood. The bodies of the dead and dying men were brought out and laid on the grass, and it was impossible to keep the crowd back. Capt. Brown told the crowd not to maltreat him, that he was dying, and that he would soon be beyond all injury. Major Russell had him conveyed into a room of one of the Departments, and kindly ordered all attention to be paid him. Brown looked up, and recognizing Major Russell, said, "You entered first; I could have killed you, but I spared you." In reply to which the Major bowed and said, "I thank you."

Brown stated, after his capture, that it was no part of his purpose to seize the public arms. He had arms and ammunition enough, furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. He only intended to make the first demonstration at this point, when he expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists everywhere settled through Maryland and Virginia, sufficient to take possession of both States, with all the negroes they could capture.

Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is not believed that they were there willingly. Indeed, Brown's expectations as to the slaves rushing to him, were entirely disappointed. None seemed to have come to him willingly, and in most cases they were forced to desert their masters.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19.

The following is the number killed and wounded during the recent insurrection: killed—5 citizens, and 15 insurgents. Wounded—3 insurgents. Prisoners—3 insurgents.

The prisoners have been committed to the Charlestown Jail to await the action of the grand jury, when they will be indicted and tried in a few days.

The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the meanwhile the United States authorities will do so on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners—that is, such as are left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them.

Brown is better to-day, and has made a fuller statement of his operations. He says that he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months ago, and the rent is paid until next March. He never had over 22 men at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but that they had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and the Canadas. He had provided arms sufficient for 1,500 men, including 200 revolvers, 200 Sharp's rifles and 1,000 spears, all of which were left at the farm.

He also had an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut and other Eastern points to Chambersburg, Pa., and were directed to J. Smith and Sons, Kennedy farm—his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes, so as to deceive the parties who handled them on the way to the farm.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

The following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry has just been received:

Last evening a detachment of marines, accompanied by some of the volunteers, made a visit to Captain Brown's house. The first visit was to the school house and not Brown's residence, as supposed yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, boots and shoes, clothes and tents, 1,500 pikes with large blades affixed. They also discovered documents throwing much light on the affair; among them are the printed constitution and by-laws of the organization, showing or indicating a ramification throughout the various States of the Union, and also found letters from various individuals at the north—one from Fred Douglas, one containing $10 from a lady for the cause; also a letter from Gerrett Smith about money matters, and a check or draft by him for $100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank, whose name is not recollected. All these documents are in the possession of Gov. Wise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

A number of the papers brought from the insurgents camp at Harper's Ferry, and in possession of the Government, will be published in the *Constitution* to-morrow. Some of them are signed Jno. Smith, in the hand writing of one of the sons of Ossawatomie Brown and endorsed in that of the latter.

The documents show that the conspiracy extended throughout a portion of Ohio, New England, and some towns in Pennsylvania. One of the letters says, "our bonds, so far, are coming forward, probably better than I expected, as we have called on them." Some of the papers give the number of pick-axes, shovels, and articles of personal comfort together with bills for the same, while others ask for money. J. R. S. of Concord, N. H., subscribed $55. There is also a letter dated Oct. 1st, in which the writer remarks that he was in Ashtabula, Ohio, and met with success; our old friend J. R. G., he says, took stock to the amount of $3.

PROPOSED FAST TRAVELING.—The *Alta California* of the 19th ult. says that Mr. James Haworth, President of the California Stage Company, is prepared to enter into contract with the Government to run a daily Overland Mail between Sacramento and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per year, and would have the schedule time placed at fourteen days from city to city. Mr. H. asserts that he would make the trip in twelve days oftener than in fourteen, and that he would also contract to run a horse express between those two points, carrying letters by weight, and make the time regularly in six days between St. Louis and Sacramento.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on 26th October, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 15th October.

Rumors from Zurich are contradictory. One report says that a Treaty will soon be signed, and a European Congress will be assembled.

The exequator of the U. S. Consul at Leghorn has been withdrawn on account of political intrigues, and an explanatory note has been sent to Washington.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Paris. Several Italians were arrested at Bordeaux during his visit there.

Nothing is known in relation to the *Great Eastern's* movements.

The war-steamer *Hero* is preparing for Vancouver Island. The Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Co. have purchased the Glasgow steamers, and will maintain the line monthly in winter and fornightly in summer.

It is denied that Lord Clarendon succeeds Lord Canning as Governor of India.

The Pope prolongs his stay at Castle Gondolfo, owing to the agitation at Rome, where a striking manifestation took place, in honor of the departure of the Sardinian Minister.

Rumors are afloat of the approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and also that the Emperor of Austria will visit Napoleon.

The American frigate had arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murders committed there three years ago.

A thrilling account is published of an attempt made by pirates and convicts who were being conveyed by the ship *Ararat*, from Penang, to take possession of the ship. Out of 60 pirates who came on deck in the dark, 28 were killed and others wounded. Capt. Corriga gallantly maintained possession of his ship.

Queen Victoria, on 14th October, formally opened the Loch Katerine Water Works, which are to supply Glasgow.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, had been summoned by telegraph, to meet the Emperor Alexander, at Warsaw, on the 15th October. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odeco [?] on the 17th.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the capture of the Schamyl, the Caucasus is far from being entirely subdued. The Russian army in the Caucasus consists of 60,000 men.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Zurich, Sept. 29th. Separate conferences between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, have taken place.

A variety of incoherent rumors were circulated in Paris on the 28th ult. as to the settlement of Italian question and the proceedings at Zurich, but they would not agree with each other, and several are probably pure inventions. The belief seems to be general that a Congress is decided on.

The London Herald correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities is apprehended by many.

A French provincial journal says that the military divisions and subdivisions of France are about to be organized on a new footing, and that the government intends to make every great port a centre of a division or sub division, in order that at a given moment the action of the land and sea forces may prove prompt and efficacious.

The representatives of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome has refused to deliver up the Embassy House, although threatened with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is said he is supported in his refusal by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

The Dictator of Modena has given orders for the purchase of 30,000 Minnie rifles, and also of the horses of the Piedmontese cavalry, which have been reformed.

A telegraph despatch from Naples announces that the King has left for the Roman frontier, for the purpose, it is said, of having an interview with the Pope.

Letters from Rome mention a rumor of an insurrectionary movement in the Abruzzi, and state that the King of Naples has sent troops to put it down.

Some fresh details have been given in a Paris journal of 28th ult., respecting a projected expedition to China. The force is to consist of 12,000 men, chosen from the best men of every corps. It is certain that all the men of a regiment are not fitted to endure the climate. A depot to repair deficiences is to be established near Hong Kong or Shanghae. The departure of the force cannot take place before the first fortnight of November.

MINNESOTA ELECTION. — Chicago, Oct. 18.—Twenty-five counties heard from give 2,716 Republican majority. The seven counties yet to hear from, gave 846 Republican majority in 1857. The St. Paul *Times* of the 15th says that the Republicans will have a majority in the State Senate of 7, and in the House of 30.

IOWA ELECTION.—Chicago, Oct. 18.—Forty-seven counties in Iowa give Kirkwood 6,690; Dodge, 3,988. The same counties in 1857, gave Lowe 2259 majority. Forty-four counties yet remain to be heard from.

NEBRASKA EECTION.—It is reported that Dailey (Rep.) has been elected delegate to Congress by a majority of 48 over Eastbrook, (Dem.)

☞ The October elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania have been carried by the Republicans by large majorities.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

Never has anything occurred in the history of our Territory which has met with so hearty a condemnation from all classes of our people, irrespective of party and party prejudices, as has the recent act of the great "pacificator," Gen. SCOTT, in so basely deserting our right to the Island of San Juan, and the almost *treacherous* concessions made to the importunate demands of the English. Until the day which witnessed the purpetration of that wrong, the hero of twenty hard-fought battles could review with pride an eventful life in which no serious error had been committed, and no trust betrayed. Seventy-two years of active life, spent in the service of his country, in the defense of her rights, property and possessions, forms a part of our nation's history, is intimately connected with the rise and progress of her institutions, the extension of her area, and a dissemination of the sentiments of civil and religious liberty throughout the earth - a period during which the strictest scrutiny will fail to discover a single error to depricate, or bring the "crimson blush of shame" to mantle the cheeks of millions of admirers. Would to God that well-earned fame had remained unsullied, and that time had been spared a seventy-third year, the year which witnessed the only deed which deserves the censure and condemnation of his countrymen. But in consideration of his many services, and out of charity to old age and an enervated body, let us, who are recipients of the blessings to which he, in no trifling measure has conduced, pardon this his first and only great error—an error not pardonable in one in the enjoyment of more youthful age or mental vigor.

As heretofore remarked in the columns of this paper, it is the hope and desire of the people of this Territory, as well as of the State of Oregon, that the course pursued by Gen. HARNEY in the late "amicably adjusted difficulty," should meet with the unqualified approval of Congress, before which we trust the whole subject will be thoroughly investigated, and, that thus a faithful and efficient soldier be not permitted to be "whistled down the wind" by a superior officer, whose displeasure he has incurred, and into whose future favor it would be utterly futile to attempt to ingratiate himself. Gen. Harney has uniformly acted with singular singleness of purpose since he has been in command here, for the advancement of the interests of the people among whom he has lived. In placing a force on San Juan, he was actuated by the noblest of motives, and this act constitutes the only charge against him. It was in consequence of this that the President sent out Gen. Scott. It is highly probable that had the President waited two weeks longer, he would have kept Gen. S. at home, and concluded the San Juan question through Gen. Harney. Gen. Scott was sent off prematurely, to *step a fight*, before the case was fairly understood; but *not* to demand concessions, or concede anything touching the boundary or alter the *status*. And now, we ask, what has be done? He has removed all the troops from the Island except *one* company, and has sent them to their old stations. He has left *all* the troops on the Island that Gen. H. contemplated leaving there, thus confirming, *in fact*, Harney's course. He has placed them there under the *same* instructions that Gen. H. imposed on Captain PICKETT, but, unaccountably to us, he substituted, without reason, another company for that of this gallant man. Did Gov. DOUGLAS advise this? If so, should our Commander-in-Chief have listened to such impertinent advice? Capt. Pickett should have been retained there as a matter of *right* and *honor*. Gen. S. has granted full occupancy to the Haro group by *all British subjects*, which means, we presume, that British troops may be landed; that British squatters may locate; that British Indians may prowl and depredate on and about these Islands. If they commit offences, then we must not molest them, but apply to British functionaries! How can our troops preserve peace or protect our settlements on the Sound, while British subjects enjoy these immunities? Besides, it will probably embarrass a successful termination of the boundary question. It concedes what we have never before yielded, and what our people, in the end, will never agree to or suffer.

In the next place, Gen. Scott proposes to urge the *breaking up of the Department of Oregon*, and merging the command of it in that of the department of California! Should this be carried into effect, we will witness again what was seen in the reign of General WOOL,—a continual state of Indian warfare, and an entire cessation of development of the country. This proposition of Gen. Scott's should be resisted in every possible manner, at all hazards, and by all the inhabitants of both Oregon and Washington. We trust our legislature will make it the subject of a memorial to the War Department, firmly and positively protesting against the adoption of the recommendation.

Lastly, as the British government may demand the removal of Gen. Harney, for having occupied San Juan, Gen. Scott modestly suggests that he retire at once to St. Louis! In other words, *be out of the way before the demand is made*. Who cares what the British government may demand? Are we to exhibit an undignified and indecent haste to cringe or apologize? But what did Gen. H. do, that he must flee? Has not Gen. S. himself continued the occupation of San Juan, thereby demonstrating the necessity of such an occupation, and completely justifying the course of Harney? It is naught else but a miserable *truckling* to the whims and caprices of a millionaire holder of Hudson's Bay stock, which we had hoped Gen. Scott could not have condescended to. His antecedents justified us in this belief, but, with shame and regret, we must acknowledge our error.

Time and space will not permit us to enter further into a detail of this case, and we must content ourself by referring our readers and "the powers that be" to the remarkable unanimity of sentiment which everywhere prevails in regard to the late "amicable adjustment,"—*amicably* adjusted only *because* everything was conceded to the English which was asked for. The Oregon press is a unit in this instance, as the following extracts show—an instance as remarkable as the position is correct. Read, then, the annexed quotations, and let those of our readers in the States, who may be led to marvel at the wonderful feat accomplished by Gen. Scott, learn that his 'kind offices" do not meet with the approbation of the "people of the west:"

SAN JUAN ISLAND—BRITISH DIPLOMACY TRIUMPHANT.—When Lieut. Gen. Scott was dispatched from Washington on the extraordinary embassy of bringing to an amicable adjustment the difficulty which it was alledged had sprang up between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of a dispute relative to the boundary line between the possessions of these two powers in the Canal de Haro, it was the fervent hope of the united press throughout the entire Federal Union, that the question would be so settled by the "distinguished pacificator," that the American right to the Island of San Juan should not be set aside, nor the acts of the highest military authority in this Department, questioned.

The press of the entire Union were almost a unit in sanctioning the acts of Gen. Harney, who did nothing more than send a few troops to protect the American residents on the Island of San Juan from the aggressions of Gov. Douglas and other agents and employees of the British Government. But alas for human calculations, the Island of San Juan has virtually passed into the hands of the British Government—the American troops have been removed, and Gen. Harney (at the request of Gov. Douglas) is to be removed from the Department of Oregon.

We know there is not a man who boasts of having within his breast a single spark of that patriotism which should enkindle within every American heart, that will not feel the blush of indignation mantle his cheek, as he reads the words which convey to him the intelligence of this great nation's humiliation, for by such name alone can we designate the result of Gen. Scott's mission.

With the exception of one solitary company of Infantry, all the American troops have been removed from the Island in dispute, and amongst those gallant men who are thus forced to retire from the enemy, is the valorous Pickett, who, with a handful of men, nobly withstood his ground in the face of British men-of-war. He, too, is forced to deliver up, in a measure, his arms and position, to subserve British interests and British diplomacy. Doubtless, when Capt. Pickett refused to leave the Island of San Juan at the request of a British Commissioner, who was invested with power gotten up, specially for the occasion, he committed a mortal offence against Gov. Douglas, and it is but natural to presume, that his removal from the Island was accomplished at that individual's dictation.

But, as if the censure passed upon Gen. Harney by the removal of the American troops from San Juan was not sufficient to appease the wrath of Gov. Douglas, and the rest of her Brittanic Majesty's loyal subjects, it is even contemplated to punish *the people* of this State and Washington Territory for their audacity in supporting such measures as have been taken to protect American interests on the North Pacific, by *abolishing the Military Department of Oregon*, and again merge it with that of California.—*Portland Daily Advertiser.*

SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—Inasmuch as some correspondent to the San Francisco papers has reflected—if not condemned—the course Gen. Harney pursued in relation to the difficulty, and inasmuch as Gen. Scott has visited that point and concluded an armistice, we deem it proper to refer to a few facts which have come to our knowledge in relation thereto. In the first place, if Gen. Harney was right in ordering Capt. Pickett to occupy that Island with his company, he has been fully justified by Gen. Scott, as the latter has left one company of U. S. troops there to continue the occupation made by Gen. Harney. If Gen. Harney was wrong first, then Gen. Scott is wrong last, for the simple reason that the latter has left the island just as the former left it before threats were made by the British authorities, and British cannon pointed to extermination of our troops.

It is fair to presume that Gen. Harney would never have placed more than a single company of U. S. troops upon San Juan Island, had not the whole force and power of the British navy, supported by almost the entire military strength of British Columbia, assembled in front of Capt. Pickett's camp and peremptorily ordered the evacuation, with threats of extermination in case of refusal. Then it was that Gen. Harney sent forward a formidable force to protect the honor of the American flag, which he had hoisted on the Island of San Juan, believing it to be American soil. Therefore, we repeat, that Gen. Scott has committed an error in leaving one company on that island, or that Gen. Harney was right in its occupancy by the same number of U. S. troops, which Scott has left to protect it from British aggression.

There is one feature in this matter that we are at a loss to account for, and that is, that Capt. Pickett was not left in command of the U. S. post on San Juan. He was the first to occupy, and during the time of his command, was the last (so far as we can learn) to falter in the discharge of his duty to his flag or his country. When threatened by an overwhelming force and bullied by John Bull's impudence, he stood firm and obeyed the orders of his superior officer.—He not only did right but gallantly, and won for himself the respect of all American citizens. It may be that Capt. Pickett was not the choice of Gov. Douglas to command the U. S. troops to be left on San Juan Island by Gen. Scott. But we can hardly believe that Gen. Scott—that war-worn veteran, that faithful officer, and the greatest captain of the age—would listen to the advice, or lend a willing ear for a single moment, or be influenced in the least by Gov. Douglas upon this subject.—*Oregonian.*

MILITARY MATTERS.—We have heard it rumored within the last day or two that Gen. Scott has advised Gen. Harney that the President would relieve him of the Command of the Department of Oregon. It is also reported that the Commander-in-Chief has privately given Gen. Harney permission to report at St. Louis, Head Quarters, Department of the West. We hope there may be no foundation for either report. Should Gen. Harney be relieved of the command of this Department, the order will be received with sincere regret by the public of Oregon and Washington, as well as a majority of the forces under him. Without venturing an opinion of the wisdom or efficiency of Gen. Harney's military movements generally, (of which we are not qualified to judge) or of his course in the San Juan business, (to which he will owe his removal if removed,) it must be admitted that his services to the country have been varied and important in other affairs, for which he merits and receives the thanks of the public. Since he has been in command here, he has ordered surveys, which have been made, of several routes between the Columbia river and the Valley of Great Salt Lake, which greatly reduce the practical routes of travel and open vast facilities for the incoming of emigration to this State and the adjoining Territory; and open an avenue through which, at an early period, Oregon will supply the commercial wants of Utah. He has also ordered a survey of the Willamette river from its mouth to Portland, for the purpose of depening the channel for ship navigation; and, should he remain in the Department, he would no doubt consummate this and other works of great public utility.

Another current rumor is, that Gen. Scott has announced his intention of advising the Government to break up the Department of Oregon, and merge it into that of California. We are inclined to discredit this report; and are sure that, if true, the intended recommendation will not be complied with by the President. This Department, so far as concerns the internal protection of the country, is far more important than that of California; and it is not, we think, any more likely to be stricken from our military system. Besides, its disruption will be opposed by civil influences and considerations more potent than the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, potent as his opinions are known to be in the military affairs of the country. But, as we said, we discredit the report that Gen. Scott will recommend the dissolution of the Department of Oregon.—*Portland Times.*

LATEST FROM SAN JUAN ISLAND—U. S. GOVERNMENT SECOND BEST.—Sunday we received direct advices from San Juan. Gen. Scott does not appear to be helping the San Juan difficulty much, but rather is involving our interest there to such an extent and in such manner that American rights may be seriously affected by his mission to this coast. He has declared in favor of a joint occupancy of the Island until the termination of negotiations, which gives advantage to the British authorities and depreciates our title. Under this decision our troops cannot be employed to defend our own citizens against the Northern Indians, or against the insolence of British subjects.

Gen. Scott has ordered all American troops off the Island except one company, and supplanted the gallant Capt. Pickett with another officer. The Artillery is ordered back to Fort Vancouver, and the Infantry to Forts Steilacoom, Bellingham and Townsend.

It is rumored that Gen. Scott has informed General Harney that the British Government intend to demand his (Harney's) instant removal from the command of the Department of Oregon. Gen. Scott therefore suggests to Gen. H. to leave by his own act, to save the President the embarrassment of removing him.

The step most important to the people of Oregon and Washington, next to a partial surrender of the disputed Island, is Gen. Scott's expressed intention to urge upon the President the breaking up of the Military Department of Oregon, and merging it in that of California. This movement would probably please the British. But it is not presumed that the people for whom the Department was created will consent to run the risk of any more Indian wars and British encroachments until their present claims are adjusted and their protection in future amply guarantied.

This San Juan affair was in a posture most favorable to our claim of title, before the arrival of Gen. Scott. The American Commissioner had expressed himself most thoroughly convinced of our right. We had possession, and everything seemed in a fair way of terminating in our favor.

It is a little singular that the President should have sent a man of Gen. Scott's advanced and conservative years, and a personal enemy to Gen. Harney, (for there exists a bitter feud between these two Generals, of long standing) to adjust a controversy so delicate, and so important both to the character of the Administration, and the reputation of the American General in command. We shall revert to this subject next week.—*Oregon Statesman.*

And then read the proceedings, in another column, of an *impromptu* meeting held on the island, and behold the sentiments of the *masses*—(which seldom are or *can* be wrong)—the voice of men who are familiar with the case, having resided there constantly, and should therefor be *supposed* to be better conversant with the whole affair than Gen. Scott possibly could become in the short time he allowed the subject to engross his attention.

And now, in conclusion, read the following extract from the *Westminster Times*, (the British government organ at Victoria) and contrast its highly eulogistic notes with the discordant voice of *our* people, and the press which have spoken their sentiment. A moment's reflection will convince our readers and the American people that *somebody* has been most uncourteously kicked. We leave the public to decide as to what nation it may have been. The following is the extract:

"As we so frequently predicted, the Washington Cabinet has acted up to the present time with honor and straightforwardness. They, have, by the selection of Gen. Scott, marked their disapproval of the violent and unjustifiable steps taken by Gen. Harney, wherein he violated the recognized law of nations, and unnecessarily endangered the friendly relations which have so long existed between the American and English Governments. The forbearance of the English authorities *having alone prevented* a hostile collision, which has been repeatedly provoked during the interval which has elapsed since the occupation and the arrival of Gen. Scott. We cannot be sufficiently thankful that the American Government has taken a sensible view of this affair: for the horrors and misery of war into which Gen. Harney's rashness might have plunged the two nations can hardly be estimated.

"Trusting to the justice and sense of the Washington Cabinet, and placing equally firm reliance in our own Government, we could afford to bear the taunts so plentifully showered upon us by the Press of California and Oregon, contented to believe that all right thinking, honest Americans would appreciate the patient dignity displayed by the English authorities throughout this unfortunate question, and that their Government would be willing to prove that such magnanimity has not been thrown away."

American Supremacy on San Juan Island.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the American settlers upon San Juan Island, was held at the ware-house of Baker & Roberts, in the town of San Juan, on Friday evening, the 18th November, 1859.

On motion of S. D. Williams, Esq., the meeting was organized by the selection of James Howard, Esq., Chairman, and Geo. W. Wiley, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, Messrs. S. D. Williams, Fitch, Wiley, and Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by said committee:

WHEREAS: We, the American residents and settlers upon the Island of San Juan, do firmly and conscientiously believe said Island *is* a part of Washington Territory, being east of the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, contemplated by the treaty of 1846, viz: *"through the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island,"* and by acts of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, constituted a portion of the county of Whatcom; and

WHEREAS: So believing, we have settled upon said Island as a portion of the public domain of the United States; and

WHEREAS: The Governor of Vancouver's Island, in a vessel of the Hudson's Bay Company, did recently attempt to remove from said Island, (within American jurisdiction and subject to American law,) an American citizen, amenable only to American law, for the purpose of trying him by a Court of Vancouver's Island; and

WHEREAS: The said Governor of Vancouver's Island, immediately thereafter, caused to be dispatched British vessels of war, to over-awe our people, and occupy said Island; therefore

Resolved, That the course of Gen. WM. S. HARNEY, U. S. Army—the able, distinguished and popular commander of the military department of Oregon—in promptly ordering a company of regulars to occupy said Island as American soil, was demanded by the exegencies of the case. That said act meets our heartiest approbation, and entitles him to the gratitude of every American, for thus asserting our clear and unquestionable right and title to soil guaranteed to us by treaty—confirmed to us by occupancy and long continued assertion of jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the Island of San Juan is ours by position, ours by necessity, ours by every claim which can confer sovereignty.

Resolved, That Gen. HARNEY's subsequent course in supporting American supremacy, was wise, prudent, conciliatory, truly patriotic, and at the same time the readiest solution of a problem which for years might otherwise have been a matter of contention; engendering difficulties between the two great powers of the earth That his conduct must meet at the hands of the American Government, and the people, the commendation and approval so richly deserved.

Resolved, That the course of the officers and men of the army, occupying said Island, entitle them to our warmest thanks and admiration.

Resolved, That the title set up by Great Britain—to justify an invasion of American soil, to kidnap and try by a foreign court an American citizen—the attempted occupancy by a British fleet, blockading the port of San Juan—is futile and preposterous in the highest degree. Geography and hydrography clearly point out the boundary line defined by the treaty That the channel of the Canal de Haro is the *one* alone therein referred to, straightest and most direct, much the wider, deeper and the better of navigation as proven by the soundings. There can be no doubt of the American title. That the doubt, if any exist, is entirely dispelled by the language of the treaty, surrending as much of Vancouver's Island as lies south of the forty-ninth parallel to Great Britain. That such was the meaning of the treaty, and such has ever since been recognized, in the erection of counties in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the exercise of judicial jurisdiction for years over said Island.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Fitch and Wiley, when the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Territorial journals.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES HOWARD,
Chairman.

GEO. W. WILEY, *Secretary.*

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—Geo. W. Lee, a colored man, was brought up before U. S. Commissioner, R. M. WALKER, charged with selling liquor to Indians. The charge having been sustained, he was bound over to the next term of court.

A man named BURNS was arraigned before Mr. REED, justice of the peace, charged with maiming cattle. Also sustained and bound over.

☞ The communication of "A Married Democrat" is in type, but we cannot possibly find room for it in this issue. Deferred for next week.

☞ Mr. J. C. SMITH, of the House of Representatives from Walla Walla county, arrived here on Tuesday last. This is the first time Walla Walla county has been represented in the Legislature since its organization.

To Mr. J. W. PARK, also from Walla Walla, we are indebted for California papers. Through his kindness we are enabled to lay before our readers, interesting States' news in advance of the mail.

Outside of the news contained in the papers received by Mr. PARK, this gentleman informs us that the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, had threatened to bombard the town of Guayamas, Mexico, unless certain concessions were made by the authorities of Sonora in favor of Mr. STONE, who holds a contract under the Mexican government to survey that State, but who, with his party, was expelled therefrom not long since. Twelve hours time was allowed the Governor to consider the proposition. It is thought that ere this the town of Guayamas has been blotted out. Another rupture with Mexico may then be expected.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS.—Read the communications from the commissioner of the general land office, on the first page, addressed to Mr. TILTON, the surveyor general. They will show those interested the progress made in the premises.

CLARK.—This man, who it was supposed had been killed in a hostile rencontre which took place between himself and one who believed himself a "sorely injured husband" has "turned up" at last, "unscathed and unhurt." He was seen making tracks for Oregon.

☞ Our notices necessarily must be made brief, as our space is limited. The news from the States, and the article devoted to San Juan, absorbs the entire space of our columns.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP "CHAMPION" FOR CALIFORNIA.—The new iron side-wheel steamer *Champion*, built at Wilmington, Delaware, for Commodore Vanderbilt's "champion" ship on the Pacific, sailed from New York on the 14th October. She took no passengers, but her full complement of officers and crew. She had on board thirty days' coal, sixty days' provisions, 140 tons of freight, and drew only twelve feet of water. This, for a ship of one thousand six hundred tons measurement, and capacity for four hundred tons freight, besides passenger accommodations for nine hundred persons, is considered by the Commodore and the clipper ship builders, as unparalleled in the history of steamshipping and steamboating.

Oakland Shipping Report.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 21—Schr. Gen. Harney, Capt. Roeder, at Oakland, Sawamish County.

SAILED—Nov. 23—Schr. Gen. Harney, for San Juan Island, with 74 beef cattle to Henness and Colter.

Notice.

Sale of Real Estate in Pacific County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT PURSUant to an order made by the Probate Court at the October term, 1859, I will, on Saturday the 17th day of December, 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on the premises, the following described real estate situated in said county, on Baker's Bay: The claim known as the Johnson claim, of 640 acres, together with the dwelling house, barn, and other improvements. Payments of sale as follows: One-sixth part of the amount of sale to be cash—the balance in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest added. The purchaser will be required to give security by mortgage on the premises sold.

HENRY K. STEVENS,
Guardian of George and James Johnson, minors and heirs at law of James Johnson, deceased.

Nov. 11, 1859. 3w52

REMOVAL.

MR. C. A. SEARS' COMMERCIAL ACADEMY has been removed from the office of Dr. L. H. Roberts to the more spacious apartments in Masonic Hall, where he will have ample room to accommodate all those who wish to acquire a beautiful, free and easy hand writing, or a thorough, practical knowledge of Book-keeping. He will also give lessons in Drawing, Arithmetic and Navigation.

☞ No class system—each student receives separate instructions.

Olympia, Nov. 18, 1859. 52tf

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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

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

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

THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

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

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

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

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

NOTICE.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

For further information, inquire of
ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1859. 1m51

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

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

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

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

Consultation fee and charges moderate.

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

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

WM. M. RUTLEDGE,
Agent for Washington Territory.

Olympia, Oct. 13, 1859.—tf.

Grover & Baker's
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES

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

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

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

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

WM. M. RUTLEDGE, JR.

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

FAIR!

The annual Fair of the "Olympia Ladies' Sewing Society" will be held at the Masonic Hall on the evening of Thursday the 22d day of December next.

Per order of the Directors. 49tf

L. H. ROBERTS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,

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

REFERS TO

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

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

A. NOURSE, Prof. of Obstetrics, Maine.

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

Olympia, Oct. 14, 1859. 6m47

New Goods!

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

100 Cast and Steel Plows of various sizes.

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

25 doz Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

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

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

--Also--

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

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

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

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

CAPITOL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.

We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Cards, &c.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

Pioneer Hotel.
H. L. TIBBALS, Proprietor,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

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

The patronage of the public is solicited.

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

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.

To Wool Growers.

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

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

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

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

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

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

WM. M. RUTLEDGE.

Oct. 13, 1859.

NEW TANNERY AT TUMWATER.

BILES & CARTER HAVE THEIR NEW AND extensive

TANNERY

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

LEATHER

of the best quality and finish.

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

Leather given in exchange or cash paid for hides.

Tumwater, Oct. 14, 1859. 47tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

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

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

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

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

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

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

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

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

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

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
PORT TOWNSEND,
Washington Territory.

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

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

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,
DEALER IN
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

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

June 16, 1859. 36tf

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

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

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

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

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

J. E. WHITWORTH.

500,000 SUPERIOR BRICK

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

3tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

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

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

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6m44

RESTAURANT.
Board and Lodging.

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

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

ALEX. HOWARD.

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

L. B. HASTINGS,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

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

Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

NEW FIRM!
NEW STORE!!
NEW GOODS!

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

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

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

Come and convince yourself.

ROBERT GREENBAUM,
RALPH COATS

Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

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

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

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

A true extract from the Record.

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

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

H. K. Willard & Son,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low profits* and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

L. H. DEVO,
DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

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

SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAS. J. MAPES, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 6m46

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 97, Front Street, San Francisco.

AGENTS FOR

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

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

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

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

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

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer.
NEW YORK.

124tf is

Ayers & Williams,
(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS;

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!
H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

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

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

Pattern-making in all its various forms. Prices reasonable 9m30

COFFEY & RISDON,
Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Workers,

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

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

LEWIS COFFEY,
J. N. RISDON.

3m43

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name and style of the "KENDALL CO.," was dissolved on the 20th day of May, 1859, by mutual consent.

The business, as heretofore, will continue to be conducted by A. B. GOVE as sole proprietor, under the name and style of the KENDALL CO.

A. B. GOVE.
JOS. CUSHMAN.

3w51

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, County of Jefferson. } ss.

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

TO CHARLES THOMPSON:

You are hereby notified that H. L. Tibballs and R. Brunn have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months from the date of this publication, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is for the payment of four dollars and twenty-five cents, balance of account, and one hundred dollars due to said Tibballs & Brunn from you for non-fulfillment of contract; and said complaint was filed the 22d day of June, 1859.

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

3m42

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

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

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of the Works constructed by the United States, for bringing the Potomac Water into the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the Supply of said Water for all Governmental Purposes, and for the Uses and Benefits of the Inhabitants of the said Cities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dams, aqueducts, water-gates, reservoirs, and all fixtures and improvements connected therewith, which have been, or may hereafter be, constructed by the United States for the conveyance of the water from the Potomac River, above the Great Falls thereof, to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, together with the lands, houses, fencing-water, and other rights and appurtenances connected with the same, and belonging to the government, as also the main conduits, supply pipes, basins, hydrants, fountains, stop-cocks, sewers, drains, receiving basins, and all other fixtures connected with the same, which have been, or may hereafter be, laid down or constructed by the United States, shall be placed by the President of the United States under the immediate care, management, and superintendence of a properly qualified officer of the United States corps of engineers to be appointed by him who shall act under the Department of the Interior, and who shall make an annual report to that department in the month of November in each year, to be laid before Congress, at the commencement of their regular annual session, of the work, proceedings, repairs, casualities, and expenditures connected with the said water-works for the preceding year; and such officer, as a compensation for the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him by this act, shall receive, for his pay as said engineer, no more than his regular pay as an officer of the corps. He shall occupy the necessary apartments in one of the public buildings in the city of Washington as may be directed by the President, and shall be supplied by the government with the stationery, instruments, books, and furniture, required in the performance of his public duties. And in this office of the engineer of the Potomac Waterworks shall be kept and preserved a complete record of all the lands and other property and matters and things enumerated in this section, and otherwise connected with or belonging to these waterworks, or which may hereafter be acquired or procured for the same. The said engineer shall have full power and control over the said waterworks and shall regulate the manner in which the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown may tap the pipes for the supply thereof, and shall stop the same wherever it is found no more than adequate to meet the wants of the general government. The said engineer's decision on all questions connected therewith to be subject only to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to supply the inhabitants within their respective limits with Potomac water from the aqueduct mains or pipes, now laid or to be laid in the streets and avenues by the United States; and to make all laws and regulations for the proper distribution of the same, subject to the restrictions prescribed by this: *Provided*, that no expense shall devolve upon the United States in consequence of said distribution.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporations shall have authority by ordinance, act, or otherwise, to establish a scale of annual rates for the supply and use of said water, apportioned to different classes of buildings in said city, according to their seize, dimensions, assessed values, exposure to fires, uses for dwellings, stores, shops, stables, manufactories, or other purposes, number of occupants, or consumption of water, measurered by meter or otherwise, and to modify, alter, amend, increase, or reduce such scale, from time to time, and extend it to other description of buildings and establishments; to collect such rates or rents, when so fixed, in advance, or otherwise, through such agents or commissioners as they may authorize, from the owners or occupants of all such buildings or establishments, respectively, who may use the water therein; to stop the supply of water to any such dwelling or establishment upon a failure to pay said rate, charge, or rent; and generally to enact such laws as may be necessary to supply the inhabitants of said city of Washington with pure and wholesome water, and to carry into full and complete effect the powers herein granted. *Provided*, that the rates levied by the cities of Georgetown and Washington shall never be a source of revenue other than as a means of keeping up to the said cities a supply of water.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enabling the corporations aforesaid to carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be competent for them to borrow, in such proportions as they may deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the city of Washington, and fifty thousand dollars for Georgetown, redeemable within a period of ten years, out of any revenue to be deprived from water rents.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons other than said corportions, or persons authorized by them, to tap or open the mains or pipes laid or to be laid by the United States for any purpose whatever under a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence. And if any person or persons shall willfully and maliciously break, injure, deface, or destroy any main or pipe, bend, branch, valve, hydrant, service pipe or any other fixture used for the distribution of water throughout the streets and avenues, or for its introduction into the houses, tenements, or buildings of said cities, such person or persons shall be subject to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding two years for each and every such offence.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become necessary to lay main pipes for the supply of water to the cities of Georgetown and Washington, the cost of the same shall be paid by the said cities, and the engineer aforesaid is hereby prohibited from making any contracts for the same, unless approved by the corporations aforesaid, and expressly stipulated with the contractor or contractors that the payment for the same is to be made by the corporation: *Provided*, That no greater number of main pipes shall be laid by the general government than are sufficient to give to said government, the necessary supply of water.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to do or commit any act by reason of which the supply of water, or any part thereof shall become impure, filthy, or in any way unfit for use, and that any person or persons committing any such act or acts, willfully, knowingly, and maliciously, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or not exceeding three nor less than one year's confinement in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for every such offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively shall have power to establish a complete system of sewerage in aid of the execution of the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXV.

An Act to provide for extending the Laws and Judicial System of the United States to the State of Oregon and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State of Oregon as elsewhere in the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States within which a district court with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa shall be established, and the judge of the said district court shall hold two regular terms of the said court, annually at the seat of government of the State, to commence on the second Monday of April and September in each year.

Sec. 3. *And it be further enacted*, That the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said of Oregon, shall reside therein, and the annual salary of the said judge shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and the marshal and district attorney for said district, shall be entitled to the same compensation and fees as the marshal and attorney for the district of Iowa.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Oregon Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United Utates to the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon, or to the supreme court of the State of Oregon, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Oregon Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by jury in the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, said district shall be divided into three divisions as follows, namely: The counties of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Grundy, Hardin, Webster, and all the counties north of the same, and east of Calhoun, Pocahotas, Palo Alto, and Emmett, shall constitute the northern division; and two regular terms of said court for the same shall be held annually at Dubuque, to commence on the third Tuesdays of April and October.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the counties of Scott, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Powasheik, Mahaska, Marion, Linas, Clark, Decatur, and all the counties south and east of the same, shall constitute the southern division; and two regular terms of said court shall be held annually for said division at Keokuk, to commence on the third Tuesdays of March and September.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the remaining counties of the State shall constitute the western division; and one regular term of said court shall be held on the second Tuesday of November in each year at Des Moines.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the several acts of Congress, regulating the courts in the several divisions as heretofore organized shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to the courts of said district under the present division.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of said district court shall have power to make such rules and orders, as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes provided for in this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXVI.

An Act for the Relief of Congressional Township number twenty-seven, North, of Range number six, East, in Wabash County, Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the auditor of the county of Wabash, aforesaid, for the time being, be authorized and allowed to make entry in his own official name of the quantity of hundred and thirty-seven and ninety one-hundredths acres, in legal subdivisions, of any lands of United States, or any part of the public domain subject to private entry, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the same, when so entered being hereby made, and declared to be for the benefit of the inhabitants of congressional township number twenty-seven, north, of range number six, east, in the county of Wabash, and State of Indiana, and to stand in lieu of a deficit of that quantity in the amount of school lands belonging to said township, and to be held and controlled in the same manner.

Sec. 2. *And bi it further enacted*, That when the said lands shall have been selected and entered as aforesaid, and duly reported to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent or patents to issue therefor.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXVII.

An Act making an Appropriation for the Payment of the Expenses of Investigating Committees and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of an moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the pryment of expenses of the several investigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present Congress, and that the same shall be added to the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund of said House with whatever now remains of the appropriations "for the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress," contained in "an act to supply deficiencies" approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six—*Provided*, that the clerk of the House may charge to said miscellaneous item, any deficiency in the items for stationery, folding documents, and furniture, and furniture and repairs of the same, in the south wing of the Capitol.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

An Act making Appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

For invalid pensions under various acts, four hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, forty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the Revolutionary War, under the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, fifty thousand dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, two thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For privateer invalids, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians whose credibility as such shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted (describing it) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment, which shall fall due upon a day in the fiscal year for which provision is made herein, to be declared by the Secretary of the Interior, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if in a case of continued disability it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot, either in whole or in part be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment.

Approved March 3, 1859.

Resolutions.

[No. 1.] A Resolution for the Appointment of two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regent of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other "than members of Congress" be filled by the appointment of Alexander Dallas Bache, a member of the National Institute and resident in the city of Washington, and George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.

Approved, January 17, 1859.

[No. 2.] Joint Resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, United States Consul-General at Japan, and H. C. J. Heusken, his Interpreter, respectively, to accept a Snuff-box from her Majesty, the Queen of England.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Townsend Harris, United States Consul-General in Japan, and H. C. J. Heusken be, and they are hereby authorized, to accept, respectively, from the Queen of England a snuff box bearing her Majesty's cypher, which it is the intention of the Queen to offer to each as a mark of her gratitude for assistance rendered by them to Lord Elgin in his negotiation of a treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

Approved, January 25, 1859.

[No. 4.] A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a Portion of the Government Lot on which the United States Court-House stands in Rutland, Vermont, in Exchange for other Land adjoining said Lot.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to convey to John B. Page, Esq., of Rutland in the State of Vermont so much from the east side of the lot of land on which the United States court-house and post-office stands in said Rutland, as in the opinion of the said Secretary will not be required for the use of the government, in exchange for other land, of equal area on the north side of and adjoining said government lot, without cost to the government, and to give and receive deeds to and from the said John B. Page for the lands so given and received in exchange.

Approved, February 5, 1849.

[No. 6.] A Resolution for the Payment of an unexpended Balance to the State of Georgia, on account of Militia Services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to apply the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia," to the repayment to said State of any amount which she has paid to her said militia, mentioned in said act, since the date of the passage of the same.

Approved, February 9, 1859.

[No. 7.] A Resolution for changing the Plan of the Custom-House at Galveston in the State of Texas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to make such alterations of the dimensions and plan of the custom-house building constructing at Galveston, Texas, as he may deem best and as petitioned for by the people of Galveston:—*Provided* the cost, when completed, does not exceed the amount already appropriated; *and provided further*, that the consent in writing of the contractors and their sureties for the construction of said custom-house to such alterations shall be first had and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, February 9, 1859.

[No. 8.] Joint Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to the Acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury Professor A. D. Bache of Gold Medals from the Sardinian Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache be, and [they] are hereby, authorized to accept respectively, a gold medal tendered to each of them by the Sardinian government as a mark of its appreciation of their scientific labors and achievements.

Approved, February 14, 1858.

[No. 9.] Joint Resolution in Relation to the Tobacco Trade of the United States with Foreign Nations.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trade in Tobacco with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Brazil, and other foreign nations, is clogged with restrictions and limitations wholly inconsistent with that fair and reciprocal condition of commerce which ought to exist between the United States and those nations respectively, and is therefore unsatisfactory to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolinia, Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, and Connecticut, and other tobacco growing States, in which that article is an important, if not the chief, staple of agricultural production.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government to use its utmost power, by negotiations or other constitutional means, to obtain a modification or reduction on the part of said foreign nations of the duties and restrictions imposed by them on the importation of American tobacco, and to this end to employ all the diplomatic and commercial powers which the constitution has confided to it in producing a more just and equal reciprocity in a trade so deeply involving the value of that portion of the agricultural labor of the country, in which at least one fourth of the confederacy is concerned.

3d. *Resolved*, That the treaties of the United States with China and Japan present a fair and fitting occasion for the enlargement and extension of the tobacco trade of the United States, and it is the duty of the government of the United States to use all their exertions, within the limits of constitutional power, to foster and encourage the introduction of American tobacco as an article of use among the people of those nations.

4th. *Resolved*, That diplomatic negotiations with England, France, Spain, and Austria, as well as with China and Japan, ought to be commenced as soon as practicable by the government of the United States, with the view of obtaining a modification of the existing systems of revenue and taxation of those nations in respect to American tobacco, and for this purpose instructions ought to be given to our foreign ministers, consuls, and commercial agents in those nations by the Executive of the United States to use all their constitutional and legitimate functions in producing so desirable a result.

Approved, February 14, 1859.

[No. 10.] Joint Resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a certain Plat of Land in the City of Petersburg, Virginia, belonging to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion, if deemed by him consistent with the public interest, to sell, and by deed convey to the purchaser, a piece or parcel of land lying at the southeast corner of the custom-house lot in Petersburg, Virginia, to be so laid off and defined as to make the eastern boundary of said lot a straight line from its beginning, on Tabb street, through to the lot belonging to Powell's Hotel Company; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied, if necessary, to the completion and furnishing of said custom-house building or grading and enclosing said lot: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the minimum below which the said lots shall not be sold.

Approved, February 18, 1859.

[No. 12.] A Resolution conferring the Rank of Senior Flag Officer on the Active Service List of the United States Navy on Captain Charles Stewart.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to confer on Captain Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious service, the commission of senior flag officer of the United States navy on the active service list.

Approved, March 2, 1859.

[No. 13.] A Resolution in Relation to the Second Section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the Location of certain confirmed private Land Claims in the State of Missouri and for other Purposes."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri and for other purposes," approved June second, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, is hereby so suspended in its operation and effect until the end of the thirty-sixth Congress, as that no patent or patents shall be issued, nor shall any action be had by the executive branch or department of the government, or any officer or agent thereof, under or by virtue of said section.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

[No. 14.] A Joint Resolution amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, so far as relates to such Members as shall die during their Terms of Service.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, hereafter, any person elected a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall die after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been so elected, compensation shall be computed and paid to his widow, or if no widow survive him, to his heirs at law, for the period that shall have elapsed from the commencement of such Congress as aforesaid, to the time of his death, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum: Provided, however, That compensation shall be computed and paid in all cases for a period of not less than three months; and, Provided, further, That in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That the compensation of each person elected or appointed afterwards to supply the vacancy so occasioned, shall hereafter be computed and paid from the time the compensation of his predecessor is hereby directed to be computed and paid for, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, That the provisions of this joint resolution, so far as the same are beneficial to the widow or heirs at law of members of Congress as aforesaid, shall be extended and applied to the widows and heirs at law of members elected to the present Congress, who have died since its commencement.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

Appendix.

No. 52. Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Nicaragua.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfilment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders, unless the present government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force. Besides, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit Route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper minister or consul-general of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, "will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country." From these circumstances, the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, obtained a clearance from the collector of the port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet, when they arrived in Nicaragua, they were found to be armed and equipped and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequence to which they will be exposed, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation enjoining upon all officers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect; exhorting all good citizens, by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

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

Done at the city of Washing, the thirtieth day day of October, one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

No. 53. Convening an Extraordinary Session of the Senate of the United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an extraordinary occasion has occurred rendering it necessary and proper that the Senate of the United States shall be convened to receive and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of next month, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 26th day of
[L. S.] February, anno Domini, 1859, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS, issued by the clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale to the highest bidder, upon the premises of John M. Swan in the town of Olympia, county of Thurston, and Territory of Washington, on Saturday, December 17th, 1859, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as block number eighteen (18), on the plat of Swan's "Addition" to the town of Olympia. Also, a lot of land lying immediately on the east side of said "Addition," and adjoining the land claim of D. R. Bigelow—said lot being enclosed with a fence and planted with fruit trees, containing six acres more or less. Also, a certain lot of parcel of land, situated in block number twelve (12) of said "Addition," and described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of lot ten (10), in said block number twelve (12), and running eastwardly along the alley one hundred and eighty feet, to the northeast corner of lot number eight (8), in said block twelve (12); thence south, at right angles along the line of said lot eight (8), fifty-nine feet; thence westardly one hundred and eighty feet, to the west front of said lot ten (10); thence north fifty-nine feet, to the place of beginning.

ALSO, all right, title and interest of John M. Swan in and to his land claim, situate and lying adjacent to the town of Olympia, embracing that part known as "Swan's addition to the town of Olympia;" together with all and singular the improvements, buildings and appurtenances, thereunto belonging; seized and taken into execution as the property of John M. Swan, and will be sold to satisfy two several judgments against said John M. Swan, of said District Court, as follows: One in favor of H. P. O'Bryant, for $210 33 and its costs accrued, $12 65; and the other in favor of W. W. Miller for $2783 58, and its costs accrued, taxed at $9 60 cents, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff, Thurston county, W. T.

Olympia, Nov. 17th, 1859.—4w

Thurston County Races.

Fall Meeting—Eighth, Ninth and Tenth of December.

FIRST DAY—SWEEP STAKES FOR TROTTING Horses—mile and repeat, best two in three—$10 entrance; half forfeit. Same day sweep stakes for Saddle Horses, single dash of one mile—$10 entrance—half forfeit.

Second Day.—Purse for Stallions, $100—race one mile—$20 entrance; half forfeit.

Third Day.—Purse $100 for running horses—race one mile—$10 entrance; half forfeit.

All horses must be named, and entered the day previous to their running.

Non-subscribers entering horses will be required to pay five dollars extra.

The committee reserve the right to rule out, should there be any imported race horses.

The committee adopt the rules governing the Yamhill Jockey Club, Oregon, with the exception of weights, which are: Two year old, a feather; 3 year old, 85 pounds; 4 year old, 95 pounds; 5 year old, 105 pounds; 6 year old, 115 pounds; 7 year old, 125 pounds.

EDWARD GIDDINGS,
3w52 Treasurer.

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

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

NEW STORE
AND
NEW FIRM
AT
TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.
Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.
Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.
N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets,
Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33t

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.
PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

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

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

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

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

BATHING,
HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.
Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

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

H. D. HUNTINGTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRUITS,
PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

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

Orders respectfully Solicited.

For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia.
Or L. D. DURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1859. 40:tf

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.,
NO. 105 CLAY STREET,
25ly SAN FRANCISCO.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

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

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

His shop is on Main street, opposite Nonpareil Saloon. WM. O'SHAUGHNESSY.
Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND 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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.
TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
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

A. J. BURR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,
Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

To J. H. WHITCOMB:

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

B. P. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 29, 1859. 3m50

L. P. FISHER S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Dalles Joural, Dalles, O. T.
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
El Dorado Democrat, Plac