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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Decision of Chief Justice McFadden — In Admiralty.

GEORGE A. MEIGS & W. C. TALBOT, vs Steamship *Northerner*. Cross Libels.	In the District Court, Second Judicial Dist., W. T.

COLLISION.

The principal conclusions of law and facts arrived at by the Court, from an examination of the pleadings and testimony in these causes:

FIRST. The *Northerner* was in fault,—that she had not sufficient look-out, or if she had, he was negligent and inattentive to his duties.

The look-out on the *Northerner* saw the light of the *Resolute* some considerable time before the collision, and from the time he first saw and reported the light, to the time of the collision, no further attention would seem to have been given to the subject, until it was too late to prevent the vessels from coming together.

SECOND. The *Northerner* was in fault; that on the approach of the vessels, when they say they were in doubt as to the character of the light, they did not exercise proper vigilance to ascertain the character and course of the approaching vessel, which subsequently proved to be the steam-tug *Resolute*.

THIRD. The *Northerner* was in fault in not having a competent officer in charge of the deck at and immediately before the time of the collision, instead of one whose want of qualification and skillfulness contributed to the collision. It does not appear from the testimony that the party in charge of the deck was ever an officer of the ship.

FOURTH. The *Northerner* was in fault, on discovering that the lights were approaching her, that her officer in charge of the deck did not seasonably and effectually change the course of the vessel, blow her whistle, or slow or stop her engines, so as to prevent a collision.

These are the usual and ordinary precautions in cases of doubt or emergency to prevent diasaster.

FIRST. The *Resolute* was in fault;—that she was not equipped with the lights prescribed by the board of Government Inspectors under the act of Congress of Aug. 30th, 1852. The *Resolute* is not within the exceptions provided for in said act,—she was not only engaged in carrying freight, but also passengers at the time of the collision. Considering the strong inclination so frequently manifested by the jurists who preside over the several Admiralty courts, as to the necessity of a proper observance of a system of lights to prevent the sad disasters which have so frequently occurred on our waters; and this, too, in the absence of any law of Congress upon the subject, it is too late now to ignore a system established by laws—sanctioned by experience, and so necessary to the protection of the lives and property of our citizens.

The necessity for the observance of these rules is quite as imperative upon vessels navigating the waters of Puget Sound as upon the high seas.

The lives and property of our citizens and the commerce of Puget Sound, require quite as imperatively the protection and security of salutary regulations as life and property in other sections of the country, and we can see no reason why the navigation of these waters should constitute an exception.

But the failure to show the lights required by law does not of itself throw the entire responsibility upon the offending party, when the other vessel was in fault.

SECOND. The system of lights established by the board of Inspectors, in conformity with the act of Congress, when read and understood as they must and should be by mariners, speaks a language which, on the exercise of ordinary dilligence, must ever prevent collision. We think it is therefore incumbent on steam vessels navigating the waters of the Sound, in default of lights themselves as prescribed, to be governed in their movements by the movements of the approaching vessel properly equipped with lights, when the approaching vessel is controlled by reasonable skill and good seamanship.

We therefore think that the *Resolute*, although not carrying the lights prescribed by the Inspectors, should at least have been governed by those lights,—while it is evident that those in command of the *Resolute* did not even understand the signification of the lights. The language of lights to them was an unknown language, although common to the seas for years. We therefore think in this that the *Resolute* was in fault,—and saying this we do not desire to be considered as reflecting upon the character of the parties in charge of the *Resolute*, as we have no doubt of their integrity or intention.

THIRD. We are satisfied from the testimony, that these vessels were not approaching head to head, and therefore think that the effort of the *Resolute* to pass to the starboard was not in conformity with good seamanship. She therefore erred in her attempt to pass to the starboard. A proper observance of this would have prevented a collision, as the Straits were a mile in width, and no difficulty from want of water, shoals or bars.

We are of the opinion that this is a case of mutual fault, and the damage should be apportioned in conformity with the rule recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the schooner *Cathornie et. al., vs* Dickinson *et. al.*

We therefore think the costs should be equally divided.

The damage of the *Northerner* we have assessed at eight thousand dollars, excluding, for reasons entirely satisfactory to the mind of the court, the claim for demurrage. The damages sustained by the *Resolute* and her cargo, we have assessed at five thousand dollars, making the aggregate loss of thirteen thousand dollars, which we direct to be divided between the parties.

The decrees will be prepared in conformity with the foregoing, and submitted to the court for approval.

SAD CASUALTY.—Mr. W. G. Haley, of Albany, writes to us that on Saturday, the 29th ult, Mr. A. Hackleman, with Messrs. W. Davis and J. J. Davis, living near Albany, Linn county, Oregon, started on a hunting expedition into the mountains. They made a camp in the mountains, some three or four miles south of Sweet Home Valley, in said county.

On Tuesday morning following, they separated and started on their hunt. Mr. Hackleman, after hunting until near night, and when on his return to camp, saw a deer, which ran off a short distance, and while he was watching for it, saw an object he thought to be a deer, and thought it made two or three jumps. He fired at it, and believing the shot had take effect, loaded his gun before going up to it. But on arriving at the spot, to his sad astonishment found he had killed a man: He did not at that time know who it was, but afterwards found it was a Mr. Wm. Russell, who has been residing in Sweet Home Valley for some years; and was about eighteen years of age.

Mr. Russell was dead, apparently, when Mr. Hackleman first went to him, and was not observed to move afterward. Mr. Hackleman was not aware of any one being near him at the time.

Mr. Russell was hunting, and had on a shot-pouch made of an undressed wild animal skin, very much resembling a deer in color, which Mr. Hackleman caught sight of, and was so bitterly deceived thereby. The ball struck and entered the deceased, near the centre of the breast, just above the powder-horn attached to his shot-pouch.

Mr. Hackleman went to his camp, and had Mr. Davis go to the settlements to inform the citizens of the fatal occurrence.—Mr. Russell was interred by his friends on Thursday. His father resides in Sweet Honey Valley, and was his only relative in this country.

The above are the facts of a most sad and unfortunate affair, and no one doubts but that it was entirely unintentional on the part of Mr. Hackleman. Mr. H. is a respected citizen of Linn county.—*Oregon Statesman.*

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF IMMIGRANTS BY MORMONS, AND RETRIBUTION.—A young man named Hawkins, who arrived from Salt Lake, a few days since, found sixteen murdered men in the road near Rock Springs, on the 6th ult. The attrocity was committed by a party of Mormons. Learning of the massacre, a company of U. S. troops in the neighborhood started in pursuit of the murderers, and succeeded in capturing them; and, finding bloody proofs of their participance in the bloody deed, they strung one Mormon up by the neck. He begged for mercy, and on condition that he would confess, they let him down from the tree to which he was suspended. He then confessed that himself and nine other Mormons had helped to murder the emigrant train. All ten of the Mormons were then hung.—*San Francisco Golden Era.*

BURNING OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "MASTIFF."—The clipper ship *Mastiff*, on the route from San Francisco to Hongkong, was burned on the 15th of September last. She had on board 185 passengers, 174 of whom were Chinese. Fortunately for the passengers and crew, the British ship *Achillis* happened to be sailing along about five miles distant, which promptly came to the rescue. All were immediately transferred to the *Achillis*, and on the 27th of the same month, were landed at Honolulu.

The *Mastiff* was a first-class clipper, of 1035 tons burthen, built at Boston in 1856, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; cost, when built, about $90,000, and was insured in Boston for $80,000.

☞ In the treaty recently made with the Cochin Chinese, the French Admiral obtained four important concessions, namely: The exercise of the Christian religion, a treaty of commerce, the cession of the town of Segin and adjoining territory, and the recognition of the rights of the French to the Bay of Luren.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

A ROYAL TRAGEDY!

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

HONOLULU, Oct. 3, 1859.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN."

The great item of news in this quarter is the Lahaina tragedy, in which His Majesty Kamehameha IV was the principal actor. The King and Queen, accompanied by their suite—among which were three foreigners, viz: C. G. Hopkins, editor of the *Polynesian*, Dr. R. McKibben, surgeon, and H. A. Neilson, Private Secretary—left here in the latter part of August, on a tour to the windward Islands, touching first at Lahaina. On the 7th of Sept., the King, accompanied only by his Private Secretary, returned to Honolulu on business, and left for Lahaina again on the 8th, where he arrived on the morning of the 10th. For some reason unknown at the time to any of his suite, the King, on Saturday the 10th, appeared unusually morose, acted strangely, and it is said drank whisky freely. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11th, about 3 o'clock, he mustered his boat's crew and went on board the schooner *Maria* alone, and ordered the captain to get under way for Hawaii.—During the day he was very much excited, and drank more whisky than usual. After dark, he ordered the captain to return again to Lahaina. When within a few miles of the anchorage he took his boat's crew, and, giving his servant his pistols, which it is said he had loaded while on board, he started for the shore.

KING KAMEHAMEHA SHOOTS HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

But little is known of the subsequent events, except what is derived from rumor. No one was present save those attached to his Majesty's suite, and as neither they nor the public journals here have made any statement of the circumstances, the particulars are derived only from vague report. All that is positively ascertained is, that the King shot H. A. Neilson, his private secretary, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Sept. 11th. It is reported that he arrived on shore about 10 o'clock, and that he ordered his servant to call Hopkins, McKibben and Neilson, who were asleep—that when they came out he was sitting in the piazza—seemed morose and excited—ordered his servant to bring him his pistols—whipped him and sent him to prison because he did not get them quick enough—that when he received his pistols he, without assigning any reason, told Neilson that he must die—that Neilson retreated into his house, and that the King followed him up and shot him. Immediately after the occurrence the King refused to Mr. McKibben, his surgeon, the privilege of attending Neilson, threatening to shoot him if he went near the house to which Neilson had been removed. The next morning, however, he sent for McKibben, and requested him to render Neilson all assistance in his power. It is also said that the King beat the Queen, and that after shooting Neilson he stood over the Queen, and threatened to shoot both her and his child.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER AT COURT.—Rumor assigns the cause of the act to jealousy of the Queen—a feeling believed by the entire community to be without a shadow of foundation. This belief is further strengthened by Neilson's solemn assurances that there is no ground for the slightest suspicion in regard to the Queen. The Queen is one of the few native women whose reputation the breath of scandal has never even touched until now. The suspicions of the King can only be accounted for by supposing either that he was under the influence of liquor, or that his mind had been poisoned by lies relative to the Queen and Neilson. No one believes he had in reality the slightest reason.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—RUMORED ABDICATION OF THE KING.—The King, although impetuous, has hitherto conducted himself in such a manner as to win the respect and esteem of the entire foreign community; consequently they were thunder-struck on receiving the news of the tragedy. For days it was the great topic of conversation. Many were indignant that the King, being above the law, should so openly transgress it; but the prevailing feeling was that of regret. Mr. Neilson, immediately after being shot, was removed to a house outside the palace grounds, and Dr. H. B. White was called to dress the wound. The wound, although dangerous, is not considered fatal.

The community, expecting a statement of the circumstances which led to this melancholy event through the columns of the Government organ, forbore making any comments on it. In fact, they nearly all seemed afraid to speak out aloud, fearing, perhaps, banishment like that meted out to Montseratt when caught napping with the Princess Victoria. Three weeks elapsed, and not only the *Polynesian*, but the *Commercial Advertiser*, maintained a profound silence.

On Tuesday, September 27th, the community was again thrown into a great excitement by news from Lahaina that the King had resolved to abdicate his throne. It is said he has been overwhelmed with grief ever since this unfortunate occurrence; that he has offered to make Mr. Neilson all amends in his power; that he entirely exonerates the Queen, and insists upon abdicating and submitting himself to trial. The effect of this news was a meeting of the Privy Council, and a petition numerously signed, praying His Majesty to reconsider his resolution, and not to abdicate. Should he persist in abdicating, the Government would fall to Victoria Kamamalu, the Regent, and formerly the paramour of Montseratt. To such a change the foreign residents particularly object.

On Friday, September 30th, the King again returned to Honolulu, accompanied by Mr. Gregg, who was sent up to Lahaina with the aforesaid petition.

GRAND TELEGRAPHIC PROJECT—AMERICA TO EUROPE VIA THE PACIFIC.—Some eight or ten months ago, reference was made to a project then in contemplation for a telegraphic connection of Europe with America by the way of the Russian and American settlements in the Northern Pacific. That project has been so far matured as to make its accomplishment at no very distant day a matter of almost absolute certainty.—Mr. Collins, U. S. Commercial Agent at the Amoor river, is the individual to whom more than any other, is due the credit of having originated this gigantic enterprise. He is now at Washington, where he has laid his plans before Government, with a view to enlist its sympathies in behalf of the project. How far he has succeeded in this, is not known. He is, however, about to return to St. Petersburg, where his enterprise is already known and approved, and where he expects to complete arrangements, through private companies and government subsidies, for completing the line of telegraph from Novgorod to the mouth of the Amoor, and thence across the Straits to Russian America. The distance from Novgorod to San Francisco, by the route chosen, will be 5,000 miles. Mr. Collins thinks that by the time the line from San Francisco to St. Louis is completed, his own will be extended from the former city to the Russian capital.

During his present visit to the Atlantic States, Mr. Collins has been to Canada, where he succeeded in the formation of a company which has been incorporated under the name of the "Trans-mundane Telegraphic Company," which will afford important aid in establishing the proposed line through British America. The capital required for this extensive project is only about $2,500,000, and this amount Mr. Collins is sanguine of obtaining without difficulty.

A GOOD SWIMMER.—The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, of Sept. 14, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says:

"The schooner *Margaret* from Kauai, picked up, on Friday morning last, at a distance of some six or eight miles from Barber's Point, a native boy by the name of Kameoeone—a deserter from the whale ship *Franklin* which left this port on the preceding day. The boy, it seems, had felt a little homesick when he saw the green mountains of Oahu growing dim in the distance, and about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, he jumped overboard and struck out for the land—then about twenty miles distant. He swam all night, and at daylight was within half a mile of the shore. Here, however, he was opposed by a strong current; and after buffeting the waves for a while in a vain endeavor to reach the beach, he discovered a sail in the distance, several miles to the leeward. He accordingly changed his course for the vessel, and at 9 o'clock on Friday morning was standing upon her deck, apparently but little the worse for his fourteen hours swim."

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Dr. Fowlkes, late President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has written a letter confirming the statement as to the sale of the road, and the decision of Court in its favor. The Doctor has provided means to extinguish nearly all the debts outstanding against it in Texas, and does not doubt his ability to free the Company of every embarrassment. A letter has also been received in Louisville, from J. Edgar Thompson, stating that G. B. Roberts, a civil engineer, will leave Philadelphia in a day or two, to superintend the construction of the road, and that it will be pushed ahead with vigor. Application will be made to the next Legislature of Texas, for such action as will facilitate its progress, and it is suggested to change the name to that of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Several journals speak with great confidence of the immediate commencement of the work under the most favorable auspices.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The Washington *Constitution* states that the Pension Office had on its rolls, on the 30th June, 1858, the names of 253 revolutionary soldiers. Of this small remnant of heroes, information has been received that during the last half-year 46 went to their long account, leaving upon the first day of the present year, 207 survivers. The ages of some of these soldiers are stated to have been 100 to 103. Thus is dwindling away the small number of that gallant band which has come down to us from a former generation, to pass forever from the earth before this generation shall have finished its work. At the period above referred to, there were 4,200 widows of revolutionary soldiers upon the pension rolls, and in six months death diminished that number by 295. Of those living at the beginning of this year, 45 were the wives of revolutionary soldiers before the termination of the great struggle.

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

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1859.

The dispatches recently received by the government from Commander Tatnall, narrate with minuteness the recent events in China. He says that the British officer in charge of the gunboats having visited him, said nothing about aid, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed. During the few moments he was on board the Powhatan he would look anxiously at his Admiral and at the boats. "After he left," continues Capt. Tatnall, "I held a conversation with our Commissioner, Mr. Ward, and he agreed with me perfectly, that under the circumstances of our position with the English, and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than tow the boats to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boast were making fast to the hawsers, which I veered astern, I insisted on Mr. Ward and his suite leaving the Toey-wan and going on board one of the junks, for reasons which will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that, as the Toey-wan was his home, and going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her, I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse."—Capt. Tatnall towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying, when, casting them off, he retired to the rear of the line, and anchored for the night. He took up this position, as it might enable him to aid the wounded, and should any boats be sunk, to rescue their crews, in other words, "to afford all the aid consistent with neutrality." Having been informed by a British officer that the Admiral was dangerously wounded, Capt. Tatnall went in a barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the Cormorant a round shot struck the boat, killed the coxswain, Mr. Hart, of Brooklyn, New York, and slightly wounded Flag Lieutenant Trenchard. They reached the Cormorant before the boat entirely sunk. Capt. Tatnall says the Chinese Commissioners had previously notified Mr. Ward of their arrrngements, and requested him to accompany the British and French Ministers to the Peiho.—To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the same platform with the latter. The sincerity of the Commissioners was much doubted at the time.

☞ Despatches were received Sept. 29 at the department of state from Mr. Campbell, Boundary Commissioner at San Juan. He reports everything queit, and does not apprehend any further difficulty or fighting. He announces that negotiations are broken off between him and the English Commissioner. He maintains that our right to the island is clear and conclusive.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LOSS OF LIFE.—A friend, says the Wilmington (North Carolina) *Herald*, writes us from Rockingham the particulars of a dreadful hurricane which swept over Richmond county and the upper part of Marlboro' district, South Carolina, on the 19th September. The destruction of dwellings, crops, &c., appears to have been terrible, and it is feared one or two lives have been lost. So far as heard from twenty houses are reported as completely blown down; while the number unroofed and otherwise damaged is almost unaccountable. A kitchen in Marlboro', in which were four negroes, was blown clear away, without hurting the negroes. The corn blown out of the fields into the swamps is represented as being many thousand bushels. Pine trees, two and three feet in diameter, were taken up by the roots and carried two and three hundred yards. Lightwood stumps, in the open fields, were torn up and blown away. In fact, such a wind has never been experienced in that section before. A correspondent of the *Carolinian* says:—On some of the plantations near Bennettsville, over in Marlboro', there is not a single house standing, the wind blowfng down everything, and killing several persons, both white and black. It carried a negro woman two or three hundred yards out into field, killing her instantly. In the vicinity of Cheraw it blew down some few trees, otherwise did little harm.

CONTRACTS FOR UTAH AND NEW MEXICO—A GOOD EXAMPLE SET BY THE PRESIDENT.—By reference to Washington telegraphic despatches it will be seen that the bids for the supplies of the army in Utah and New Mexico were opened on Saturday in the presence of Mr. Buchanan himself, the Secretary of War being absent. This attendance of the President to superintend the opening of bids for contracts, in order to prevent any foul play, is worthy of imitation. Had other Presidents been as careful in times past, we should have less of that cheating and corruption and public plunder which have for so many years disgraced our government and prejudiced our institutions in the sight of the populations of Europe and of those by which we are surrounded on this continent. It is characteristic of Mr. Buchanan's administration that all through he has paid minute attention to the details of his government, as far as it was possible for him to do, and thus he has guarded the public from many frauds, and himself from bearing the odium of the disreputable acts of other men. The old contractors, Majors, Russel & Co., have not obtained any of the new contracts—The gain to the public may be estimated when they are informed that the former contract was $1 80 per pound for every hundred miles. The present is $1 34, being a saving of 46 cents on each pound, or more than 25 per cent.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A MASSACHUSETTS GIRL ELOPES WITH AN INDIAN.—The Palmer *Journal* states that a young girl, fifteen years of age, daughter of a wealthy merchant residing in Harrison square, Dorchester, decamped with a party of Indians who were some time since encamped at East Boston, but who have since removed to Ware, Mass. John Newell, one of the Indians, was the recipient of the maiden's affections. It seems that John returned to East Boston last week, and on Thursday returned in company with the girl to Ware. At first they stopped at the hotel, but subsequently took up their qu rters in the Indian tent near the village, the girl sleeping upon the ground with her dusky companions. The father, having missed his daughter, sought for her in the towns near Boston, but not finding her made use of the telegraph and thus ascertained her whereabouts. He reached Ware early on Sunday morning and proceeded to the Indian tent, where he met his daughter. John stated that the girl proposed and planned the whole thing—that she was as pure and virtuous as when she left her father's roof, and though they had slept in the same tent for three nights, they had slept apart from each other. This statement was confirmed by Jonh's brother and his wife, who had slept in the tent with her each night. John seemed very penitent, while the girl stated that she took this means to plague her stepmother, who had ill treated her. She hid clothes in a school house the night before starting, and the next day went from home to attend school at South Boston, met her Indian lover, and fled with him to Ware.—*Boston Bee, Sept. 29.*

DREADFUL RESULTS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from Portsmouth, Ohio, written by a lady to her husband in this city, makes mention of an extraordinary circumstance. A short time ago a young lady was bitten by a dog. Hydrophobia manifested itself on her, and while confined by the disease she bit her sister, who was waiting on her. The sister was soon attacked by the same disease and bit the mother. All three were alive at the last accounts, but were all raving mad, and there was no prospect of their recovery.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is officially announced that the *Great Eastern* will leave Portland, Weymouth, on her trial trip, on the 8th of October, instead of the 17th September, and finally sail from Holyhead for Portland, Maine, on the 20th of October, instead of the 29th September. This delay of three weeks is the time in which Mr. Scott Russell contracted to repair the damage occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was in when she sailed from the Thames. This contract, however, did not include any repairs which the boilers may be found to require, and although they apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the force of the shock have either been displaced or greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be safely used in its present state.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that Cherborough is about to be armed completely on a war footing, with rifled cannon for all the batteries.

☞ The eccentric Englishman who joined Garibaldi's corps, from pure love of shooting at such high game as Austrians, always took out his memorandum book, and made a note on't, every time he brought down one of the enemy. The results of his season of shooting counted up twenty-five killed certainly, and ten more under the head of "uncertain." Among other recruits, Garibaldi had two Frenchmen, members of the Paris Jockey Club; five Americans, a few Germans, and one Chinaman.

A NOVEL ADVERTISMENT.—The most remarkable among the many remarkable advertisements which daily fall under our notice, in hundreds of exchanges from every section of the country, is the one below:

"A pew is for sale in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst. The man that owns the pew, owns the right of space just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top or roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get. If a man buy my pew, and sit in it on Sundays, and repent and be a good man, he will go to heaven, if God lets him go. Let a man start from the right place, let him go right, keep right, do right, and he will go to heaven at last; and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house."

WAR STEAMER SAGINAW.—The first war steamer built in California—the *Saginaw*—will be ready for sea about the middle of December next. Commodore Cunningham has expressed his great satisfaction with the machinery, which was made in San Francisco. He states that no steamer can have more perfect machinery, or better boilers. The contract price for this work was $72,000, but the cost will amount to over $80,000. The steamer is now at Mare Island.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

A Pacific Railroad.

Some four or five weeks since we distributed amongst our subscribers a limited number of the *Alta California* newspaper, containing the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention recently held in San Francisco. We hope those proceedings, as well as the resolutions passed by that convention, have been carefully perused. The subject of a Continental Railroad has for years enlisted the attention of *politicians* in various sections of the Union for other reasons and purposes than a *desire* and *wish* to see its construction. FREMONT may have hoped to ride himself into power on the once famous "Rocky Mountain Woolly Horse;" but the number of aspirants at the present day is far greater, who would "ride in" on a more insincere "hobby," and that no other than the *rail*. England having lately made a move in the matter of a Pacific Railroad, it is high time the *masses* should bestow upon it a more earnest attention than it has heretofore received. A Railroad across the continent has now been agitated and "talked" of nearly ten years; the same space of time and "work" could construct it. But we are digressing from our subject, having intended to briefly review the proceedings of the "California" convention, (we style it thus, because it was *not*, as its name imports, a "Pacific Railroad Convention," not a single individual present thereat from the Territory of Washington having been delegated thereto by its citizens, and did *not*, therefore, speak or vote her sentiments.)

A careful examination of the proceedings of the late "California" Railroad Convention will at once show the many inconsistencies which might be expected from a partizan view of the subject. A resolution was passed directing the convention to memorialize our Legislature to have accurate surveys made of the passes in the eastern portion of the Territory. One was passed in favor of the "Central Route," with a branch to the Columbia river or Puget Sound. These two are inconsitent. If the latter resolution was passed, why was the former? But the whole question of the Central Route is left in an indefinite position by the Convention. Shall it go by Pike's Peak? If so, the branch down Snake river may be impracticable, and, at all events, if practicable, will be nearly as long and expensive as the Northern Route. The Northern Route is of transcendent importance, to give our country an immense international carrying trade, as against our great rival, Great Britain. If we adopt the branch from Salt Lake, and let the Northern Route *slide*, it will in fact be *abandoning* to Great Britain the Northern Route, which, in that event, will pass through British Columbia instead of Washington Territory. *If we hold fast to the Northern Route*, Great Britain will necessarily abandon her own route, and why?

First. Our Northern system of Railroads, now pushing through Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, is rapidly advancing westward, and are the only western, and the only possible western connection of the whole Railroad system of the Canadas, (for the country north of Lake Superior is impracticable.) Our surveys of these routes are far ahead of the English surveys. Our route is shorter, much shorter—150 to 300 miles—and it is better. Our grades will be more favorable—more of the line of the road will be over a prairie country. There will be one dividing range less on our route than on that of the British.—Hence, if the Northern Route is adopted, the British route must be abandoned. It could not possibly compete with us in the carriage of freight or passengers.

Second. The state of our population is better than in English territory. The road surveyed in 1853, by Gov. STEVENS and party, has two branches eastward, striking the Mississippi at St. Paul and the Lakes at Superior City, and two branches westward—one to the Sound via the Snoqualmie pass, and the other down the Columbia river. Thus we have at the western terminus nearly all the population of Oregon, and the whole population of Washington, whilst at the eastern we have a rapidly increasing population and the unrivalled resources of the west and northwest.

Third. The idea that the western coast,—with its extraordinary productiveness, its great enegy, and the rapid strides it is now making in population, business and weath—is to have, even in our days, but one great commercial entrepot, is preposterous. On the Atlantic seaboard we have many such, and they are rather on the increase. Portland, Maine, is but just beginning to rank as such. Her connection with the railroad system of the Canadas has caused her business and population to be doubled, and it will double the next ten years All can well recollect the time when Boston *scoffed* at Portland for presuming to think that she (Portland) could become a great commercial point, and in undertaking what at the time was pronounced to be the impracticable and visionary enterprise of the Portland and Montreal railroad! So, also, shall we see an important commercial point grow up on Puget Sound, if we are but fortunate enough to get the northern route. A more erroneous idea cannot be entertained than that the Pacific railroad should have it terminus at some populous and wealthy city. It should have its due weight, and nothing more. A calculation of the probable amount of stock that might perhaps be subscribed, should not be permitted even to enter therein. *The stock will be taken*, let it terminate where it will. The terminus of the road will build the city, but the *city* will not be indispensable to the road.

Fourth. Should Congress ignore the Northern Route, then the roads which demand this route will unite with the Canadas, and find their connection with the Pacific in British Columbia. Such, we understand, to be the determination of the railroad interests of Minnesota.

We, therefore, as a people, have but one interest, which is to stand unfalteringly by the Northern Route. The Legislature (soon to assemble) should strengthen the hands of our Delegate by a suitable memorial to Congress, declaring our unqualified preference for the Northern Route, fully setting forth (as we believe) its numerous advantages over either Southern or Central, and denouncing, in unmistakable terms, the acts and sentiments of the self-constituted delegates from this Territory to the "Pacific Railroad Convention," as *not* expressive of the views of our people. Our voice in the nation's councils may be weak, and may not be acted upon, still it may lead to calm deliberation and mature reflection before any other route shall have been positively determined upon.

We hope, and doubt not, Gov. GHOLSON, will incorporate his views in the premises in his message to be delivered before the legislature. By this means it will be referred to its appropriate committee, and thus receive at their hands that attention which its importance demands, in the early days of the session. The work of the last few days of the session is usually "hurried through" in so summary a way, that a serious thought is hardly bestowed upon any bill, however important in its character.

☞ We have been requested to state that the first term of the "Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute,"—Rev. B. C. Lippincott and lady, principal and preceptress—closes to-day, and the second term will again commence on Monday next. It is highly desirable that pupils intending to connect themselves with this Institute be present from the commencement of the session. The school is in a very flourishing condition, and, thus far, the parents of children that have attended the past quarter express themselves as well satisfied with the progress made in learning, and the system of instruction pursued.

☞ Capt. THOM, of San Francisco, late in charge of the military roads in Oregon and Washington Territory, will accept our thanks for a couple military maps, one of the Department of Oregon and Washington, and the other of the department of Utah. The maps are more geographically correct than any which have preceded them, being compiled from information collected by chiefs in charge of the various railroad explorations—Major Stevens, (our present delegate,) Capt. Stansbury, Lieuts. Williamson, Gunnison and Abbott, and reconnoissances and surveys of Lieuts. Derby and Mendall, in charge of military roads, as well as from surveys and sketch maps in the offices of the Surveyor Generals of Oregon and the Territory of Washington. The maps are a valuable aid in obtaining a correct knowledge of our country. We tender to Capt. THOM our kindest thanks for the favor.

READY FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. —— FERGUSON, representative for the county of Skamania, in the coming Legislature, arrived here the latter part of last week—being the first member arrived. From external appearance, we should think little Skamania might consider herself fortunate in her choice of a representative. For years without a representative in the legislature, the member present looks as if he could fully make up for her past deficiencies. Ere another week passes he will meet with many legislative companions. The session commences two weeks from Monday next.

BLOWN UP!—The steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. J. C. HALSEY, says the *British Colonist* of the 9th inst., was blown up on Wednesday the 2d of this month, "when about the middle of the Gulf of Georgia, and in sight of the outer buoy at the mouth of the Frazer's river." There were eleven persons on board, one of whom—Charles Greer, a fireman—was killed and five wounded. The names of the wounded are Mr. Allen, engineer, slightly scalded, and bruised about the head; Thomas Burrell, hands scalded; Thos. Alexander and Jos. Lewis, hands and face scalded; and —— Riley, firemen, so badly scalded that he is not expected to recover. The boat is a complete wreck, with the exception of the hull, which is uninjured. She now lies on the rock of an island belonging to the Sacia group, in the Gulf of Georgia, where she drifted after buffeting the sea some twenty-eight hours. The survivors made their way to San Juan in a small boat, which was reached only after undergoing the greatest hardships. Every attention was paid the sick and survivors by Capt. Prevost, of H. M. S. *Satellite*, who generously administered to all their wants.

The explosion is attributed to a defect in the boiler plate, and no blame whatever is attached to the engineer.

☞ Mr. A. CAMPBELL, American Commissioner to fix the northern boundary, passed through this place on Monday last, on his way to visit Gen. SCOTT. As it is understood here that the General left on the last California steamer for San Francisco, his visit will result in disappointment.

IN OFFICE.—Secretary MCGILL has entered vigorously upon the discharge of his official duties, in the building occupied by his predecessor. He is now engaged in preparing the Capitol building for the reception of the Legislature. Everything will be in perfect order on the day appointed for its meeting, and no pains will be spared to conduce as much as possible to their comfort.

RESIGNED.—Hon. H. Y. LUDDINGTON, Representative elected for Kitsap county, has resigned his seat in the House, and an election to fill the vacancy created will be immediately ordered. Mr. L. is a democrat in principle, and a perfect gentleman. We are sorry his personal affairs were such as to render the resignation unavoidable.

☞ Minear & Co.'s steam saw mill and adjoining store-house, at Ranier, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst.

☞ The Military Hospital at Wallawalla was recently destroyed by fire.

☞ We are indebted to T. M. REED, Esq., for late Portland and Salem papers.

☞ Freeman & Co. have discontinued their Express business in this Territory and Oregon. Cause—"don't pay."

☞ Judge HALL has been appointed U. S. Senator for California, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. D. C. BRODERICK.

☞ The *Portland Advertiser* says that Dr. J. N. Bell is organizing a company at the Dalles to start for the Similkimene mines.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—*Coal Oil vs. Whale Oil.*—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, at Honolulu, under date of Oct. 3d, says:

"Business prospects here are poor, and the business community are somewhat troubled by reports received from the Atlantic States relative to the increased production and cheapness of Coal oil. It is reported here that several of the largest whale-ship owners in New Bedford have sold their whale-ships and gone to manufacturing Coal oil. Nearly the entire business of the Islands is dependent upon the whale-ships that visit here for recruits; and as even with the high prices for oil, the fleet has continued to decrease for the last five years, there is no question but that the substitution of coal for whale oil will materially diminish the business of the Islands."

From the Portland Advertiser, Nov. 8.

Interesting Letter from Colville.

The following letter was written by a gentleman well known to us, and who has kindly promised to keep us "posted" on matters and things as they occur in that distant region:—

FORT COLVILLE, W. T., Oct. 21, '59.

The Government is now putting up several buildings at this post, and to finish the out door work will consume about two months. We are now engaged in building quarters for the Boundary Commissioners, who contemplate wintering at this place.

Capt. Archer's command are expected to return about the first of November. Reports well authenticated and generally believed here, say that the command have discovered good paying gold mines on the Similkamin river, and are busily engaged in mining. One of the party found a piece weighing $27, others have found pieces weighing from $5 to $15. Thomas Smith, formerly of Vancouver, and government expressman between these two points, who comes and goes once a week, reports the mines to be good. Mr. Holley arrived from the mines a few days since bringing with him several pieces which he exhibited. Those which I saw resembled grains of wheat. He reports that as yet, only paying *dirt* is found upon a bar in this river.—The miners are sanguine that further prospecting will develop rich mining.

These mines are five days travel with pack animals from this place, and a day and a half for express Mr. Smith will be in again on the 27th, and should his reports not be unfavorable, I shall start for the "diggings" notwithstanding I am one of the Frazer river victims.

Provisions here are high. Flour sells for $18 per hundred and other things in proportion. Packers charge $11 per hundred for freight from Walla Walla.

Yours truly, D.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SIMILKAMEEN MINES!!—We are indebted to Messrs. Tracy & Co., for the following extract of a letter dated, Dalles, Nov. 7th:

"The members of the Boundary Commission who are now at this place this evening, corroborate the news of richness of the Similkameen mines. All of them have more or less dust, and from all that can be gathered from the employees, there can be no doubt that the diggings are extensive. Prospects have been made five miles each way from the bar on which gold was first discovered, and 50 cents to the pan has been the yield. Mining implements are scarce,—a frying-pan the only pan in use.

The nearest route is *via* the Dalles, by mules, directly across the country, it being about five days travel."

☞ A man named Benson, a blacksmith at the Cascades, shot an individual named Jack Hurd on Saturday morning last at that place. Cause—a personal quarrel.—Benson was examined before a Justice of the Peace and acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—Washington letter writers report that the President's forthcoming message will contain a recommendation to Congress to abolish the Territorial government of Utah, and parcel it out among the other Territories. This same proposition has been agitated in Congress, and if now backed by an Executive recommendation, will doubtless meet with favor.

British Testimony to American Sympathy in the Peiho Affair.

"An Eye-Witness," in a letter to the London *Times*, thus speaks of the attitude of the Americans in the affair at the Peiho, China: "I cannot end without referring to one matter, that, in connection with this battle, should ever be remembered. Were we children of the same mother we could not have received more sympathy and kindness than we met with from the Americans. Never were men more unwillingly neutral. As we passed in to the assault, Flag Officer Tatnall was heard to say, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and in a hundred different ways he and all his people, to the very cabin boys, acted up to this homely proverb. When he heard that our Admiral was wounded, at great personal risk he went on board the *Cormorant* to see him. Many of our men slept in the American tender on the night of the fight. Cigars, coffee, brandy—everything a man could want—was placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves, and thought only of the British.

"A few days after the fight, a Chinese junk, with a flag of truce, brought fresh provisions to the *Powhatan*, United States frigate. These were immediately sent to our wounded. The bond of American brotherhood was indeed deeply cemented in our trial at the Peiho. I believe there was not a man in the fleet who did not feel it growing up within him, and I am sure there are thousands, if I may not say millions, on both sides of the Atlantic, who will join me in the fervent wish that that feeling of brotherhood may take deeper and deeper root in both lands."

The London *Times*, in an editorial in which it censures Admiral Hope for his too great confidence and consequent defeat, concludes its remarks as follows: It is more easy to found than to restore supremacy, but in the execution of the duty which devolves upon England and France, it is an unspeakable gratification to find that we may rely, at all events, on the sympathies of the great Anglo-Saxon republic. Whatever may be the result of the fight, England will never forget the day when the deeds and words of kindly Americans sustained and comforted her stricken warriors on the waters of the Peiho.

Other English journals also acknowledge the kindly sympathy of the Americans.

The official dispatches of Admiral Hope are published in the *Gazette*, but add little of importance to the accounts already published.

PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW CHINESE WAR.

Government had decided on dispatching several additional steam-frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates, to augment the squadron in China. It was also expected that a force of 1,000 additional marines would be dispatched to China. Great activity prevailed in England in preparing the Chinese expedition. The London *Times* says there are about 5,000 rather wrong-headed soldiers in the vicinity of Calcutta, waiting a passage home, and the object should be to divert them from the west to east. Assuming, however, their re-engagement impracticable, there was still in India a force large enough to overcome even the mighty Chinese Empire. The London *Daily News* announces that Government had resolved to send at once a military force to China, and to send it from India.

The latest accounts state that three 91-gun ships were under orders for foreign service at Portsmouth, and four gun-boats were being prepared with all haste for China.—The utmost activity prevailed at Woolwich and elsewhere, in getting off ammunition, &c.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says it was stated that 12,000 French troops had been ordered to be held in readiness to depart for China. General Wimpfen was talked of for the command. The Paris papers, almost without a single exception, express satisfaction at the announcement of an Anglo-French expedition against China, and several of them add a hope that the union of the two flags against a common enemy will strengthen the alliance between the two countries, and dispel the recent rumors of a rupture.

The *Independence Belge* says Lord Cowley and Count Walewski have been commissioned to arrange a basis of co-operation between England and France, in the prosecution of the Chinese war.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Co. H, 9th Infantry, Capt. English, and Co. A, 4th Infantry, Capt. Maloney, are ordered back to Fort Steilacoom, which post they will garrison, in connection with Capt. Judah's Company, during the ensuing winter.

Co. D, 9th Infantry, Capt. Pickett, will return to Fort Bellingham; and Co. I, 4th Infantry, Maj. Haller, will resume its quarters at Port Townsend.

The above changes will take place next week.

The four companies of the 3d Artillery at San Juan are ordered back to Fort Vancouver.

Capt. Hunt, alone, with Co. C, 4th Infantry, will remain on the Island.

Co. F, 9th Infantry, Capt. Woodruff, attached to the Boundary Commission, will winter at Semiahmoo, and in the spring remove to Fort Steilacoom.

Capt. Jordan, of the Quartermaster's department, came passenger in the steamer *Northerner* to relieve Lieut Harvie, as Quartermaster at Fort Steilacoom.—*Steilacoom Herald.*

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED BY A FALLING BRIDGE.—A terrible accident occurred at Albion, N. Y., on 28th September. On that day, a large concourse of people were in the village, in attendance upon the county fair, and in the afternoon the crowd was drawn down to the river, to witness the feats of a ropewalker, who had stretched a cord across the stream. The bridge affording the best view, it was soon packed with men, women and children—more than a thousand persons crowding upon it. The immense weight of this compact mass of human beings caused the iron arches of the bridge to give way, and it fell with a terrible crash, killing and wounding many of those upon it. Nothing had been heard of the rope-walker, who was about mid-way on the rope when the accident occurred.—It is supposed that he was so startled by the event that he fell into the river.

☞ Father Congiato arrived in Portland on the 11th inst. For the past few months he has been traveling through the country east of the Cascades, having journeyed as far as Fort Benton. To him belongs the honor of having established the first successful Mission among the Blackfeet. The Rev. Father has visited nearly all the Indian tribes within the boundary of Oregon and Washington, and reports them peaceable. In his travels, he also met Lieut Mullan, and speaks in the highest terms of that officer, and of the manner in which he is conducting the expedition under his charge.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The use of the term "brick," as applied to good fellows, probably originated from a classic story related in Plutarch, where Agesilaus says, "There are the walls of Sparta, and every single man is a brick!" Sparta, it will be recollected, was an open city without material walls.

☞ It is stated, as an evidence of the immense size of the new ship *Great Eastern*, that persons occupying her forward berths are to be charged double price, on account of the advantages they will have of arriving in port ahead of their fellow passengers.

Market Review.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1859.

A better inquiry for goods has prevailed during the past fortnight, with corresponding sales, at figures which, in most instances, with the exceptions of Syrups and Coffee, which, owing to recent advices from below, are held firm, exhibit a marked concession from former rates. Unseasonable and undesirable articles of merchandise, owing in a great measure to the stringency of the money market, are offered on very liberal terms. Bacon, Butter, Eggs, and Lard, are scarce and in request at former quotations.

During the past week sales of Wheat have been made at $1 25 per bushel; Oats 75 cents; Butter 50 cents per pound; Mutton 7 cents; Beef 7 to 7½ cents; Pork 9 to 10 cents.

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m46 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

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

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

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.

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

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,
3m51 JOS. CUSHMAN.

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

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS,

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Ironsian*, 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

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 a 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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THREE SEVERAL WRITS OF Execution to me directed, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, I have levied upon and taken in execution, and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises of John M. Swan, known as Swan's addition to the town of Olympia, on Saturday, December 3d, 1859, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 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 that portion of said land claim not laid off in town lots.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a certain stake set in the meandering line of the beach, west side of Budd's Inlet, which stake forms the north-east corner of the land claim of J. F. Devore, (lately known as the land claim of W. C. Dobbins), and the south-east corner of the land claim of E. W. Austin, running thence due west one hundred and sixty rods, thence due north twenty-six rods to a stake, thence due east one hundred and sixty rods to a stake in the meandering aforesaid, thence south twenty-six rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six acres. Also the following described lots situated in the town of Olympia, and known on the plat of said town as lots No. two, (2) three, (3) and four, (4) in Block No. seventy-four, (74) all in Thurston county, Washington Territory, 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 three several judgments against said John M. Swan of said District court, which judgments are as follows:

One in favor of Charles Wren for $1420 97 and its costs accrued, $9 05; H. C. Wilson for $790 40 and accrued costs taxed at $8 85; Bartholimew Callihan for 441 50 and accrued costs, $11 80, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff Thurston County, W. T.
Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 4w50

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c
TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

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, Am'r'n 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, Delalas, 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. 43tf

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

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

To Wool Growers.

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

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

in Cash or Goods for all good and thoroughly 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, Flowring plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynth; 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. 30tf

"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.

CHAS. PLUMMER. 31tf

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.

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.

J. R. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

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

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

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

L. A. BLANC,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

(ONE DOOR NORTH OF AYRES & WILLIAMS',)
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE public in general, that he has constantly on hand a fine stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, by one of the best practical Watch Makers on the coast, and warranted.

☞ Guns and Pistols repaired ☜

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1859. 3m39

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. P. 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. 8th, 1857

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,	Woolen-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. MAPEL, Chemist.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 6m46

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

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

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

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

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

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

12:tf 14

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

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS;

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

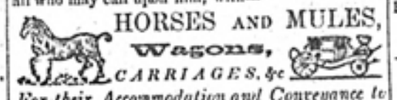
Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chill Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, All-spice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, 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,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

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

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND IRON WORKS.

HINCKLEY & CO.,

First Street, between Market and Mission Streets, San Francisco,

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

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

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

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.

3m13

PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

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 customery 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.

RICHARD LANE,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 3tf

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. Braun 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 & Braun 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.

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

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXXX.

An Act making Appropriations for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and for other Purposes.

(CONTINUED.)

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, employed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, granting bounty lands to Indians, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws, in the adjustment of the claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joipt resolution of Congress approved twenty eight January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs.

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

General Land-Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, sixty-two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers, three thousand dollars.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, stationery, blank books for register's office, furniture, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel and incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in Utah, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For salary of the recorder and land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the adjutant-general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the quartermaster-general, on bounty-land service, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the commissary-general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon-general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of topographical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the chief engineer, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department.—

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Paymaster-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northwest executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the Building, corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expense of the Navy Department.—

Office Secretary of the Navy.

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous tems, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellanes items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general Purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and misceilenaous items, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watchman, and miscellaneous items, for repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places in order, fifteen thousand dollars.

General Post-Office Extension.—For watchmen, enginee (for steam engines), laborers, fuel, gas, candles, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, seven thousand dollars.

Printing for Executive Departments.—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the paper, printing, and binding the Biennial Register and the annual statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Mint of the United States.—

At Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States Mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and dollars and fifty cents.

Assay Office, New York.—For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty-five thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, thirty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, South Carolina.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand six hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia. For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, ten thousand dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of goveror, three judges, and secretary, seven thousand dollars.

For cotingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Terriory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Kansas.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For deficiencies in the contingent expenses of Kansas, being the amount incurred during the administration of government by J. W. Denver on that account, two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-two cents.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court, and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, ond hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Attorney General.—For salaries of the Attorney-General, one assistant to be employed in his office, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That the Attorney-General, in place of the six clerks now employed in his office, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one assistant in said office, learned in the law, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars; two third class clerks, at salaries of sixteen hundred dollars each; and one second class clerk, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars; and that the said Attorney-General be authorized, when necessary, to employ temporary clerks: *Provided*, That the allowances to such temporary clerks shall in no one year exceed one thousand dollars: *Provided, also*, That all moneys hereafter drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney-General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may disignate.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding, for the office of the Attorney-General, eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For furniture and bookcases for office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of deficient State reports for the office of the Attorney-General, eight hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, forty thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the marshalls, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For defarying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district court of the United States, including the District of Colombia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising fines, penalties, and fore[i]tures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

Annuities and Grants.—To Elizabeth C. Perry, per act second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hve hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of five of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hunnred and forty-six, and paid under acts of twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of clerk of treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, as depository, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, two hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Penitentiary.—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the messenger to the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and for his services in attending to the main furnace in the Capitol, which shall be in lieu of all other compensation, one thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the offic of the Commissioner of public buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardner, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-two laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, and to repay to the corporation of Washington the compensation of twenty policemen from the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-two cents.

For compensation of twenty policemen in the city of Washington, to be appointed in the same manner as the auxiliary guard are now appointed, thirteen thousand dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For deficiency in printing for first session of thirty-fifth Congress, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

For deficiency in paper for second session of the thirty-fifth Codgress, seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars.

For deficiency in printing for the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, sixty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of senators during the present Congress, six thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority given by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to pay out at the Mint the cents authorized and directed by said act to be coined, in exchange for the fractional parts of the dollar therein named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively, shall be, and the same hereby is, extended to two years from and after the twenty-first day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and no longer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of the present session of Congress, when any document shall be ordered printed by both houses of Congress, whether the copies ordered be the reserved (regular) number or additional (extra) numbers, the entire printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same; and the house so first ordering the same shall immediately notify the other house of such order. And the superintendent of public printing is hereby directed, in all cases when any document has been ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, to cause the order of the house last making the order to print such document to be executed by the printer of the house first ordering the same, and to further cause the other house to be furnished with the number ordered by it; and in no case shall more than one thousand five hundred and fifty copies of any document be printed, unless the printing of extra numbers be ordered by either house; and the one thousand five hundred and fifty copies, as reserved (regular) numbers, shall be distributed by the officers of the house first ordering the printing of the same persons and in the same manner as such numbers heretofore ordered by both houses have been distributed; and in all such cases the payment for composition shall be the same as though the printing had been ordered by but one house: *Provided*, That the office of printer either to the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be transferable either directly or indirectly, and any attempt to sell or transfer either of said offices, or any salefor transfer of the same, shall operate as a vacation and abandonment of the offices or either of them.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents on mechanics hereafter to be made to the Senate and House of Representatives, to be prepared and submitted in such manner as that the plates and drawings necessary to illustrate each subject shall be inserted so as to comprise the entire report in one volume, not to exceed eight hundred pages.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXI.

An Act making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, 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 following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, That if a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature in any State wherein such land may be situated subsequent to the passage of this act, to-wit:

New Hampshire.—For a fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, at Whale's Back light-house, one thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.—For rebuilding the two light-house towers on Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, and for fitting them with first-order illuminating apparatus, as per detailed estimate I, page 102, (estimates of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) eighty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents.

Connecticut.—For a fog-bell, to rung by machinery at the New Haven (Five Mile Point) light-house, one thousand dollars.

New York.—For a beacon light on one of the Sister's Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, below Alexandria Bay, four thousand dollars.

For repairing and securing the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house, ten thousand dollars.

Michigan.—For a light-house on the north point of the peninsula dividing Grand Traverse Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on the east side of Middle Island harbor, West Marquette, five thousand dollars.

That five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to repair the light-house pier at Vermillion, Ohio.

Wisconsin.—For a light-house on Green Island, or one of the adjacent islands, Green Bay, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Raspberry Island, one of the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of Kewanee River, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Minnesota.—For a light house at or near the mouth of Two Island River, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

North Carolinia.—For a beacon-range light at Ocracoke, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and that a light be established at a suitable point at or near Hatteras inlet: *Provided*, That the light-house at Beacon Island and the Ocracoke light-vessel be discontinued after the erection and exhibition of the aforesaid beacon-light, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

South Carolinia.—For two range beacon-lights (in place of the "Over-all beacon-lights") for the beach on Sullivan's Island channel, four thousand dollars.

Georgia.—For a light at a proper point at Saint Andrew's Sound and for one in Saint Cathaine Sound, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

Florida.—For rebuilding the light-house at Cape Canaveral, and fitting it up with a first-order catadioptric illuminating apparatus, (as per detailed estimate H, page 99, general estimates of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten cents.

Louisianna.—For the commencement and completion of an iron screw pile light house at or near the entrance to the channel of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass, authorized August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in addition to the former appropriation, as per estimate J, page 103, (general estimate of appropriations for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) sixty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Texas.—For the erection of range beacons for crossing the bar and entering Galveston Bay, in place of the present light-vessel at that place, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For a light-house at San Luis Pass, and at the mouth of Brazos River, twenty thousand dollars.

California.—For a light-house on Mare Island, San Francisco bay, nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this money shall be paid until the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the United States has a perfect title to this island.

That the appropriation heretofore made for a light-house at Point Lobos be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated provided the United States has a perfect title to the site of said light-house.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter whenever any of the light-vessels occupying positions which are adapted to the erection of light-houses upon pile foundations require to be rebuilt, or such extensive repairs as to render the substitution of such light-houses advisable and practicable, then such permanent structures are authorized to be erected in place of any such light-vessels: *Provided*, That the expense arising from all such changes and erections shall be defrayed from the general annual appropriations for repairs, &c. of light-vessels, unless special appropriations should be made for any such change.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Light-house Board be, and he hereby is, authorized in his discretion to discontinue from time to time, such lights as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce and changes of channels of harbors, and other causes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for a light-house half-way between Cape Henry and Body's Island, and for a light to mark the entrance to the Cone and Yeocomico rivers, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, reappropriated for those objects, respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a light-house at Grand Marais, Minnesota, is hereby authorized to be applied to the erection of a light-house at Grand Postage, mouth of Pigeon River, Minnesota.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the seaboard to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works may be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That authority is hereby given to exhibit a light from the light-house tower on the hill at Cleveland, Ohio.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the light at Port Clinton in Portage Bae, Ohio, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1859.

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 15, 1859. 18y

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

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

POWERS OF ATTORNEY for the transfer of Scrip 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 ROOK

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,

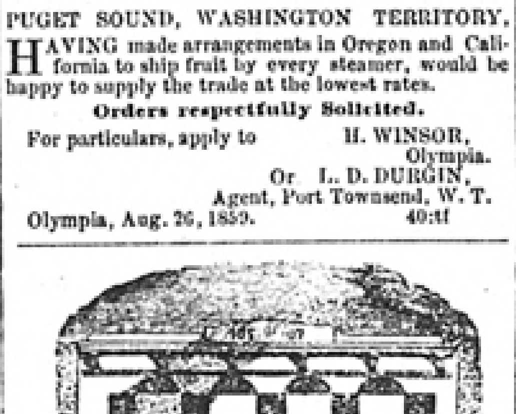
HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

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 expresly 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

COX, FRANCIS & CO.,

(Late Spear & Co.)

FORWARDING, WAREHOUSING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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

CASH ADVANCES made on Merchandise in our Warehouse, or consigned.

Would respectfully refer to the Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco generally. 3m40

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or trusting Andrew J. Miller, Francis P. Miller, or any other person on my account, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

CALEB MILLER.

Whidby's Island, September 28, 1859-6w46

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.

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 38tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

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

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

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

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

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

To J. H. WHITCOMB:

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

B. P. ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 2, 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, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.