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"Popular Sovereignty."

OBSERVATIONS ON SENATOR DOUGLAS' VIEWS AS EXPRESSED IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Every one knows that Mr. Douglas, the Senator from Illinois, has written and printed an elaborate essay, comprising thirty-eight columns of *Harper's Magazine*, in which he has undertaken to point out the "dividing line between federal and local authority." Very many persons have glanced over its paragraphs to catch the leading ideas without loss of time, and some few have probably read it with care.

Those who dissent from the doctrines of this paper owe to its author, if not to his arguments, a most respectful answer. Mr. Douglas is not the man to be treated with a disdainful silence. His ability is a fact unquestioned; his public career, in the face of many disadvantages, has been uncommonly successful; and he has been for many years a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency. He is, moreover, the Coryphens of his political sect—the founder of a new school—and his disciples naturally believe in the infallible verity of his words as a part of their faith.

The style of the article is, in some respects, highly commendable. It is entirely free from the vulgar clap-trap of the stump; has no vain adornment of classical scholarship; it shows no sign of the eloquent Senator; it is even without the logic of the great debater. Many portions of it are very obscure. It seems to be an unsuccessful effort at legal precision; like the writing of a judge, who is trying in vain to give good reasons for a wrong decision on a question of law which he has not quite mastered.

With the help of Messrs. Seward and Lincoln, he has defined accurately enough the platform of the so-called Republican party; and he does not attempt to conceal his conviction that their doctrines are, in the last degree, dangerous. They are, most assuredly, full of evil and saturated with mischief. The "irrepressible conflict" which they speak of with so much pleasure, between the "opposing and enduring forces" of the Northern and Southern States, will be fatal, not merely to the peace of the country, but to the existence of the Government itself. Mr. Douglas knows this, and he knows, also, that the Democratic party is the only power which is, or can be, organized to resist the Republican forces or oppose their hostile march upon the capital. He who divides and weakens the friends of the country at such a crisis in her fortunes, assumes a very grave responsibility.

Dr. Douglas separates the Democratic party into three classes, and describes them as follows:

"*First.* Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but 'leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"*Second.* Those who believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories, and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it, and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

"*Third.* Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection; but insist that it is the duty of the judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject."

We give Mr. Douglas the full benefit of his own statement. This is his mode of expressing those differences, which, he says, disturb the harmony, and threaten the integrity of the American Democracy. These passages should, therefore, be most carefully considered.

The first class is the one to which he himself belongs, and to both of the others he is equally opposed. He has no right to come between the second and third class. If the difference which he speaks of does exist among his opponents, it is their business, not his, to settle it or fight it out.—We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the dispute between Mr. Douglas and his followers on the one hand, and the rest of the Democratic party on the other, presuming that he will be willing to observe the principle of non-intervention in all matters with which he has no concern.

We will invert the order in which he has discussed the subject, and endeavor to show—

1. That he has not correctly stated the doctrine held by his opponents; and,

2. That his own opinions, as given by himself, are altogether unsound.

I. He says that a certain portion of the Democratic party believe, or profess to believe, that *the Constitution establishes slavery* in the Territories, and insist that it is the duty of the judiciary to maintain it there *without any law* on the subject. We do not charge him with any intention to be unfair; but we assert that he has in fact done wrong to, probably, nineteen-twentieths of the party, by attempting to put them on grounds which they never chose for themselves.

The Constitution certainly does not *establish* slavery in the Territories, nor anywhere else. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so. But the Constitution regards as sacred and inviolable all the rights which a citizen may legally acquire in a State. If a man acquires property of any kind in a State, and goes with it into a Territory, he is not for that reason to be stripped of it. Our simple and plain proposition is, that the legal owner of a slave or other chattel may go with it into a Federal Territory without forfeiting his title.

Who denies the truth of this, and upon what ground can it be controverted? The reasons which support it are very obvious and very conclusive. As a jurist and a Statesman, Mr. Douglas ought to be familiar with them, and there was a time when he was supposed to understand them very well. We briefly give him a few of them:

1. It is an axiomatic principle of public law that a right of property, a private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfull existing in one state or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, unless the law of that other country be in direct conflict with it. For instance: A marriage legally solemnized in France is binding in America; children born in Germany are legitimate here if they are legitimate there; and a merchant who buys goods in New York according to the laws of that State may carry them to Illinois and hold them there under his contract. It is precisely so with the *status* of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another; the question of his freedom or servitude depends on the law of the place where he came from, and depends on that alone, if there be no conflicting law at the place to which he goes or is taken. The Federal Constitution, therefore, recognises slavery as a legal condition wherever the local governments have chosen to let it stand unabolished, and regards it as illegal wherever the laws of the place have forbidden it. A slave being property in Virginia, remains property; and his master has all the rights of a Virginia master wherever he may go, so that he go not to any place where the local law comes in conflict with his right. It will not be pretended that the Constitution itself furnishes to the Territories a conflicting law. It contains no provision that can be tortured into any semblance of a prohibition.

2. The dispute on the question whether slavery or freedom is local or general, is a mere war of words. The black race in this country is neither bond nor free by virtue of any general law. That portion of it which is free is free by virtue of some local regulation, and the slaves owe service for a similar reason. The Constitution and laws of the United States simply declare that everything done in the premises by the State governments is right, and they shall be protected in carrying it out. But free negroes and slaves may both find themselves outside of any State jurisdiction, and in a Territory where no regulation has yet been made on the subject. There the Constitution is equally impartial. It neither frees the slaves nor enslaves the freeman. It requires both to remain in *statu quo* until the *status* already impressed upon them by the law of their previous domicil shall be changed by some competent local authority. What is competent local authority in a Territory will be elsewhere considered.

3. The Federal Constitution carefully guards the rights of private property against the Federal Government itself, by declaring that it shall not be taken for public use without compensation, nor without due process of law. Slaves are private property, and every man who has taken an oath of fidelity to the Constitution is religiously, morally and politically bound to regard them as such. Does anybody suppose that a Constitution which acknowledges the sacredness of private property so fully would wantonly destroy that right, not by any words that are found in it, but by mere implication from its general principles? It might as well be asserted that the general principles of the Constitution gave Lane and Montgomery a license to steal horses in the valley of the Osage.

4. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the question. After solemn argument and careful consideration, that august tribunal has announced its opinion to be that a slaveholder, by going into a Federal Territory, does not lose the title he had to his negro in the State from which he came. In former times, a question of constitutional law once decided by the Supreme Court was regarded as settled by all, except that little band of ribald infidels, who meet periodically at Boston to blaspheme religion and plot rebelion against the laws of the country. The leaders of the so-called Republican party have lately been treading close on the heels of their abolition brethren; but it is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Douglas has no intention to follow their example. In case he is elected President, he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the judiciary?

5. The legislative history of the country shows that all the great statesmen of former times entertained the same opinion, and held it so firmly that they did not even think of any other. It was universally taken for granted that a slave remained a slave, and a freeman a freeman, in the new Territories, until a change was made in their condition by some positive enactment. Nobody believed that a slave might not have been taken to and kept in the Northwest Territory if the ordinance of 1787 or some other regulation had not been made to prohibit it. The Missouri restriction of 1820 was imposed solely because it was understood (probably by every member of that Congress) that, in the absence of a restriction, slave property would be as lawful in the eye of the Constitution above 36° 30 as below; and all agreed that the mere absence of a restriction did, in fact, make it lawful below the compromise line.

6. It is right to learn wisdom from our enemies. The Black Republicans do not point to any express provision of the Constitution, nor to any established rule of law, which sustains their views. The ablest men among them are driven by stress of necessity to hunt for arguments in a code unrevealed, unwritten, and undefined, which they put above the Constitution or the Bible, and call it "higher law." The ultra abolitionists of New England do not deny that the Constitution is rightly interpreted by the Democrats, as not interfering against slavery in the Territories; but they disdain to obey what they pronounce to be "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell."

7. What did Mr. Douglas mean when he proposed and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri restriction? Did he intend to tell southern men that, notwithstanding the repeal of the prohibition, they were excluded from those Territories as much as ever? Or did he regard the right of a master to his slave perfectly good whenever he got rid of the prohibition? Did he, or anybody else at that time, dream that it was necessary to make a positive law in favor of the slaveholder before he could go there with safety? To ask these questions is to answer them. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was not meant as a delusion or a snare. It is well understood that the repeal alone of the restriction against slavery would throw the country open to everything which the Constitution recognized as property.

We have thus given what we believe to be the opinions held by the great body of the Democratic party—namely, that the Federal Constitution does not establish slavery anywhere in the Union; that it permits a black man to be either held in servitude or made free, as the local law shall decide; and that in a Territory where no local law on the subject has been enacted, it keeps both the slave and the free negro in the *status* already impressed upon them, until it shall be changed by competent local authority. We have seen that this is sustained by the reason of the thing, by a great principle of public law, by the words of the Constitution, by a solemn decision of the Supreme Court, by the whole course of our legislation, by the concession of our political opponents, and, finally, by the most important act in the public life of Mr. Douglas himself.

Mr. Douglas imputes another absurdity to his opponents when he charges them with insisting "that it is the duty of the judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories *without any law upon the subject.*" The judge who acts without law acts against law; and surely no sentiment so atrocious as this was ever entertained by any portion of the Democratic party. The right of a master to the services of his slave in a Terriorty is not against law, nor without law, but in full accordance with law. If the law be against it, we are all against it. Has not the emigrant to Nebraska a legal right to the ox-team which he bought in Ohio to haul him over the plains? Is not his title as good to it in the Territory as it was in the State where he got it? And what should be said of a judge who tells him that he is not protected, or that he is maintained, in the possession of his property "without any law upon the subject?"

II. We had a right to expect from Mr. Douglas at least a clear and intelligible definition of his own doctrine. We are disappointed. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more difficult to comprehend. We will transcribe it again, and do what can be done to analyze it:

"Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but 'leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'"

The Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories. If it be meant by this that the Constitution does not, *propria vigore*, either emancipate any man's slave or create the condition of slavery and impose it on free negroes, but leaves the question of every black man's *status*, in the Territories as well as in the States, to be determined by the local law, then we admit it, for it is the very same proposition which we have been trying to prove. But if, on the contrary, it is to be understood as an assertion that the Constitution does not permit a master to keep his slave, or a free negro to have his liberty, in all parts of the Union where the local law does not interfere to prevent it, then the error is not only a grave one, but it is also absurd and self-contradictory.

The Constitution neither establises nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it. This is sailing from Point-No-Point again. Of course a subject which is *legally* controled cannot be beyond the power that controls it. But the question is, what constitutes legal control, and when the people of a State or Territory are in a condition to exercise it?

"*The Constitution of the United States* * * * * leaves the people perfectly free * * * * *and subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*" This carries us round a full circle, and drops us precisely at the place of beginning. That the Constitution leaves everybody subject to the Constitution, is most true. We are far from denying it. We never heard it doubted, and expect we never will. But the statement of it proves nothing, defines nothing, and explains nothing. It merely darkens the subject, as words without meaning always do.

But notwithstanding all this circuity of expression and consequent opaqueness of meaning in the magazine article of Mr. Douglas, we think we can guess what his opinions are or will be when he comes to reconsider the subject. He will admit (at least he will not undertake to deny) that the *status* of a negro, whether of servitude or freedom, accompanies him wherever he goes, and adheres to him in every part of the Union until he meets with some local law which changes it.

It will also be agreed that the people of a State, through their Legislature, and the people of a Territory, in the constitution which they may frame preparatory to their admission as a State, can regulate and control the condition of the subject black race within their respective jurisdiction, so as to make them bond or free.

But we here come to the point at which opinions diverge. Some insist that no citizen can be deprived of his property in slaves, or anything else, *except* by the provisions of a State Constitution or by the act of a State Legislature; while others contend that an unlimited control over private rights may be exercised by a Territorial Legislature as soon as the earliest settlements are made.

So strong are the sentiments of Mr. Douglas in favor of the latter doctrine, that if it be not established he threatens us with Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," which shall end only with the universal Abolition or the universal dominion of slavery. On the other hand, the President, the judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction that no such power is vested in a Territorial Legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands. We venture to give the following reasons for believing that Mr. Douglas is in error:

The Supreme Court has decided that a Territorial Legislature has not the power which he claims for it. That alone ought to be sufficient. There can be no law, order, or security for any man's rights unless the judicial authority of the country be upheld. Mr. Douglas may do what he pleases with poltical conventions and party platforms, but we trust he will give to the Supreme Court at least that decent respect which none but the most ultra Republicans have yet withheld.

The right of property is sacred, and the first object of all human governments is to make it secure. Life is always unsafe where property is not fully protected. This is the experience of every people on earth, ancient or modern. To secure private property was a principal object of *Magna Charta*. Charles I. afterwards attempted to violate it, but the people rose upon him, dragged him to the block, and severed his head from his body. At a later period, another monarch, for a kindred offence, was driven out of the country, and died a fugitive and an outcast. Our own Revolution was provoked by that slight invasion upon the right of property which consisted in the exaction of a trifling tax. There is no government in the world, however absolute, which would not be disgraced and endangered by wantonly sacrificing private property even to a small extent. For centuries past such outrages have ceased to be committed in times of peace among civilized nations.

Slaves are regarded as property in the southern States. The people of that section buy and sell and carry on all their business, provide for their families, and make their wills and divide their inheritances on that assumption. It is manifest to all who know them that no doubts ever cross their minds about the rightfulness of holding such property. They believe they have a direct warrant for it, not only in the examples of the bost men that ever lived, but in the precepts of Divine revelation itself; and they are thoroughly satisfied that the relation of master and slave is the only one which can possibly exist there between the white and the black race without ruining both. The people of the North may differ from their fellow citizens of the South on the whole subject, but knowing, as we all do, that these sentiments are sincerely and honestly entertained, we cannot wonder that they feel the most unspeakable indignation when any attempt is made to interfere with their rights. This sentiment results naturally and necessarily from their education and habits of thinking. They cannot help it, any more than an honest man in the North can avoid abhorring a thief or housebreaker.

The jurists, legislators, and people of the northern States have always sacredly regarded the right of property in slaves held by their own citizens within their own jurisdiction. It is a remarkable fact, very well worth noticing, that no northern State ever passed any law to take a negro from his master. All laws for the abolition of slavery have operated only on the unborn descendants of the negro race, and the vested rights of masters have not been disturbed in the North more than in the South.

In every nation under Heaven, civilized, semi-barbarous, or savage, where slavery has existed in any form analogous to ours, the rights of the masters to the control of their slaves as property have been respected; and on no occasion has any government stuck at those rights, except as it would strike at other property. Even the British Parliament, when it emancipated the West India slaves, though it was legislating for a people three thousand miles away and not represented, never denied either the legal or the natural right of the slave-owner. Slaves were admitted to be property, and the Government acknowledged it by paying their masters one hundred millions of dollars for the privilege of setting them free.

Here, then, is a species of property which is of transcendant importance to the material interests of the South—which the people of that region think it right and meritorious in the eyes of God and good men to hold—which is sanctioned by the general sense of all mankind among whom it has existed—which was legal only a short time ago in all the States of the Union, and was then treated as sacred by every one of them—which is guaranteed by the Constitution; and Mr. Douglas thinks that a territorial legislature is competent to take it away. We say, No; the supreme legislative power of a sovereign State alone can deprive a man of his property.

This proposition is so plain, so well established, and so universally acknowledged, that any argument in its favor would be a mere waste of words. Mr. Douglas does not deny it, and it did not require the thousandth part of his sagacity to see that it was undeniable. He claims for the territorial government the right of confiscating private property on the ground that *those governments* ARE *sovereign*—have an uncontrollable and independent power over all their internal affairs. That is the point which he thinks is to split the Democracy and impale the nation. But it is so entirely erroneous that it must vanish into thin air as soon as it comes to be examined.

A territorial government is merely provisional and temporary. It is created by Congress for the necessary preservation of order and the purposes of police. The powers conferred upon it are expressed in the organic act, which is the charter of its existence, and which may be changed or repealed at the pleasure of Congress. In most of those acts the power has been expressly reserved to Congress of revising the territorial laws, and the power to repeal them exists without such reservation.—This was asserted in the case of Kansas by the most distinguished Senators in the Congress of 1856. The President appoints the Governor, judges, and all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, directly or indirectly, by Congress. Even the expenses of the territorial government are paid out of the Federal Treasury. The truth is, they have no attribute of sovereignty about them. The essence of sovereignty consists in having no superior. But a territorial government has a superior in the United States Government, upon whose pleasure it is dependent for its very existence—in whom it lives, and moves, and has its being—who has made and can unmake it with a breath.

Where does this sovereign authority to deprive men of their property come from? This transcendent power which even despots are cautious about using, and which a constitutional monarch never exercises—how does it get into a territorial legislature? Surely it does not drop from the clouds; it will not be contended that it accompanies the settlers, or exists in the territory before its organization. Indeed, it is not to the people, but to the government of a Territory, that Mr. Douglas says it belongs. Then Congress must give the power at the same time that it gives the territorial government. But not a word of the kind is to be found in any organic act that ever was framed. It is thus that Mr. Douglas' argument runs itself out into nothing.

But if Congress *would* pass a statute expressly to give this sort of power to the territorial governments, they still would not have it; for the Federal Government itself does not possess any control over men's property in the Territories. That such power does not exist in the Federal Government needs no proof; Mr. Douglas admits it fully and freely. It is, besides, established by the solemn decision of Congress, by the assent of the executive, and by the direct ratification of the people acting in their primary capacity at the polls. In addition to all this, the Supreme Court have deliberately adjudged it to be an unalterable and undeniable rule of constitutional law.

This acknowledment that Congress has no power, authority, or jurisdiction over the subject, literall *obliges* Mr. Douglas to give up his doctrine, or else to maintain it by asserting that a power which the Federal Government *does not possess* may be *given by Congress to the territorial government.* The right to abolish African slavery in a territory is not granted by the Constitution to Congress; it is withheld, and therefore the same as if expressly prohibited. Yet Mr. Douglas declares that Congress may give it to the Territories. Nay; he goes further, and says that the *want* of the power in Congress is the *very reason* why it can delegate it—the general rule, in his own opinion, being that Congress cannot delegate the powers it possesses, but may delegate such, "and only such, as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution!" By turning to pages 520 and 521 the reader will see that this astounding proposition is actually made, not in jest or irony, but solemnly, seriously, and, no doubt, in perfect faith. On this principle, as Congress cannot exercise the power to make an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts, *therefore* it may authorize such laws to be made by the town councils of Washington city, or the levy court of the District. If Congress passes an act to hang a man without trial, it is void, and the judges will not allow it be executed: but the power to do this prohibited thing can be constitutionally given by Congress to a territorial legislature!

We admit that there are certain powers bestowed upon the General Government which are in their nature judicial or executive. With them Congress can do nothing, except to see that they are executed by the proper kind of officer. It is also true that Congress has certain legislative powers which cannot be delegated. But Mr. Douglas should have known that he was not talking about powers which belonging to either of these classes, but about a legislative jurisdiction totally forbidden to the Federal Government, and incapable of being delegated for the simple reason that it does not constitutionally exist.

Will anybody say that such a power ought, as a matter of policy, or for reasons of public safety, be held by the provisional governments of the Territories? Undoubtedly no true patriot, nor no friend of justice and order, can deliberately reflect on the probable consequences without deprecating them.

This power over property is the one which in all governments has been most carefully guarded, because the temptation to abuse it is always greater than any other. It is there that the subjects of a limited monarchy watch their King with the greatest jealousy. No republic ever failed to impose strict limitations upon it. All free people know that, if they would remain free, they must compel the government to keep its hands off their private property, and this can be done only by tying them up with careful restrictions. Accordingly our Federal Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law," and that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." It is universally agreed that this applies only to the exercise of the power by the Government of the United States. We are also protected against the State governments by a similar provision in the State constitutions. Legislative robbery is therefore a crime which cannot be committed either by Congress or by any State Legislature, unless it be done in flat rebellion to the fundamental law of the land.—But if the Territorial governments have this power, then they have it without any limitation whatsoever, and in all the fullness of absolute despotism. They are omnipotent in regard to all their internal affairs, for they are *sovereigns, without a constitution to hold them in check.* And this omnipotent sovereignty is to be wielded by a few men suddenly drawn together from all parts of America and Europe, unacquainted with one another, and ignorant of their relative rights. But if Mr. Douglas is right, those governments have all the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat.—They may take every kind of property in mere caprice, or for any purpose of lucre or malice, without process of law, and without providing for compensation. The Legislature of Kansas, sitting at Lecompton or Lawrence may order the miners to give up every ounce of gold that has been dug at Pike's Peak. If the authorities of Utah should license a band of marauders to despoil the emigrants crossing the territory, their sovereign right to do so cannot be questioned. A new Territory may be organized, which southern men think should be devoted to the culture of cotton, while the people of the North are certain that grazing alone is the proper business to be carried on there. If one party, by accident, by force, or by fraud, has a majority in the legislature, the negroes are taken from the planters; and if the other set gains a political victory, it is followed by a statute to plunder the graziers of their cattle. Such things cannot be done by the Federal Government, nor by the governments of the States; but, if Mr. Douglas is not mistaken, they may be done by the Territorial governments. Is it not every way better to wait until the new inhabitants know themselves and one another; until the policy of the government is settled by some experience; and above all, until the great powers of a sovereign State are regularly conferred upon them and properly limited, so as to prevent the gross abuses which always accompany unrestricted power in human hands?

There is another consideration which Mr. Douglas should have been the last man to overlook. The present Administration of the Federal Government, and the whole Democratic party throughout the country, including Mr. Douglas, thought that in the case of Kansas the question of retaining or

abolishing slavery should not be determined by any representative body without giving to the whole mass of the people an opportunity of voting on it. Mr. Douglas carried it further, and warmly opposed the Constitution, denying even its validity, because other and undisputed parts of it had not also been submitted to a popular vote. Now he is willing that the whole slavery dispute in any Territory, and all questions that can arise concerning the rights of the people to that or other property, shall be decided at once by a Territorial legislature, without any submission at all! Popular sovereignty in the last Congress meant the freedom of the people from all the restraints of law and order; now it means a government which shall rule them with a rod of iron. It swings like a pendulum from one side clear over to the other.

Mr. Douglas' opinions on this subject of sovereign territorial governments are very singular; but the reasons he has produced to support them are infinitely more curious still. For instance, he shows that Jefferson once introduced into the old Congress of the Confederation a *plan* for the government of the Territories, calling them by the name of "new States," but not making them anything like sovereign or independent States; and though this was a mere experimental *project*, which was rejected by Congress, and never afterwards referred to by Jefferson himself, yet Mr. Douglas argues upon it as if it had somehow become a part of our fundamental law.

Again: He says that the States gave to the Federal Government the same powers which, as colonies, they had been willing to concede to the British government, and kept those which as colonies they had claimed for themselves. If he will read a common school history of the Revolution, and then look at Art. 1, sec. 8, of the Constitution, he will find the two following facts fully established: 1. That the Federal Government has "power to collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises;" and 2. That the colonies, before the Revolution, utterly refused to be taxed by Great Britain; and, so far from conceding the power, they fought against it for seven long years.

There is another thing in the article which, if it had not come from a distinguished Senator, and a very upright gentleman, would have been open to some imputation of unfairness. He quotes the President's message, and begins in the middle of a sentence. He professes to give the very words, and makes Mr. Buchanan say: "That slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." What Mr. Buchanan did say was a very different thing. It was this: "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunals known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." Everybody knows that by treating the Bible in that way you can prove the non-existence of God.

The *argumentum ad hominem* is not fair, and we do not mean to use it. Mr. Douglas has a right to change his opinions whenever he pleases. But we quote him as we would any other authority equally high in favor of truth. We can prove by himself that every proposition he lays down in *Harper's Magazine* is founded in error.—Never before has any public man in America so completely revolutionized his political opinions in the course of eighteen months. We do not deny that the change is heartfelt and conscientious. We only insist that he formerly stated his propositions much more clearly, and sustained them with far greater ability and better reasons, than he does now.

When he took a tour to the South, at the beginning of last winter, he made a speech at New Orleans, in which he announced to the people there that he and his friends in Illinois *accepted the Dred Scott decision*, regarded *slaves* as *property*, and fully admitted the right of a southern man to go into any *federal territory* with his slave, and to hold him there *as other property is held*.

In 1849 he voted in the Senate for what was called Walker's amendment, by which it was proposed to put all the internal affairs of California and New Mexico under the domination of the *President*, giving him almost unlimited power, *legislative, judicial and executive*, over the *internal affairs* of those Territories. (See 30th Cong., p. .) Undoubtedly this was a strange way of treating sovereignties. If Mr. Douglas is right now, he was guilty then of most atrocious usurpation.

Utah is as much a sovereign State as any other Territory, and as perfectly entitled to enjoy the right of self-government. On the 12th of June, 1857, Mr. Douglas made a speech about Utah at Springfield, Illinois, in which he expressed his opinion strongly in favor of *the absolute and unconditional repeal* of the organic act, *blotting the Territorial government out of existence*, and putting the people under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, *like a fort, arsenal, dock-yard or magazine*. He does not seem to have had the least idea then that he was proposing to extinguish a sovereignty, or to trample upon the sacred rights of an independent people.

The report which he made to the Senate in 1856, on the Topeka Constitution, enunciates a very different doctrine from that of the Magazine article. It is true that the language is a little cloudy, but no one can understand the following sentences to signify that the Territorial governments have sovereign power to take away the property of the inhabitants:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in *abeyance, suspended* in the United States, *in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the meantime* they are admitted to enjoy all the rights and privileges of self-government *in subordination to the Constitution* of the United States, and in OBEDIENCE TO THE ORGANIC LAW, passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. These rights and privileges are *all* derived from the constitution *through the act of Congress*, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which the constitution imposes."

The letter he addressed to a Philadelphia meeting, in February, 1858, is more explicit, and, barring some anomalous ideas concerning the *abeyance* of the power and the *suspension* of it *in trust*, it is clear enough:

"Under our territorial system, it requires sovereign power to ordain and establish constitutions and governments. While a Territory may and should enjoy all the rights of self-government, *in obedience to its organic law*, it is NOT A SOVEREIGN POWER.—The *sovereignty* of a Territory *remains in abeyance, suspended* in the United States, *in trust for the people when they become a State, and cannot be withdrawn from the hands of the trustee and vested in the people of a Territory without the consent of Congress.*"

The report which he made in the same month, from the Senate committee on Territories, is equally distinct, and rather more emphatic against the new doctrine:

"This committee in their reports have always held that *a Territory is not a sovereign power;* that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as trustees, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it, without the consent of Congress.—If the proposition be true that sovereign power alone can *institute governments*, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and that the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustees without the assent of Congress, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the Kansas Legislature did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Covention the sovereign power of ordaining a constitution for the people of Kansas, in place of the organic act passed by Congress."

The days are past and gone when Mr. Douglas led the fiery assaults of the opposition in the Lecompton controversy. Then it was his object to prove that a Territorial Legislature, so far from being competent, was powerless even to authorize an election of delegates to consider about their own affairs. It was asserted that a convention chosen under a Territorial law could make and ordain no constitution which would be legally binding. Then a territorial government was to be despised and spit upon, even when it invited the people to come forward and vote on a question of the most vital importance to their own interests.—But now all things have become new. The Leecompton dispute has "gone glimmering down the dream of things that were," and Mr. Douglas proposes another issue, brannew from the mint. The old opinions are not worth a rush to his present position: it must be sustained by opposite principles and reasoning totally different. The Legislature of Kansas was not sovereign when it authorized a convention of the people to assemble and decide what sort of a constitution they would have, but when it strikes at their rights of property, it becomes not only a sovereign, but a sovereign without limitation of power. We have no idea that Mr. Douglas is not perfectly sincere, as he was also when he took the other side. The impulses engendered by the heat of controversy have driven him at different times in opposite directions. We do not charge it against him as a crime, but it is true that these views of his, inconsistent as they are with one another, always *happen* to accord with the interests of the opposition, always give to the enemies of the Constitution a certain amount of "aid and comfort," and always add a little to the rancorous and malignant hatred with which the Abolitionists regard the government of their own country.

Yes; the Lecompton issue which Mr. Douglas made upon the Administration two years ago is done, and the principles on which we were then opposed are abandoned. We are no longer required to fight for the lawfulness of a Territorial election held under Territorial authority. But another issue is thrust upon us to "disturb the harmony and threaten the integrity" of the party. A few words more, (perhaps of tedious repetition,) by way of showing what that new issue is, or probably will be, and we are done.

We insist that an emigrant going into a federal Territory retains his title to the property which he took with him until there is some prohibition enacted by lawful authority. Mr Douglas cannot deny this in the face of his New Orleans speech, and the overwhelming reasons to support it.

It is an agreed point among all Democrats that Congress cannot interfere with the rights of property in the Territories.

It is acknowledged that the people of a new State, either in their Constitution or in an act of their Legislature, may make the negroes within it free, or hold them in a state of servitude.

But we believe more. We believe—in submitting to the law as decided by the Supreme Court, which declares that a Territorial Legislature cannot any more than Congress, interfere with the rights of property in a Territory—that the settlers of a Territory are bound to wait until the sovereign power is conferred upon them, with proper limitations, before they attempt to exercise the most dangerous of all its functions. Mr. Douglas denies this, and there is the new issue.

Why should such an issue be made at such a time? What is there now to excuse any friend of peace for attempting to stir up the bitter waters of strife? There is no actual difficulty about this subject in any Territory. There is no question upon it pending before Congress or the country.—We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. Douglas when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. Douglas wrong.

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Democrats, Read!

Every democrat in the United States ought to be in possession of a copy of an article which lately appeared in the Washington *Constitution*, and is now being circulated in pamphlet form. It is devoted to a review of Mr. Douglas' views of popular sovereignty, as given to the public in the September No. of *Harper's Magazine*, and which has not been given to the public through this paper, in consequence of patent right exclusion.

The article to which we call attention will be found in this day's paper, and we hope and trust that its great length will not deter any of our readers from bestowing upon it a most *careful* and *candid* perusal, as we think they will find it one of the most able and satisfactory expositions of the position of the democratic party on the question of slavery which we have ever seen.

The mists and fogs with which demagogues and designing politicians have sought to envelope the principles of our party on this vexed question, are cleared away as with the wand of a magician.

For a clear, argumentative and constitutional view of the powers of the government on the slavery question, it is not surpassed by anything which has emanated from the pen of the brightest intellect of the age. The powers of Congress, as defined by the constitution, and the rights and privileges of the people of the territorial governments, are defined with accurate precision; and the true ground occupied by the great democratic party of the Union, is made manifest to the most wayfaring observer.

In the recognition of the principles involved in this article, are bound up not only the union and harmony of the democratic party, but the future peace and quiet of the American Union.

Hundreds and thousands of the honest democracy, in all parts of the Union, will most heartily thank the author of this able article for the important service he has rendered the cause of truth, of honor, and of patriotism.

Read it, democrats,—pass it to your neighbors, and ponder on the truths which it presents. To every man who loves his country—who believes that the democratic party has proved a signal triumph in the administration of the government—we say *read, ponder*, and *reflect*.

It is not the first time in the history of the government in which the gallant democracy of the country have found themselves beset by its political enemies and placed in an emergency; and, thank God, it is not the last time in which they will emerge therefrom to glory and still higher honors.

The author of the article to which we have called your attention, is supposed to be the Hon JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Attorney General of the United States—a gentleman not only learned in the law, but one of the most accomplished literary characters of the age.

We say to all, the democratic party—the party of progress, in whose success is bound up the highest and holiest doctrines of the American Union—is not *dead*; nay, it doth not even *sleep*. The Charleston Convention will show us a unit in its sentiments and views. The nominee of that Convention will bind the loosened fragments of our party as with the bands of love; and those who are now weakest in the limbs—ready to cry "good Lord or good Devil"—will be the loudest in their welcome of the victories which await the great and grand old party of the Union.

Again we say, read, ponder and reflect.

☞ Owing to the great length of the article on our first and second pages—Mr. J. L. BLACK's review of DOUGLAS' recent popular sovereignty production—we are compelled to defer many interesting communications for some future time. The proceedings of a meeting recently held on San Juan Island, wherein were passed resolutions sustaining Gen. HARNEY—in terms unequivocal and unqualified—the course and measures pursued by him to defend our rights, shall appear in our next issue. Also, a communication from the State Department to Hon. JAS. TILTON, Surveyor General, concerning the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and also a second one upon the subject of the Catholic Mission's lands claimed by that sect in this Territory, shall appear at the same time.

CORRECTION.—Last week, in noticing the passage through this place of the Hon. A. CAMPBELL, boundary commissioner, we stated that this gentleman proceeded down Sound for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. Scott. This, we are informed, is a mistake, he being simply on his way to rejoin the expedition, which will winter the coming season at Fort Colville. It led some to believe that Mr. C. was dissatisfied with the action of Gen. Scott in the San Juan embroglio, but which, on the contrary, we are informed meets his entire approbation as an *individual*.

☞ The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* took to Victoria from this place, on her last trip, 16 beef cattle and 203 sheep.

☞ The United States Government is doing all that it can to make amends for Gen. Harney's unwarrantable seizure of San Juan. It is not only withdrawing the troops, but has proposed to leave a company on the island, two-thirds of whom are Irish, and the Commander *English.—British Colonist.*

We presume the editor of the *Colonist* is referring in the above article, to the withdrawal of the troops by order of Gen. Scott; but the editor is not warranted in saying "the United States Government is doing all it can to make amends for Gen. Harney's unwarrantable seizure of San Juan." So far as "unwarrantantable seizure" is concerned, we now possess and occupy the Island as fully and completely as Gen. H. or any other American could possibly have desired. It was taken possession of solely for the purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens, and a company of troops for that purpose were *then* placed there, and occupy it *now*. The editor of the *Colonist* knows, or should know, that this was the "overt act" which gave offence to his "serene highness," Gov. Douglas, and caused the immediate concentration of a British fleet in its immediate vicinity. And the editor further should know that the subsequent movements and augmentation of our forces, by orders of Gen. Harney, was only furthered by the threatening attitude of your own (the British) forces, and not ours. It never was the intention to make San Juan the rendezvous of the forces of the Pacific, and the removal of the troops of which the editor speaks never would have occurred but for the "unwarrantable" interference by the British in affairs which did not in the least concern them.

So far, then, from our government making any "amends," you have conceded to us *all*, Gen. Harney contended for, namely, occupation of the Island for certain purposes. The *sneer* with which the editor concludes his remarks, regarding the nationality of the troops now occupying the Island, comes with a very bad grace from one of his kind. He should be the last man to question the *integrity* of men in alienating themselves from their native country. It can be accomplished with all the ease, facility and sincerity with which a name can be changed from a Smith to A. De Cosmos. And, further, if the editor thinks any credit can rebound to his adopted country by claiming Capt. HUNT, now in command on the Island, as an Englishman, we would simply inform him we take equal pride in claiming him ourself and calling him (as he is) an American—American by birth and education, and as one who will ever, with pride, defend his country's flag—emblem of the best and proudest government on earth. Capt. HUNT would probably be found fully as inimical to the British, as that government has so often found the nation which forms "two-thirds" of his company.

ERUPTION.—M. J. A. TENNANT informs us that Mt. Baker, situated near the northern boundary, was seen in an active state of eruption lately, by citizens resident at Semiahmoo, as also by vessels in those localities of the Sound from which the mountain is preceptible. Two large and bright jects of flame were seen, having the appearance as if issuing from separate fissures or openings. It was seen but a few days, and not accompained by that quantity of dark smoke usually attendant upon occurrences of this kind. Eruptions of this mountains, we are told, are very unusual.

☞ We are in the midst of cold, pinching and nipping cold nights at this time, having frozen to the depth of between two and three inches the past four nights. The day, however, is ushered in by a bright sun in the morning, which vividly brings back to mind recollections of other days, and the rigors of cold winter now endured by "friends we left behind us."

The Indians about here predict a cold winter this year, and one during which much snow will fall. This prophecy is based upon the long hair of fur-bearing animals, and the experience of past years that when the fall of snow is *preceded* by cold weather, as has been the case the present year, a cold winter is certain to follow. The opposite, or snow *followed* by cold weather, is indicative of an open and wet winter. So far as our experience goes, this fact has been verified during the last seven years.

☞ Mr. JOHN A. TENNANT, member of the house from Whatcom county, arrived here per last steamer *Wilson G Hunt*. Mr. T. meets here a host of warm and devoted friends, whom he has attached to himself by the urbanity of his manners and undeviating honesty. He is heartily welcome.

INTRIGUE AND TRAGEDY.—We refrain from giving any one of the thousand stories which are now afloat connected with the recent tragic affair which has been the all-absorbing subject of conversation, surmise and conjecture of our citizens since Tuesday last. Rumor, with its thousand tongues, is ever ready to invent a motive for this or detract from the merits of that.—Suffice it to say, that the parties are respectably connected, lived in easy circumstances, and so far as was known to any one in this community, lived very happily and contentedly together until the evening of Monday last, when the woman left her former home, leaving a note to her husband explanatory of her proceedings and intentions.

As it is still unknown what the fate of the man may be, (a party to this sad affair) the sheriff having diligently searched the ground in the vicinity where the parties met, but without avail, we (and the public should do the same) must patiently wait until time shall reveal its secrets.

Musical.

A concert will be given on Friday evening, December 9th, for the benefit of the Methodist Church. This is a new and pleasant feature in our society, already most agreeable. An excellent band of performers from amongst the ladies and gentlemen of our town, have volunteered their services. A choice selection of pieces has been made, and all things arranged for a real, genuine musical treat. Let everybody go, and we will guarantee they will all spend the evening most delightfully. The concert will be held at the Methodist Church.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We learn from the *Portland Daily Advertiser*, of the 21st inst., that Gen. LANE, Hon. M. P. DEADY and Hon. LANSING STOUT have been elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. "They are instructed to vote for Gen. LANE as first choice, and use their discrimination in voting for any other candidate in case he is not the nominee.—Eighteen Delegates of what may be styled the "Salem Democracy" left the Convention when they found the Lancites would not permit the delegations from Marion, Polk, and Washington counties to take part in the proceedings on the Whitaker basis.

"Doubtless they will come before the people with an "appeal," and we may now consider the Democratic party of Oregon as "a house divided against itself," and as such, unless harmony is at once established, it will surely "fall to the ground" at the next election." We hope and trust the day is far in the future which will find the republican the dominant party in Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF THE WILSON G. HUNT.

Five Days Later from California and the Atlantic States and Europe.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, Capt. WELCH, arrived yesterday at 1 o'clock from Victoria and San Juan.

We are indebted to D. W. LOWELL, mail agent, and Purser DAN FOSTER, for files of Victoria papers to the 22d inst.

From the *Gazette* we learn that the schooner *D. L. Clinch* arrived at Victoria last Saturday, 11 days from San Francisco, with dates from that city to the 7th, and from St. Louis, by the Great Overland Mail, to the 17th October. Below are the principal items of news:

Broderick's death had created quite a sensation in the States. He was the first Senator ever killed in a duel.

The Administration censures the act of Mr. Ward and Commodore Tatnall in aiding the English in China. Lord Lyons had offered the acknowledgements of the British Government for their services at Peiho.

Lord Lyons had received a peremptory and important dispatch demanding explanation for the seizure of San Juan Island. The *Herald* denies that any explanation has been asked, and that on the contrary, the papers submitted contained a proposition for the settlement of the boundary, in which England claims the Island. Cass replied denying the shadow of a title. In this condition the dispute remains.

Energetic efforts are on foot to divert the trade of the North-Western States through Canada to the ocean. $2,000,000 have been lost to the United States revenue by the Reciprocity Treaty.

The American Minister in London was trying to get England to recognize the Liberal Mexican Government.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—It appears from New Orleans papers of the 8th October, that part of the fillibustering expedition got off safely, as was first reported. It was the party that went by Berwick's Bay, on the Saturday previous. It consisted of 150 men. Nothing has since been reported of their movements, and the fillibustering subject is again nearly quiet. The only additional information we have is a telegram from New Orleans, Oct. 11th, which mentions a rumor that the Collector had discovered a secret receptacle in the hold of the steamer *Philadelphia*, containing boxes of muskets, supposed to have been shipped from New York. It is remarkable that while the fillibusters neglected to lay in a supply of food, they did not neglect the article of drink.

The news from Europe is four days later to Sept. 28th. The Zurich Conference had not signed a definitive treaty of peace.

The *Great Eastern* was not expected to leave till Oct. 20, for Portland.

Col. Hawkins arrived in London Sept. 26th, and had an interview immediately at the Foreign Office.

Vanberbilt had bought out Garrison's interest in the *Orizaba, Cortes, Uncle Sam*, and *Sierra Nevada* for $450,000.

It is understood that the Nicaragua route is to be re-opened, and the mail carried that way. This will add $37,500 to the present contract. Mr. Vanderbilt takes immediate control of the ships, and an agent goes by the next steamer to superintend the business on this side. Mr. Garrison was strongly solicited to assume that position, but declined to do so upon any terms.

The special dispatch of the S. F. *Bulletin* gives St. Louis dates to Oct. 17; Europe, Oct. 5. Mr. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, died of apoplexy. The *Great Eastern* was to leave Portland for Holyhead Oct. 8. The Zurich treaty will be signed in a few days. A general European Congress will arrange the affairs of Central Italy. The *Times* rejoices at the mission of Gen. Scott, trusts to a pacific solution of the difficulty; asserts England's right to the island.

Russian authority estimates the loss of the Chinese at Peiho at 1,000. It was rumored Sir Hope Grant would have command of the expeditionary force of 10,000 men to China. Mr. Bruce had not made an official requisition for troops. Two regiments were kept in readiness. The disarming of Oude had been completed.

The French army of observation will winter in Italy.

Marshal Nell's order of the day to the troops at Toulouse is construed to indicate war. Great activity is displayed in war preparations by France, Sardinia, and Austria. Sardinia urges the formation of the "Kingdom of Upper Italy."

Garibaldi has been enthusiastically received at Bologna.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, ATTACKED BY GUERRILLAS.—The following startling intelligence is contained in a dispatch from New Orleans, October 15th: Advices have been received here that Brownsville, Texas, has been attacked by a party of twenty-eight guerrillas, and five persons killed, the jail broken open and all the prisoners set at liberty. Intense excitement prevailed among the citizens. The Mexicans have sent aid from Matamoras to defend the town. The guerrillas were headed by Cartinas, who shot the Sheriff of Brownsville, last July, while attempting to arrest him. A party of one hundred strong, on horseback, rode into the city and posted sentinels. General Carvajal and others of Matamoras, arrived and persuaded the outlaws to leave. Fort Brown was garrisoned with Mexican troops from Matamoras and the citizens had formed themselves into a patrol. The outlaws, two hundred strong, were encamped near the city. The Mexican general visited their camp and obtained their promise not to molest Brownsville any more, but the citizens expect another attack as the outlaws boasted that there were more on the list to kill. An express had been sent to San Antonio for troops.

The Brownsville *Flag*, Extra, thanks the military and civil authorities of Matamoras for the aid extended, and blames the Government for leaving them defenceless. The Sheriff and posse came down to Point Isabel with the Arizona's mails. The cause of the difficulty is said to be revenge on the part of Cartinas for alleged injuries. The citizens of Brownsville had mostly fled to Matamoras.

MORE GOLD FROM THE SIMILKAMEEN.—Mr. Chas. Addis, a well-known gentleman in the employment of Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen, merchants at the Dalles, Walla Walla, and Colville, arrived at the Dalles on last Wednesday night, bringing with him a large quantity of gold dust from the Similkameen mines, among which was one beautiful specimen weighing $23. It is reported that one piece has been found worth $180.

A gentleman who came down on the *Carrie Ladd* last night, exhibited to us a specimen of gold taken from the above mines. The piece is valued at $23.

We were shown, yesterday, by a gentlemen recently from the upper country, several specimens of copper ore found near the Similkameen, and which it is supposed will yield from sixty to eighty per cent of pure ore.—*Portland Advertiser, Nov. 19.*

QUERY.—How was Adam and Eve got out of the garden of Eden? Ans.—They were *snaked* out.

DIED,

On Mound Prairie, on the 17th inst., of palsy, J. W. GOODELL, aged 55 years.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., in Olympia, MOLLIE MAUD, only daughter of S. and S. E. GARFIELDE.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE MY WIFE, HARRIET P. SYLVESTER, has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation. All persons are forbid to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

CROWELL H. SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Nov. 22, 1859. 1w

Notice.

Sale of Real Estate in Pacific County.

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

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

Nov. 11, 1859. 3w52

REMOVAL.

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

☞ No class system—each student receives separate instructions.

Olympia, Nov. 18, 1859. 52tf

SHERIFF SALE.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 17th, 1859.—4w

Thurston County Races.

Fall Meeting—Eighth, Ninth and 10th 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 Stalions, $100—race one mile—$20 entrance; half forfeit.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD GIDDINGS,
3w52 Treasurer.

NEW BOOKS!

G. K. WILLARD & SON
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM
NEW YORK,
A large assortment of CHOICE
BOOKS,

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

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

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

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

L. B. HASTINGS,

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

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Ironsium*, 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

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. P. 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 65; 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

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. 47.tf

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

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

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

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.

Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

CAPITOL SALOON.

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

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

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

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

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

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HIFRON & 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. 20, 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 prapagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

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

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

F. A. CHENOWETH, R. 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.

34tf CHAS. PLUMMER.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

HUGH PATTERSON, *Proprietor.*

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

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

N. B. Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 19, 1859. 6m44

RESTAURANT.
Board and Lodging.

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

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

ALEX. HOWARD.

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

FOWLER & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

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 & Stewarts 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 2d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.

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

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

F. K. 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 fore profits and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

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

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

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

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

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

SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Seattle, Aug. 1, 1859. 37tf

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

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

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1859. 42tf

Daly's
VALLEY WHISKY.

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

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

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

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

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

JAS. J. 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. Hudsons } Sweet scented Oronoco,
Smokings, } Rose of Sharon,
Prichard's Corn Cob,
Jas. Chievers Wellington.

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

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

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

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

12 tf

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,
do., do.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS;

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND 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.

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 always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

Dissolution.

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

The business, as heretofore, will continue to be conducted by A. B. Gove as sole proprietor, under the name and style of the Kendall Co.

A. B. GOVE.
JOS. CUSHMAN.

3w41

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, County of Jefferson. } ss.

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

TO CHARLES THOMPSON:

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

CHENOWETH, DENNISON & HUBBS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

3m42

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

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

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXXXII.

An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, viz:

Survey of the Coast.—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that of the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers, used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For preserving the extension of the Treasury building, fifty thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to use the balance of unexpended appropriations heretofore made for the Charleston and New Orleans custom-houses in finishing said buildings for use.

For completion of the Indianapolis court-house and post-office, forty thousand dollars.

For completion of the Detriot custom-house, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairing the damage occasioned by the recent fire at the Mobile custom-house, ten thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of custom-houses, fifteen thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, fifteen thousand dollars.

Light-house Establishments.)—*For the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake Coasts*, viz:—For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and other cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For repairing the works and piers, in order to preserve and secure the light-house at Chicago, Illinois, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego, and the buildings connected therewith, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of six hundred and two keepers of light-houses and light-beacons, and their assistants, one hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For salaries of fifty-two keepers of light-vessels, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-two light-vessels, one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and thirteen cents.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, re-mooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be disbursed by them, in addition to available balance, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven *dollars*.

For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, re-mooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset rocks, Boston bay, Massachusetts, being one half of the amount remaining to be appropriated to complete the work according to the original estimate, forty-seven thousand and ninety dollars and thirty-six cents.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-one cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-three cents.

For the best life-boat, to be placed at each of the twenty-eight life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey, six thousand four hundred and forty dollars, and so much money as was appropriated at the last session of Congress for this purpose as remains unexpended is hereby directed to be carried to the surplus fund.

For repairing the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, two thousand dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, sixty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work forty-three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in New Mexico, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, including liabilities incurred in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, forty thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, ten thousand dollars.

For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been, or shall be, closed, under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For running and marking that part of the western boundary of Minnesota which is not defined by the natural landmarks, estimated distance one hundred and thirty miles, five thousand dollars.

For binding field notes, plats, and records of surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, one thousand dollars.

For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement of cuttings and seeds, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended in defraying the expenses of any body of men or delegates assembled in Washington or elsewhere as an agricultural congress, or advisory board on agriculture, convened under the orders or by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person under any name or for any pretended object whatever.

For drawings to illustrate the mechanical report of the commissioner of patents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, six thousand dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

For purchase of trees, and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, and for the protection of the building, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, three thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part, of the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's house, the grounds around them and around the Executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Bridge and High streets in Georgetown, forty-three thousand dollars.

For lighting with gas Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets across the public mall, four thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, three thousand dollars.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvement of the same and keeping them in order, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from *from* the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and the pavements along the government reservations on Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent-Office building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, three hundred dollars.

For completing the erection of the north front of the Patent-Office building, grading and paving streets around the same, enclosing front yards, and improving court yard, fifty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase [of] Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, two thousand copies of the eleventh volume of the United States Statutes at Large for distribution, agreeably to act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars.

For making cases and fitting up rooms in the Patent-Office building to receive copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, and for transferring, arranging, and taking care of the same, thirty-six hundred dollars.

Government Hospital for the Insane.—For continuation of wall enclosing the grounds, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing the present hospital continuation, comprising the centre and three sections of the wing, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For fire apparatus, nine hundred dollars.

For painting and sanding battlement and window heads and frames, and tracing window sash of the five west sections of the hospital edifice erected, eight hundred dollars.

For grading and planting trees about the hospital edifice and upon the approaches thereto within the grounds, one thousand dollars.

Towards the completion of the four eastern sections of the east wing, which will complete the hospital edifice, forty thousand dollars.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia and of the army and navy, at the asylum in said district, twenty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For expenses to be incurred preliminary to taking the eighth census, fifteen thousand dollars.

For United States Capitol extension, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended in the decoration and embellishment of the Capitol extension by sculpture or paintings, unless the same shall have been approved by the Art Commission authorized by the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in the manner stated in said act; but this provision shall not be so construed as to interfere with the completion and payment for works already begun by Crawford and Rogers, or the completion of the painting of rooms in the north wing already partly painted.

For extension of the General Post-Office, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payment of the mortgage and interest on property in Pine street, in the city of New York, belonging to the United States, and purchased under authority of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

Botanic Garden.—For procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and sh[r]ubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, twenty-three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For deficiency in the executive extraordinary expenses in Kansas Territory during the administration of Governor John W. Geary, six hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents.

For introducing the Potomac water into the botanic garden, and building a cistern thereon, one thousand dollars.

For completing certain volumes of the Exploring Expedition now nearly finished, and pay of superintendent, the sum of eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and five cents.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay for the purchase of stores furnished for the use of volunteers engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washington during the late Indian hostilities in that territory, seven thousand dollars, with interest from the time the money was advanced by Governor Douglas for said purchase.

For the payment of volunteers employed in Florida during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and who were called into service by requisition of the President on the governor of that State, the sum of four hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount found due for the time said troops were actually in the service of the United States; *Provided*, That no greater pay or commutations be allowed than are authorized by law to similar troops of the United States army.

For repairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac at Washington, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay to John F. Callan for stone taken from square number five hundred and sixty-two, in Washington city, and used in paving New Jersey avenue, one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury do allow, in the adjustment of the accounts of Peter Lammond, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents, paid to A. G. Cochran.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia heretofore agreed to be purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society, as a site for a court-house shall be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder, and that the lot in said city heretofore purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania for a post-office shall also be sold at public auction for the best price it will bring. *Provided*, That said lots shall not be sold for an aggregate sum of less than two hundred and five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum or sums of money raised by the sale of the lots and grounds authorized to be sold by the preceding section of this act, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of a post-office at Philadelphia be applied and expended as follows, to wit: for the purchase of the first lot west of the custom-house, commonly known as the Levy Corner, a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars.—For the purchase of the next adjoining lot west, known as the Bailey lot, a sum not exceeding eighty-six thousand dollars, and for the construction of a building on the said Levy and Bailey lots, suitable for a post office and court-house, a sum not exceeding the remainder of the money not disposed of as above provided. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General to execute the two foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the whole amount to be expended in the construction of said building, shall not exceed the balance of the amount received from the sale of the said lots and the balance of the appropriation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the power to issue and reissue treasury notes, conferred on the President of the United States, by the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until the first day of July eighteen hundred and sixty; and to defray the expenses thereof the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That the said notes may be issued bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and that it shall not be necessary, as directed by the original act, aforesaid, after advertisement to exchange them for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest upon said notes; and that in all other respects the reissue of said treasury notes shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, under the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to issue coupon or registered stock, as the purchaser may elect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the post-office in Boston, Massachusetts, shall not be removed from its present location, until after the next session of Congress, *provided* the remonstrants against its removal will indemnify the government from any additional expense growing out of any contracts for another site.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That such officers as were placed upon the "furlough list," by the action of the said Naval Retiring Board, and who have been subsequently transferred to the "leave list," shall be allowed "leave pay" for and during the time they were on the furlough list as aforesaid, deducting the furlough pay which they received during said time.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any officer after his restoration or transfer as aforesaid, his legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the amount which said officer would have received, under this act up to the time of his death.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of any contractor under the act approved August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices therefor, and for other purposes," to comply with his contract in furnishing the paper for the public printing in proper time and of suitable quality, the superintendent of the public printing is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, for such time, and in such places, as he may deem expedient, and award the contract to the lowest bidder, and to purchase in the open market upon the best practicable terms, all the paper that may be required for the public printing until a new contract is made; and any increase of cost to the government in procuring a supply of paper, the contractor in default and his securities shall be charged with and held responsible for the same, and shall be prosecuted upon their bond, in the name of the United States in the circuit court of the United States. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this section be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where, by the terms of any Indian treaty in Kansas Territory, said Indians are entitled to separate selections of land, and to a patent therefor, under guards, restrictions, or conditions for their benefit, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents therefor to issue to such Indian or Indians, and their heirs, upon such conditions and limitation, and under such guards or restrictions as may be prescribed by said Secretary: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the New York Indians, or to affect their rights under the treaty made by them in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight at Buffalo Creek.

Approved March 3, 1859.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

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

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

For pay of the army, three million and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, and iron bedsteads for barracks, one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy eight cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen, of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, one million and forty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of enquiry, including the and additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's deparment, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount of this appropriation below the estimates shall be deducted from the amount estimated for pay of laborers in the quartermaster's department.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters of troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; and for temporary frontier stations, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no permanent barracks and quarters shall hereafter be constructed, unless detailed estimates shall have been previously submitted to Congress and shall have approved by a special appropriation for the same.

For mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That mileage shall not be allowed when the officer has been transferred or relieved at his own request.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadephia to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundaries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other seagoing gessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportations of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions therein to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, three million dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the companies of light artillery, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, ninety-one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at department head-quarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars, out of which fifty thousand are to be used for experiments on heavy ordnance.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundrek thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, including experiments in arms add ammunition, not otherwise provided for, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the Allegheny arsenal, five thousand dollars.

For the Benicia arsenal, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, fourteen thousand dollars.

For New York arsenal, three thousand dollars.

For North Carolina arsenal, two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For Texas arsenal, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For Washington arsenal, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For Watertown arsenal, one thousand dollars.

For Watervliet arsenal, twenty-five thousand dollars; a part of which sum may be applied to the purchase of a piece of ground adjoining the arsenal on the south side, east of the Erie Canal.

For contingencies of arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveys of military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnoissances, for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field, fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the recovery and the restoration to their homes of the children surviving the massacre by Indians of the emigrant trains from Arkansas, in the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment to the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred by Captain James Starker's company of Minnesota volunteers, called out by the governor of the Territory of Minnesota in eighteen [hundred] and fifty-seven to protect the settlers of the valley of Sunrise River against the Chippewa Indians, two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the removal of the Court Orielle band of the Chippewa Indians, on the Red Cedar and Menomonee rivers, in Wisconsin, and providing a permanent home for them among the Chippewas of Lake Superior or the Upper Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfiled armory, Massachusetts, fifty-three thousand nince hundred and ten dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For printing a revised edition of the system of instruction for field artillery, horse and foot, to be stereotyped, with engraved plates, now ready for the press, and for procuring for distribution to the militia of the United States books of tactical instruction, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a military road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to repay to the State of Texas, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, moneys advanced by that State for the payment of six companies of mounted volunteers called into service by General Persifor F. Smith, on the first of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for three months: *Provided*, That there shall be no greater pay or allowances to these companies than was given to similar troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of excuting a resolution approved May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts and other States of the United States for the disbursement services, and so forth, during the late war," the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Massachusetts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-eight cents, reported under said resolution to be due to said State by J. R. Poinsett, late Secretary of War, in a report dated the twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, made to the House of Representatives the twenty-seventh of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven: *Provided*, That, in lieu of payment in money, the Secretary of the Treasury, may, at his discretion, issue to said State, United States stock bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and redeemable at the end of ten years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States," be so amended as to reduce the number of commissioners authorized by that section to three, and to consist of the commissary-general of subsistence, the surgeon-general, and the adjutant-general, (any to of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business,) whose duty it shall be to examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer quarter-yearly, and to visit and inspect the military asylum at least once in every month.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of the said act be, and they are hereby, extended so as to include the invalid and disabled soldiers, whether regulars or volunteers, of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and of all subsequent wars; and that so much of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all pensioners on account of wounds or disability incurred in the military service shall transfer and surrender their pensions to the institution for and during the time they may remain therein and voluntarily continue to receive its benefits.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the deductions of twenty-five cents per month, from the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates in the army shall be reduced, from and after the thirtieth of June next, to twelve and a half cents per month, and that the title of the act be, and the same is hereby, changed from the "Military Asylum" to that of "Soldiers' Home;" *And provided, further*, That all persons now in, or that may hereafter be admitted into, the institution, shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as soldiers in the army.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications:

For fort at Hog Island Ledge, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, Penobscot Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston, South Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Point, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Alcatraz, California, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, seventy thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the works at Fort Gaines, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of fortifications and repairs, thirty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1859.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

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 ROOS.

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. no39-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,

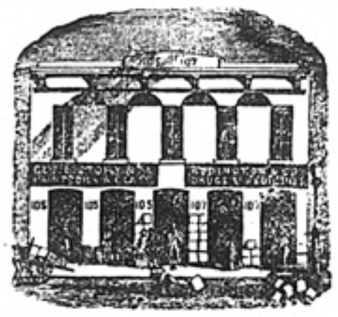
HAVING made arrangements in Oregon and California to ship fruit by every steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

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

BEEF, PORK AND

VEGETABLES

French, Wilson & Co.

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by Express expressly for Retail. Orders from the country attended to. 115 Sacramento Street, the P. M. Emporium.

December 10, 1857.

Andrew J. Moss,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Office—in the Land Office.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND GENERAL stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY-WARE,

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

Tum Water, W. T., May 15, 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 24, 1859.

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 manner.

Shop next door to Miller Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1859.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6.

2-6 x 6-6.

2-10 x 6-6.

2 x 1

2-10 WINDOWS.

9-12

10-12

10-12

10-12

10-12

12-16

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1859.

J. D. HOLMAN

vs

J. H. WHITCOMB.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Chehalis, ss. } In the District Court of the 1st Judicial District.

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