PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

WHAT IS NOBLE?

What is noble? To inherit
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than those for me.
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and centre
True nobility in man.

What is noble? 'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart:
Link'd to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow-being,
And, like man, to feel for man.

What is noble? Is the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?
There's a dignity in labor
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the mind's improvement
Aids the world in aiding mind;
Every great commanding movement
Serves not one but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,
O'er the engine's iron head,
Where the rapid shuttle flashes
And the spindle whirls its thread;
There is labor lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science—and its world of power.

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer
Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by fashion's creatures
Work and workers may be blamed,
Commerce need not hide its features,
Industry is not asham'd.

What is noble? That which places
Truth in its enfranchised will;
Leaving steps, like angel-traces,
That mankind may follow still!
E'en though scorn's malignant glances
Prove him *poorest* of his clan,
He's the *noble*—who advances
Freedom and the cause of man!

PRODUCT OF THE VALUABLE METALS.—The product of the United States, in gold, is estimated at 200,000 lb.; Australia and Oceanic, 150,000; Russia, 60,000; Mexico and South America, 47,000.

Of silver, the New World supplies 2,473,700 lb., leaving 491,500 for all other countries.

Of mercury, Spain gives the world, 2,500,000 lb., and the United States, 100,000 lb.

England and Australia furnish one-half of all the copper produced by the world. Prussia and Belgium furnish four fifths of the zinc used in the world, viz: 16,000 and 33,000 tons.

England provides more than half of the iron of the world, 3,000,000 tons, and the United States, 1,000,000 tons. France is the next productive country in iron, 600,000; Russia produces but 200,000 tons; Sweeden, 151,000—quantities bearing but a small relation to the celebrity of product of those countries.

Lead is distributed between Great Britain and the United States, in the ratio of 4, 3, 1.

BREVITY.—A merchant, at a season of business depression, received from one of his customers at a distance, in answer to a previous dun, a letter stating his difficulties and requesting time. The merchant paced his counting room with lowering brow, and stopping suddenly, turned to his clerk, and said:

"Write to that man without delay."

The paper was ready and the pen filled with ink, but not receiving any message for some moments, the clerk asked:

"What shall I write?"

"Something or nothing, and that very quick."

Back to his desk went the clerk, and rapidly moved his fingers over the paper. The letter was sent to the office, and by return of mail came a letter from the customer, inclosing the money in full. The merchant, with glistening eyes read the letter and hastening to his clerk, he said:

"What did you write to ———?"

"I wrote just what you told me, and kept a copy of the letter."

Going to his letter-book and opening, he found the following:

"Dear Sir—Something or nothing, and that very quick. Yours, &c.,"

That letter brought the money.

☞ There is a project on foot to start a daily newspaper in the city of London, to be owned and controlled by Americans, and devoted principally to American interests.

The War and other Claims against the United States.

Five millions of dollars are due to the people of Oregon from the United States for expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities during the late war.

It is the duty of the general government, expressed in the constitution, "to protect each State against invasion," and "against domestic violence." But while, in terms, this duty is not imposed with reference to the Territories, the moral obligation is stronger and the necessity more urgent in case of the latter than of the former.

While it is incumbent on the general government, by the mandates of the constitution, to defend the States, and to assume their expenses of self-defense, provisions are promptly made for the liquidation of their war claims, and for reimbursing moneys by them paid out. But the Territories being dependent upon the discretion and mercy of Congress, are at first provided with inadequate defences, and then left to suffer a ruinous delay in compensation for defending themselves. For this lack of the proper appointment of the national troops, and for this default in payment, no person having a voice in the government is responsible; no national politician looses the vote of a State for a chief office; no State delegation retaliates upon the local rights and interests of other States refusing justice; no general of the army neglecting his duty, and in an unsoldierlike manner abusing the people who contribute to his support, receives a reprimand at the hands of his superiors in the Senate and in the Cabinet; but the neglects, injuries and insults are brooked, because the suffering party is a *Territory!* She has no power of rebuke, nor retribution.

In addition to the claims mentioned, the people of Oregon have suffered most serious losses in the destruction of their property by the savages during the late hostilities, which ought to be, and some day will be recompensed by the United States.—These spoliation claims amount, in the aggregate, to no small sum.

Nearly all the claims of both characters are *now* owned by our citizens, who, in many instances, having been broken in business by the war, or having witnessed the conflagration of their homesteads, and the scattering and destruction of their herds, hold this scrip as the sole evidence of their former fortunes. Such men will not be able many years to remain without the use of their property; they will consequently sell their claims to speculators unless an early appropriation be made for their payment.

If action on these matters by next Congress is not had, our war scrip will go down to one-half its present rates. Now what is the interest of the speculator from California and the States? It is to put down the price of scrip. What is the interest of the original holder? It is to have it assumed and paid at once. But the speculator, meet him where you may, is opposed to a State government in Oregon, because he can more easily defeat present action by Congress if we remain a Territory, and thereby create a rich field for his future harvest. But that harvest to him will come of our unfortunate sowing.

The fact is the country needs every honest dollar that is her due, and she should place herself in a condition to enforce her rights, and secure her claims.

Being a State, Oregon has constitutional rights and constitutional powers; being a Territory, she is treated with discretionary sympathies and procrastinations. Being a State, she has a time to move her measures and vote to support them; being a Territory, she silently waits until *the day of Territories*, when the African question over-rides all her interests.

We have more at stake in the next Congress than any State in the Union. We shall have opposition, and bitter opposition too. A party might as well hope to gain a heavy suit in a court of law, with an attorney who is not admitted to the bar, as believe that our war claims, amounting to a quarter of the surpulus revenue of the government, will be paid without the assistance of advocates and *votes*.

But when the war debt is assumed, not half the work is done. How many claims of the Cayuse war and the Rogue River war of 1853 yet remain unpaid on account of neglect in the departments at Washington? Thousands of dollars. Appropriations have been made to pay them, and the claimants are needy, still nothing is done. Our delegate has been faithful and diligent; he has accomplished much; but it is beyond the power of one man in the capacity of delegate to accomplish what the country demands. Our present claims, after an appropriation, will have to pass through these departments, and without constant application and urgency they will lie there for years.

Then let sensible men who have the interests of Oregon in their hands, move and vote for the constitution, which will enable us to control our own affairs and secure our rights.—*Statesman.*

☞ The fire-fly and the glow-worm are lamp-lighters. The bee is a professor of geometry; for he constructs his cell so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells. Nor can the best hermetical sealers among us preserve provisions so well.

Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The term of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company having almost expired, there is a vigorous movement in progress in the Canadas in opposition to its renewal. It would seem that, while the bounds of civilization and improvement have been pushed by our countrymen of the Northwest States and Territories, this huge monopoly, so far from doing anything to develop the resources of the vast domain over which it has a chartered sway, has pursued a policy directly the reverse; immigration and internal improvements have been discouraged, and the company, for its own purposes, has sedulously kept these possessions in a state of rude and savage barbarism.

The contrast between this position of affairs on the two sides of the frontier has had the effect of exciting the movement to which we refer; and there seems to be a determination on the part of a large party in Canada to bring about a different order of things. A public meeting was held, the other day, in Toronto, whereat the Mayor presided, and earnest speeches were made by several members of the Provincial Parliament, and others. An attempt to defend the Hudson's Bay Company and its policy was put down with indignation, and one of the speakers (Mr. McDonnell) boldly charged the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Labouchere) with being in favor of maintaining "an exclusive monopoly, for the benefit of a few traders, whose doctrines and principles are opposed to all those theories which the Government of England has sought, for years, to bring into action, in every other part of the world." This passage (which we copy from the account given of the meeting in the New York Journal of Commerce) is significant, conveying, as it does, the gravamen of the issue that has arisen between the colonists and the Home Government. But before we advert to a yet more significant point that was made by the same speaker, let us refresh the memory of the reader with some account of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the character of its rule.

This great corporation's territories comprise all British America lying north and west of Canada, and extend over an area of about two and a half millions square miles. The Rocky Mountains divide them into two grand physical sections; the eastern, comparatively sterile, part of it abounding with reindeer and musk ox, and inhabited chiefly by Esquimaux, and, farther inland, better wooded, and producing fur-yielding animals in great abundance. Buffalo and deer are found in other parts of it. The western section, lying west of the mountains, has a more vigorous vegetation, and a moist and equable climate. Fur-bearing animals, seal, and fish abound in this section. The white population of these territories is estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 being chiefly the agents and employees of the company. The entire population, Indians, half-breeds and whites, is estimated at only 80,000.

Over this vast and valuable territory the Hudson's Bay Company holds its chartered and undisputed sway. The proprietors have been of late years diminishing in number, and the monopoly is now in the hands of a very few shareholders, representing a stock of $400,000. Its affairs are managed by a Governor, Deputy Governor, and a Committee, elected by the proprietors.—The districts are each in the charge of a sub-Governor, and he and his Council have power to judge all persons belonging to the company, on that line under him, in all cases, civil or criminal, within his district. The business at the several stations, is superintended by officers, called factors, and the Indian trade is carried on by chief traders. The expenses of the establishments are paid out of the trade; and sales of furs and peltry are made at public auction, in London, at the Hudson's Bay House, in Fenchurch street, at stated periods.

At the important meeting in Toronto, to which we began by alluding, the company was directly charged with making erroneous statements as to the climate and productiveness of the territories in question; and it was averred that, contrary thereto, they abound in forests of the finest timber, minerals of the greatest value, and a soil fitted to produce inexhaustible supplies of food, possessing unparalleled facilities for inland navigation, and capable of being made a country, unsurpassed by any other in the world; possessing prairies and wild lands that the plough-share has never touched; a vast solitude waiting for its population. It was moreover, averred that the land in the occupation of the company is equal to 3,500,000 square miles, or seventy times greater than the province of Upper Canada.

One of the resolutions passed at this meeting declared that "the period has arrived when every part of that vast portion of the American continent which is held by the Hudson's Bay Corporation, should be wholly enfranchised from the iron sway of that company, and thrown open to commercial enterprise, traffic, and trade in as free and unrestricted a manner as any other portion of the British dominions;" and it was recommended that vigorous steps should at once be taken to secure an object so greatly to be desired.

This subject, made especially important by the feeling expressed with regard to it by the Canadians, has occupied the attention of the home government. The London papers of the 21st inst., contained the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider it. It is recommended that the Red River districts and other important points in the territory should be ceded to Canada, and that it will be proper, as soon as possible, to terminate the connection of the company with Vancouver's Island. This, however, seems to be but a half way measure, and one that would hardly meet the views of the British colonists in North America.

We may mention here, (reminded of the fact by our cotemporary of the New York Journal of Commerce,) that a short time ago, the Liverpool Financial Reform Association issued a pamphlet advocating the abolition of the company's monopoly. In this document it is stated that the number of stockholders is now supposed to be under 250, and that the nominal capital is about £400,000. The gross value of skins imported varies from £200,000 to £250,000. At the half yearly sale last April the proceeds were £230,000. The company sends out four or five vessels every year, the gross cargoes not exceeding £70,000 to £90,000 annually. Of this amount not more than £15,000 goes to the Indians, and it is estimated that the entire trade of the company does not exceed, at this moment, excluding supplies to its own servants, £20,000 annually.

The principal speaker at the Toronto meeting spurns the idea of accepting the proposition suggested by the committee of the House of Commons. He was for denying the claims of the company to hold rule in those Territories at all, and then went so far as to throw out the significant intimation that, if the present policy were pursued, "a free people treated in this manner will not long remain as they are. They *will seek protection under some other standard* than that which they have always loved and revered." And the Toronto Leader publishes a letter from Capt. Kennedy, dated Red River Colony, in June last, making strong complaints of the course pursued by the company; and, among other pretty plain language, using the following:

"If the colonists find, that in their present efforts to take a constitutional step to rid themselves of a deeply hated rule, they are again to be defeated, they declare that it will be with clear consciences that *they will take steps to live under the form of Government that they consider the next best to that under which they have so long desired to exist, but in vain!* The expressions I use in conveying their feelings are not those of my own choosing, but those they have themselves employed; so let them not be given as coming from me, but from the colonists. American predilections being already pretty strong here, the Government at home will be wise to use their best endeavors towards preventing the feeling of the people from being too greatly taxed, lest they should be driven to declare for the Americans. To this end the colonists are receiving every possible encouragement, especially from Minnesota."

The Leader, commenting on this letter, also asserts that the prosperity of the Americans in the territory contiguous is fomenting discontent among the colonists; and it quotes from the remarks of one of the Toronto meeting the statement, that "at one place on the American frontier lots are selling at the rate of $1,000 a piece, and no less than four cities are laid out between Red River and "Crow Wing."—Property susceptible of such improvement, the Leader thinks, cannot be reserved for the exclusive benefit of a few traders in skins and pelts."

For the reflections incident to, and naturally arising out of a contemplation of this subject, we have not ourselves the space at this time. As the movement progresses, we shall doubtless have occasion to recur to them again. Meantime, we commend them to the mind of the reader, as among the most important and suggestive signs of the eventful times in which we are living.

THE EAST RESUMING HER EMPIRE.—In an article entitled "Commercial Rivals in the Mediterranean," *L'Isthme de Suez* gives some curious statistics touching the trade of several ports therein, which seem to be resuming their ancient commercial prestige. The total imports and exports of Alexandria, in Egypt, during the year 1855, amounted to 168,361,886 francs, of which 86,623,524 were English, 17,198,424 French, sixteen million and upwards Austrian. In 1856 the foreign trade of Alexandria had amounted up to 184 million francs, of which 91 million were English, 26 French, and 14 Austrian. The trade was carried on in 1,268 English ships, 202 French, and 198 Austrian. It will be seen then that the English Egyptian trade is nearly half the whole, and the English marine engaged therein five and six times larger than that of her rivals.

All along the Syrian coast and the coast of Asia Minor also, the commercial spirit and activity of the age are equally apparent. The trade of Smyrna the last year amounted to 165 million francs and upwards, divided in about the same proportion; that of England being sixty-one millions, Austria twenty-three, France twenty-one and a half. Commanding the great Suez Transit Route, England is fast gathering control of the Eastern trade and of the Eastern World.

DOES THE EARTH REVOLVE DAILY?—It has long been a favorite theory of astronomers, believed by many to be verified by the facts, that the earth revolves daily; but a writer in the London Chronicle says he can prove the theory untrue. Follow him:

"The distance of the sun from the earth is eighty-two millions of miles, and placing the sun in the centre of the ecliptic, the diameter will be at least 16⅓ millions of miles, and the circumference 515,221,195 miles, which in about 365¼ days it is said the earth surrounds, at the rate of 1,410,598 miles each day, or 58,774 22 24 miles each hour, which is 960 34-60 miles every minute of time. Now, suppose the poles of the world are to be placed perpendicular, the earth would move horizontally around the ecliptic circle; but if the said poles are to be horizontally placed, then the earth would have to ascend and descend in surrounding the circle. The solar systemists also assert the earth has a daily revolution of more than 1,000 miles every hour; who can believe this when the earth advances nearly 1000 miles every minute of time? I declare I can demonstrate the earth has not a daily revolution.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—It is a curious anomaly that the very people who now prate loudest, and are most fanatic in their efforts to sunder the Union or force slave holders to emancipate their negroes; the very men who are most willing to imbrue their hands in the blood of the white man, out of a fanatical sympathy for the black man, are those who have been the most intolerant and proscriptive of foreigners, particularly those of the Catholic religion. At least two thirds of the present Black Republicans were members of the Know Nothing party last year. The Democratic party is the only one that has steadily and consistently supported the constitutional right of each State to govern itself, and the constitutional rights of naturalized foreigners of whatever religious creed. This one fact, will of itself go far to prove that there is no real love for the African in their breasts; but they are animated solely with a lust for power and place, and scruple at no means, however traitorous or disloyal, to effect their fell purpose. Abolitionism is but the lever with which they would remove the obstacles between them and the goal of their desires; but they are destined to another overwhelming defeat which must endure until their malice can invent some other hobby on which they may hope to ride into office.

SPEED AND COLOR OF LIGHTNING.—Electricians calculate the duration of lightning in passing at less than one millionth part of a second. In comparison with this velocity, the most rapid artificial motion that can be produced, seems repose. This is exemplified by a beautiful experiment;

A wheel made to revolve with such celerity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen for an instant with all spokes distinct, as if at rest, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, because the flash had come and gone before the wheel had time to make a perceptible advance.

The color of lightning is orange, white and blue verging to violet, according to the intensity of the electricity and its altitude. The more electricity there is in the air, the whiter and more dazzling is the light.—Violet and blue colored lightning is discharged from storm clouds high in the rarified air.

☞ It is estimated, says the Washingington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, that the new dome for the Capitol will weigh 7,500 tons, and that its erection will take ten years. The new House of Congress will be ready for occupancy by a year from next December, and not the coming session, as it was expected.

The Mormons.

We take the following from the S. F. *Herald:*

The Carson Valley correspondent of the Sacramento Union furnishes that journal with the following interesting details relative to the movements of the Mormons in that section:

GENOA, Carson Valley, Oct. 1, 1857.

EDITORS UNION:—The departure of Crandall & Co's stages for Placerville to-day, affords us another opportunity to communicate a few items, which we trust may be of interest to the readers of your interesting paper

The Mormons have all left us, and are now on their pilgrimage to the Great Salt Lake. The train which left their camp in Eagle Valley, on the 25th ult., comprising about 148 wagons, moved the same day to the mouth of Gold Canon, twenty-five miles from this place, where they corralled, and orders were issued by the leaders directing the train not to move until all obligations, etc., with the "Gentiles" were honorably discharged; and with few exceptions they have left with credit to themselves for their uprightness and fair dealing. From Major Olmsby, who visited their camp at Gold Canon we learn the following facts in respect to their numbers, estimated value of property, movements, etc.:

Number of people, 985—350 men and the balance women and children. Number of stock—horses, mules and oxen, 710; wagons carriages etc. 148. Estimated value of property, (including $25,000 in money in the hands of individuals,) $193,100.—The train is apportioned into three divisions, each under the command of a Captain, and these are again sub-divided into companies of tens, with a captain to each.—They will move in separate divisions up the Humboldt until they approach the head of the river, where they apprehend difficulties with the Shoshone Indians, who have been so troublesome to the emigration this season. Through their country they will travel in a body, prepared to give them a warm reception should they be attacked. From what we can learn, the movement is in obedience to the mandate of Brigham Young calling on all his people in this region to join him at Salt Lake City, from whence it is the intention to emigrate to Salmon river, in Washington Territory, and there found a new colony.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Chicago (Ill.) Tribune says:—"Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the company opened in this city as a test, the fund realized from the lands alone will not fall short of $45,000,000. It is thought that the road, completed and fully equipped, will be clear profit to the company, to say nothing of the $20,000,000 of money that will in due time be piled up in their treasury. This great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age."

THE MOON MAY BE INHABITED.—It has long been the prevailing opinion that the moon is not and cannot be inhabited. The opinion is founded on the fact that, even by the aid of the most powerful telescopes, directed to that side of the moon's surface which is always presented to us, neither water, nor any evidence of its existence, any more than that of an atmosphere, is to be seen. A recent writer on this subject, however, says:

"This opinion is shown to be inconclusive by a recent discovery of the astronomer Hansel, whose study of the moon's motion, continued for many years, has established the fact, that the centre of gravity of the moon, instead of being like that of the earth, at the centre of figure, is beyond that centre, and further from the side next to the earth than it is from the other side, by seventy-four miles. The nearer side of moon, therefore, is a vast, expanded protuberance or mountain, seventy-four miles high; and any fluid, whether air or water, would flow downwards from the nearer to the farther side of the moon, where, for ought we know, intelligent living beings may exist.

THE CONVENTION WITH NEW GRANADA.—The treaty arrangements recently closed with New Granada, by our government, provides for a commission to ascertain the amount which New Granada shall pay as indemnity to American citizens for the losses they sustained, growing out of the Panama riots. While the other questions in controversy are postponed until next winter, our government makes the emphatic declaration that it will not consent to the imposition of taxes such as have heretofore been levied. New Granada refuses to cede away any of her possessions to the United States, but agrees to grant one hundred acres of land for a coal and naval depot, to be selected on any island by our government. The treaty, as far as agreed upon, was signed by Generals Herran and Cass, on behalf of their respective governments, on the 10th of September.

☞ Pride may be allowed to this or that degree, else a man cannot keep up his dignity. In gluttons there must be eating, in drunkenness there must be drinking; it is not the eating, nor is it the drinking that is to be blamed, but the excess. So in pride. Thus said the learned Selden.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURSTE, EDITORS.

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

Reminiscences of Travel—Continued.

Leaving Bellingham Bay, through Harro's straits, (an impression, concerning which Bay, etc., we endeavored to communicate in our last issue,) a few hours of steamer locomotion brings us to the connection of the above named straits with those of Fuca, and abreast of Victoria, Vancouver's Island. As we glide majestically along, the eye is continuously relieved and refreshed by the wild and beautiful scenery presented by the innumerable Islands which dot our magnificent inland sea on every hand—the largest and most important of which are those of San Juan, Orcas and Lopez Islands—claimed by both the American and British governments.

The steamer *Constitution* anchors about one and a half miles from the town of Victoria—outside of a narrow passage about half a mile in length, and averaging from three to six hundred yards in width—rock-bound, and reaching into the beautiful little harbor of Victoria, proper. Esquimalt harbor, about six miles to the northward of this, is much more extensive, equally as well land-locked, and is entirely safe for vessels of any class to find an anchorage.

As a preliminary means of safety, from incursions by hostile Indians, we imagine that the Hudson's Bay Company could have found no place upon the confines of the Island, more peculiarly adapted to their security, in the establishment of a post in a wild Indian country, than that of Victoria. The harbor, formed from the narrow channel, referred to, although quite small in front, makes into inlets, north and south, and is completely land-locked and rock-ribbed. An abundant depth of water is found within the narrow entrance, and the bay, also, for the accommodation of any vessels, in the employ of the company, used for the shipping or re-shipping of its merchandise, furs, etc., whilst the guns of the bastions of the fort, would not only completely cover and protect the vessels in the bay, but would also command and defend the entrance thereto, against an Indian *canoe* hostile demonstration. The different store houses, and other buildings connected with the fort, are, of course, strongly picketed in with bastions on the four corners—the barricade being from 20 to 25 feet in height, apparently—enclosing an area, as it would seem, of some two acres. It is a strong and commanding fortification against the attacks of the aborigines.—The primative buildings in Victoria are built in the most substantial, defensive and durable manner—being constructed of hewn timber, closely lain together—"dove-tailed," to appearances, and "rabited" into strong upright posts firmly secured at the top, and in the roofing.

Victoria is about two-thirds as large as Olympia—(covering an equal area of ground)—and containing a corresponding population. The *fresh* water obtained from the wells in the town, is rather *salt*—indifferent—inclined to be brackish. Good spring water, however, can be obtained by hauling a short distance.

The white population of the Island, actual resident, including the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, is stated at over six hundred. The claims of the free settlers, we are told, do not extend beyond twenty miles from Victoria—hence, a knowledge of the character of the land, or the resources of that leviathan Island are almost entirely unknown—no explorations of consequence, except coast-wise, having ever been made. The character of the land, as far as settled, although containing almost acre for acre of solid rock, throwa up, in places, mountain high, comparatively, is, nevertheless, represented as being extremely productive wherever the pursuit of agriculture is practicable. Many beautiful and valuable farms have been made in the vicinity of Victoria, and the settlers appear to be in quite easy circumstances.

The town of Victoria is tastefully lain off; the streets are wide—the principal ones being paved with gravel, with a ditch on either side. With the exception of the residence of Gov. DOUGLASS, Capt. MOWATT, Bishop DEMERS, Dr. JOHNSON, and a few others, they are generally small—being one story high, with an attic. The plot of grounds surrounding all the residences, are brought to the highest state of cultivation—the useful and ornamental being blended in "fruit and flower," shrubbery and hedging. There appears to be but few drones in the Victoria hive. Industry and thrift being everywhere visible.

The business houses in Victoria, outside of the Hudson's Bay Fort, are very small compared with similar establishments on this side of the land. Those engaged in merchandizing there, as far as we had become acquainted, are Messrs. JAMES YATES, TREVICK, and Mr. C. BAILEY. The latter named gentleman is about to erect the largest independent store house in Victoria, and is in every way well calculated to do a safe and an extensive business.—We believe that Mr. BAILEY, in connection with Mr. OCHSNER, furnish the only public refreshment saloon, in the shape of a "restaurant," of which the town of Victoria can boast. Both these gentlemen are peculiarly attentive and solicitous as to the comfort and contentment of their guests; and as business is increasing upon their hands, they inform us that it is their intention to procure the best of California cooks and stewards—such as will be capable of doing justice in catering to the tastes and appetites of all who may call upon them. We are induced to make this notice simply from the fact, that but a *very* few years since, a *common* American stranger in Victoria, was allowed, only the hospitalities of the streets when night gathered around him, and a meal of dried salmon, purchased from some native, for his breakfast; instead, as now, of the enjoyment of a good bed, and ample provision furnished for the inner man. "A change—*indeed* a change."

The rule of the Hudson's Bay Company is supreme upon the Island, but it is generally understood that the members of that mammoth incorporation and monopoly have but slight hopes of a renewal of their present charter, which expires in 1860. Connected with this subject, the attention of the reader is directed to the perusal of an article on the first page of to-day's paper, headed "*Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company.*"

The free settlers, amongst whom are many very intelligent gentlemen, are extremely solicitous that the English government should obliterate the claims of the Company to the Island, at the expiration of its charter, and that a *colonial* government should be provided for them. Indeed, some of them, if they talk sincerity, and we have no reason to think to the contrary, would desire that the Island should be incorporated into, and become part of "Uncle Sam's" dominions.

All legal authority on the Island is vested in the Governor, a judge and a freehold elective legislative body. From all that we could learn, the right of suffrage is a mere farce—being controlled either through bribery or coersion by the ruling authorities. Mr. JAMES THORN, Mr. LANGFORD, and a number of others have taken a decided stand against the *influence* brought to bear in the elections, and the *jurisprudence* of the Island.

After a sojourn of near two weeks in Victoria, we are now again on board of the *Constitution*, bound homewards, through Rossario's straits, *via* Bellingham Bay.—We find on board, as fellow passengers, Secretary C. H. MASON, Surveyor General JAMES TILTON; also, Col. MORRIS, at present in command at Fort Vancouver, Capt. RUSSELL, in command at Yamhill, Oregon, Lieut. HODGES, of Vancouver, and Lieut. KAUTZ, regimental quartermaster at Fort Steilacoom. All these gentlemen, we believe, belong to the 4th Infantry. To the same regiment was connected, in service, the lamented Lieuts. SLAUGHTER and NUGEN, and we have always understood that the 4th had ever been firm in friendship to the interests of our people; and instead of attributing the late Indian war as a consequence of the aggressions of the whites upon the Indian race, they truthfully believed the reverse to be the case. It is to be hoped that the head quarters of the 4th Infantry will be established at Fort Steilacoom, and that Col. MORRIS will be assigned to its command.

Of New Dunginess, Se-mi-a-moo Bay, etc., we have previously adverted. We are now at Port Townsend, the key to the entrance upon the upper Sound country—connecting the waters of Hood's canal and Admiralty Inlet into the Straits of Fuca. We will stop here until next week, and then endeavor to conclude our "Reminiscences of Travel."

☞ We are informed by one of the firm of WARD & HAYS, Tumwater, that they have shipped from their flouring mill, during the present season more flour to Victoria, V. I., than to *all* intermediate ports on the Sound and Straits. If this be not an evidence of growing *reciprocity*, we are at a loss to know what might properly be considered as such. *Smut* has afflicted the wheat crops on the Island for the past few years, to a very ruinous extent. Farmers, there, are now soaking their seed wheat in a mixture, containing vitriol, blue stone, &c. Those who have thus experimented find that their crops remain unharmed from the evil referred to. A large quantity of flour is consumed at the Nenimo coal mines, whilst the numerous vessels which visit Victoria must be supplied. This will probably account for the heavy shipment from this quarter.

☞ Although we have had some heavy rains of late, during the present week we have had a few days of fine, clear and rather *frosty* weather.

HUMILIATING.—It is alone from an absolute *duty* we owe the public, the U. S., and our Territorial government, that we feel called upon to make the following record. Should the *source* from which our information is obtained prove *not* to be reliable, the *responsibility* attaches to *responsible* parties.

In the first place, then, we are informed that the U. S. surveying steamer *Active*, because, perhaps, *coal* can be supplied from the Nenimo mines somewhat *cheaper* than can be afforded at Bellingham Bay, *American* supplies are being obtained of that article from our *English* neighbors.—(Mark our observations concerning the relative *quality* of those coals published last week.)

We further feel an unmistakable humiliation in being called upon to record the testimony of a responsible citizen of Victoria, to the effect that three days before the murder of Col. EBEY, he (the resident of Victoria) sent a special dispatch to Capt. CUYLER, of the *Active*, informing him of a meditated incursion of the Northern Indians upon our settlements—advising him that murder and robbery in consequence were to be apprehended; and further, that no notice was taken by Capt. CUYER of the warning;—and when advised of the actual murder of Col. EBEY, he could not find time to give pursuit to his ruthless, red-skinned murderers, but *could* find time, a few days thereafter, to attend a *dance*, as a guest, at Victoria.

Again, to the shame of the U. S. service be it said, that whilst Gov. MCMULLEN was on an official visit to Victoria, (having special instructions from government concerning the northern boundary survey commission)—and whilst the Governor was tendered the enjoyment and all the hospitalities that could be proffered from H. B. M's. steamer *Sattelite* (PROVOST, commander)—giving a full recognition and ample acknowledgment of that respect due the *rank* of the head of a Territorial government—our own, dear, *American* Capt. CUYLER actually gave Gov. McM. the "cold shoulder"—not even deigning to request a personal interview with him on board the vessel he has been entrusted to command.

"To what base uses may we come at last."

BACK JURORS' FEES—THE MONEY READY.—It is with pleasure we learn, and are glad of the opportunity to record the fact, that the United States Marshal for this Territory, GEO. W. CORLISS, has been placed in possession of funds to liquidate all former U. S. court expenses, including jurors' fees, due to our citizens for several years; thanks therfor, to the good sense and liberality of the present able Secretary of the Interior. "Large bodies move slowly" is a truism that in no respect is more applicable than the *movements* of the general government. We have ever had an abiding faith, however, that the administration in the hands of the democracy, although sometimes slow, and ever cautious in the adjudication of affairs, would be *just*. Persons holding claims for back jury service, will call upon the Marshal, with the proper vouchers and receive satisfaction.

IMMIGRATION.—By the last San Francisco papers we are advised that the strong tide of immigration into California from the Atlantic States, *via* the plains continued unabated; and that, although a large quantity of stock has been lost on the plains, immense herds will safely reach the "Eureka" State. Indian difficulties, murders and robberies are also spoken of in the California papers, as having occurred on the Humboldt, in Carson valley, &c. Now that we have the facilities of mail steamers connecting Olympia with San Francisco, may this Territory not reasonably look for a moiety of the inhabitants that has been pouring into California by land and water? Above all things else, Washington Territory stands in need of population; and we are of the serious and deliberate opinion, that for the agriculturist, lumberman, laborer, etc., no portion of the Pacific coast holds out superior inducements for settlement. Come up and examine for yourselves.

☞ The "Executive" committee of the city of San Francisco have promulgated an address to the members of the "committee of vigilance," dated Oct. 16th, containing the following resolution:

Resolved, That by and with the concurrence of the Board of Delegates, all existing penalties attached to sentences of expatriation are hereby rescinded.

This resolution, literally interpreted, should be understood to read—

"Return, ye ransomed sinners, home."

☞ An excellent school is flourishing in Victoria, V. I, under the patronage of Bishop DEMERS, of the Catholic Church. The principal tutor is Mr. JAMES SHAY, a highly intelligent and worthy gentleman. Education and improvement keeps pace with the spirit of the age on the *other* side of the land.

☞ Several communications received by the last mail will be attended to next week.

VISITERS.—Last week our citizens had the pleasure of a visit from ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., the present gentlemanly and efficient Postal Agent, for this and Oregon Territory, and Col. B. STARK, of Portland, Oregon. Both these gentlemen indulged themselves in the luxury of a visit upon our waters, on board the *Constitution*, as far north as Bellingham Bay—the attention of both being attracted thither by business—and we are much gratified to learn that they express a high appreciation as to the *quality* of our population and the character and ultimate destiny of this territory.—Elder ROBERTS, of Methodist Episcopal Church; Elder JOHN RIGDON, of the Christian Church, (known as Campbellites,) and Mr. H. CAMPBELL, of Oregon, have been sojourning here for the past week. Their impressions of our Territory, favorable or unfavorable, we hope will become public property. "Let *justice* be done," etc.

STRANGERS.—The *Columbia*, on its recent visit to our harbor, brought as passengers our fellow-townsman, Mr. A. FRANKEL, of the firm of LOUISSON, & Co.—also, Messrs. ISAAC ROSENHEIM, BARTON, THAYER, FOX, and perhaps others with whom we have not had the pleasure of an acquaintance. Inasmuch as the *Columbia* has not furnished us with its advertisement or a "memoranda" containing a list of her passengers, we are unable to be *explicit* on the subject.—Mr. ROSENHEIM proposes to become a permanent citizen—engaged in merchandise. Others will probably identify their interests with those of our citizens.

COLVILLE GOLD MINES.—We are continually receiving various and contradictory reports concerning the productiveness of the gold fields in the neighborhood of Fort Colville, Thompson's river, etc., and we at all times feel a pleasure in giving publicity to all *truthful* representations relative thereto.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter written from the Dalles, and dated Oct. 28th. The writer is a gentleman of the most rigid veracity. We hope he has not been deceived in the matter of which he discourses. He says:

"From all accounts, I think there can be no doubt but what they (the Colville mines), are rich and extensive. Mr. McCarther, who is well known here as a truthful man, has just arrived from the Suswap and Colville mines. He says that those who have ventured to go to the Suswap are making, on an average, $20 per day, and some have made as high as $70. Those at Colville are making from $1 to $10."

If we recollect aright, the Suswap river is between Fort Colville and Thompson's river—near the 49th parallel. Should there be gold in the country northward, in paying quantities, it were utter folly to suppose that that region would not be *prospected*.

AN ITEM.—Two weeks ago, last Sunday morning, there were attached to, or in the vicinity of Mr. GIDDINGS' wharf, the ocean steamers *Columbia* and *Constitution*—the steamboat *Traveller* and the schooner rigged scow *H. C. Page*, from Bellingham Bay. An announcement of this kind certainly marks a "new era" in the history of of our territory. The *Columbia* had on board at least 20 tons of freight for our citizens, from San Francisco. The *Constitution*, *Traveler*, and *H. C. Page*, had a quantity of freight to discharge and to take on board.

"Lo!—morn is breaking!"

☞ A large party of ladies and gentlemen were very agreeably entertained on Thursday evening last, by the luxury of a dance, and magnificent supper, given at the new Hall of the Washington Hotel, by "mine host and hostess"—Mr. GALLIHER and lady. A common consent expression seemed to be

"On with the dance!—let joy be unconfined."

GOV. MCMULLEN must plead guilty to the "soft impeachment" of doing the amiable by throwing open his parlors for the comfort and accommodation of the company.

ABOUT THE MAILS.—We have heard about "1001" rumors concerning the *manner* in which our mail matter is to be received and transmitted between Olympia and San Francisco, per contract of the P. M. S. S. Co. Whenever we learn all the *facts* in the premises, we will give the readers of our paper all the benefit of the knowledge we have acquired.

☞ The New York Evening Post says: "It is a fact, of the credit of which we are a little tenacious, that no editor or printer, as far as we know, has ever been sentenced to the State Prisen. Whether that reflects credit upon the craft, or discredit upon our criminal courts, is a question upon which it does not become us to decide." Upon which the Philadelphia *Ledger* wittily remarks that, considering what ugly things the New York editors are in the habit of saying of each other publicly in their newspapers, this exemption of the editors from the State Prison is the most remarkable instance of judicial favor it knows of.

Let Justice be Demanded.

The time is at hand when the demands of our citizens for simple *justice* at the hands of the government, will be presented. It is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, and constant aim of our able delegate, to present, (as we doubt not he will do in all justice and candor,) the demands of our citizens for service rendered by them, and for the *subsistance* of the troops in the field during the late Indian war.

All the influence and energy of character (for which our delegate has become proverbial,) will, we doubt not, be brought into requisition. That he will have a formidable combination to combat, is very apparent, as some of the *visiters* to the Atlantic side will bear the most ample testimony.—That many things will be urged upon our delegate to procure the passage thereof through Congress, we know full well, and that he will do all that one man can do for the interests of our citizens, we feel amply assured. He has already been addressed on the subject of an increase in the juror's fees, and we doubt not but that the legislature at the approaching session, will memorialize Congress on the same subject.—In times of *extremity*, as are the present, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep the territorial car in motion.

☞ The *Oregonian* of Oct. 24th, records the death, in the city of Portland, of Mrs. LUTILDA, wife of Hon. JEFFERSON HUFF, late a member of the Council from Clarke county of our Territorial Legislature.

☞ About four weeks since, an Indian from Fort Sitka was murdered in the streets of Victoria, by a man named JONES, late of Petropolovski, and more recently in the employ of Mr. SKINNER, of Vancouver's Island. The next day an inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the testimony. At the last accounts the murderer had not been apprehended, although a reward of fifty pounds had been offered by Gov. DOUGLASS. We would advise our friends, visiting the Island, to be on the lookout, as it is reported the murderer was a "Boston," who deserted from an American whaler, whilst others assert that he was a deserter from H. B. M. service, on board a man-of-war. We regret to add, that Mr. ANDREW MUIR, Sheriff of Victoria, shot himself in the foot whilst in search of the perpetrator of the outrage.

☞ At the latest advices, the Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis* was at Port Townsend. It is rumored that the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts* will shortly resume its position on the waters of the Sound.

☞ Capt. COLLINS' scow of Seattle—"*Jemmy Jones*" schooner, trading between Victoria and this place, together with several other *local* mast-rigged vessels, have been here during the past week, receiving and discharging freight, in the shape of flour, lumber, potatoes, *and other vegetables*.

☞ On Monday, of this week, a vote was polled in Oregon on the adoption of the Constitution for the formation of a state government—initiatory to its ratification by Congress, and the introduction of that *now* territory into the Union as a state.—We sincerely hope a majority of the people have voted in favor of a state organization. The result of the vote will reach here by the next mail.

An election for Mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon, was held on the 4th inst. The *Oregonian* says:

"At the same election the citizens are asked to vote if it be their wish that the city authorities enter the "Portland land claim," under the law of Congress, of May 23d, 1844, which law has been decided by the Land Commissioner at Washington, and the Secretary of the Interior, to be in force in Oregon.

"Another proposition has also been submitted by the Council to the voters at the same election; whether the tax payers within the corporate limits desire to pay an extra tax of one and one half mills on the dollar, (a sum amounting to about $2,250,) to enable Josiah L. Parrish to defend an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, made by the defendants in the cause commonly known as the "Levee suit."

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.—The Census Commission has issued the following summary of the population of Victoria, as ascertained on the 29th March last. Some time ago we estimated, by means of the Census of 1854 and the subsequent returns of immigration and emigration, births and deaths, that the number of inhabitants, including Chinese, would be found to amount at the period when the Census was taken, to about 400,000. It appears that this was a remarkably close approximation, the numbers actually enumerated being 403,419, including 3,891 travellers, prisoners confined on the hulks, and the crews, ect., of the shipping in the Bay. The population of the Australian colonies on the 1st July, 1857, may be fairly estimated in round numbers at one million at least: thus—Victoria, 414,000; New South Wales, 300,000; South Australia, 105,000; Tasmania, 80,000; Western Australia, 14,000; New Zealand, 130,000. Total, 1,048,000.—*Melbourne Argus.*

The Telegraphic System of the Universe.

Professor HITCHCOCK, in his "Religion of Geology," has a chapter upon "The Telegraphic System of the Universe," which, as the Boston *Journal* truly remarks, has never attracted half the attention it deserves. In this chapter, the Professor broaches the startling theory that "our words, our actions, and even our thoughts make an *indelible* impression upon the universe." This proposition he endeavors to sustain by an appeal to well established principles of science.

He shows, by the doctrine of mechanical reaction, that every impression which man makes by his words, or his movements, upon the air, the waters, or the solid earth, will produce a series of changes in each of these elements which will never end. Not a word has ever escaped from mortal lips, he contends, but it is registered indelibly upon the air we breathe. Could man command the mathematics of superior minds, every particle of air thus set in motion could be traced through all its changes with as much precision as the astronomer points out the paths of heavenly bodies.

In like manner, the pictures of every occurrence propagate themselves through the reaction of light on every substance on which it impinges, so that the universe may be said to be a daguerreotype of all the past. So also an electric influence is excited and propagated by every muscular effort, every chemical change within us, every variation in the state of health or vigor, and especially by every mental effort; for no thought, probably can pass through the mind, which does not alter the physiological, chemical and electric condition of the brain, and consequently of the whole system.

Chemical re-action alters the constitution of bodies, just as mechanical re-action changes their form and position. The daguerreotype process is a familiar instance of this. We do not see the image which we know to be imprinted upon the plate, until the latter is subjected to the chemical action of iodine,

Professor HITCHCOCK maintains that "analogy does make it a scientific probability that every action of man, however deep the darkness in which it was performed, has imprinted its image upon nature, and that there may be tests which shall draw it into daylight, and make it permanent as long as materialism endures."—*Ohio State Capital Fact.*

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN CHIAPAS AND SOCONUSCO.—Mr. Leon de Pontelli, a gentleman who has traveled extensively through Africa and South America, has returned from a scientific exploration of Central America, which has occupied him for the last three years. The portion of country examined by him extends from the isthmus of Panama northward, through Costa Rica and Guatamala to the isthmus of Tehauntepec; and the most northerly portion of it is comparatively unknown to geographers.

His more accurate and careful explorations, however, were confined to the Mexican territory in the State of Chiapas and the department of Soconusco. This section of country occupies a position on the south-western part of Mexico, upon the Pacific ocean, and embraces about 19,000 square miles. The face of the country is interspersed with mountain scenery, which impresses the traveler with the idea that he is traversing the territory of Switzerland, and it has since been demonstrated by Mr. Pontelli to be the American Switzerland.

The most interesting feature of this primitive country consists in its ancient ruins. Those of El Palenquine, in the northern part of the Chiapas, were visited by Stephens, and are described in his work on the subject. Mr. Pontelli, in his southern travels in this country, discovered and inspected the ruins of Copanaquista and Ostata. Both of these ruins, which are situated in the centre of the State, near St. Bartholomine, lie in beautiful valleys, surrounded by mountains of the most picturesque beauty, upon the borders of rivers. These latter ruins, although well known to the inhabitants of the country, have never been visited by Europeans, and are located on Mr. Pontelli's map for the first time.

We understand that it is the purpose of M. de Pontelli to lay the result of his labors before the Geographical Society at Paris, under whose auspices they will doubtless be given to the world.

Mr. Pontelli is a son of the Chevalier de Pontelli, former Governor of Cascana. He was educated at the school of the celebrated Pestalozzi, in Switzerland, and was employed for some time in the service of the French Government in Algiers. Of late he has been chiefly engaged in geographical explorations in Africa and Central America, to which latter country he has paid two visits, and in which he has remained several years.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

YIELD OF GOLD MINES IN AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Argus publishes a tabular statement of the yield of gold mines in Australia for the quarter ending June 19, 1856 and 1857, for each year. In 1856 the total amount was 602,278 ounces for three months, and in 1857, for the same period, namely, from the week ending March 27 to and including the week ending June 19, 1857, the total amount was 557,313 ounces.

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON.—It is computed that there are in occupation 150,000 acres of improved farming lands in Oregon. The value of farming lands is estimated at $5,000,000.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 20th.

About the Mormons.

Up to a very recent period, few were to be found who seriously entertained the opinion that the Mormons meditated any fixed resolution to oppose with physical force the resolves of the Administration in relation to Utah. The state of affairs in that Territory has, for years, called for measures to bring about a reform in its government, and it cannot be overlooked; the movement of troops in the direction of Salt Lake City, and the appointment of a new Governor, were events that met the approbation of the country, and were looked upon as precursors of a better condition of things in Utah. So much has been written on the Mormon subject, that, returning to it now, seems a work of superarogation; but it would be a dereliction of duty, on the part of citizens, to shut their eyes to the dangers which boldly stand forth, in contemplating the present aspect of the Mormon difficulty. The harangues of the Saints have reached a point of unmistakable menace, and no attempts are made to hide or conceal the most hostile intentions towards the United States. Treason is advocated with defiant tones, and what we were accustomed to disregard as the ravings af fanatics or knaves can no longer be considered in any such light. Indeed, if there are people who heretofore held to the belief that Brigham Young would submit to the laws of the United States, in their regular operations, they must, when acquainted with the last intelligence from Salt Lake, relinquish their convictions, and admit danger to be both real and imminent. We take it to be settled, from all the circumstances and facts that have been made known within the past month, that resistance will be resorted to by the Mormons, which must result in sanguinary and protracted hostilities. The legal right of the President to remove Brigham Young and appoint a successor cannot be questioned. A similar exercise of power takes place at the commencement of each Presidential term, in relation to most of the other Territories of the United States, and in no instance yet has there been any attempt to set at defiance the authority of the President or his appointees. The Governor of Utah has certainly no stronger claims on the country the or Administration than others, who have been obliged to give place to officers who enjoy, in a greater measure than themselves, the confidence of the Executive. When we hear, therefore, Brigham Young declare he will remain Governer of Utah as long as he thinks proper, and speak in the most contumulious manner of the President, it would display an entire absence of national self-respect to permit a person, who, on that ground, showed himself so unworthy, to disgrace the station he occupies.

Matters have reached a point when the Federal Government has either to give way and acknowledge its inability to subdue the seditious spirit that is rampant in Utah, or pursue the policy indicated by the appointment of Gov. Cumming and Gen. Harney as the heads of the civil and military departments of the Territory. That the former can occur is impossible; the character of the Administration and the feelings of the country are too well known, and forbid such event. It is, therefore, to be expected that the forces intended for service in Utah will be pushed forward with all expedition, and the threats indulged in by the Mormon Elders, as to what they will do on their arrival, put to the test. We are led to the belief that resistance will be made, and an effort to organize an independent Government attempted. All the sermons delivered at Salt Lake point unmistakably in that direction. There is some doubt as to the number of troops *en route* for Utah. In the present condition of affairs, the strength of the military force intended for service there is a matter of the utmost importance. The Mormons have been some time preparing for the approaching emergency, and are no doubt well disciplined, and can now probably bring into the field ten thousand men. Reinforced by their Indian allies, with whom they have always cultivated the most friendly relations, they will constitute an army formidable not alone in numerical strength, but also in the aroused fanaticism of the Mormons and the savage spirit of the Indians, both of which will be appealed to in the most thorough and successful manner. To meet this powerful alliance, it would be rash to advance an inconsiderable body of troops. Brave as they are, and acting under experienced and valiant officers, they would have to succumb to overwhelming numbers. If the interests of the country would have allowed the full number first intended for the Utah expedition to reach Salt Lake, they would be still unequal to the task of quelling an insurrection in which the entire people of a hostile country would join. It, therefore, becomes a matter of serious consideration as to what course will be pursued towards the troops on their arrival. If they are met by force, they must give way, for it is understood that only a portion of Harney's command is on the march for Utah. It need not be stated, if, at the commencement of a campaign, the Mormons gained an advantage over the United States troops, it would have the effect of elevating their pride to such a degree that they would be loth to abate an iota of their extravagant pretentions. We hope sufficient knowledge of the true state of affairs in Utah is in possession of the Administration, to enable it to act with safety for the interests of the country, and of the soldiers, ordered for duty there. A lengthened war may be anticipated, if the language of Young, Kimball, and Smith is to be taken as indicating the sentiments of the people. The Mormons possess resources in men, and the other auxiliaries, to conduct a warfare against the United States, of vast extent. Once the sword is unsheathed, it may take years to bring the contest to a close. It will be necessary to raise an effective army of several thousand men, provisioned for at least eighteen months, to combat against the battalions of Mormons and Indian tribes collected in Deseret. A new plan of action, on a much broader scale, will have to be adopted to meet the difficulty which has developed itself in the most undisguised disaffection.—The Administration, we hope by this time, is advised of the necessity of sending a larger body of troops to Utah, and has taken measures to prevent the danger of allowing a small number to proceed, that would, in all probability, be forced to retire before the superior numbers of the Mormons. It is not unlikely a new expedition will be organized, commensurate with the gravity of the difficulty. The Territory, in case of hostilities an army would have to operate in, is so far removed from civilization, and besides, being unfriendly to the troops on their arrival, the latter would necessarily have to be provided with subsistence for at least twelve months. The provisions to be transported with the men would have to be moved in every direction, found necessary during the campaign, and, to keep up communication with the East posts, at convenient distances from each other, should be established on the route between Utah and Missouri. Should a war take place between the Mormons and the United States, it will be one of the most protracted and bloody the country ever engaged in, and would require an immense outlay to bring it to a termination. At the end the Mormons will be subdued, but in doing so, much blood and treasure will have to be expended.

Later from Carson Valley.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Placerville to the *Sacramento Union*, dated October 4th, 4 P. M., we have the following particulars from Carson Valley.

John J. Walker, from Arkansas, arrived October 2d, at Genoa. He reports that Abbott and Kirby, members of his company, were killed by Indians near Goose Creek; two of Abbotts men were wounded, and they lost twenty head of stock. At the same time they passed the Mormon train just going on the Forty-Mile Desert, getting along well.

A large number of horses and mules have been missing since the exit of the Mormons. Parties have gone in chase on the track of the Mormons.

A trading Post at Gold Canon, kept by Atchison, was burned, with its contents, and but for the timely aid of some Pinto Indians, the clerk would have been burned up, being asleep when the Indians discovered the houte in flames, and rescued him.

Uncle Billey Rogers is *en route* to Sacramento with petitions to Gov. Johnson for aid.

FURTHER FROM CARSON VALLEY.—Col. Wm. Rodgers furnishes the *State Journal* some additional facts in relation to the movements of thr Mormons and the condition of the inhabitants of Carson Valley. It is his opinion that the Mormons intend to remove to the neighborhood of Vancouvet's Island. They had become wearied by the many annoyances to which they have been subjected in their late quarters, and readily answered the call from Brigham Young, or those in authority, intimating a removal to another field of operations.—They paid up the last dollar of indebtedness, and left with the good wishes of all. During last summer the entire fraternity submitted to a new baptism, and it is probable that the order for removal was known to the head men at that time. They carried with them immense amounts of powder and other ammunition, and before their departure had purchased nearly all the revolvers in the Valley. Some members of the train are in possession of as high as six of these weapons.

A manufactory has been in operation at Salt Lake for the past seven months, turning out two hundred revolvers per week.—Tuey have excellent workmen and abundant material. In case they should desire to enter into a conflict with the troops, they are well furnished with the means, and it is thought that the Indians will unite forces with them.

The difficulties with the Indians have been increasing for the past several weeks, until now it is absolutely necessary that stringent means should be applied for the protection of the inhabitants. The troubles arose about the time of the murder of Williams and McMarland, and since then have been steadily increasing. The main difficulty seems to be with the Washo tribe.

On the evening before the murder of these men, the cabin of Col. Rogers was robbed, and some one of the employees at the mine kicked the suspected Indians out of the camp. They were very impudent, and the murder followed. The search made by parties has already been published, and it has been related that sufficient has been discovered to fix the act upon a certain body of the Washo tribe. About one week after the murder, three Indians came into Genoa, exactly answering the description given of those who had robbed Roger's cabin. He saw them, and approaching, entered into a conversation. One of them had a gun, and another wore a shirt recognized by Rogers as his own. One of the workmen happened to be in Genoa on the day, and he recognized the three as among those who visited the cabin. Col. Rogers took the gun and placed his finger in the muzzle. This action alarmed the Indians, and they attempted to break away. One of the bystanders raised his pistol and they dared not attempt to escape. Col. Rogers persuaded the man to put up his revolver, at the same time telling the Indians that he wanted nothing except the names of the murderers and robbers. They refused to answer, and watching their opportunity made another attempt and succeeded in breaking loose. Col. Rogers immediately drew his revolver and commenced firing, succeeded in wounding one of them in two places. This was a relative of Capt. Jim, who resides at Indian Diggings, and is suspected to be one of the murderous gang.

On Thursday last news was received that two other men had been killed upon the East Fork, about eight miles from Genoa. At this time Col. Rogers was traveling from his mine to the town, and was stopped about midnight at Wade's, about five miles below Cay's old mill. They had just brought in one of the victims of this last murder. He was found dead in his cabin lying on his bed, shot directly in the forehead.

In traveling in, Col. Rogers met five or six families on their way out for the purpose of settling. They express the opinion, however, that they shall soon return unless measures are adopted to put a stop to the depredations of the Indians. There are now some fifty families residing in the Valley, and their case will be quite desperate when the snow sets in, unless assistance is received. Col. Rogers is now in this city for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Johnson concerning the propriety of sending out men. He thinks that twenty-five or thirty picked men, well armed, will be sufficient. The constant news we receive of murders and depredations would lead to the belief that matters there at present are quite insecure, and will be really dangerous whenever the falling of the snow prevents communication with the other settlements.

AN OLD MACHINE.—The firemen of Philadelphia intend to parade at the Elmira Tournament "the first Philadelphia Fire Engine." This fire engine, which was the first ever used in Philadelphia, was built as an experiment in London, in the year 1689, and was the first ever made on the air-tight chamber principle. It was bought by some of the descendants of Penn, and brought to Philadelphia, where it was kept in use for a long while. It was the first fire engine ever used in the United States. In course of time it became inadequate to the wants of the city and was sold to the borough of Bethlehem, where a company was formed calling themselves the Perseverance Fire Company, and which still retains possession of the old relic. The engine is of the same style as some of the present New York machines. It has a gallery and side stream and suction. It is at present in good working order, and will throw a stream of water a distance of about 75 or 100 feet horizontally. When the firemen's parade of last year was contemplated, an arrangement was effected with the company for the loan of the machine, to occupy a position in the parade. She was placed on a platform with wheels and drawn by six or eight gray horses. The Perseverance Fire Company of Bethlehem have now a new apparatus, of the second class. The equipments of the company are of the New York style.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. I. DILLON will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER of ODD FELLOWS, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS Desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per brig comert, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,

West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of FRESH and PURE Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give and will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C, and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.

Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commence on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be secured.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: *Primary, Scientific and Classical.* Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Milas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

Board $4 dollars per week, payable in produce. students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department,	$6 00
Scientific, do	8 00
Classical, do	10 00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each,	15 00

Incidental expenses added.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.—tf.

Army Notice.

SEALED proposals for furnishing and delivering 200 barrels of good fresh flour at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of November next.

This flour must be delivered in strong, substantial barrels or sacks, of the standard weight, and may be delivered from time to time until the 31st December next, at which period all the flour must have been delivered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour," and be addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service requires it.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Infantry and A. A. C. S.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 4, 1857.—n50-3w.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's, Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

RURAL ANNUAL & HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY

For 1857.

PRICE--------25 CTS.

IT CONTAINS a valuable article on Rural Architecture, accompanied by beautiful designs of Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, &c., also, practical treatises on the management of Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, cultivation of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., plan for laying out a Fruit Garden, and ornamental grounds with the best location for Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., together with useful articles on the rearing and mamagement of Poultry, and various other subjects of interest to every lover of Rural Life. It contains, also, a very full and correct List of Nurserymen in the United States and Canada. List of Agricultural Implements, Makers, &c., together with a list of the Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society as corrected at its last meeting held at Rochester, Sept. 1856. It is a work of 144 pages, illustrated with 80 engravings and is alike attractive and useful, containing as much matter and more information than many dollar books.

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.
Publisher of Genesee Farmer, and Rural Annual.

ELISHA KENT KANE,

BIOGRAPHY.

BY WILLIAM ELDER.

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation it will

MORE THAN 300,000 SOLD WITHIN 9 MONTHS.

DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.

500 Newspapers

have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.

THE FOREIGN JOURNALS

and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.

It is more interesting than

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.

OUR MOST EMINENT MEN

have vied with each other in extolling its merits. Two vols., octavo, Superbly Illustrated.

Three Hundred Engravings.

Price $5.

DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATITE.

The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the years 1850—51.

A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 200 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.

This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. KANE,

TAKEN FROM LIFE BY BRADY OF NEW YORK. Price $5 00.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 41f

E. H. WILSON, *San Francisco.* | W. G. DUNLAP, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 9th, 1857.—n46-3m.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenberg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., upon the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date October 5th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence in Island county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.

October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by Louis N. Low, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.—n49.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Faugh an Ballagh.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day sold out his entire stock of goods, therefore, all those whose notes or accounts are unpaid, will please come forward and pay up before the first day of November.

JOHN N. LOWE.

Olympia, Oct. 20th, 1857.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Augustus Hograve, late of King county, W. T., were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.

Seattle, Oct. 17, 1857.—4w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Henry Williams, late of King county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.

Seattle, Oct. 17th, 1857.—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION To me issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court, in and for the 2d judicial district of Washington Territory, at the April Term, A. D. 1855, in favor of Charles Plummer and John A Chase, doing business under the firm and style of Plummer and Chase, and against Obadiah M. Eaton, Henry H. Tobin and Joseph Fanjoy, I have levied upon, taken and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door, in Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1857, between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the lands and tenements of said Eaton, Tobin and Fanjoy, situated and lying in said King county, on the waters of black river, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: One land claim, lying on the south side of Black or Dewamish river, beginning at a point about 40 chains below the Dewamish Mill, on the south bank of the Dewamish river, thence following the meanderings of said river, to the mouth of Cedar Creek, up the west bank of said creek, far enough, so that a line running due south will intersect a line running due west from point of beginning, so as to include three hundred and twenty acres. Also, another land claim of 160 acres, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a large fir tree, 18 feet in circumference 3 1-2 feet from ground, running thence west 36 50. chains to a stake, thence north 38 50. chains; thence east 36 chains to the channel of the Lake fork of Dewamish river; thence in a southerly direction, along the channel of said river, to the north-east corner of O. M. Eaton's claim; thence due west to the place of beginning. Also, another claim bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west bank of the Lake fork of Dewamish river, 350 chains south of a fir tree measuring eighteen feet and — inches at 3 1-2 feet from the ground; thence north 11.50. chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 20.60. chains to the bank of the above-named stream; thence easterly with the meanderings of said stream to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres.

Terms of sale—Cash in hand. Judgment entered, and costs for which said execution has issued, $3,256,77.

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff King county.

Seattle, King county, W. T., Oct. 20th, 1857.—4w.

NOTICE.

To Teachers, School Directors, and District Clerks.

I WILL be at Olympia, on the third Friday in November, to wit: the 20th of said month, for the purpose of examining those persons who desire to teach a District School in the county of Thurston. Those teachers who have been examined heretofore will bear in mind that the certificate of the county Superintendent is only good for one year.

On Saturday, the 21st of November, I will, at the same place, attend to the districting of the county, or making any alterations that may be desired in the districts already formed, of which the directors of School Districts will take notice. They will also confer a favor, and at the same time aid in promoting the interests of common schools, by giving, in writing, such information as they may possess in reference to those portions of sections 16, and 36, in their respective townships, that may have been taken by private claimants; and where eligible lands equivalent thereto may be advantageously located.

District Clerks will bear in mind that their District Reports must be filed on or before the 31st of the present month. Any district, not supplied with a copy of the School Law can obtain the same by application to me.

G. P. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 12, 1857.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,

Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at daybreak, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dunginess and Bellingham Bay.

Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semiahmoo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n13-tf.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars.—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 24th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON,
Locating Commissioners.

September 25th, 1857.—n44-10w.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

THREE good plasterers and masons wanted immediately, to work on the public buildings on the military reserve near Port Townsend, W. T.

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.—n44

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.23-tf.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having 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.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

PUNISHMENT WITH PEPPER IN AFRICA.—One of the most common and terrible kind of punishments inflicted upon disobedient boys is to rub red pepper into their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. I have never known, however, a case where any permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast in the roof of a house, and thoroughly smoked with pepper.

☞ The commerce between the United States and Africa increases yearly at the rate of 50 per cent. Recently a lot of seventy-five casks of palm oil arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, destined for Louisville, Kentucky. The oil is probably wanted there for the manufacture of stearine candles, for which purpose it is extensively used in this country.

☞ The *San Antonio Texan* states that the survey of the Mesilla Valley secures to the United State both passes to the Pacific. The new Territory is said to abound in gold and silver.

SOIL FOR FRUIT TREES.—Fine fruit can only be grown upon a soil naturally or artificially dry and firm. A wet soil, or a very loose peaty one, never produces fine fruit. Sandy soils, gravelly soils, or clayey soils, as well as what are called loamy soils can all be made to grow fine fruit, if properly cultivated, provided the sub-soil is porous enough to permit the water to escape rapidly downwards a sufficient depth to allow the roots of trees at least three feet of soil, which is never filled with stagnant moisture; and the greater the depth of perfectly drained soil, the greater the certainty of success.

A LAKE OF PITCH.—"The last number of Sillimans Journal," says the Scientific American, "contains an account of that remarkable curiosity, the pitch lake of Trinidad, West Indies. It is situated on the western shore of the Island, near the village of La Braye.

A NOVEL ANSWER.—A few Sundays since, in a town in the vicinity of this city, a teacher of a Sunday school was engaged in questioning his pupils on subjects connected with their previous studies in the Bible. At last, turning to a young Irishman, a member of the class, he asked "what Adam lost by the fall?" Pat for a few minutes was apparently in a brown study, but at length his face brightened as he interrogatively replied, "An' was it his hat, sir?"

☞ Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather thick and fast around him—when sickness falls heavy on his heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try true friendship.

☞ It is said that all the gold coin in the world if melted down and cast in a solid mass would make a column not more than ten feet square and eight feet high.

☞ Toledo, Ohio, is the great mart of the west for green hides, the payments for which, by the dealers, it is said, average $2000 per day.

☞ A correspondent of a New York paper wants to know which side of a lady a gentleman should take, when he walks out with her. We should say, keep on the *right* side of the lady, always.

☞ Macauly, the English historian, is to receive $1,000 for writing the epitaph on the city of London monument to the late Duke of Wellington.

☞ The bosom of America is open, not only to receive the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges.—*George Washington.*

☞ The President of the United States receives an annual salary of $25,000 per year. The salary of England's Queen is $5,000,000, two hundred times as large as that paid to the President. Such is the contrast between monarchy and republicanism.

THE CENTURY PLANT.—There is a century plant now blooming in the garden of the Hon. Van Ransalaer at Ogdensburg, New York. It has grown since March 1st to a height of thirty-seven feet, has leaves six inches thick and eighteen feet long, and will continue to bloom for two months.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—A letter from a gentleman in this Territory says—"Immigrants are pouring into this beautiful, fertile and healthful Territory with unprecedented rapidity. It is believed there will be little if any less than 75,000 additions to our population this year."

WELL AND NOBLY SAID.—"Mary, do you not intend to give a dollar to the foreign missions, this year?" said the wife of a minister to a poor shop-girl.

"No, replied the little girl; I see every day in our streets children as far from what they should be as any young heathens are; and if I have any thing to spare, after my poor sick mother is taken care of, I shall give it to the heathen at *home*—those whom the priest and Levite pass by on the other side."

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THIS SCHOOL will commence the Fall Term in M. E. Church Olympia, on Monday, the 14th instant.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

TERMS:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Music, with the use of the Piano,	15 00

No pains will be spared upon the part of Trustees and Teachers to render entire satisfaction to those who may patronize this institution of learning.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1857.-tf.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M. Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

E. H. WILSON, San Francisco. | W. G. DUNLAP, Olympia.

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George B. Goudy, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Thurston county, on the 29th September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date

WM. RUTLEDGE, Adm'r.
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.-n45.

PUGET SOUND
DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's, Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,
WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT Is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

H. S. WASHBURN.
Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situate, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallacher, Olympia.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 2tf

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Offers his services as
Physician and Surgeon
To the people of
PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. Is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.
Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.
Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

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

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

Having also several teams on the LINE, we 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 us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FRENCH & WILSON, No. 115 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP, No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6	varieties English Strawberries;	
6	" " Raspberries;	
15	" budded Peaches;	
50	" Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;	

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chest-nut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.

Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Branch Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

MERCHANTS from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock of

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
Hughes & Wallace, Shirts, Drawers.
Hughes & Wallace, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons.
Hughes & Wallace, Yankee Notions, Perfumery.
Hughes & Wallace, Combs, Brushes, Buttons.
Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Agents for J. J. Clark's Spool Cotton and Marshal's Linen Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

SCRIP NOTICE.

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.

WM. W. MILLE,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.
Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for both travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house,* for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAILEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

MONPLAISIR
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,

ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.

A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "kitas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style,*" at the shortest notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS, SHOES. &c, &c.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

W. H. WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,
General Commission Merchants and Importers
OF
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise,

SAN FRANCISCO,
Cor. Cal. & Front sts.
September 25th, 1857.-n44-4w.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-ly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,
WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

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

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.
Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

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. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. 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.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

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

CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.
Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—3m.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD Is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts must be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36 tf.

MEDICAL.
G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,
HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

ALTA HOUSE,
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *sanctum bonum*, "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice P. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.
Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

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

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
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"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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