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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Pass of Death.

It was a narrow pass,
Watered with human tears,
For Death had kept the outer gate
Almost six thousand years.
And the ceaseless tread of the world's feet
Was ever in my ears—
Thronging, jostling, hurrying by,
As if they were only born to die.

A stately king drew near,
This narrow pass to tread,
Around him hung a gorgeous robe,
And a crown was on his head;
But Death, with a look of withering scorn,
Arrested him and said,
"In humbled dress must the king draw near,
For the crown and the purple are useless here."

Next came a man of wealth,
And his eye was proud and bold,
And he bore in his hand a lengthy scroll,
Telling of sums untold;
But Death, who careth not for rank,
Careth as little for gold—
"Here that scroll I cannot allow,
For the gold of the richest is powerless now."

Another followed fast,
And a book was in his hand,
Filled with the flashes of burning thought
That are known in many a land;
But the child of genius quailed to hear
Death's pitiless demand—
"Here that book cannot enter with thee,
For the bright flash of genius is nothing to me."

Next came a maiden fair,
With that eye so deeply bright,
That stirs within you strange, sweet care,
Should you meet on a summer night;
But Death, ere the gentle maid passed through,
Snatched away its light—
"Beauty is power in the world," he saith,
"But what can it do in the Pass of Death?"

A youth of sickly mien
Followed in thoughtful mood,
Whose heart was filled with love to God
And the early brotherhood;
Death felt he could not quench the heart
That lived for other's good—
"I own," cried he, "the power of love,
I must let it pass to the realms above!"

[Scottish Guardian.

Daybreak.

A WIND came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mists, make room for me!"

It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners! the night is gone!"

And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake! it is the day!"

It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"

It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing!"

And o'er the farms, "O chanticleer,
Your clarion blow! the day is near!"

It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn!

It shouted through the belfry-tower,
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour!"

It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said, "Not yet! in quiet lie!"

[Atlantic Monthly.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.

A gentleman from Leavenworth on the 20th, arrived here this evening. He traveled a portion of the way with the bearer of dispatches from Calhoun to members of the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, is, that Calhoun rejected the returns sent to Governor Denver, instead of himself, on the ground that under the Lecompton schedule they are illegal. This gives the State officers to the Democrats; and also one majority in the Council, on joint ballot.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature, was shot in the stage near Lawrence, and will probably die.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.

Calhoun, Cate, Carr and Henderson have arrived from Kansas, *en route* for Washington. They say that the Democratic State ticket is elected, and that the Democrats have a majority of one on joint ballot in the legislature.

☞A duel extraordinary, has recently been "on the boards," between Mr. R. RIDGEWAY, of the Richmond *Whig*, and Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of GOV. WISE. It will not probably take place, as per terms.

HARTFORD, February 1.

John W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Hartford County Savings Association, has absconded, being a defaulter in the sum of $100,000.

John Miller, baggage master on the railroad, was arrested to-day for robbing the mail, and confesses his guilt.

EXTRACTS FORM THE REPORT OF

J. Ross Browne,

(Special Agent of the Indian Department.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Concerning Indian Affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington—Dated, San Francisco, Cal., November 17th, 1857.

[CONTINUED.]

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT.

September 6.—At Olympia is located the office of M. T. Simmons, principal agent for the district of Puget's Sound. Upon a thorough examination of the books and correspondence on file in his office, I find the following results:

Abstract of outstanding indebtedness, since third quarter of 1856, for provisions, clothing, blankets, &c., purchased for payment of the Indians hired to conduct the agent to and from the various agencies on the Sound, &c., $1,512 17.

This also includes the following items: office rent, at $15 per month; clerk hire, at $100 per month; agent's salary, at $375 per quarter; interpreter, $125 per quarter. To be paid out of the following funds: for pay of agents, for pay of interpreter, for contingent fund, and for restoring and maintaining peace.

"The rent appears very reasonable for the accommodations furnished. In reference to the employment of Mr. C. H. Armstrong as clerk, I have to say that his services are absolutely essential.

"Mr. Simmons is necessarily absent most of his time on official visits to the various points of the Sound. His long experience of Indian affairs, and thorough acquaintance with the Indians, render his services of inestimable value. He was one of the first settlers in the Territory of Washington, and has been personally acquainted with all the Indian chiefs for the past fifteen years. Owing to his friendly relations with them, it would be difficult to find a more suitable person to conduct the affairs of the agency. But Mr. Simmons is wholly unacquainted with book-keeping, or the art of official correspondence, and, besides, finds ample employment in the investigation of Indian difficulties at all the agencies under his general supervision. Mr. Armstrong is a gentleman of great experience and intelligence; without his aid, or that of some other equally competent person, I do not see how the affairs of the agency could be conducted.

"The disbursements for the Territory, under a recent order of the department, are now made by Agent Simmons, who gives bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars. His accounts are rendered to the superintendent at Salem.

"On the 30th of July, 1857, he received from Superintendent Nesmith eight thousand dollars, for which he is accountable under the following heads of appropriation: Nisqually, Puyallup, and the other tribe of Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek, of December, 1854.

"For second of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, and assistant, if necessary, as per 10th article of treaty.....	$4,500
"For second of twenty instalments in part payment for relinquishment of titles to lands to be applied to "beneficial objects," as per 4th article.....	$3,000
"For expenses incident to a valuation of "improvement"*.....	500
	$8,000.

* * * * * *

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

"The provisions of this treaty have been but partially carried into effect. On the 3d of March, 1855, Congress appropriated $16,500 to meet its requirements; August 18, 1856, the second appropriation was made of $7,500; March 3, 1856, the third appropriation of $7,500.

"Of the first appropriation, the amount transmitted to the superintendent to be disbursed under the treaty was $16,000. As it was designed in part to be applied to beneficial objects, the superintendent commenced opening farms and building houses, but the work was suspended in consequence of difficulties with the Indians. Of the amount transmitted, $9,571 54 was spent in carrying into effect the articles of the treaty, of which $3,662 04 was disbursed by Mr. Gosnel, the special agent charged with the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations. This left a balance of $6,125 46 in the hands of the superintendent, which he paid out under the general head of contingencies, and restoring and maintaining peace. The balance turned over by him to Superintendent Nesmith was $228 16.—It will thus be seen that there is still due the Indians, under the treaty, out of other funds, the sum of $6,125 46.

"Of the second appropriation nothing has yet been disbursed; and the outstanding indebtedness to June 30, 1857, is $5,590 37.

"Of the third appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1858, no remittance has been received up to this date, September 3, 1857.

"I find here the same insurmountable difficulties in the examination of accounts, which will hereafter be particularly referred to in the remarks upon the Oregon treaties.

* No improvements having been found, under instructions of Superintendent Nesmith, of August 21, 1857, this fund was retained for general and incidental expenses."

Owing to exigencies constantly arising, it becomes necessary to borrow from the different funds to meet such pressing demands as cannot be provided for in advance. The accounts become complicated, and it is utterly impracticable for any person with the partial data before him, presenting only one view of the question, to disentangle them.

"I freely confess my inability to understand the details of the expenditures made in Washington Territory, except upon the general principle that the superintendent took the responsibility of applying the money transmitted to him in such manner as he deemed most advantageous to the Indians, without regard to funds, forms, or instructions. That he can explain the necessities which compelled him to adopt this course, satisfactory to the department and to Congress, I have very little doubt. The main difficulties have arisen from the retention of moneys required to meet the necessary expenses of the service, and the conflict between the regulations and the anomalous condition of the Indians—treaties having been made with all of them, one ratified, and the remainder held in suspension; a war in progress part of the time; the peaceful tribes to be provided for, and the hostile to be punished.

The bitterest opponent of Governor Stevens has never charged him with the application of public moneys to his own emolument, or to pecuniary speculation of any kind; and I trust the department, in the adjustment of these accounts, will view the circumstances from which the suspicions have arisen."

CHEHALIS DISTRICT.

September 7.—Arrived at the residence of Sydney S. Ford, a local agent, appointed to preserve friendly relations with the Chehalis, Cowlitz, and other tribes between the Sound and the Cowlitz river. Mr. Ford is owner of a valuable tract of land, situated on the road from Olympia to the Cowlitz Landing, about twenty-seven miles distant from the former place.

His house stands on the banks of the Chehalis river—a stream of considerable size, and navigable for canoes from that point to its mouth at Gray's harbor. From long residence in the Territory, and intimate knowledge of the habits and characteristics of the Indians under his charge, Mr. Ford is peculiarly fitted for the position of agent. He has partially supported a number of Chehalis tribes at his own expense during the past eight years, and has aided them in building a village of huts near his house, where several hundred of them reside during the rainy season. Those who are able work upon his farm; but he pays them the current rate of wages for such labor, and supports the aged and decrepit of their families."

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SALEM.

September 15.—Salem, the capital of the Territory of Oregon, is situated on the Willamette river, near the centre of the valley, and is distant from Portland 45 miles. The legislature holds its sessions here, and the principal territorial offices are also located at this point. During the winter supplies are transported to Salem by water, and in summer daily stages run to and from Portland and Corvalis. It is convenient to the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, and is easy of access from all parts of the Territory. For these reasons it has been deemed expedient to locate the superintendent's office at this point.

Since the discontinuance of the superintendency of Washington Territory, however, it has not been practicable for the present superintendent, in whom the two offices are concentrated, to visit personally more than a small portion of his district. A glance at the map will show the great extent of the district, and the utter impracticability of controlling the numerous tribes embraced within it under one superintendency.

The following table of distances from Salem to each agency and point of debarkation for supplies, prepared from the most authentic sources, and to some extent verified by my own knowledge of the roads, will enable the Department to form its own conclusions upon this point:

Distances from Salem, Oregon Territory.

To Portland	45
To Vancouver, W. T.	60
To Ranier	105
To Cowlitz, W. T.	135
To Ford's, W. T.	157
To Olympia, W. T.	184
To Grand Ronde, O. T.	35
To Siletz, O. T.	60
To Umpqua river, O. T.	150
To Port Orford, O. T.	270
To Cascades, W. T.	110
To Dalles, O. T.	160
To Steilacoom, W. T.	206
To Puyallup, W. T.	218
To Nisqually, W. T.	196
To Squaxon, W. T.	194
To Seattle, W. T.	251
To Kitsap, W. T.	290
To Port Townsend, W. T.	296
To Bellingham Bay	341
To Warm Springs, O. T.	225
To Simcoe, W. T.	220
To Walla-walla	335
To Pend d'Oreilles	550
To Flat Heads	720
To Rocky Mountains	900
To Colville	320
To Tillamook	60

These are the principal points which it is necessary the superintendent should visit at least once a year. The agents must know that their agencies are liable to be inspected, at any time, by some controlling power; otherwise, from their remoteness from head quarters, great abuses cannot fail to spring up.

Now it is obvious that no one superintendent, if he travels continually throughout the year, could visit all these points. A portion of the route lies through the Snake country, where hostilities are constantly to be apprehended. Even to Walla-walla a military escort is now necessary.

To most of the agencies which are regarded as accessible, the means of communication are uncertain; many of them can only be reached by Indian trails and canoes.

I consider it indispensable to the success of any system which may be devised, that the superintendent should visit in person all the tribes under his control. To maintain friendly relations with them, it is absolutely essential that he should see them at frequent intervals, inquire into their condition, listen to their complaints, give them advice and counsel, make them occasional presents in token of his good will, and otherwise let them know practically that he is their friend. They can form no abstract ideas of unseen authority; they must see and know the ruling power.

Such a range of duties as this, in so large an extent of territory, would fully occupy the attention of three able and energetic superintendents.—One for Oregon, west of the Cascades, one for Washington Territory, embracing a large tract of country lying between the Columbia river and the northery boundary, the Cascades and the coast; and one for the Territories of Oregon and Washington, east of the Cascades, to the summit of the Rocky mountains. This would surely give ample occupation to three of the best men that could be selected. But when it is taken into consideration that all these duties now devolve upon one superintendent, that he must audit and transmit to the department all the accounts of the agents; make out his own reports and conduct his own correspondence with the agents and with the department; keep the books of his office; make contracts for supplies; turn over the moneys transmitted to him for disbursement; make his estimates for expenditures during each quarter, and supervise the conduct of the various employees, as well as the wants and necessities of the Indians; that it devolves upon him to maintain friendly relations between the settlers and the tribes under his control; that he is not even allowed the assistance of a clerk or messenger, it will at once be seen that it is not practicable to find a person of the requisite qualifications to fill such an office at a salary of $2,500 per annum, or, in fact, at any compensation whatsoever.

I would call the attention of the department especially to the necessity of a superintendency east of the Cascades. This vast tract of country is inhabited by wandering bands of Indians, whose depredations upon emigrant trains have for years past greatly retarded the settlement of Oregon and Washington.

On the banks of the Columbia and its tributaries are some of the finest cattle ranges on this side of the Rocky mountains. The Walla-walla country abounds in fine streams and rich farming lands.

Previous to the late war, many settlers had taken up claims between the Dalles and Fort Walla-walla, which they were compelled to abandon in consequence of Indian hostilities. If the treaties made by Governor Stevens are considered objectionable, let others be made; and, if practicable, this fine region opened by emigration. Thousands of hardy adventurers on the western frontier of the Atlantic States are ready to pour into it, and by means of their stock and labor give it an intrinsic value greatly exceeding the expense of opening it to settlement. But the necessity of some such action on the part of government becomes still more apparent, in view of the Mormon influences which are now rapidly extending throughout that region.

Already have Mormon settlements been made on several of the tributaries of the Columbia; and it is a well ascertained fact that the continued disaffection of the Indians arises, in a great part, from the teachings of the Mormon leaders, who are constantly instigating them to acts of aggression. Is it well, then, to suffer this fine country to fall into the hands of a renegade and debased people, from whom nothing but evil can come to the inhabitants of the adjoining Territories?

Much trouble has been experienced in the management of the Indians adjacent to the line between Oregon and California. The country is mountainous and difficult of access; and, from the proximity of the mining population of Yreka and Scott's valley, it is scarcely possible to prevent acts of aggression and retaliation on both sides. This, also, is the case with reference to Port Orford and the Umpqua. It is especially desirable that the superintendent should frequently visit these regions. In addition, therefore, to the Willamette valley, the Grand Ronde, Siletz, Columbia river, and coast agencies, his district will be sufficiently large with the important, but now neglected agencies of southern Oregon. The local aids employed there no doubt perform their duties as well as they can, but a controlling head is required to supervise and direct them; and this can only be done advantageously by personal inspection of the country and practical knowledge of the Indians. It is better, in my opinion, to prevent bloodshed than to indulge in subsequent controversies about the authorship of it, and in the end incur war debts amounting to millions of dollars, which always, sooner or later, fall upon the government. I think, therefore, that the superintendency of Oregon should only embrace that portion of the country west of the Cascades and south of the Columbia river, known as Oregon proper.

In reference to the district of Washington Territory, west of the Cascades, the proper boundaries have been distinctly marked by nature—the Columbia river on the south, the Cascades on the east, the straits of Rosaria on the north, and the Pacific ocean on the west. On the shores of Puget Sound alone it is estimated that there are 15,000 Indians; and when the extent of the shore line, embracing 1,700 miles, is taken into consideration, this does not appear to be an extravagant estimate. The late Governor and superintendent of the Territory, Isaac I. Stevens, certainly held no sinecure during his incumbency, as may be seen by reference to his official reports. For reasons satisfactory to the department or to Congress, it was deemed expedient to separate the offices of governor and superintendent, and of the wisdom of this policy there can be no doubt; but neither a local agent nor a superintendent residing in Oregon can effectually control so large a body of Indians, scattered over so extensive a range of country. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that application be made to Congress for authority to appoint a superintendent for the district of Washington.

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

"Upon a careful examination of the books in the office of the superintendent, at Salem, I have derived the following data:

'Outstanding indebtedness under Superintendent Stevens, up to May 31, 1857, $73,416 84."

By letter of June 17, 1857, Superintendent Nesmith reported to the department this indebtedness, enclosing abstracts showing the different heads under which it occurred, furnished by Superintendent Stevens. The vouchers accompanying these abstracts were retained in the office as a precaution due to the claimants, inasmuch as they afforded the only evidence on record of the respective amounts due. I have examined a number of these vouchers, and find them certified to as follows:

"I certify that the within account is correct and just, and that the articles were necessary for the Indian department service; that the prices are reasonable, and that there is due [name of claimant] therefor from the United States $——

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Super't Indian Affairs."

The face of the vouchers, however, shows an actual payment, and an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. That no such payment was made is shown by the certificate. The transmission of vouchers like this to the department might be regarded as a violation of the independent treasury act.

It should be observed that the above estimate of $73,416 84, due under the superintency of Governor Stevens, does not embrace the accounts of John Owens, special agent for the Flat Heads; Craig, sub-agent for the Columbia river district; Robey, special agent for the Yakimas; Yantis, special agent for the Indians of Colville valley, and probably others not known to me.

The accounts of these agents had not been received at the superintendent's office when I examined the books, consequently there was no data upon which to base an estimate of the additional amount due. It is probable, however, that it will not exceed $15,000.

The estimates furnished by Superintendent Nesmith of accruing liabilities for the Territory of Washington, including the pay of agents, general and incidental expenses, restoration and maintenance of peace, aiding the Indians to procure their subsistence, purchase of presents, pay of necessary employes, and fulfilment of treaty stipulations, amounted to $51,950, making, with the previous indebtedness, as far as could be estimated, $125,366 84. Of this amount there has been paid out of remittances from the department, up to September 20, only $19,500, for which vouchers are on file in the office of the superintendent.

The outstanding liabilities in Oregon up to June 30, 1857, as estimated and reported by the different agents, are $176,511 29.

When the purchases were made upon which these liabilities occur, it was the practice of the agents to take informal vouchers, and give due bills or certificates for the sums due. Some of these vouchers, which were forwarded to the office by the agents, were transmitted, with the abstracts, to the department, but for the most part they are still held by the agents as collateral security for the indebtedness incurred by them on government account.—The superintendent states that upon coming into office he found the public business in this branch of the service in so disordered a condition that he was at a loss what course to pursue. He soon saw the evils to which this credit system would lead, and the impracticability of obtaining an adjustment of the accounts of the office based upon such vouchers, and, in order to arrest the practice in future, he addressed to each of the agents the accompanying circular, marked D, under date of July 8, 1857.—For the act of his predecessors he was, of course, not accountable.

In addition to the above, it is estimated that the outstanding liabilities incurred by Superintendent Hedges amounts to $50,000.

As Mr. Hedges left no data in the office upon which to base an accurate estimate, this can only be regarded as conjectural.—It is made up from letters and applications addressed subsequently by the creditors to the superintendency.

From this it would appear that the total amount due in Oregon for supplies purchased and and salaries remaining unpaid under Superintendents Palmer and Hedges, and for a fraction of the second quarter of 1857, is $226,311 29.

Under date of March 18, 1857, the department in its letter of appointment to Mr. Nesmith says: "You will without delay prepare and forward a succinct statement of funds required to meet existing liabilities of the service; and also a statement of funds required for the expenses of the same to the 30th of June next."

On the 5th May, Mr. Nesmith, in a detailed communication to the department, stated the condition of the office, and the impracticability of obtaining specific details of the outstanding liabilities. He addressed letters to all the agents, requesting them to furnish the desired data, and on the 17th of June transmitted the statements of agents Metcalfe, Miller, Drew and Dennison, in reference to the debts on public account, incurred by them. In many instances the creditors gave no vouchers, but simply received the certificates of the agents, which they still hold as evidence of their claims upon the government. These creditors are chiefly store-keepers, farmers, traders, and stock-drovers, scattered all over the country—so that it was not practicable to obtain more detailed statements of the items, the agents having usually kept only the gross amounts. No statements were transmitted from Superintendent Hedges and Agent Raymond, because they were either unwilling or unable to make them.—None were received by the present superintendent.

In reply to Mr. Nesmith's letter of May 5th, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of June 19th, says: "I cannot, consistently with the rule made by the department for my government in this respect, make the remittances of the gross sums mentioned in your letter without viewing the purposes for which they are specifically wanted." He further requires "your (the superintendent's) estimates based on the reports to you of the several agents to whom you have written on the subject, before making the remittances in question."

As already stated, these reports were transmitted with the accompanying data, on the 17th of June. They referred to indebtedness incurred prior to the 1st of May, when Superintendent Nesmith assumed the duties of the office. In reply, the Commissioner, under date of August 18th, says: "I have to refer you to letter from this office of the 19th of June last, relative to making remittances on account of past liabilities incurred for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, and again state no funds will be remitted therefor until the specific charactor of such liabilities are ascertained and reported to this office."

Whilst admitting the propriety of these restrictions, which are based upon the best principles of public policy, may I not be permitted to suggest that if the estimates of Superintendents Palmer and Hedges were regularly made and transmitted to the department, they must now be on file. If these estimates do not show for what purpose the indebtedness was incurred, it will scarcely be practicable for the present superintendent to ascertain it. The department has on record the amount called for to meet the current expenses of the service, and the amount transmitted. If the estimates were not made in as detailed a form as the regulations require, it seems to me that the proper time to have applied the remedy would have been during the incumbency of the officers whose accounts are in question, and for whose neglect or dereliction of duty the service is now seriously embarrassed.

The principal effect is the depreciation of government credit, and a general want of confidence in public officers. It was well understood that when the Indians were removed from their homes, and concentrated upon the reservations, large expenditures of money would be necessary to maintain them; that it would not be practicable for them at once to procure a subsistence for themselves. The superintendents and agents were charged with the restoration and maintenance of peace. How was this to be accomplished? Certainly it could not have been expected that such a result should be achieved by starving them. But if the allegations of the agents can be relied upon, it would appear that they were forced to supply the Indians with food and clothing on their own responsibility, in consequence of the non-remittance of the necessary funds. Such remittances as were made were altogether below the estimates and insufficient for the absolute necessities of the service. The creditors of the government, on the faith of its officers, furnished the necessary supplies, and thus another outbreak, more disastrous, perhaps, than the last, was prevented. Many of them are poor, and still remain unpaid. Whatever may have been saved to government by the interposition of technical difficulties in the mode of making out accounts, it has been doubly lost by the subsequent depreciation of its credit. All the late contracts made for supplies of flour, beef, &c., pro-

vide "that the contractors shall be paid upon the receipt of money from the Indian department applicable to that purpose."—Of course they base their prices upon past experience, and the result is, that no single article furnished costs government less than 25 per cent. beyond its cash value in market. The principal article required for the subsistence of the Indians is flour. Now, upon diligent inquiry of flour dealers and others well acquainted with the market rates, I have ascertained that the quality of flour delivered at the two main reservations, at an average cost of about seventeen dollars per barrel, is not worth more than four dollars at the mills. At ten dollars per ton for transportation, which is a liberal estimate, the entire cost to the contractors cannot exceed five dollars, or, at most, six per barrel. One of the contractors told me himself that he paid five dollars per barrel at the mills for the flour furnished by him. He said, however, that with the apparent enormous profit, he made nothing by his contract, as he had not yet received his pay, and had to borrow money at three per cent. per month to meet his liabilities for the original purchase. But the original purchase, which is also made upon a credit, is from ten to twenty per cent. beyond the cash rates, according to the term of payment agreed upon.

The same rule applies to all purchases made in the Territories of Oregon and Washington for the maintenance of peace and subsistence of the Indians, including the fulfilment of treaty stipulations. It is obvious, therefore, that out of the appropriations made by Congress for these purposes, the Indians receive only the benefit of from one to two-thirds of the amount appropriated. Having no voice in the appointment of agents, and no control over the adjustment of accounts, such a result to them is tantamount to a breach of faith, for which there is no excuse upon any principle of equity, and which I can scarcely conceive is contemplated by Congress.

Assuming, however, that the decision of the department, in reference to the non-payment of past liabilities, unless upon specific details of the items, is based upon just and proper grounds, and that it is irrevocable, I have respectfully to recommend the following as the only means of extricating the service from the embarrassment under which it now labors:

That the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territories of Oregon and Washington be authorized to employ, at a compensation of $5 per day, each, two competent clerks, to take down testimony and make copies or vouchers; to prepare the detailed statements required; to visit each reservation, and make an accurate copy of the books, prior to the 1st of May, 1857. That public notice be given to each creditor, requiring him to furnish his bill, in duplicate, with the necessary authentication of the agent who made the contract or purchase, in case such agent can be found, or such other testimony as may be deemed expedient, in case of the death or absence of such agent.

That, hereafter, the superintendent be peremptorily directed to make no more purchases upon credit; but be furnished at once with the necessary means, upon his estimates, to make cash payments. If those estimates are not made in conformity with instructions previously given, let the remedy consist in removal; if they are made in due form, and the remittances are not forwarded as required by the exigencies of the service, then the department should assume the responsibility which properly belongs to it; and the superintendent should not be held accountable for the outbreaks and final overthrow of the whole system of reservations on this coast, which must naturally ensue. If necessary to insure the faithful application of the moneys committed to his charge, his bonds might be increased; but it is utterly impossible that he can state in advance every item of the expenditures necessary to be made in the branch of the service under his control.—For example: expenses incurred in following up and capturing runaway bands of Indians; expenses of removing tribes from one point to another, where it may be necessary to locate them; expenses of special expresses for the transmission of important intelligence; expenses of replensing stock for farming purposes; expenses of supplies lost by fire or shipwreck; and a variety of others which cannot be foreseen, but are of constant occurrence. It is obvious that some discretionary power must be vested in the superintendent to meet these contingencies. The estimates transmitted by Mr. Nesmith, by letter of June 17, for current expenses of third quarter of 1857, exclusive of sum required for fulfilment of treaty stipulations, were, in accordance with the instructions of the commissioner, based upon the estimates of the several agents.—For the fraction of the second quarter it was not practicable for him to submit estimates. He took charge of the office on the 1st of May, and, of course, could not tell, in advance of the accounts of the agents, the amount of provisions and other supplies on hand. As soon as their reports reached him, he transmitted the estimates. The sums required for the district of Oregon were as follows:

Siletz agency	$54,118 57
Grand Ronde	25,263 00
Dalles	11,625 00
Umpqua	5,800 00
Salary of super'n't to Sept. 30	1,001 45
Express messenger	455 00
Contingent and incidental	10,000 00
Clerk hire, stationery, and office rent, travelling expenses of super'nt's, agents, sub-agents, and transportation of annuity goods	14,500 00

Upon a second examination of the books on the 25th of September, on my return from the Siletz, the whole amount received from the department applicable to the expenses of third quarter was $25,375; applicable to current liabilities in Washington Territory $19,150. This amount, as must be seen, was wholly inadequate to prevent the accumulation of debt. The contractors who engaged in furnishing supplies therefore received but a fraction of the amount due them for provisions actually necessary for the maintenance of the Indians for the third quarter. This failure on the part of the government to meet its engagements they were enabled, in some degree, from past experience, to provide for, by imposing prices ranging from 25 to 33 per cent. beyond the cash rates in market for the articles furnished; but the result to the Indians is that they have received that much less of the appropriations than was designed by Congress, and that money dealers, who invest their cash capital at three per cent. a month, have derived the full amount of the difference. It will thus be seen that the laws of trade are impartial, and that even the government itself is not exempt from their operation.

Another fact which has probably not been fully considered by the department is that, during at least four months in the year, and frequently six, the roads to the reservations are rendered impassable for wagons by the quantity of rain that falls in that region. Hence, it is necessary that provisions, annuity goods, and all other articles necessary for the use of the Indians, should be transported to and stored upon the reservations before the commencement of the rainy season; otherwise the cost of transportation, admitting that pack mules can occasionally be used, almost equals the value of the supplies. The estimates, therefore, should be transmitted so far in advance of this period as to afford ample time not only to purchase the necessary supplies in market, but to have them delivered upon the reservations.

In order to procure complete reports of the agents embracing these estimates, at least three months must elapse from the date of addressing them from the office of the superintendent, otherwise, from the remoteness of some of them and the inconveniences of communication, the returns will be but partial and imperfect.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

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

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

The Gold Regions, North!

HIGHLY FAVORABLE REPORTS!

Recent reports from the gold region north, in the vicinity of Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, in the British possessions, which have, of late, arrested somewhat largely, not only the attention of the citizens of this Territory, but of Oregon and California, also—continue to be decidedly favorable, and fully confirmatory of the intelligence from that quarter which we have heretofore given to the public.—The fact now seems to be established beyond controversy, that rich deposites of gold are found at intervals all along those rivers, and if the miners there are actually realizing *one half* to the man, per day, that is placed to their credit by reports in circulation, the diggings must be rich indeed. As we have no desire to mislead the public concerning these gold-fields, we must say, that as yet, we have but little confidence in the *very extravagant* stories as to their richness that have been told, and are disposed to take the $50 per day average rumor, with many *grains*, if not *ounces* of allowance. Such "panning out" would rival California in her palmiest days, and shame all "three cents to the pan" dirt out of the diggings. But that gold really does exist there, in paying quantities, and in quantities that pay, perhaps, *exceedingly well*, we have every reson to believe.

We have had the pleasure, during the past week, of conversing with a gentleman direct from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, who has seen specimens of the gold obtained from that region, and represents it as being quite coarse—one piece, weighed in his presence, was worth a fraction over $12. He is informed that from $5 to $15 and $20 per day, have been washed out, but thinks that there are more miners whose average product is under $8 per day than above that amount.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s Steamer *Beaver*, recently arrived at Victoria, from Forts Hope and Langley, bringing sixteen pounds of gold dust that had been traded from the miners on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers. Several private parcels were also sent down for the purchase of supplies, mining tools, &c., &c.

Nearly all the half-bloods and French, together with many other residents on Vancouver's Island are in the gold region, and it is thought there are already there, and *en route*, from six to eight hundred persons. We learn that the northern portion of our territory is becoming well nigh deserted.—The lumbering establishments on the waters of Puget Sound find it extremely difficult to keep in motion, owing to the number of hands that have left, and are constantly leaving for the northern El Dorado. Col. Fitzhugh, of Bellingham Bay, is likewise in an unpleasant predicament with regard to his coal mine. That article is now in great demand, but his hands have nearly all left him—operations in the mine are about at a stand still, and the mail steamer on the Sound is compelled to burn wood at $4 per cord.

Although the Indians in the vicinity of the mines, have as yet committed no overt acts of hostility, yet it is represented that they are a source of considerable petty annoyance, hovering around and occasionally actually filching the precious "oro" from the pans of the operatives. It is understood that a military force and an agent of the British government will shortly be on the ground, to afford protection, preserve order, &c. It is said to be from six to eight days, ordinary canoe travel, from the mouth of Frazer's river, to the locality where the miners are now at work.

Messrs. Hanson Tilton and Edward Gibson, of this place, have already started for the diggings, and we understand that Judge B. F. Yantis and Messrs. James H. Goudy and Geo. Blankenship, are making preparations to follow. We doubt not but Thurston county will be fully represented, should reports continue favorable. We will endeavor to keep our readers regularly posted up with reliable intelligence from that region.

Military Roads.

We invite the attention of contractors to the proposals, which will be found in our advertising columns, for opening, clearing, grading and corduroying so much of the military road between Fort Steilacoom and Fort Bellingham as lies between the lower crossing of the Puyallup river and Seattle. It is to be hoped that the contract will be taken and completed within the time specified in the proposals. The entire route between Fort Steilacoom and Fort Bellingham was carefully surveyed, both ways, during the past summer, by a party under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. W. DeLacy, one of the most thorough and accomplished civil engineers on the Pacific coast. A few days since, Mr. Thomas Prather, one of the party in the survey, exhibited to us a map of the route, and from his representation of it, we can see no very great obstacles to overcome. He is satisfied that a good wagon road can be made from point to point—to perfect which, however, considerable grading, bridging and corduroying will be required, and several ferries established. It is contemplated that $150,000 would open and complete a good practicable wagon road the entire distance, of which sum, $45,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress.—Mr. P. thinks the whole distance, as surveyed, to be about 130 miles—bringing Bellingham Bay nearer to the head of Puget Sound by forty or fifty miles than it now is by the water communication referred to. A large portion of the route too, we learn, is over very desirable ground, and much of it through an excellent agricultural country.

When completed, this will be one of the most important thoroughfares in our territory, as it will extend from and along the waters of Puget Sound, to within a short distance of our northern boundary line—thus opening the way for immigration and continuous settlement from the Columbia river to the possessions of our English neighbors.

This road is but a continuation of the one proposed between Fort Steilacoom and Fort Vancouver, and upon which considerable labor has already been expended, and progress towards completion made. That portion located between Fort Steilacoom and near the Cowlitz Landing, contracted for by Mr. Tower, we understand has been completed and duly accepted. The next important point to reach will be the mouth of the Cowlitz river, at its confluence with the Columbia. The road completed thus far, will be a vastly important achievement, as it will practically disarm the terror with which immigrants to our territory are, and have ever been met at its threshold, by the enormous duties exacted for freight and passage up the Cowlitz river. It is the opinion of gentlemen, for whose opinion we entertain the highest regard, that the completion of a practicable wagon road between the Cowlitz Farms and Monticello or Vancouver, would prove almost miraculous in inducing immigration within our borders from Oregon and Northern California. And when the chain is completed, (as at no distant day it will be,) connecting Fort Vancouver with Fort Bellingham—opening an extent of country of 300 miles in length for settlement, easy of access and abundantly fertile. What may we not expect in the way of an immigration from the *west* of the *Atlantic*. Population and thoroughfares are all that our Territory require for the achievement of its glorious future. *Nature has done the rest.*

☞ The weather continues cold and unpleasant, and within the past week considerable rain has fallen, interspersed with sleet, accompanied by a raw wind. Vegetation gets on slowly, and for this season of the year, dame nature puts on rather a cheerless exterior.

☞ In New Orleans, Jan. 31st, a fire broke out in the neighborhood of the Magazine street Market, causing a loss of property of $80,000.

The Pacific Railroad, North.

In the *Daily Alta California* of March 9th, we find some very pointed remarks concerning the contemplated railroad to the Pacific, through the British possessions, north, which is now awakening the attention of leading politicians and the press of Great Britain. It is evident from the tone of the article, upon which we have no desire to make a lengthy comment, that the fact is being felt, that the throne of commercial power and greatness on the Pacific, of which San Francisco has heretofore been almost supreme mistress and arbitrator, is not beyond the contingency of a rival. For some time past we have observed a marked *uneasiness* in the California press on the subject of the Pacific railroad, and every project, *northern* or *southern*, so to speak, has either been opposed, ridiculed, or given the silent "go-by." There is a meaning in this, which is explained by the *Alta*. So long as formidable *rivalry* surrounds the throne—so long as *doubt* disturbs the crown of the present great emporium of the Pacific, so long will the people of San Francisco and the central portion of the State give encouragement or audience to *no* project that does not contemplate, in the first place, a grand trunk from the Mississippi to San Francisco Bay.

Indeed the northern route, pointing to the waters of Puget Sound, is really the only formidable one that San Francisco will have to contend against. Without indulging in any anticipations of the commercial advantages of such a route, to Canada, the northern States of the confederacy and Europe, as a means of shortening the transit to China, Japan and the East Indias, the fact that a railroad can be constructed over practicable ground, by way of the magnificent northern inland seas, which now finds an outlet through the St. Lawrence), thence to some point or place in the valley of the Missouri river, near the great bend of that river—north of the 44th parallel of latitude, to the great Mediterranean of the Pacific—shorter, too, than any other route across the continent by hundreds of miles, and with less intervening difficulties to overcome than any other, except, perhaps, the 32d parallel project, it is but natural that the attention of northern and English capitalists should be turned in that direction.

Again, that magnificent dominion of the United States, drained by the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Red River of the North, lying between the 44th and 49th parallel of north latitude, would find in this route its easiest and most direct outlet to the Atlantic seashore. A glance at a map shows at once the directness of this route, beyond any central line that can be projected for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. We have the best authority for saying that from the shores of the Atlantic, at Portland, Maine, to the head waters of the Missouri, by the route suggested, no physical difficulties exist; and almost every portion of the country presents the greatest possible attractions to invite immigration. A mild climate, healthy at all seasons of the year, a soil of abundant fertility for the production of every article of food known to this latitude, with rich mines and luxuriant forests, are here found, for hundreds of miles beyond the head waters of Lake Superior, if not to the base of the Rocky mountains. West of that ridge, and from thence to Puget Sound, the country is well supplied with wood and water.

Concerning a northern railroad route to the Pacific, this fact would seem to be fully and conclusively established: Should not the United States government make satisfactory terms with the capitalists of the Northern States, in aiding its construction, by liberal grants of lands, &c., our northern capitalists will most undoubtedly strike hands with those of Canada—they with the English capitalists and government, and a Northern railway will be constructed at all events, in common, over either the British or American possessions, to the great natural depot of the Pacific. A consolidation of American and English capital upon *one* Northern railroad route, would disarm petty rivalry, northward; and thus, we can very readily account for the jealous eye which the press of San Francisco occasionally turns towards our magnificent inland sea—the *sensativeness* with which cognizance is taken of every railroad route whose western termination is not proposed at the "Gate" of the "Golden City"—the *tenacity* with which the claims of that city are constantly kept before the public mind, as the great depot of the Pacific coast, at which all main railroad trunks should centre, and all commerce concentrate, and the *uneasiness* with which a remote contingency of a successful rival is regarded.

The article from the *Alta*, to which we have referred, in speaking of the gold fields of Southern Oregon, advances the opinion that the gold region is not confined to California alone, but extend throughout the whole of Oregon and Washington Territories, reaching far into the British possessions. That paper then says:

"The recent gold discoveries at Frazer's river may prove to be fraught with more importance than appears at the present moment. Already the subject of constructing a railroad through British territory from the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, to some point in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island, is being canvassed by the British Cabinet, and one of the leading papers of London not long ago predicted the building up of a new Liverpool on Puget Sound, in connection with such a road. The subject being now seriously agitated in England, would receive a new impetus if the report of the new gold discoveries should prove true, that in all probability would do much towards its immediate accomplishment. San Francisco would then not be without a rival upon the Pacific coast of North America, and it is plain to see that her commercial importance toward the rest of the world would, in a few years, have to be divided with that rival. Next to San Francisco Bay, the waters of Puget Sound form the only natural harbors upon the coast. Here the combined mercantile and naval fleets of the world might float in safety, indented as it is with so many hundreds of safe and secure harbors. In consideration of these facts, therefore, we can easily see that we are never too secure in the tenure of our commercial greatness. And unpleasant though it may be to contemplate that a rivalry, such as that to which we have barely alluded, may one day exist, still, we shall gain nothing by ridiculing the idea, or calling it the prediction of a croaker. It may not be so remote an event in the mysterious comings of the future, and therefore we will do well to set about fortifying ourselves, commercially, by urging this as the strongest of all arguments for the immediate aid of Government in the construction of a continental railroad whose western terminus should be San Francisco. We can glory in the building up of flourishing cities and States within our own dominions, but that England should, by more prompt action than is exhibited by our own country, snatch from San Francisco the great prestige which she has obtained as a city, that is to become of vast commercial importance hereafter, we should heartily dislike to be compelled to realize."

The following is the article from the London *Post*, of December 25th, to which the *Alta California* alludes, as predicting the "building up of a new Liverpool on Puget Sound," &c.:

The Pacific Railroad Recommended by the President--Its Effects on England's Eastern Trade.

Almost from the time of the discovery of America—almost from that day when Numez de Bilboa first caught a glimpse of the great South Sea—various projects have been formed for the purpose of effecting an easy means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. But ages passed, and during those periods the Spaniard, the foreign lord of the soil, with the listlessness of his race, paid little attention to any measure which would have developed the material prosperity of the fertile regions which he had conquered by the sword. When the transatlantic empire of Spain had passed from the sovereignty of the Most Catholic King; when its place had been supplied by the weak and inefficient dominion of various independent republics, the mixed Spanish and Creole population had neither the means nor the inclination to provide those facilities for commerce which would have increased their wealth and given solidity to their national power. The enterprise and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race have, however, been brought to bear upon that great and important isthmus which is occupied by the republican States of Central America. The Panama Railroad has now, for some years, united the two oceans, and farther to the north a wealthy Anglo-American company is engaged in the construction of an inter-oceanic railway between Porto Cabellos and the Bay of Fonseca. The importance of these communications in reference to the trade of California, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, it is impossible to estimate too highly; and when the disputes which have arisen between England and the United States, on the subject of Central America, shall have received a just and honorable settlement, we have a confident belief that European and North American capital and enterprise will be largely applied to promote the internal improvement of every portion of these most interesting and valuable regions.

The message recently communicated to Congress by the President of the United States recommends the construction of a railroad across the Continent for the purpose of military defence. The line suggested by Mr. Buchanan will pass through some of the newly-acquired territories of the United States to the seaboard of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan adds that the difficulties connected with an undertaking of this description have been greatly exaggerated, and that by a wise expenditure of public money, assisted by private enterprise and free grants of land, this line, of so much importance on military as well as commercial grounds, might at some distant day be completed. Here we may mention that some years ago an American citizen proposed the construction of another line stretching from Lake Michigan, between which lake and New York there is already steam communication, and proceeding thence through the far West to California. The projector of this scheme asked for no grant of public money, but merely that thirty miles of the waste lands on either side of the proposed road should be conceded to the company to enable them to accomplish this gigantic work. Mr. Whitney's scheme, although it received the sanction of many separate States, still remains in that category of useful projects which, from their magnitude and expensive character, are favorably considered, whilst they are rarely, if ever, carried into execution.

We do not intend to institute any comparison between the two routes which have been suggested by Mr. Buchanan and by Mr. Whitney. But it must be obvious to the meanest superficial understanding that the opening of any interocanic line through the territory of the United States *would effect as great a revolution in the trade of the world as that which was brought about by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India and to the other countries of the East.* The trade of China, Japan, and of regions comparatively unknown, would be impelled to the Pacific terminus of the railroad, whence it would be carried to the great Atlantic ports, to be afterwards distributed over America and Europe. Hong-kong, Shanghae, Canton, and the other marts of Chinese trade would be brought by steam within a few days' distance of the great American emporium which would spring up on the coast of the Pacific. If a facility of this kind existed, the most important and lucrative trade in the world would fall into the hands of the people of the United States, and the long voyages round the Cape, or round the Horn, would rarely be undertaken for any purpose of commercial gain. Whilst the citizens and the government of the United States are perfectly alive to the advantages which their country would derive from the possession of this great "highway of nations," the merchant princes and rich capitalists of England appear almost to have forgotten that in British North America there exists vast regions admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, by means of which England could, as at present, defy the competition of the world.

The position of British North America is peculiarly favorable both as regards physical geography and means of water communication. The distance between the northwest point of Lake Superior and the Straits of Fuca on the Pacific, is estimated not to exceed sixteen or eighteen hundred miles—just double the length of the Great Trunk Railway of Canada. From the recent investigations of Professor Palliser, it appears that large portions of the territory through which the line would pass, consist of level prairie lands, and that the most formidable difficulty which the projectors of such an undertaking would have to encounter would be the discovery of some pass or gorge in the Rocky mountains, permitting the construction of a railway. But no one can hold such an obstacle to be insuperable when on the same continent the science of a Stephenson has spanned, by a bridge of two miles in length, the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. In 1851, the scheme of which we have given an outline, was submitted to the Legislature of Canada, by a gentleman of the name of Allen Macdonald. The scheme was rejected by a committee, on the technical ground that the projector had not obtained the necessary capital, but the report distinctly stated that the construction of such a railroad was not only desirable, but practicable, and that it ought at some future time to be undertaken. If the Grand Trunk Railway were continued to Halifax, the route up to the lakes would be completed from a British port accessible throughout the year. The construction of a railway running to the northwest of Lake Superior and onwards to the Pacific would terminate the line. The expenses of this undertaking have been estimated at ten or twelve millions—a sum insignificant when compared with the profits of that stream of wealth which would flow from the east through British territory to Britain herself. The abolition of the Hudson's Bay monopoly and the constitution of Vancouver's Island as a British colony, will attract hardy and enterprising settlers to the hitherto neglected regions bordering upon the North Pacific, and whether or not the formation of this great interoceanic communication be speedily undertaken, a new Liverpool will spring up in that part of the world, affording a centre for British trade and British industry. With iron, coal and timber on the spot, the railway then would become a matter of comparatively little difficulty. Commencing at both ends, and advancing with the progress of the population, it would eventually meet, and thus that iron girdle would be placed around the continent, subjecting territories which are now lying waste and unproductive to the beneficent dominion of civilization and commerce, and maintaining in British hands that superiority which would seem to be the heritance of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Mails! The Mails!!

The U. S. mails from San Francisco to this place, (under the late contract of the Postmaster General with the P. M. S. S. Co.,) as regularly as they *do* reach here, come "with most admired disorder." Unless the fault is with the distributing office at San Francisco—through the ignorance or negligence of that "institution"—we are at a loss where else to locate it. *All mail matter addressed to Olympia, should be made up in a separate bag; and all mail matter addressed to the post-offices of Yelm, Grand Mound, Scatter Creek, and Skookum Bay, should be placed in the same bag with the Olympia mail.* Again, all mail matter addressed to the post-offices at Cascade City, Vancouver, Washoogle, Lake Prairie, Cathlapoodle, Monticello, Oak Point, Cathlamet, Shoalwater Bay—in short, all the post offices along, or in the vicinity of the Columbia River—should be supplied by the service in that direction. Under the arrangement thus far, the mail-bags have presented a most aggravating medley—much of the mail matter arriving at the post-office here, from time to time, that should have gone up the Columbia river, whilst much has found its way up the Columbia river that should have come directly here. And again, *we have never received a full mail here, at any one time, since the service above alluded to has went into operation.*—The steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co. usually bring up the Olympia letter, and a part of the news-paper mail; and in a week or ten days thereafter, (as the case may be,) the residue is furnished through the mail service on the Sound. There appears to be no *system*, whatever, in the present management of postal affairs, between this place and San Francisco, and the want of it, has given rise to bitter complainings and general dissatisfaction. Will not the Postmaster at San Francisco look into the matter, and incorporate a little "method" in the "madness" with which our present postal affairs are now "running riot."

As we chance to think of it, the present would be a favorable time to volunteer a kindly word of admonition to *some person* in charge of *some post office* between Olympia and Bellingham Bay. Inasmuch as our paper is mailed regularly every week, here, for all the post-offices on the waters of Puget Sound, and inasmuch as we have received letters from Whidby's Island, Bellingham Bay and Port Gamble, stating that the *Pioneer and Democrat* had not been received for from one to two months, at those places, we are led to believe that *some person* is in the habit of destroying or suppressing them; and we are of opinion that it would be about as *healthy* for *some person* to "dry-up" the habit. If, however, *some person* be ambitious to presist in his felonious practice—desirous to see his name *in full*, in print, and shoulder the consequences of a violation of law, it will be his own look out, for most assuredly will the villiany be tracked home upon him.

Report of J. Ross Browne, Esq.—It will be observed that we have devoted considerable space in to-day's issue, in making room for extracts from the matter-of-fact, straight-forward report of this gentleman to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. B. has a very pointed and sensible way of showing matters up; and if his report fails to convince the "powers that be" at Washington City, of the necessity that exists for the appointment of a separate Superintendency for this Territory, as well as induce government to furnish the *sinews* for checking up the miserable and suicidal "credit system" in which its agents in this Territory and in Oregon have heretofore been compelled to resort to, in the management of Indian affairs, and also provide at once for the payment of annuities due the different tribes under treaty stipulations, we shall begin to think that the *best* Indian regulations that Uncle Sam could give us, would be just exactly *no regulations at all.* An utter abandonment of *all* Indian policy, and a resort to "first principles."

Appointments by the President.

The Washington *Union*, of the 22d Feb., records the following appointments, by and with the advice of the Senate:

Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, to be Minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Guatamala; also, Minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Honduras, pursuant to the 9th section of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, Governor of Washington Territory.

Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Alfred Cumming, of Missouri, Governor of the Territory of Utah.

John Hartnett, of Missouri, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

No Late News this Week.—Up to the time of going to press, the Mail Steamer, due from San Francisco, had not arrived in our harbor; consequently, we have no news from the Atlantic, to offer this week. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia*, however, may exhibit herself at any moment, as she is expected in port to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION."

The steamer *Constitution*—A. B. GOVE, commanding—arrived at GIDDINGS' wharf, Olympia, on Wednesday of this week, from Bellingham Bay, and intermrdiate ports, with the U. S. Mails, a number of passengers and freight, to the "Kendall Company."

List of Passengers:

Revs. J. F. Devore and M. Rossi, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Carson, Capt. Crosby, Dr. M. P. Burus, Messrs. G. Gallagher, McFarlin, Pickering, Woodcock, Tobin, Horton and Jaquith.

We are indebted to the purser for the following shipping news:

MARINE.

VESSELS SAILED FROM PORT TOWNSEND:

March 20th—The Brig *Merchantman*—Robinson—with lumber to G. A. Meigs, San Francisco.

March 22d—The Brig *L. P. Foster*—Moore—with lumber for Honolulu.

March 22d—The Bark *Ella Francis*—Rand—with lumber for San Francisco.

AT TEEKALET—(PORT GAMBLE)—IN PORT:

March 15th—The ship *Kit Carson*—Dillingham—to load for Melbourn, Australia.

March 16th—The Bark *Friendship*—Carlton—sailed with lumber for San Francisco.

In port—and loading lumber for various destinations—the vessels *Rosedale, Wacouster and Geo. Raynes.*

AT PORT MADISON—IN PORT:

March 25th—The Bark *Madonna*—Hogg—loading lumber for San Francisco.

AT PORT LUDLOW—IN PORT:

March 25th—The Schooner *Williamantic*—Boyling—loading lumber for San Francisco.

AT SAYBEC—IN PORT:

March 17th—The Bark *Brontes*—loading lumber for San Francisco.

Also, the Bark *Hyack*—Peterson—loading for same destination.

The schooner *Phantom*—Harris—was recently lost off Ringold Point. No lives were lost.

The shipping report of the last San Francisco *Herald*, (Weekly,) shows some half a dozen vessels up for Puget Sound.

The following clipper ships arrived recently in the port of San Francisco:

The *Don Quixotte*—108 days from New York—the quickest passage made in a long time. The *Neptune's Car*—82 days from Rio Janiero. The *Glimpse*—50 days from Melbourne, and the *Bostonian*—131 days from New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SEA BIRD."—The Steamer *Sea Bird*—Capt. CONNER—arrived in the harbor of Olympia on yesterday morning—24 hours from Bellingham Bay—with a quantity of freight and a number of passengers. In approaching the mud flats fronting the quarters of the Boundary Commission, at Semiamoo Bay, the *Sea Bird* ran upon a bar, and it was with considerable difficulty that she was got off—being detained thereon, some 24 hours.

Late from Oregon.

On the eve of going to press, the Oregon mail arrived here, bringing Portland dates of March 20th. The Portland *Times* contains the proceedings and result of the democratic convention, held at Salem, on the 16th inst. We have barely room or time to publish the nominations made, which are as follows:

For Representative in Congress—LAFAYETTE GROVER, of Marion County;

For Governor—JOHN WHITEAKER, of Lane county;

For Secretary of State—LUCIEN HEATH, of Polk;

For Treasurer of State—JESSE D. BOON, of Marion;

For State Printer—ASAHEL BUSH, of Marion;

For Judges of the Supreme Court—(for 1st., 2nd., 3rd., and 4th., Districts, respectively,)—M. P. DEADY, R. E. STRATTON, R. P. BOISE, and A. E. WAITE, of the counties of Douglas, Umpqua, Polk, and Clackamas;

For District Prosecuting Attorneys, as above—Messrs. A. C. GIBBS, L. N. SMITH, HYER JACKSON, and C. R. MEIGS.

Kansas.

The result of the recent elections are variously reported. That under the auspices of the Pro-Slavery party showed:

For the Lecompton Coustitution, with slavery, 6143; for the same, without slavery, 569—majority for the said Constitution, with slavery, 5574. Total vote, 6,712.

Another Constitutional election, ordered by the Territorial Legislature, with Gov. Stanton's approval, was held throughout Kansas on the 4th of January. Unlike the former, at this election each legal voter in Kansas was invited to record his vote: "For the Lecompton Constitution with slavery," or "For the Lecompton Constitution without slavery," or "Against the Lecompton Constitution." From this election the Pro-Slavery party stood aloof, and very few but Free-State men voted. The vote is given by counties and officially summed up as follows:

For the Lecompton Constitution, with Slavery, 138; for the Lecompton Constitution without slavery, 24; Against the Lecompton Constitution, 10,226—majority against the Constitution, 10,032.

This election was held under an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved by Gov. Stanton, and Gov. Denver was specially charged from Washington to recognize and protect the election, which he did.—And he officially certifies the result.

At the election held on the 4th of January, but under the Lecompton Constitution, to choose State officers, member of Congress and a Legislature, the returns were made to Gen. Calhoun, but he invited the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature to meet with him and officially canvass the votes. This they did on the 13th and 14th, and though the regular organization of the Free State party refused to recoguize or vote at this election, it appears that the Free State bolters who did vote at it have succeeded.

The presiding officers of election (Gen. Calhoun not concurring) announce the result of the Legislative election as follows:

SENATE:

Free-State.....13 Pro-Slavery....6

HOUSE.

Free-State.....29 Pro-Slavery...15

Proceedings

Of the United States District Court for the 2nd Judicial District—Judge F. A. CHENOWETH, *presiding—begun and held in the town of Olympia, March 8th, inst. Adjourned, Friday, March 19th,* 1858.

The following officers were in attendance—Geo. W. Corliss, Marshal; H. R. Crosbie, Esq., Deputy Clerk; J. S. Smith, Esq., U. S. District Attorney; B. P. Anderson, Esq., Territorial Prosecuting Attorney; Wm. L. Mitchell, Sheriff, assisted by the Sheriffs of the other counties within the District.

In addition to the Attorneys already enumerated, there were in attendance, Col. Wm. H. Wallace, S. Garfielde, Esq., Judge Strong, B. F. Kendall and Frank Clark, Esqrs.

GRAND JURY.

King County—M. D. Woodin, and F. Matthias.

Pierce County—G. W. Downey, and W. N. Savage.

Sawamish County—Edward Vaughn, and Wm. M. Morrow.

Thurston County—David Chambers, Jesse Ferguson, V. Davis, Benj. Harned, R. L. Doyle, M. Galliher, Geo. Gallagher, and I. Lightner.

Lewis County—U. G. Warbuss, *Foreman*, and L. H. Davis.

PETIT JURORS.

King County—John A. Chase, C. C. Terry, Thos. Prather.

Pierce County—Thomas Dean, and A. L. Porter.

Thurston County—A. O'Neal, W. L. Hays, T. J. Harper, Whitfield Kirtly, J. M. Hawk, Jno. Scott, A. J. Simmons, Joel Risdon, Edward Miller, Milas Galliher, S. P. Anthony, E. Marsh, Van Ogle, E. Giddings, Hector Horton, and Wm. S. Parsons.

Lewis County—Jas. Gardner, Henry Miles, and Wm. Pumphrey.

The following cases were tried at this term:

MONDAY, March 8th, 1858.

Peter Thompson *vs.* Wm. N. Horton—civil action. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, suit dismissed and this decision of court certified to Justice J. C. Head, for further proceedings.

J. J. Moss *vs.* Steamer Traveler—in Admiralty—suit to recover $175, and costs of suit. Ordered and decreed by court that execution issue against Wm. N. Horton, principal, and Wm. Mitchell, surety, in favor of libellant.

Territory *vs.* Moses Ward. This case being improperly brought before the court, was remanded back to Justice's Court.

United States *vs.* Herbert Jeal—selling liquor to Indians. Defendant sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with costs of suit.

Wm. C. Moody *vs.* James Castor. Cause dimished by court on application of defendant.

A. B. Gove *vs.* Jno. L. Buttler—civil action to recover the sum of —— dollars. Ordered that execution issue against the defendant for the amount, with costs of suit.

United States *vs.* Charles Miller—selling liquor to Indians. *Nolle prosequi* ordered to be entered.

H. L. Yesler *vs.* John Henning and Chas. Carpenter; civil action; attachment. Property being proved to be of perishable nature—ordered by court that it be sold, and sheriff make return according to law.

Puget Sound Ag. Com. *vs.* Thomas Dean—ejectment Cause withdrawn at cost of plaintiff.

Thomas Dean *vs.* Wm. F. Tolmie—civil action—jury trial—suit to recover wages as employee of Puget Sound Agricultural Company. Jury not agreeing, cause continued to next term.

Nolle Prosequis were entered by order of court in two causes continued to present term, for selling liquor to Indians—the one against Herbert Jeal, and the other against Peter Anderson.

Territory of Washington *vs.* J. J. Westbrook—a true bill found by grand jury for violating license law. Defendent plead guilty, and court ordered him to be fined $50 and cost of suit.

A. O'Neal *vs.* Wm. Parsons—action for debt. Execution ordered to issue for the sum of $23 50 against the plaintiff.

Truman H. Fuller *vs.* Frankel & Lightner—in admiralty. Cause withdrawn by libellant, at his cost.

J. M. Bachelder, administrator on estate of Wm. A. Slaughter *vs.* Wm. H. Wallace—civil action. Cause continued, and commission appointed to investigate the cause.

C. Adolphe Low *vs.* Steamer Constitution—in admiralty—suit to recover the sum of $1,477 37, upon a bottomry bond against this vessel. Ordered by court that the clerk pay the same out of proceeds of the sail of said vessel.

John A. Chase *vs.* Frankel & Lightner—action of debt. Suit withdrawn by plaintiff at his cost.

Grennan & Cranney *vs.* Steamer Constitution. Cause withdrawn at expense of plaintiff.

B. F. Yantis *vs.* A. B. Rabbeson—civil action. Plaintiff, by his attorney, asks for a writ of injunction, which is granted, and plaintiff directed to give bond in the sum of $1,500.

C. Adolphe Low *vs.* Steamer Constitution—in admiralty. Cause continued until 21st day of June, with leave to plead within the next 30 days, and the clerk ordered to retain the sum of $4,650, to abide the issue of the intervention of Samuel Price and Frederic Green, in the above entitled cause.

True bills were found by the grand jury against Konrad Schdeider & John Schneider for larceny, but were discharged on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Also, against J. J. Westbrook and C. C. Plummer for violating license law. Against Jo. Dyer and A. J. Bradly for horse stealing. Brandt, selling liquor to Indians.—Two against J. J. Westbrook, violating gaming law. Against J. M. Bachelder and D. B. McKibbon, obstructing process, and J. M. Bachelder for perjury.

To the Hon. Presiding Judge of the second Judicial District, Washington Territory:

The grand jury enquiring within and for the district aforesaid, at the March term, 1858, would respectfully submit to the court the following report or statement, to-wit:

It is known to this grand jury that at another term of this court, indictments were presented by the grand jury against Wahoolit, *alias* "Nisqually Jim," Nelson, Kitsap, and others, all Indians, living within this district. Capias' have been issued in each and every case. The return of our several sheriffs on these capias' show that they have been unable to apprehend either of these Indians. This, as this jury believe, is because of the condition of our country, and not for any want of exertion on the part of our officers. In one instance, a formal request was made to Lieut. Col. Casey, commanding the military post near Steilacoom, and his reply was that he would report the case to his commanding officer. The grand jury believe it is to the best interest of our Territory that these parties should be brought to trial, and that it is to a very great extent impracticable for our Territorial authorities to secure their arrest.

Knowing these facts, and entertaining these views, the grand jury have deemed it their duty to present them to the attention of the court. Very respectfully,

(Signed) U. G. WARBASS,
Foreman.

Utah Affairs.

The news from Salt Lake, brought by the mail steamer is not so late as that recently received via Los Angelos.

On the 2d December, a deputation from Salt Lake City, reached Camp Scott, U. T., two miles west of Fort Bridger, with a letter from Brigham Young to Col. Johnson. The letter affects to be satirical, and is full of Young's characteristic impudence. He says the attacks were made on the army stores and animals to show them that the Mormons are in earnest. "If," says Brigham, "you have been sent here by the President of the United States, of which I have no official information, he has sent you on pretexts founded upon lies long since exploded, and with as little regard for the constitution, laws and rights of the United States, as he has for the constitution, laws and rights of subjects of the Kingdom of Belzebub."

With regard to the Mormon prisoners, he states that he knows nothing about two men from Oregon, who, he has been informed, are in the hands of the troops. As to Elder Almairon Grow, he expresses his obligation for the "reasonable kindness" which he has "probably" been treated, inasmuch as it has saved him (Brigham) the trouble and expense of paying his board. Respecting Stowell, he adds, that if pleasure is hoped to be taken in keeping, injuring, or killing him, future experience may convince the Commander-in-chief of the contrary—as much as to say, "I have prisoners, too, and life shall answer life."

☞A fire occurred in Chicago, last January, by which property amounting to $100,000, was destroyed.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.—It has been remarked in California, as well as in other parts of the country, that one extraordinary case of suicide has almost invariably been immediately followed by others. This is generally supposed to result from some unfavorable state of the weather, causing melancholy and indigestion. It is remarked that in Oregon, where the Graefenberg family medicines are in universal use, cases of suicide are very rare, but three having occurred during the last four years, and all of them ware known to have been caused by mental derangement.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5th, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sale of 1000 qr. sack Oregon at $15; 500 do. Domestic jobbing at $17@$19.

GRAIN.—Sales of 300 bags Barley $1 55; 150 do. do., and 150 do. Wheat on private terms.

POTATOES.—Sales at 75c.@$1 per bag.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of 26 bbls. Clear Pork at $43; 25 hf. bbls. do. do., at $22; 500 bbls. Mess, prior to arrival, on private terms; 40 cs. J. H. & Co.'s Lard, 10 lb. tins from ship at 26c.; 52 firkns. Butter at 60c.; 100 do. do., on private terms.

GROCERIES.—50 bbls. Carolina Rice sold at 9½c.; 50 cs. Kemp's Pie Fruits, at $4 25; 360 hf. bbls. Dried Apples at 16c.; 100 cs. Chilie Peaches, 50 mats Siam Rice, 25 cs. Loaf Sugar, 62 cs. English Case Goods from ship—all on private terms.

LIQUORS.—50 8th-casks. N. Y. Brandy sold on private terms; 175 cs. Bancroft's Cider at $4.

NAILS.—1000 kegs sold from ship at $6.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., March 26, 1858.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3,50
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb.	12@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₰ "	15@18	Sugar, brn. ₰ lb.	18
Pork, fresh neat	10	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@25
" retail,	10@15	Coffee, ₰ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	$30	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₰ "	$35	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb.	@12
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb.	20@25	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	@20
Hams, ₰ lb.	@25	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₰ lb	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₰ lb.	@10	Soap, ₰ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ₰ lb.	@8	Starch, ₰ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₰ hf bbl.	none.	Candles, tal'd, ₰ lb	37½
Butter, ₰ lb.	50@75	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ₰ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₰ 200 lbs.	@$7 50	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₰ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Syrup, " "	$1.25@1.50
Salt, coarse, ₰ ₰.	@3	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon	75
Potatoes, ₰ bush.	1.25	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	@$1.75
Onions, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	2.00	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@$1.25	Gin, ₰ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb.	7@9	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	1.50@$2
Beans, white, ₰ lb.	none	Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₰ doz.	50	**Hardware—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₰ keg.	@$8
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	Window glass, ₰ box.	$6@$8
Shirtings, bro. 4-4 per yard	none	Sash, ₰ light	@25
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Axes	$6@$2.50
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	16½	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@75
Prints, ₰ yard	12½@20	Brooms,	50
Blankets, ₰ pr.	$7@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3@$6	Sawed fir, ₰ M	$10@12
do cotton, ₰ doz.	2.50	" cedar, "	$15@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₰ M	$3@$5
Lead, white, ₰ lb.	20@25	Square timber, ₰ foot	@5
do colors, " "	25@37½	Piles, ₰ foot	@5
Linseed oil, ₰ gal	$3.50		

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNdersigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate, for Thurston County, on the 11th instant, administrator upon the estate of TRUMAN H. FULLER, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them within one year from date.

WM. W. MILLER, *Administrator.*
Olympia, March, 18th, 1858. n18 4w.

J. PETERSON, & Co.,

BAKERS.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANnounce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, etc.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail. J. PETERSON, & Co.
Port Townsend, March 23th, 1858. n18-3m.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

MILITARY ROAD

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival, in San Francisco, of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.

1. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.

Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.

II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place, for opening a line, (under the specifications above named,) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay, and Whatcom—a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3 inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the Bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds, to the amount of the contract, will be required, for the faithful performance of the work.

The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.

The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.

In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and the Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.

The right is reserved, of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.

A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle, has already been partially opened.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."

Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DELACY, Esq., at Olympia.

Address

Lieut. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers, Office 12th Light-House District, San Francisco, California.
San Francisco, Cal., March 8th, 1858. n17-5w

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & MEISEGER, of San Francisco—*the Brokers*—under the above heading, appears in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia—the residence of at least *two* of their principals. Having no nurses ourselves, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefitted by *a counter affidavit* from "J. & M. PHELAN, or JAMES"—(which *must* be a queer document, and unknown to men of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"*All whom it may concern*" do however KNOW, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These new-paper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent its continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No Indebtedness, whatever exists from HUNT & SCRANTON to LOUISSON & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the *Constitution*. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for her account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the *Principals* before reported was a sale—the *Brokers* state is only an assignment to J. T. WRIGHT.

The trash about *a Sea Bird*, and no Boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals. HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.
Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16 4t

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

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!

The New and Fast Running Steamer

EXPRESS!

WILL COMMENCE MAKING

WEEKLY TRIPS

BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!

Stopping at Intermediate Landings!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23*rd.*

LEAVING PORTLAND at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning same day.

Travelers to and from Puget Sound can depend on regularity in the trips on

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

Freight and passage at *greatly reduced rates!* Apply to the Captain on board.

WILLIAM IRVING.
Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

WATCH MAKER.

G. C. ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

All Work Warranted for one Year!

MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY, can have their watches carefully repaired by leaving them with Mr. FULLER, purser of the steamer *Constitution*, or with Messrs. E. C. & S. WILLIAMS, Olympia. All work left with them will be forwarded for repairs.

The charges will be moderate, and the work warranted to perform well, or no charge exacted.

Persons desirous of purchasing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., can, on application to the above gentlemen, have whatever they may see proper to order, forwarded to them. If the articles suit, they can pay for them; otherwise, return them.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
Portland, March 1st, 1858. n15-3m.

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

Attention, Notice, Attention.

TO the citizens of Washington Territory, and *all whom it may* concern:

The card of Hunt & Scranton, in answer to ours, only shows their apparent object to *ignore* or *evade* their assignment of July 16th, 1857, of Post Office Contract No. 12,730 A, to M. Louisson & Co., a certified copy of which is now in the hands or possession of said firm at Olympia, or of B. C. Wadsworth, as the agent of the parties in interest. Said transfer and assignment being subsequent to that made to J. & M. Phelan, and whose transfer and assignment was held subject to the power given to M. Louisson & Co., (who paid J. & M. Phelan's mortgage of $12,000.) or either partner, as the attornies in fact, irrevocable during the continuance of *any indebtedness* from HUNT & SCRANTON to M. Louisson & Co.

The affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, or James, is fully answered by a counter or subsequent one, now in the hands of B. C. Wadsworth or M. Louisson & Co.

WE AGAIN CAUTION all persons from making any advances upon the faith of the pay of the above contract, No. 12,730 A, as the same is assigned legally to John J. Wright. No boat has or is likely to leave here, for Hunt & Scranton—*a Sea Bird* will probably do so for a well known steam boat owner.

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their Principals.
San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1858. no.15-tf.

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GETLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

AND

SADDLE TREES;

Saddle Bags

AND

WALLETS;

GIRTHS and SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

Stirrups;

Halters, Bridles and *MARTINGALES*;

Whips and Spurs;

Curry Combs,

Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

Wooden Ware, Brooms,

BASKETS, BRUSHES,

Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE

WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT

...OF...

HAWXHURST & SON,

39 Sacramento street, Below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 3m13

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, &c.*, entrusted to him, with promptness and dispatch.

ALL HIS WORK WARRANTED!

JEWELRY of all kinds, such as BRACELETS, PINS, RINGS, &c., made to order, in any shape desired.

ENGRAVING, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Prices moderate. Give him a call.

Steilacoom, March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco—

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls of French and American Borders;
300 ps. Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps. Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps. Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps. Superline Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps. Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps. Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps. Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps. Bay State Druggets;
800 ps. Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps. Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps. Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER.
110 & 112, *Clay street, San Francisco.*
March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

☞ N. B. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. F. B.

NOTICE.

DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be issued to persons other than the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have not been returned to the proper authorities.

I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullin, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the October term, 1855, in favor of A. A. Denny and against David Maurer, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the premises in Seattle, King county, W. T., on the 10th day of April, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: One Horse, one House and half Lot, known and described as the south half of Lot No. 3, in Block No 7. Also, Lot No. 7, in Block No. 7, in the town of Seattle; or enough thereof to satisfy said execution—amounting to $525 40

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff of King County, W. T.
Seattle, March 4th, 1858. n16-1m

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

WHEREAS, a petition has been filed in the Probate Court of Thurston County, by BENJAMIN HARNED, Acting Commissioner for the erection of the Public Buildings at the Seat of Government, in behalf of said Territory, praying for a decree from said court, authorizing the Administrator on the estate of JAMES K. HURD, late of Thurston County, *deceased*, to make conveyance to the Territory of Washington of the interest of said Hurd, in Lot No. 20 and 21, as laid out and marked upon the Plat of acre lots, sold by LUMAN H. CALKINS, and contracted, in writing, to be so conveyed by said Hurd, prior to his decease.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all parties interested in said petition, that the same will be heard at the next regular term of the Probate Court of Thurston County, to be held at Olympia, on the second Monday of April, next ensuing.

G. K. WILLARD,
Clerk, and Judge of Probate.
Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-1m.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found 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.

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

CAUTION!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS FROM harborboring a boy by the name of *John Schneider*. Said boy is about 5 feet high—eyes dark—hair brown, and of German parentage. As said boy has been legally and lawfully bound to me by his parents, and as I have brought him to this country, and raised him as one of my family, I hereby give notice that I will prosecute any and all persons that may unlawfully keep said boy away from my house.

KONRAD SCHNEIDER.
Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-3w.

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

Graefenberg Company Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

THIS INSITUTION, (Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Capital $100,000,) was founded for the purpose of supplying the public with the celebrated GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES. The series comprises remedies for nearly every disease adapted to every climate. For Families, Travelers, Seamen, Miners' use they are unequaled. All the Medicines are PURELY VEGETABLE, and warranted to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The Graefenberg Company does not profess to cure all diseases with one or two medicines. Our series consists of ELEVEN different kinds, adapted to the various diseases incident to the temperate and tropical climate. The following comprise the series of Graefenberg Medicines:

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are considered the standard Pill of the day, and are infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.—They operate without irritation on all the excretions, purging the blood by the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

An infalible remedy for all diseases of the womb and urinary organs, weakness in the back, pain in the breast, nervousness, debility, etc. In California and Oregon, out of more than a thousand cases where this medicine has been used, it has in no single instance failed to give permanent relief or to effect a certain cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

A powerful extract. One bottle equal to ten of the ordinary Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. A sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, ulcers, dyspepsia, salt rheum, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

Invaluable for burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This extraordinary article is a speedy and infallible remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and the Asiatic Cholera, if taken with the first symptoms of the disease. It is purely vegetable in its compound.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

For summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. Its true worth can never be set forth in words, but it can be felt and appreciated by parents whose children have been saved. No Mother should be without it.

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

Warranted a certain cure for this painful disease.—With the Ointment there are very few cases which cannot be radically and permanently cured. A surgical operation for Piles and Fistula should never be resorted to until this Ointment has been thoroughly tried. It never fails.

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

For diseases of the eye this Lotion has no equal. It is a positive cure for inflamation of the eyes, weaknesses, dimness and failing of sight. It will always be beneficial in acute inflammation of the eyes and also as a wash on inflamed surfaces.

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quinine, with other vegetable tonics, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge articles. Thousands have been permanently cured by their use.

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Diseases. It is, beyond all question, true that Consumption is a curable disease, and the Consumptive's Balm is the best curative ever used.

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

These Bitters are skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of invigorating healthy roots, barks, herbs and vines. An invaluable tonic and health restorer.

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

A handsomely printed volume of 300 pages, concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only 25 Cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express. Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

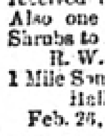
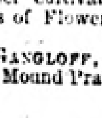
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, 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.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,
—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—
GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.


THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.


Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Al-o a large varity of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.
Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

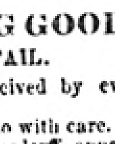
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod-Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
I have lately obtained, from the most extensive nurseries in California and Oregon, a choice lot of
SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,
Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.	Flowering Apple,
60 Varieties.	Flowering Almond,
Pears.	Malveiso,
25 Varieties.	Silver L. Poplar,
Plums,	Labernum,
10 Varieties.	Weeping Willow,
Cherries,	Locust,
20 Varieties.	Mountain Ash,
Peaches,	Lilac,
15 Choice early varieties.	Privet,
Apricot,	Furze,
3 Varieties.	**Nuts.**
Nectarine,	English Walnuts,
Boston do	Butternut,
Minor Fruits,	Chestnut.
Catawba Grape,	**Roses,**
Isabella do	60 Best cultivated varieties.
Currants, 8 varieties,	**Carnation,**
Gooseberries, 7 do	5 Best varieties.
Raspberry, 6 do	Variegated Dahlias.
Strawberry, 6 do	Red and White Daisies.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,	**Verbenas,**
Acassia,	7 Varieties.
Catalpa,	**Stock Gilly,**
American Elm,	Variety.
Lombardy Poplar,	Giant Rheubarb.
	Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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, Dec. 18, 1857.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand
PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

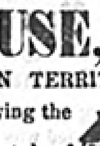
Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES
Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

New Year's Call.

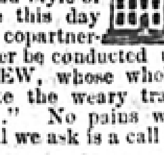
PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M. Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will 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.
LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856

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.

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-ly.

Eight Horse Power.
Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. 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.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for 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 cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAYLEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

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 customory 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.

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.

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;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Agent for the Prosecution of Claims at Washington, D. C., before the Executive Departments, Congress, and the Court of Claims.

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.

Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.
JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.
Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.
Address
L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.
Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

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.

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

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

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 Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

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

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

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

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.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.
—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

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN, from the room of the undersigned, in Seattle, W. T., on the first day of January 1858, a Book containing one Treasury draft, payable to me in San Francisco, for Two Thousand Dollars; also, one Deed of Conveyance from D. S. Maynard & wife to me, and one certificate of discharge for six months volunteer service in the late Indian war.

Whoever will return the said papers to the subscriber, or give notice where they may be found, together with arrest of the burglars, will receive the above reward; or two hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.
J. JOHN MOSS.
Seattle, Jan. 4th. 1848. no.8-4m.

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 Liquers,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

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.

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.

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.

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.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.
B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar	7 50
Reading, Spelling, and Writing	6 50
Primary	5 50
Drawing and Painting, each extra	2 00
Music on the Piano	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.
J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.-tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand. one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.
Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

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 STATIONEY 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.28-tf.

NONPAREIL
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 "ictas" 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.

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.

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

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10.

There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.
Apply to W. H. WOOD,
Olympia; or,
SAMUEL MCCAW, Esq.,
Steilacoom, W. T.
January 8, 1857.-n8.

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

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN 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, Salratus, 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.

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.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D.C.
Established n 1853.

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.
Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Meisegaes, is such a mixture of truth and fiction that no honest motive could possibly have caused its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louisson & Co. by J. & M. Phelan, July 16, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the P. O. Department, which is all false. Plainly stated, an assignment was made to J. & M. Phelan for money loaned, which assignment was acknowledgment by the P. M. General, and that one and that only *was* acknowledged. The Post Master General has the affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, in which they state they have no claims whatever on the contract, and have not made any assignment to M. Louisson & Co. or any body else, and that their name has been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were, as it is not in that way government usually disburses moneys. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. Phelan, or any other than our own.

The mail contract No. 12730 will be fully complied with, and the mail carried as regularly as the means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or *her owners.*
HUNT & SCRANTON.
12tf Brokers for themselves.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO purchase, negotiate, or loan any money upon any draft of HUNT & SCRANTON, drawn for the mail service, under Post Office contract No. 12730 A, on Puget Sound, unless said draft or drafts are to the order of J. & M. Phelan, to whom said contract was assigned July 8th, 1857, and subsequently assigned to M. Louisson & Co., July 16th, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the Post Office Department at Washington, and under date of Sept. 7th, 1857, to J. & M. Phelan. The Postmaster General at Washington has been advised several times that an attempt might be made to divert the pay due, and to become due, from Nov. 1st, 1857, to Feb. 1st, 1858, and not to recognize any draft or drafts except to the order of and endorsed by J. & M. Phelan. Any draft of Hunt & Scranton, unless as above described, will not be paid in Washington or elsewhere.
WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES.
Brokers for their principals.
Feb. 5, 1858. 11tf

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 F. 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.

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