PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Union Ship.

Wild winds round us fiercely blow,
Darkly rolls the briny billow!
In their coral halls below
Mermaids spread the seaman's pillow,
To-night we man our Union bark,
A nation's hope, a nation's ark!

Well our gallant bark we love,
Bright her name shall be in story!
And you bannered stars above,
Are our galaxy of glory.
O, brothers, guard her high renown,
Nor let our gallant bark go down!

Proudly has she braved the gale,
Fire and wreck, and battle glory,
Coming time with joy shall hail
Washington's heroic story,
And millions see with fond delight
The flag that sweeps the storm to-night.

Through the gale we speed away,
Wave and breaker proudly scorning,
Heeding not the blinding spray,
Nor the stormy petrel's warning.
Above the storm the song we swell,
Port! port! good cheer! all's well, all's well!

The Homestead.

BY LADY SPENCER.

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young,
When round each elm and maple tree
The honey suckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be!
The moss is on the roof,
And from their nests beneath the eaves,
The swallows keep aloof.
The robins—how they used to sing
When you and I were young;
And how did flirt the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among!

It is not now as it used to be!
The voices loved of yore,
And the forms we were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas, we look in vain,
For those to whom we clung.
And love as we can love but once,
When you and I were young.

Political Priests in 1801 and in 1856.

The New England States (where they are as British as the British themselves, and just about as much attached to the institutions of this country,) voted as a unit once before for President. They voted for old John Adams, the father of American federalism, against Mr. Jefferson, in 1801; and it is a historical fact that the unprincipled portion of the protestant clergy of that section were then as hostile and active against Mr. Jefferson, as they have been throughout the North in the late canvass, against Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Jefferson was opposed from the New England pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, during the whole canvass; was called an infidel, an atheist, a Jacobin, a dealer in human flesh, and charged with being the father of his slaves! The business, however, was overdone, as it has just now been. A reaction commenced, and at the election of 1805 every New England State, except Connecticut, went for Jefferson.

AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.—A wedding in "one of the first families" of New York was recently attended by more than a thousand persons. The gifts to the bride included a full set of diamonds; a real India shawl, price $1,500; a superb gold breakfast set; a dress of honiton lace, valued at $1,500; a China dinner set, each piece containing a separate design, and which had been ordered from Canton expressly for this occasion; and among the smaller articles, an elegant box containing six pocket handkerchiefs, at 100, 50 and 25 dollars each. The last and most valued gift was from the bride's mother. It was an exquisite portmonnaie, embroidered with her own hands, and filled with twenty-five bright new half-eagles, as spending money for the petted daughter.—*Lou. Cour.*

RELIGION IN FRANCE.—A French correspondent of the Christian Advocate estimates that the Protestants in France number about two millions, or one-eighteenth of the population. The official census makes the Protestants only about 700,000 to 50,000,000 Catholics and 74,000 Israelites.

COSTLY FITTINGS.—The table service, lamps and outfit of the state rooms alone, of the new Collins steamer Adriatic, cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

FURTHER NEWS ITEMS.

BY LAST MAIL AND EXPRESS.

☞ The bill extending the land laws of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades passed the House without objection.

DEATH'S STEALINGS. The Hon. Albion K. Parris died suddenly, on the 11th of Feb., at his residence in Portland, Maine, of disease of the heart. He has been U. S. Senator, Judge of the Supreme Court, was five times elected Governor of Maine, and has filled other offices of honor and trust. He was 71 years old.

One of the patriots of the Revolution, John C. Reinhardt, died in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a native of Germany, and came to America at nearly the same time with Lafayette.

Mrs. Olive Pollard died recently in Manchester, N. H. She was 97 years old, drew a revolutionary pension, and was probably the oldest person in Manchester.

Joshua Sears, an old merchant of Boston, and one of its wealthiest inhabitants, died on the 13th of February, aged 60 years. His will bequeaths $75,000 to his brothers and their children; $15,000 to his native town of Yarmouth, for public schools, and $3,000 to the Seaman's Friend Society. The balance, exceeding $1,500,000, he leaves in trust to his son, now three years old.

Dr. Jack Shackleford died at Courtland, Alabama, on the 12th Feb., in the 66th year of his age. Dr. S. participated in the Texan struggle for independence. He was captain in that band under Col. Fannin which was defeated at Goliad and massacred by Santa Anna. His life was spared because he was a physician, that his services might be made available in the Mexican army.

☞ We learn from the Macomb, Ill., Enterprise, that a stage driver named Holloway was frozen to death between Macomb and Rushville, on the night of the 14th ult.

TENACITY OF LIFE.—The Warrenton (Va.) Flagg tells of a sheep, belonging to Mr. T. E. Driggs, that lived under a snow drift 21 days without food; also of a fowl of Mr. J. Jeffries that was snowed under for 16 days, and a hog of Mr. Peter Redd that was under a drift for 17 days.

☞ The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, formerly a prominent Virginia politician, member of Congress and Minister to England, died at his residence in Albemile on Sunday, Jan. 25.

☞ The wolves in the river counties, at the West have become so ravenous as to destroy horses and cattle, and have attacked persons. On the evening of the 5th ult. a son and daughter of Mr. Stockdal left their residence on a fork of the Little Sioux river, in Woodbury, to attend a party at a neighbor's, about two miles distant, and have not since been heard of. On the morning of the 6th the bereaved parents sent to Southon for assistance, and searched the neighborhood around them, and as no traces of the lost ones had been found, the conclusion is that they had been attacked by the wolves, and devoured. A gentleman from Wisconsin, who visited Iowa lately, states in a private letter that he was chased four miles by these ravenous creatures, and barely escaped from them with his life. He describes them as frightfully ferocious.

☞ All the men who have been elected Governors of New Hampshire since 1838 are alive, and all before that period are dead.

☞ The number of Jews in the United States exceeds a quarter of a million.

☞ In Baltimore, out of a population of 220,000, there are only about 14,000 tax payers.

CARSON VALLEY IN UTAH.—The Committee on Territories have reported against the petition of the citizens of Carson Valley, and say the State of California is already too large. They recommend, as a relief for the petitioners, the passage of a bill for "the prevention and punishment of polygamy," and there is no legislation more earnestly demanded.

☞ The new British commander in the Crimea, Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington, is in his 50th year. He saw his first active service in the field during the recent campaigns in that region. He is a son of the celebrated Admiral Codrington, who commanded the British navy at the battle of Navarino.

☞ E. H. Porter of Memphis, Tenn., has donated 10,000 acres of Arkansas land to the Presbyterian College at Danvill, Ky. The gift is valued at $50,000. The donor had previously given 10,000 acres of land in the same State to the Methodist Synodical College at La Grange, Tenn.

☞ A subterranean river has been struck by the persons engaged in boring an artesian well at Henderson, Kentucky, from which a jet of water is forced up through the bore and thrown to the height of fifty feet above the surface of the ground.

AN OLD RELIC.—One of the greatest curiosities exhibited at the late Fair at Winchester, Va., was a table-cloth made in Frederick in 1750 from flax raised and spun before Winchester was laid off. The cloth was made by Mrs. Lydia Neill, wife of Lewis Neill, one of the first settlers in the valley of Virginia.

MORMON STATISTICS.—An official statement has been published at Salt Lake City, in the Deseret News, by George A. Smith, the church historian, showing the latest facts of interest connected with the progress of Mormonism. According to it the church has about ninety five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific isles, besides large numbers of native elders in the various fields of labor, and a considerable number scattered throughout the United States and British America. Of newspapers and periodicals the church has—of the former, one in Salt lake City, issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Australia; and one in India.

☞ Here is a veritable marriage notice of the "olden-time," taken from the New York Weekly Museum, June 9, 1792. Adjectives in those days were cheap and plenty:—

MARRIED.—On Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Beach, John Buchanan, esq., to the amiable, adornable, incomparable, inflexible, and non-paralleled of her sex, Nancy Lucy Turner, both of this city.

If Miss Nancy Lucy had lived in the present day, wouldn't she have borne the additional appellation of "strong-minded?"

☞ An antidote for the effects of that most subtle of poisons, strychinine, is chloroform. A patient who had taken strychinine was kept under the influence of chloroform for eight hours. On awakening, the effect of the poison was no longer visible. One grain of this powerful medicinal agent is sufficient to induce death.

A COSTLY HALL.—The New York Common Council have adopted a plan, previously acted favorably upon by the other branch of the city government, for a city hall, the cost of which is to be $5,000,000.

THE GREAT LAKES.—The five great lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth is 988 feet; elevation above the sea 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 300 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles, and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation above the ocean, 262; area, 6,006 square miles.

☞ It is rumored that Queen Victoria will, at no distant day, pay a visit to Canada, accompanied by some of her family.

☞ According to a Chinese notion, the soul of the poet passes into a grasshopper, because the latter sings till it starves.

☞ A very serious riot broke out on the works of the Erie Railroad Company, near Jersey city, on the 14th of February. The difficulty originated by the ill feeling existing between the laborers, natives of Ireland, concerning the respective parts of the country they came from. The military were called out and near fifty arrests were made. Several lives were lost.

☞ The United States Attorney General has decided that it is no departure from neutrality for the citizens of a neutral State to sell to belligerents gunpowder, arms, munitions, or any other article of merchandise contraband of war, nor for the merchant ships of a neutral State to transport the troops or military munitions of either belligerent. Such commerce is perfectly lawful in itself, subject always to the chance of hostile capture by the other belligerent; and in the present war supplies of gunpowder or other articles contraband of war and military transportation have been furnished of lawful right by citizens of the United States to each of the belligerents, and more especially and in larger proportions to Great Britain and to France.

☞ The Princess Murat, wife of Lucien Murat, who will probably soon wear the crown of Naples, *is not* a native of Florida, She *is* of Charleston, S. C., a direct descendant, on the mother's side, of Landgrave Smith, one of the old Colonial nobles, and on the father's side, the tenth in the regular descent from Alexander, fifth Lord Lovat of Scotland. Major Thomas Fraser, her father, having been an officer in the British army—but after the peace, remained in Charleston and married Ann Loughton Smith—his father, August Frazer, married his cousin, Jean Fraser, the sister of Gen. Fraser who fell at Saratoga.

A BARNUM PROJECT.—Barnum announces his intention to erect a Lyceum Hotel in New York, embracing within its walls a Lecture and Concert Hall, a Library and Reading Room, Restaurant, rooms for instruction in music, and adult evening schools, and a large saloon for the social enjoyment of families and friends, and all this without the use or presence of intoxicating drinks.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

We copy the following interesting article from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, in relation to the formation and present position of this Company:

In the year 1668, a small band of adventurous voyagers, with one Grosseliez, a Frenchman, for their chief, in a vessel fitted out by Prince Rupert, of England, ascended from the south side of Hudsons' Bay, in British North America, a river then called the Nomisco, but afterwards Rupert, and found a tract of country tenanted by furred animals of great value. They returned to England. Their report was favorably received, and a company called the Hudson's Bay Company was immediately formed for the purpose of commencing a traffic in furs. To this Company, in 1670, Charles II. granted a charter of incorporation, giving to the Company full possession of all the territories upon the "countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds," that lie within the entrance of "Hudsons Straits," and not previously granted to any other of his subjects, or possessed by any other State. It was a sweeping charter, and gave an immense hunting ground to the Company. Settlements were immediately formed on several rivers, and the Company went to work trading with the Indian hunters. They prospered. The French government, to which Grosseliez had originally suggested the idea of such settlements, but which had turned a deaf ear to him, saw the prospects of the Hudson's Bay Company, repented of their neglect, detached Grosseliez from the English service, founded a rival settlement, and henceforth there was war between the English and French Companies.

After much rivalry and much bloodshed, the French Company, called the north-West Company, and the Hudson's Bay Company, became united, and have continued so under several charters from the British Government, the last one of which expires in 1859. Since the formation of the Company until the present time, the tract of territory granted by charter, roughly estimated at 4,000,000 of square miles, has been and is now kept as an immense imperial hunting reserve, the huntsmen being the aboriginal Indians, and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company the keepers. The Government has been, and is nearly a perfect despotism, under which a gigantic commercial monopoly shuts out by the trade of savages the legitimate demands of the trade of white men and the advances of commercial civilization.

Thus standing an anomaly of commerce in the progressive commercial world around it, the Hudson's Bay Company, from the fact that its charter is about expiring, and from the fact that its presence overshadows Canada, and is on the soil of the United States, has attracted the particular attention of the two latter countries towards it. A year ago, President Pierce, in his Message, referred to the misunderstanding existing as to the possessory rights of the Company on the soil of the United States, and spoke of the cession of its rights reserved to it by the Oregon treaty, as the readiest means of terminating all dificulties. We have now accounts that the Toronto Board of Trade have also turned their attention towards the Company as it stands in reference to Canada. On the 4th instant, the Bord held a meeting with a view of affording an opportunity to certain gentlemen, long residents of the Hudson's Bay Territory, to call attention to the advantages of opening a direct commercial intercourse with that extensive field of enterprise. The meeting was well attended and many interesting statements were made. It was stated that the Hudson's Bay Territories comprised "several vast regions as large as Canada in extent, and not inferior to her soil, and in all the requisites for forming a nation, and it was contended that the whole of that tract of country was properly Canada. It originally was New France or Canada, and was still Canada, having peen conveyed as such to England by Treaty in 1763. But the Hudson's Bay Company now exclusively occupied it, prohibiting immigration and agriculture, and almost every attempt to improve it. It was a country the produce of which ought naturally to pass through Canada hands. At one time its products passed through Canada and enriched Montreal. This was in the time of the Northwest Company, but on the union of the two Companies the trade was again diverted, and all the products were made to pass by way of Hudson's Bay to England. The very furs purchased in Toronto were got, perhaps, only ninety miles distant, at Penetanguishene, whence they were sent to Lake Huron, and then to Hudsons Bay, and so to England, Canadian merchants purchasing them in London and bringing them back to Toronto. The stockholders in the company were amassing a great deal of wealth from the monopoly they usurped. Their trade sales in London, in March last, amounted to £450,000. What their sales were elsewhere it was impossible to say, as they were not in the habit of communicating much information about their affairs to the public. The history of the fur trade was coeval with the history of Canada, and it only required an acquaintance with it to be satisfied that the company had no title to the exclusive rights and privileges they now claimed." It was argued, therefore, that the Hudson's Bay Territory should be claimed as being properly Canada, and it was suggested that instead of the slow method of appealing to the British Government, a Company like the old Northwest Company should be formed to contend against the Hudson's Bay Company, even as the old Northwest Company successfully contended.

The meeting finally resolved, "That the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to exclusive right of trade over a large portion of British North America, is injurious to the interests of the country so monopolized, and in contravention of the rights of the people of the British North American Provinces," and that "a petition from the Board of Trade be prepared and presented to three branches of the Canadian Legislature, praying that steps be taken to ascertain what are the legal rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory and exclusive trade claimed by that Company in the northern part of this continent, and to pray them to adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect the rights of the Province."

Politics in the Pulpit.

Our objections to the introduction of politics into the pulpit, are founded more on our respect for the principles of Cristianity, than on our hostility to any peculiar political doctrine which may be proclaimed from the sacred desk. If we have any correct conception of religion, that conception tells us that religion inculcates peace, meekness, charity and love of our fellowmen,—"peace on earth and good will to man." Religion is peaceable, charitable, unmixed with passion, malice and worldly ambition, or it is nothing at all—a fraud, an imposition, an institution of hypocrisy and iniquity, and the Church a cunningly cloaked engine of temporal power and ill-gotten revenue. Political preachers are necessarily the reverse of peace, harmony and good will. We speake not so much of the word politics, in its literal sense—for thus it really means the science of government—as we do of the matters always signified by the term in this country. Here, it invaribly means a contest, which is always exciting, turbulent and angry. Excitement, turbulence and anger do not comport with our ideas of the spirit of religion, and their introduction into the pulpit cannot but bring disgrace and calumny upon the Church. The minister who departs from his high calling and introduces discord and contention among his flock, by preaching politics instead of piety, is at best but a brawler and a prostitute, repugnant alike to every principle of true devotion, and every sentiment of propriety and good taste.

Again, such preachers are a positive injury to the political cause they espouse. We should scarcely have any hope of the success of a political creed enunciated from the pulpit, even with the anathemas of the Church invoked against our adversaries. The natural instincts of an enlightened people are seldom wrong; and their instincts and judgment, and reason alike, say, that it is not the right place to learn politics—such politics must be counterfeit—we'll have none of it. The man who prostitutes himself in one capacity, cannot but be regarded a prostitute in another capacity. We look upon a man with a Rev. (bogus) prefix to his name, preaching politics, even though he preach upon our side, with as much suspicion as we look upon a deserter from the enemy's camp—as one who is "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils"—as one who is not to be trusted. In any light we can view political clergymen they are contemptible, inefficient and disgraceful.—*Keokuk Post.*

RUSSIAN ABSENTEES.—According to a communication lately made to the authorities, the Czar is determined to put an end to the mania of absenteeism on the part of the Russian nobles. In case of any land owner remaining abroad without leave, the tribunals will manage his estate for one year, at the end of which time the estates—if the owner still remains abroad—will be confiscated, unless particular circumstances can be brought forward to justify a longer delay being granted.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial states that the agents sent out by Louis Napoleon to this country do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but throughout the west they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle. A large amount of wheat for the French Government has already passed through Buffalo.

FAT CONTRACT.—The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"The contractors for building our Customhouse are to receive, I believe, $400,000 on their contract. The bill of 'extras' exceeds the actual cost of the building some $15,000, so that the charge to the government will approximate very near, if not exceed $535,000, while the actual cost of the building is not to exceed the sum of $232,000—leaving a neat profit to the contractors of about $300,000. I conclude the same parties will do as well on the two appraiser's buildings in process of erection."

☞ Large numbers of cattle have been frozen to death in Worcester County, Md., which were exposed to the fury of the late snow storm. The destruction on the beach, we are told has been fearful.

☞ There is much suffering among the poor of Richmond, Va. The City council has appropriated $100 for their relief.

The Union.

The great foreign oracle of free speech and free action among its disciples here, who claim the exclusive privilege of resisting the laws, violating the constitution, committing burglarly on the ballot-boxes, and preserving the purity of the elective franchise by maiming and murdering their opponents, has lately issued his pronunciamento that "the north must either rule the Union or leave the Union." The "Thunderer" has shaken his ambrosial curls and given the nod. As it does not appear probable that the northern sectionalists will be able to rule the Union for some time to come, we may expect to see a resort to the other alternative, of which some symptoms already appear in certain quarters. We should not be at all surprised at another Hartford convention, another John Henry plot, and another attempt at a northern confederacy, under the special "protection" of Great Britain, which has already indicated pretty distinctly that this will be graciously accorded. Including the loyal province of Canada, and the Empire State—which, it seems, has now fastened itself to the tail of the Massachusetts buzzard—it will be quite a respectable confederacy, especially if New Brunswick, New Foundland, and that Mecca of old revolutionary tories, Nova Scotia, are included. We doubt, however, whether such a plan is altogether feasible. The people of the British American provinces have become of late so rampantly loyal that they will be content with nothing less than a legitimate sovereign, and though the abolitionists have declared they prefer any other government to one that recognizes African slavery, yet it appears from the returns of the late election that there is still a numerous band of citizens dispersed throughout the New England states devoted to the constitution and the Union, who would certainly resist this scheme, which we sometimes suspect is in embryo. In New York, too, there is a formidable array of one hundred and fifty thousand, sturdy democrats untainted by knownothingism and abolitionism, who would die in the last ditch rather than become the satellites of England. The moment such a scheme developed itself, the Empire State would let go its hold on the Massachusetts buzzard, and perhaps bring some of the feathers away with it. The experiment was tried at the second election of Mr. Madison, when his opposing candidate, De Witt Clinton, joined the coalition, but failed disastrously for lack of men and money. Even if the Mariposa grant and the gold quartz were brought into requisition, the Mariposa grant and the gold quartz were brought into requisition, the result of the last election demonstrates that the invincible democracy can neither be beaten nor bought. On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion the New England States, though they cannot rule the Union, had better remain in the Union.—*Washington Union.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.—The black republicans in the Indiana state senate have been recently cutting up some very queer shines and freaks, quite illustrative of the character of that party. At the opening of the session they insisted upon their right to elect a chairman pro tem., although the Lieut. Governor, their constitutional president, was present and ready to perform his duties. They actually called one of their number to preside, who had the effrontery to ask the lieutentant governor to vacate his chair, and, upon an indignant and prompt refusal, he took a seat beside him, and went through the mockery of calling the roll of the members. This revolutionary and insane action produced a scene of great turmoil and disorder, which was kept up for several hours. The only excuse the black republicans could allege for their indecent and outrageous conduct was their belief in a rumor that the lieutenant governor intended swearing in two or three democratic contestants to seats in the senate, which would then give them a majority in that body, and then bring on an election of United States senators. Upon the strength of the rumor they had offered this indignity to the lieutenant governor, and scandalized the dignity and order of the senate. Being assured that it was untrue, and that the design of rascality in others only originated in their own rascally thoughts, they gave up their factious conduct, and allowed the lieutenant governor to organize the senate, which was his undoubted right.

But, this is not the only prank they have committed deserving of the severest rebuke. They declined to meet the house in joint session to listen to the reading of the governor's message, because they pretended to believe that, if they did so, the democrats would move to go into an election of United States senator, and having a majority, carry the resolution. They openly avow their intention of preventing by anarchical and revolutionary movements, not only an election of United States senators, but any joint sessions of the two bodies being held. We are much mistaken if they do not receive such manifestations of public sentiment as will oblige them to retrace their steps and take back track, as was the case in the organization.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ It is stated that several parties crossed Long Island Sound on the ice as late as Thursday last, between Bridgeport and Huntington, a distance of 18 miles, never before done "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

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

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

Martial Law Again.

The following letters, and extracts from letters, have just made their appearance here. They show the enemies in our midst that have been leagued with Gen. Wool in the attempt to break down the people of the territory, and to prevent or retard (we doubt their ability to succeed effectually in their desires and wishes,) the payment of our war claims. The first letter of GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, dated May 11th, 1856, is given entire, as we design giving to it our special attention. Extracts are given from their other letters, as also from a letter of Judge CHENOWETH to Mr. MARCY.

By a perusal of the *correspondence* we see what these men have done in the war. We invite the dispassionate attention of the people of the territory to the subject, and ask them to inquire how it is we are so discountenanced in the city of Washington? Why it is that scarcely any one is ready to raise his voice in our defence? The letters of Messrs. GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, as well as a few others, *of the same sort*, we think serve as answers to the above interrogatories. When such men, *purporting* to be our citizens, as they assume in the outset of the following letter to the Secretary of State—*pretending* to be identified with the interests of this Territory—men holding high judicial positions, asserting to be exemplars of morality, and the sworn foes of vice, come to WOOL's aid, and pronounce our whole people servile and mercenary, our officers corrupt, the services of our volunteers to be the capturing of courts of justice, and *not* of Indians, is it to be wondered at that an impression is made upon Congress and abroad, in the highest degree prejudicial to us?

These base slanderers of our people and volunteers, we need but hold up to public view to be despised and detested. They assert as *facts*, such matters as they are either entirely and *wilfully* ignorant of, or *basely* pervert. But we will give the letter as we find it, and comment upon it by *items*.—Here it is:—

STEILACOOM, W. T., May 11, 1856.

SIR: As citizens of this Territory, interested in its good government and well acquainted with the facts herein stated, we take the liberty of addressing you relative to the official conduct of Governor I. I. Stevens; more particularly as regards his proclamation of martial law in Pierce county, and other events growing out of it. We enclose two documents, the one being the proceedings of the bar and of a meeting of citizens, and the other Governor Stevens vindicatory reply to the same, which we submit to your consideration. We are especially induced to address you at length, as we understand that Chief Justice Lander, after having been conveyed to Olympia under guard, is holding his court there, and does not intend to report this matter to you.

The leading facts which resulted in the arrest of the chief justice and clerk are detailed in the report of the committee of the bar, and need not be here repeated. Governor Stevens' reply admits the proclamation of martial law, the arrest and breaking up of the courts, and the proposed trial by a military commission, consisting of volunteer officers holding under his appointment and subject to his will, of citizens accused of the crime of *treason*—a crime which it is hardly necessary to say can, by the Constitution, be judged of by no such tribunal.

It is, therefore, only needful for us to review the circumstances, amounting, in his opinion, to a justification, which he has assigned for so dangerous and unheard of an usurpation of power. Even this may be deemed unnecessary, for we do not believe that the Executive can look upon measures of such dangerous precedent, infractions of constitutional right so open and apparent, as within the discretion of any one, under any state of things. But, that Governor Stevens' conduct may appear in its true light, we propose to show that no facts even excusing his conduct existed; that he has been actuated by an arrogant and unbridled love of power that unfits him for any trust in which life or liberty is concerned. In speaking thus, or attributing to him the motives which, in our opinion, have governed him, we do so advisedly, upon an intimate knowledge of the man since his first arrival in the Territory.

Governor Stevens, in his "vindication," dwells upon "the condition of the Territory and of Pierce county, at the time of issuing his proclamation," and "its condition for months previously." As regards the state of the Territory during the winter, and until the arrival of new troops enabled Colonel Casey to extend his lines and to act offensively against the Indians, he has not said too much, nor can too deplorable a picture be well drawn of it, but we entirely deny, that at the time of issuing his proclamation, the 34 of April, or for some time previous, such was the condition of things here. The farmers generally were returning to their claims to save what of their property they could, and to put in spring crops, and in doing so they were encouraged by Col. Casey, the commanding officer of this district. Among others, the parties accused of treason, who were then living in the town of Steilacoom, by the Governor's order, went out to attend to theirs. And now, a few words as to these men. They were seven in number, L. H. Smith, Henry Murray, Charles Wren, Peter Wilson, John McLeod, Henry Smith, and —— McPhail. Of these, only Wren, McLeod, and McPhail ever were servants of the Hudson's Bay or Puget Sound Companies. In fact, nearly all were on terms of hostility with those companies, having squatted on their lands. McLeod and Henry Smith have no wives or families. The wives of Murray and Wren are half-breeds from the Red river country, and have no connexion with the Indians of this country. That any of them had ever had voluntary intercourse with the hostile party, or had furnished them with supplies in any form, rests on mere suspicion, except as to the fact that on Christmas a party of Indians visited the house of McLeod and compelled him, as he states, to give them food. It is this circumstance out of which Governor Stevens, it is presumed, has manufactured his treasonable meeting.

That these men were the main original cause of the war, or a cause in any shape, is a fiction that has found birth in Governor Stevens' own brain, and never, to our knowledge, was dreamed of by any one else. These causes it is not now necessary to discuss; there are many who attribute them chiefly to Governor Stevens himself. But if there has been grave cause for belief that those men have been thus guilty, or that they held a meeting on Christmas, or at any time, at which they determined to keep up the war, confident that they would be gainers by it; if these things had been matters of public notoriety for months, as Governor Stevens alleges, how happens it that they never were arrested, or even ordered into the towns, until after the murders of White and Northcraft, in the beginning of March; and that even then, he was unwilling to resort to harsh measures against them.

The facts respecting these men, as far as known, are simply these: They were most of them old settlers, some of them old servants of the company, and married to Indian women; they had lived peaceably among the Indians when there were but few whites in the country; they formed a settlement by themselves in a somewhat remote corner of the county; several of them, L. A. Smith, Murray, and Wren, were well off, in fact, among the richest farmers here, and they undoubtedly hoped to escape with their lives, and be able to protect their property if they remained at home, trusting more than as good or as prudent citizens they should have done, to their former relations with the Indians for security, and wishing to remain, as it were, neutral, while the fighting went on around them. In doing so, they exposed themselves to have contributions levied upon them by the enemy, but, it may be remarked, that had they fled at the outset the Indians would have possessed themselves of the same, and even more, supplies, besides destroying their farms completely. As it is, they were pillaged of cattle and horses, even before they were ordered in. Such is the amount of guilt, so far, at least, as there is any proof, and, as we believe, so far as most of them were guilty at all. That they have supplied arms or ammunition we do not believe. Governor Stevens has simply assumed their guilt and proceeded to judge them accordingly. Had Acting Governor Mason or Governor Stevens compelled these persons, with all others similarly situated, to leave their claims early in the winter, when their presence there actually was dangerous, whatever might have been their disposition, no one could have blamed him. Such an order could have been enforced, it is presumed, by legal means, and as a measure of general policy, if not of necessity.

Colonel Casey has been cited as having called the attention of the Governor to these men, and as stating that an Indian prisoner had informed him that the movements of the troops had been communicated to Leschi (an Indian chief) by one of these persons. We have made inquiry of Colonel Casey respecting this assertion, and find the truth to be, that Doctor Suckley informed him that Yellowt, an Indian in government employ, said, that one of Leschi's men had stated that Leschi told him that he had the information from another Indian who had formerly lived with one Edwards, not one of the persons arrested, nor even a citizen of Pierce county, but of Thurston county, in which the Governor, himself, resides.

The murders of White and Northcraft, it appears, first taught the Governor his duty in the premises. More men were barbarously murdered, it is true, but the murders were committed in Thurston county, by a party of Indians who had harbored there, and not in Pierce county. This party, in leaving the neighborhood, however, came into Pierce county, and passed by the houses of some of the suspected persons, stopped and addressed them, informing them what they had done. They were not greeted in friendship, but received with fear; and one of the worst suspected, L. A. Smith, the next day came into Steilacoom, reporting the facts along the road and at the town.

The measure of ordering the whole from their claims was now tardily executed. How dangerous these men were considered, and how much proof existed against them, may be imagined from the treatment which, by the Governor's own account, they received. They were offered their choice of residence, were not confined, guarded, nor even disarmed. Yet Governor Stevens states, that such was the public indignation against them that it was an indispensable measure of precaution, in order to protect the lives of these persons from the justice of an outraged community.

A short time after, desirous of looking after their claims and property, and supposing the affair blown over, they went home again; some of them, at least, having taken the precaution to obtain a permit from Governor Stevens' local Indian agent; and they were there seized by a volunteer force, who, it is understood, had orders to take them, alive or dead; and having been first carried before Governor Stevens, at Olympia, five of them were sent to Col. Casey, at Fort Steilacoom, with a request that he would confine them. It was not intended by the committee of the bar to assert that Col. Casey refused to receive them, but simply that he would not *hold* them, in defiance of civil authority. The correspondence between him and the Governor on this subject will be found in the War Department, Colonel Casey having transmitted copies. That officer has since stated his opinion openly, that even had the proclamation been legal, there has been no time since the first of March when it was necessary. During the interview between the Governor and his prisoners, as they state, and we believe truly, he treated them with the greatest insolence, cursing and abusing them.

There are various misstatements of the committee's report assailed by Governor Stevens, which it is hardly worth while to follow. The main facts are not even controverted.

The proclamation of martial law was made and perhaps a written copy was posted in Steilacoom. It was made, not on pretence of desperate peril to the Territory from these six or seven men, but to prevent their obtaining a right which the Constitution of their country had secured to them, against precisely such cases. It was without law, precedent, or palliation, and intended to subject them to the despotic will and pleasure of an officer whose rage was excited, not by their crimes, but by their disobedience to his orders. Its effects were not confined to them. It was left in force through the county, when those persons were carried to Olympia, out of the judicial district. It has since hung over it, paralyzing all civil authority, all customary judicial business, and was finally exerted in the most flagrant act of executive outrage known in the records of the United States.

That the utter falsehood of the pretexts set up by Governor Stevens for his conduct may be understood, it is only necessary to state that these same persons, although awaiting their trials by a military commission on a charge of *treason*, are at this moment on parole, and quietly walking about the town without guard, with their usual arms, or passing at large between Steilacoom and the volunteer block-house.

That extraordinary court, as is publicly stated, is to consist of three volunteer officers, appointed by Governor Stevens and holding their commissions at his will, and is to sit at a block-house some twelve miles from the town of Steilacoom, on the military road to Walla-walla, and at some distance from any inhabitants. Six weeks have thus elapsed since the first arrest of these men for imputed crimes of enormous magnitude, and they have not yet been arraigned even before such a court as this. We avow it without qualification, that Governor Stevens has been afraid to bring them to trial, because he had no proofs against them. The other matters in the vindication may be passed over with but brief notice. The assertion that since the declaration of martial law a great change for the better has taken place is true; but the operations of the troops, not the proclamation or its consequences, effected this. The change was visible before even the arrest of Smith and the others. It followed from the fight of March 1st, on White river, from the subsequent repulse of the Indians by the volunteers at Fort Hays, and the various scouts that have been made.

The position in which the war stands at this time, and stood at the time of the Governor's proclamation, in the view of the commanding officer of this district, may be seen from the accompanying extract of a letter from Col. Casey to Gen. Wool. The Governor states, indeed, that within the last fortnight, houses and barns have been burned in the county of Thurston. We have heard of only one barn being burnt; but granting that many had been, we see no reason in this for keeping Pierce county under martial law. He says, as if it were a new and astonishing thing just come to his knowledge, that "the Indians have announced their determination to lay waste the settlements." How this announcement was made, and its date, does not appear; possibly it was published after the manner of his proclamation. In such gasconade, on the part of Indians or superintendents of Indian affairs, to justify steps like the assumption of absolute power?

We deny absolutely that any crisis existed then, or has since, in the affairs of the Territory. What may happen hereafter will, in a great measure, depend upon the movements of the troops on the line of the Columbia river, but cannot in any way, affect the past. The sole object of the proclamation was to get half a dozen obscure individuals into his absolute control, and to demonstrate that he, Isaac I. Stevens, could, on the field offered by a small Territory, enact, at second hand, the part of Napoleon.

The arrest of Chief Justice Lander, and the breaking up of his court was but a necessary sequence to the proclamation of martial law. Governor Stevens has brought forward the testimony of Lieut. Colonel Shaw as to the necessity of enforcing the proclamation at that time. Col. Shaw expressed to Mr. Gibbs, and it is believed to others, very different views on the day of the occurrence. But, setting this aside, the opinion of an officer of Governor Stevens' own creation can hardly be taken as a justification for his assuming so tremendous a responsibility.

With regard to the propriety of Judge Lander's trying the case referred to, we say nothing. The only information we have on the subject is derived from the Governor's statements. Admitting them, they concern merely his fitness as a judge, and not Governor Stevens' right to take him from the bench.

Governor Stevens concludes his vindication by saying, "It is simply a question as to whether the executive has the power, in carrying on the war, to take a summary course with a dangerous band of emissaries, who have been the confederates of the Indians throughout, and by their exertions and sympathy can render, to a great extent, the military operations abortive. It is a question as to whether the military power, or public committees of the citizens without law, as in California, shall see that justice is done in the case."

We apprehend that the Governor has misunderstood the question. It is simply whether a public servant shall be allowed to override all law, even the highest; to usurp, at his sole and egotistical discretion, absolute power over life and liberty, or whether the LAW OF THE LAND is to control him.

Governor Stevens states that the event showed that there was no danger of a collision between his volunteer force and the people of this county. That event simply showed that, in accordance with the wish of the courts, placing full confidence in the general government, and in full expectation of redress, the people submitted for the time. We can assure you, sir, however, that a single word from the chief justice would have led to resistance, and that we have no thought of permitting a repetition of the outrage.

The majority of the people of the county, of all parties and modes of political opinion, were present then and at the subsequent meeting. There was not a single dissenting voice raised upon the resolutions condemning the Governor, nor among the volunteers belonging to the county, then in the field; nor do we believe he finds a single defender. The force brought into court was from a distant portion of the Territory, and many of its members were citizens of Oregon. Even among them, many openly expressed their disgust at the service. The critical condition of the Indian war at this time may be judged from the fact that two whole companies of volunteers, under command of a Lieutenant Colonel, have been kept for a fortnight laying in wait, not for enemies, but for courts of justice, for as we just now learn the same performance is enacting at Olympia.

In conclusion, we must declare our honest belief, as citizens of Washington Territory, that the immediate removal of Governor Stevens from office is absolutely requisite for the peace and safety of this community. Of a naturally arrogant and domineering character, of overweening ambition, and even unscrupulous as to the means requisite to effect his objects, he has been further inflamed by the immoderate use of ardent spirits, and in his fits of intoxication knows no bounds to his language or his actions. Standing responsible for our statements, we place them in your hands to be used as you may think expedient; and are, with perfect respect,

Your obedient servants,
GEORGE GIBBS,
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington City.

As will be perceived by the closing sentence of the first paragraph, they are induced to "address" the Secretary at length merely because they "understand that Chief Justice Lander does not intend to report this matter." Their motive in doing so is simply their desire, ostensibly, to see the laws faithfully executed, and which they represent have been egregiously violated by the executive. But we surmise that such is not their least wish. Were such statement of affairs required, it is our opinion it should have emanated from the "Chief Justice" himself, as this matter would properly come under the purview of his appointment. Yet as they "understand" that he "does not intend to report this matter," these officious gentlemen *volunteer* to give a detail of transpired events, which otherwise might have remained hidden, and their names gone to the grave in obscurity. As it is, it will probably be perpetuated in memory *only* in this connection—with martial law.

To show the ingenuity of their manœuvers, let the reader but carefully peruse the third paragraph, and we believe they will come to a like conclusion with ourselves: that they endeavor to *prejudice* the Secretary before even *pretending to give facts*. They come to the grave conclusion "that he (Stevens,) has been actuated by an arrogant and unbridled love of power!" and, further, that in arriving at this opinion, they "do so advisedly, upon an intimate knowledge of the man since his first arrival in the territory." We stand ready to admit that whatever they knew of the executive, was from "his first arrival in the territory." They undoubtedly were among the *very first* to pay him homage. Appointed by the governor as clerks, &c., in the Indian service of this territory—appointments which gave but little satisfaction, as our readers in this vicinity are well aware, and did but little credit to the governor, save in the ability of one, learned in the Indian vocabulary and tongue, to competently perform his duty—and retained in this position until the public voice demanded their removal, their *fawning* disposition and bearing toward this "arrogant" personage was truly sickening to the community. But at the very moment the hand that has fed them is withdrawn, the tables are turned, and base ingratitude asserts its sway. We have referred to these facts solely and alone to show that personal enmity, originated as heretofore stated, are the basis of all the hatred of these men.

After a lengthy detail of events which led to the proclamation of martial law by the executive, in all which they are unable to find anything to justify him for so doing, and in some *learned* allusions to treason, and the proper tribunal by which it *should* be judged, (we have no doubt Secretary Marcy will be thankful for the legal opinion of these gentlemen,) they boldly, in substance, assert that it was contrary to law, and *unnecessary*. The former point must of course be deemed as settled by the decision of the president, as contained in the letter of the Secretary of the State Department, in which he says, "while the president does not bring into qustion the motives by which you were actuated, he is induced, by an imperative sense of duty, to express his disapproval of your conduct, so far as respects the proclamation of martial law." We shall conceal nothing neither for or against. Yet we must and *do* insist, as the senior editor of this paper has done from the first, that *necessity*, with an eye to the public welfare, furnished full and ample justification. Upon this ground have we ever justified the act. Upon these grounds are based the substance of the report (Mr. Wiley's,) of the minority judiciary committee in the Council of this territory, appointed to report thereon at its late session; and for like reasons, as a greater portion of the citizens of this territory will do, shall we ever defend the act.

We will once more call the attention of our readers to the *finale* of this letter, and then, for the present, drop the letter of May 11th. We candidly ask of Messrs. GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, or any of like ilk, whether they really believe "that the immediate removal of governor Stevens from office is absolutely requisite for the peace and safety of this community?" And would they not feel rather *flat* should the governor *not* be removed, and "the community" still found to be "safe?" And as for the concluding sentence—the expiring breath of this production, in which they charge "the executive with the immoderate use of ardent spirits;" that "in his fits of intoxication he knows no bounds to his language or to his actions," is a charge so low-flung and dirty, that none others have been found so low and menial as to accept the job of tendering the information to the department. Be this charge true or untrue, we could not and would not undertake to defend the governor, or any other man, against such imputations. By his conduct and official acts he is responsible to the departments at Washington alone, and by them he must either sink or swim. We shall not undertake a *personal* defence of the governor, only so far as that defence shall be for the public good. Yet we had supposed h—l to be about as fit a place in which to inculcate and preach morality, as is one of the authors of this letter fit to discourse upon temperance and the abuse of liquor. It is a drunken slur, so far as he is concerned, having its origin in a drunken brain.

We will now dismiss this first production, and proceed to their second, dated May 19th, 1856, an extract from which we give below:—

"We are positively assured, by persons belonging to the volunteers, that the report has been circulated among them that unless they sustain Gov. Stevens in his course, they will be dishonorably discharged, and will receive no pay. Humiliating as it is to believe that such a motive can actuate men in supporting oppression and usurpation, we fear that it has done so. It is our intention to keep you advised of the progress of events here, and especially the issues of this star chamber tribunal. We seriously fear that blood-shed must result from the Governor's course, and assure you that you cannot too much hasten to supersede him."

The extreme malignity of GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, here exhibited, we hold up to public indignation. They have falsely and maliciously calumniated the executive, the volunteers, and the people of the territory. Our citizens know and are aware of all the facts. Such as sustained the governor, who signed vindications in his behalf, know whether they were actuated by such motives as are above charged. No man throughout the the territory was threatened to be dishonorably discharged, or denied his scrip, in case he refused to sign the memorials sustaining martial law, and GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH knew it when they penned the lie to Mr. Marcy. The public meeting at Olympia was got up and attended by the citizens, and not by persons in the public employment, and GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH knew it.

These charges against the executive, both personally and officially are known by the people of this territory to be naked and false. The memorials sustaining martial law were the spontaneous expression of the people, signed by a large majority of our citizens in all portions of the territory—even in the county of Pierce, the deliberate emanation of our best and most judicious citizens, and not the behests of a despot. It can be proved by sworn testimony, that the memorial referred to by GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, were sent to Seattle *without* the knowledge of the executive. Should it be required at our hands we will endeavor to procure it. But why have these memorials never been sent to the Senate? Why are they held back in the archives of the departments?

In the trying scenes of the Indian war, those who fought for the territory—those who maintained her integrity and honor—those who managed the business in all its details with economy and incorruptibility, are not to be whistled down the wind by such despicable knaves, who left their country for their country's good; who by their acts and life have shown themselves simply to be waifs on the coast, at the service of any persons who will pay their price, at this, and for a long time past, in the employ of Gen. WOOL, at salaries larger than many of our best men, vastly their superiors are receiving in scrip. And whilst upon this subject of salaries, and the exorbitant prices represented to have been paid to employees in the volunteer department, we wish simply to state that we know of at least *two* individuals at this time employed as clerks in the service, who one year since thought this war was virtually but an organized plan to rob the treasury of the federal government—whose conscience *revolted* at any participation in the nefarious (only pretended however,) scheme, who now serve with a grace in this self-same organization, that does them credit, nor do we believe their slumbers are in the least disturbed by the pangs of a guilty conscience, and the secret alone is this—they were unwilling, as others did, to contribute their time and mite towards a vigorous prosecution of the same, but are perfectly satisfied to extend a helping hand in reaping the harvest, now that "Benton's mint drops" are tendered as pay. Our belief therefore is, that *conscience* has but little to do in governing their actions—it is the *purse* that controls their prejudices and their every act.

We will give one more extract, from a letter of Judge CHENOWETH, and proceed to close. We will make no other remarks in regard to Judge C., than to express our deep regret that he should have given so false (*probally* from want of information) an account of the condition of affairs, and that he should have related incidents that have no foundation in truth. His "one Miller" is the able and universally respected Quartermaster and Commissary General MILLER, and the conversation which he alleges Gen. MILLER had with the executive, as regards becoming the bearer of a pardon, is nothing but the work of the imagination. We assert that it *never occurred*, and that the "marshal" never obtained it as stated in the Judge's letter to the Secretary. The marshal flatly *contradicts* the statement, *and we can make good our assertion*. The Judge is therefore mistaken. We have also good reason to believe that his allegation about the respite of Col. SHAW is likewise unfounded, and that he has been led to make these statements from idle rumors, rife at those times:

* * * "I have since learned that Governor Stevens had promised Col. Shaw a respite for any and all convictions that might be had against him for obedience to his orders, and that the respite was prepared, and one Miller, now a quartermaster under Stevens, and a plain offhand man, was called upon to serve it upon me and demand the release of Colonel Shaw. Miller said to the Governor: 'You can't do that; your pardoning power don't go to offences of this kind. I saw it tried in Iowa.' On learning this, the Governor reconsidered the matter, and sent the letter above referred to. This I learned from the marshal, and believe to be true."

Before quitting the subject, to which we may again refer at some future day, we would likewise inform our readers that the special message of the President to the Senate of the United States also contains an effusion of Mr. Elwood Evans, in which he bewails his sad fate in being forcibly made and retained as a prisoner, for no other offence than being engaged in the faithful discharge of his duties as deputy clerk of the district court—an event which he was well aware *would* occur, and a position which he was but too happy in occupying. The foolish, childish, vanity of this man to see his name in connection with public affairs, would not have permitted him to let such a golden opportunity pass without bringing his name before the people. Actuated by no other motives, and without any further ambition than to have it known that Elwood Evans, Esq., attorney-at-law, has an existence, and resides at Olympia—to have this known, we say, will satisfy the cravings of his foolish pride. We will therefore *tickle* that vanity, and inform our readers that such a man does reside here—that he practices at law whenever matters are entrusted to him by clients, for a fee; and that he tenders general advice *for nothing*. Were we of the belief that the letter referred to amounted to anything, we should give it publicity, but as it contains nothing, we will pass it by in silence. We are confident of this fact, that whether Gov. Stevens has been removed ere this or not, or whether he be removed hereafter, the wishy-washy affair of Mr. E. will have had but little weight on the mind of the President in making the same.

BRIDGE MEETING.—The bridge commissioners to construct a bridge across the western arm of Budd's Inlet, at Fourth street, Olympia, had their regular monthly meeting on Monday last, the 6th inst.

The committee to report a plan and make an estimate of the cost of construction, reported an estimate, and recommended a plan of construction. The report being incomplete, was recommitted to said committee, with instructions to have a draft of said bridge made and submit to the next meeting. From said report we learn that the whole length of the proposed bridge will be 1853 feet. By the plan reported by the committee, the following material will be required:

16000 feet of piles; 3136 feet of square timber, for caps; 4000 feet hewn timber, for stringers; 6000 feet round stringers; 118,380 feet 3 inch plank; 10,118 feet 1½ inch plank for railing; 12,533 4 by 4 and 4 by 6 joist for posts and rails; 2 wenches for draw; thirty feet wide.

It is also designed to have two openings in said bridge thirty-five feet in width, to allow the passage of rafts. An approximate estimate of the cost of the material is $3000.

Mr. Morrow, of Sawamish county, and Messrs. McLane, Cock, Miller, and Hale, of Thurston, were authorized to open books to receive subscriptions of material, labor, cash, &c., at once.

☞ We learn that Messrs. RENTON & HOWARD's steam saw mill at Coveland, Whidby's Island, was seriously damaged by the bursting of one of the boilers. The engineer, Mr. RILEY, formerly serving in this capacity on board the late *Major Tompkins*, was severely, if not fatally scalded. What the extent of the damages are, we cannot state. The accident is attributed to carelessness, in allowing the water to become too low in the boilers. This is the second accident of this character, we are informed, that has happened to this mill.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In a tour which we took about town and its suburbs on Sunday last, we were truly gratified and surprised to see with what energy our citizens are engaged in the work of public and private improvements. The dense forest of timber in our thriving town, which heretofore hid from view all but our neighbors' houses, is rapidly being felled, and tastefully arranged gardens, teeming even at this time with beautiful and full blown flowers, are in various places assuming their stead. Our citizens also seem determined not to be behind the age in beautifying the streets of our ever pleasant village with neat and appropriate ornamental and shade trees, but have wisely bestowed upon the same, full attention. Nor have the farmers neglected the still more useful branches of farming and horticulture, but with an eye to the future, have very sensibly turned their attention, during the past fall and the present spring, to the subject of fruit growing—more having been accomplished in these past two seasons than at any time previous, in this Territory. Within three years we shall not only have a sufficiency of fruit for home consumption, but shall be able to supply some of our less lucky neighbors—California, for instance.

Opposite our sanctum and office, the eye is agreeably greeted by resting upon that "*garden of Eden*"—the SYLVESTER farm. We call it a *farm*, owing to its size, as it contains nearly one acre and a half. The proprietor has lavishly expended his time and means in adorning this place, and we are convinced he will never regret it. This spot may justly be termed "Pleasant Hill." Across the street to the eastward is the no less artistically arranged "Castle Garden" of our typo friend MCELROY. The good taste here displayed will conclusively show that however magnificent may be the ideas of some, the *printer* is the one who can best execute—*is bound to excel*. Thence crossing over to the east end of town, we came to DURGIN's farm, *de facto*. Here we found all the mind could think of—from the substantial *wopateo* to the rich and delicious apricot and peach, in embryo—everything that could please the eye as well as taste, (in a few days.) Retracing our steps, we wended our way up "Capitol Hill," and there found Gov. STEVENS had made such havoc among the trees and timber, that we were almost led to believe a hurricane had swept over this region.

The Governor is making permanent and lasting improvements, from which we hope he may reap ample reward. Secretary MASON, also, has made such improvements, and exhibited a taste which not only do him great credit, but the possession of which one might truly envy. Next, though not least, and for which we should censure ourself did we fail to notice him, comes EVANS' methodically arranged—*a la Dr. Eggers*—botanical and floral garden. This, it will be readily seen, is the work of a master-workman. The possession of certain beautiful plants and shrubs would almost tempt the [our] devil.

But now that we have spoken of all our neighbors have done, should any one really desire to acquire a knowledge of how gardening, and the like, *should be did*, let them not stop until they have examined our premises, so that they *may learn*. As we are slightly interested here, our *modesty* forbids our extolling it as it justly deserves. ☞ If any call to see our floral arrangements, let them not forget to contribute such *rich* and *rare* seeds as they may have. "Small favors will be thankfully received—larger ones in proportion."

☞ In consequence of the recent rise in the price of flour and sawed lumber in the San Francisco market, the mills in this vicinity, both saw and grist, are now actively engaged in their respective branches. We are truly happy to state that a revival in business seems to be at hand, and that there is no longer any necessity whatever for any class of mechanics or laborers to spend their time in idleness. An abunance of lucrative employment can be obtained at almost any moment, for the simple trouble of seeking for it. Yet they should not be of that stamp as *pretend* to seek, but secretly pray they may not find it.

☞ Mr. SYLVESTER, during the past week has removed to his new dwelling house opposite our office. We welcome him as a neighbor, and extend to him the ☞ of friendship. May your orchard soon bear good and abundant fruit, and we live to eat it.

☞ During the past week or two, several new stores have been opened here and in this vicinity, and all, we believe, are doing a good and wholesome business. Our stores are all first class establishments, where full and complete stocks are constantly kept on hand. Our merchants are gentlemanly, and their clerks generally young men. If with all these good qualities, our farmers, customers generally, and Ladies in particular, are still unable to obtain such *bargains* as they might desire, they had better go to —— New York to do their trading.

Washington Correspondence.

By the arrival of the mail from the States last evening, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following Washington news, up to the date of the inauguration—March 4th.

The news from that city will be found interesting, containing as it does, the ceremonies of inauguration, the cabinet, etc. We however have room only for the following correspondence, and the cabinet of President Buchanan, which is nearly the same as heretofore published. Next week we shall give more full details.

The following is the Cabinet of President Buchanan, as given by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* of March 4th:—

Secretary of State.....LEWIS CASS.....Michigan.
Secretary of Treasury.HOWELL COBB.....Georgia.
Secretary of Interior..JACOB THOMPSON..Mississippi.
Secretary of Navy.....AARON V. BROWN.Tennessee.
Secretary of War.....JOHN B. FLOYD...Virginia.
Postmaster General...ARNOLD PLUMER...Penn.
Attorney General.....NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.

As predicted heretofore, Gov. STEVENS has *not* been removed by the Pierce administration, as was so ardently and devoutly hoped for by the secret enemies of this Territory and its people, and there is furthermore every probability, at this time, that he will *not* be removed by the new administration, but private letters received here, even go so far as to state that the chances of his *re-appointment* are good. And yet we hope "the country will be safe."

WASHINGTON CITY, March, 4, 1857.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

Mr. BUCHANAN has just completed his inaugural address, and is now *the* President. As to his administration, there seems to be but one opinion prevailing, and that is, it will be of the most conservative character, and will have the effect of restoring peace and harmony throughout the nation.

No appropriation has been made for the war debt, for the opposition to it has been of the most overwhelming character, altho' our able representative, Col. ANDERSON, has been indefatigable, and deserves the confidence of his constituents; and after viewing the difficulties he had to contend with, it is a matter of great surprise that he was able to get anything done at all. But the Black Republicans are amongst the *defunct*, and with the same exertions made here the next session, we may expect different results.

The untiring JOHN H. SCRANTON has been the means of getting an appropriation for mail service on the Sound, which will secure the placing of a proper steamer upon the same, the advantage of which we all appreciate, and will acknowledge the obligations due him, for by his consistent friendship to the interests of the Territory, he has made many friends for us.

The Superintendency has been separated from the Executive department, and merged into that of Oregon, and both Territories made one district. Col. NESMITH (of Oregon) name was sent in to the Senate some weeks ago by President Pierce, for the Oregon Superintendency, and after the consolidation, his name was sent in last night for the new Superintendency.

Lieut. MULLEN leaves soon for Washington Territory, to take charge of the military road to Walla-walla. From his known abilities as an officer, and the deep interest he has always taken in the development of Washington Territory, his appearance will be hailed with pleasure.

Washington Territory is acquiring a consequence in the public mind, and I expect ere long to see a large emigration to it.

The 4th Infantry are to be relieved, and will march across the plains, and the regiment that relieves them will also take that route—together constructing a military road, which is very important, as the Pacific rail road excitement is being somewhat absorbed by the wagon road feeling. What we want now is communication with the States across the continent, and we will soon get a population.

Respectfully, &c., C.

P. S. I have just learned that Nesmith was not confirmed by the Senate, and it is now a question whether he will be or not.

☞ There is no news of special interest from Oregon, or the Indian country. LOT WHITCOMB, an old resident of Oregon, a man of wealth and influence, universally respected and well known, died at Milwaukie, Oregon, on the 31st ult., aged 50 years. He was a native of Vermont.

Mr. McDONALD (so says the *Oregonian,*) represents everything as quiet in the vicinity of Fort Colville. The Indians manifest no jealousy at the transit of whites through their country, in some instances permitting temporary residence among them, yet it is understood that they will not peaceably submit to any permanent settlements being made there, until amicable treaties are made. Mr. McDONALD arrived from the Colville country, at Portland, on the 3d April.

☞ The *Washington Republican* came duly to hand on Friday last. It is quite a respectable sheet, and deserves the united support of the entire party whose principles it advocates. The typographical appearance evidences that our friend AFFLECK has a hand in its arrangment—showing a *cuntux* in his profession that cannot be excelled. To the youthful editor (in age rather than experience,) we extend the hand of friendship, and welcome him into the fraternity of publishers.

☞ By the operation of a general law of the State of Maine, the charters of all the banks in that State will expire during the present year.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THREE TITLES—A VAIN HOMBRE.—We notice that ex-Collector Esq. Brigadier General Gibbs, in one of his slanderous letters to the Secretary of State, does not appear to be satisfied with what titles he has already acquired, but assumes another, viz: "George Gibbs, *Secretary of the Territory.*" He doubtless thought this addition to his titles would have a murderous effect upon the Governor. Ex-Collector Esq. Brigadier General *Secretary of the Territory* Gibbs.

ARRIVED.—The bark *Merchantman*, Capt. BOYD, is reported as being in the Sound, on her way up to this place. She has on board a heavy list of freight.

The bark *Sarah Warren*, A. B GOVE, master, is now also fully due, and may be expected at any moment. Both these vessels sailed from San Francisco.

☞ The weather has at length settled down into real, *bona fide*, warm and pleasant summer weather, and the denizens of this latitude now have good reasons for being thankful that our lot is cast in so pleasant a locality, inasmuch as the present times cannot be surpassed for salubrity in the world.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, we are informed by Capt. Frank Tucker, that WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of Australia, on board the *R. B. Potter*, when on a passage from this place to Port Townsend, was knocked overboard by the main boom and was drowned. Every exertion was made to recover him, but proved fruitless.—*Washington Republican.*

☞ Nathaniel Crosby, jr., died very suddenly at Hongkong, China, on the 17th of last December. Capt. Crosby was engaged as a merchant at that port at the time of his death. He was formerly a shipmaster in the coast trade, and well known in both Oregon and California. His many friends here and along the coast will regret his sudden death. A brother of his is now residing at Astoria, as also one at New Market, Washington Territory.—*Oregonian.*

☞ Col. A. P. Dennison, we are informed, has received the appointment of Indian Agent at the Dles, in place of R. R. Thompson, resigned. We learn that he will qualify, and enter upon the discharge of his duties soon.—*Oregon Weekly Times.*

CORRUPTION IN THE STATE OF OHIO.—The report of the Joint Comanittee of the General Assembly of Ohio upon Public Institutions and Buildings announces a total of detected over-charges and stealings from the State amounting to $279,383.

PIERCE COUNTY
Democratic Convention.

THE Democratic Committee announces to the Democracy of Pierce county that they have fixed upon Saturday the Twenty-fifth of April, for holding a Convention for the selection of delegates to attend the Territorial Convention to be holden at Drew's Mills, Lewis county, May 11th, for the nomination of a candidate for delegate to Congress.

The Convention will assemble at the Court House, Steilacoom, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. S. MOORE, J. M. CHAPMAN, } Committee.
Steilacoom, March 26, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC
TERRITORIAL CONVENTION,
For the Nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE announce to the Democracy of the Territory, that they have fixed upon

DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,

As the place for the meeting of the coming Territorial Convention, and have decided upon

The second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

The committee would also announce, that it has been decided that the ratio of representation in the Convention will be two delegates for EACH member of the House of Representatives, which will give to the several counties the quota of delegates, as follows:

Walla Walla & Skamania,	1 Rep.,	2 Del'gts.
Clarke,	5 "	10 "
Cowlitz,	1½ "	3 "
Wahkiakum,	½ "	1 "
Pacific,	1 "	2 "
Chehalis,	1 "	2 "
Lewis,	2 "	4 "
Thurston,	5½ "	11 "
Sawamish,	½ "	1 "
Pierce,	3 "	6 "
King,	2 "	4 "
Slaughter,	2 "	4 "
Jefferson,	1 "	2 "
Clalm,	1 "	2 "
Island,	2 "	4 "
Whatcom,	1 "	2 "
Total,		60

The majority of the committee recommend, that at the primary meetings of the members of the party in the different Counties throughout the Territory, for the selection of delegates to attend the Convention, each voter place upon the back of his ticket, (in all cases where delegates are chosen by ballot,) the name of the person he would prefer to have nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The committee would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Democracy of the Territory, the importance of prompt attention and response to this call, in the selection of the full number of such delegates as will be certain to attend the Convention.

Respectfully,
J. W. WILEY, of Thurston, Chm'n.
SETH CATLIN, of Cowlitz;
HENRY MILES, of Lewis;
WM. A. STRICKLER, of King;
EO. C. FITZHUGH, of Whatcom.

February 26th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. I. DILLON (Methodist Church,) will preach every Sabbath on the ground floor of Masonic Hall, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.
Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute.

THE present term of this school will close on Friday, the 17th instant. The examination of the several classes will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and be continued during the day.

The next term will commence on Monday, the 27th inst., and continue eleven weeks. No pains will be spared to render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize this institution.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.
Olympia, April 10, 1857. 1d-no.20.

Olympia Public School.

THE present term closes on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at which time the public examination will take place, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition will be held at the Capitol, on Friday evening, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The friends of the school, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

G. F. WHITWORTH.
M. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, April 9th, 1857. 2w.no.20.

Cemetery Meeting.

A MEETING of the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, and such as may feel interested in securing a suitable and fit resting place for the dead, will be held at the District School House, in Olympia, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Friends and citizens:—All you who entertain even the most remote idea to lie one or remain permanent citizens, and think of sticking your bones, or those of your relatives or friends, in any ground in this vicinity, are SPECIALLY invited to be in attendance.

Olympia, April 9, 1857.

GOING—CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article.

LEVI OFFUTT.
Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

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.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GRASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Gaebenberg's do; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Gaebenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Lilly's Pine Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opodildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Gaebenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Gaebenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Gaebenberg's do; Mallane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indelible ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trasses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Ball; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aqua Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyocyamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tansy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oil of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tansy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

☞ Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's.

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

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, & ACCOUCHEUR.
—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.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.
Jan. 15, 1857. 3m8

CUSTOM SAWING,
AT THE
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and fill any bills for lumber that may be entrusted to him.

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.
Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n19-tf.

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.

Warning to the Public.

The undersigned would caution the public against the purchase of two notes, bearing date January 23d, dated at Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., drawn in favor of B. F. Cooper, and for the sum of $1500—one for $1000, and the other for $500—contingent on the receipt of a mail contract from the Post-office Department, to be carried from Steilacoom to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, &c. As said notes were obtained through fraud, forgery and false misrepresentations, the public is hereby advised that they will not be paid by me.

A. L. PORTER.
Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 1m

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

TUMWATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Portland, O. T., till 12 M., April 25th, for the performance of the following work on the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military Road, along a line approximatively located between Henness' prairie and Hughs' on Yelm prairie.

SUBSECTION 1. From the eastern extremity of Henness' prairie to the crossing of the Tenalquot river near Linklater's claim, and including a bridge of a substantial character over the Tenalquot river—about three miles.

SUBSECTION 2. From the Tenalquot prairie to Hughes' on Yelm prairie—about four miles.

The bridge over the Tenalquot river to be 60 feet, more or less, in length—to be supported by abutments on either bank—roadway to be 12 feet wide in the clear, of 3 inch fir plank, and to be above the reach of the drift of the highest water. Approaches to the bridge to be made easy. The stringers of the bridge to be of hewn or sawed fir timber, squaring not less than one foot. Bracing above the stringers.

The timber to be cut down and removed for a width of 25 feet;—a road bed of 12 feet in width to be free from stumps and roots. Marshy places to be passed by a substantial corduroy road, covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line.

Grades not to exceed one foot in ten. (10.)

Such culverts to be constructed as may be considered by the officer in charge to be necessary.

Subsec. 1, will also include one fourth of a mile more or less, of corduroy bridge near Henness'.

Bidders will specify a sum per mile for each subsection, and also for each running foot of the Tenalquot bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, that if the contract is given, the work will be done as agreed upon. At the signing the contract, bonds will be required, of the amount of the contract. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The contract will be referred to the Secretary of War. In case of the disapproval of the Secretary of War, the contract will be annulled, and payment made for work already done, at the rate specified in the contract.

Payments may be made from time to time to the amount of fifty per cent. of the contract price, the remainder to be paid when the work is completed and accepted.

Work to be completed by November 1st, 1857.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for V. & S. Military Road."

Address G. H. MENDELL,
Top. Engineers.
Portland, O. T., Mar. 20, 1857.

Notice to Claimants.

HAVING received the appointment for claim surveying from the Surveyor General of W. T. for the counties of Thurston and Sawamish, all persons not having their claims by legal subdivision lines, wishing their land claims surveyed prior to the first of November next, will give me notice, or leave notice at the Land Office at Olympia by the first of May next, as I will not be able to survey claims after the first of June;—after that date I will be engaged at the public surveys.

T. F. BERRY,
March 20, 1857. 6w17 U. S. Dep. Surveyor.

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 French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
250 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superine 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 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON P. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him.

Information addressed to W. H. Wood, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T., or to the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," Olympia, W. T., will be thankfully received.

☞ Oregon and California papers, will confer a favor by inserting the above.

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. 11-no.15.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—
6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " hardied Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

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

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

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

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

If You are Coming, why don't You COME ALONG

THE undersigned has just returned from California with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is

BOUND TO CLEAR OUT

at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

So please call and see the goods, at Barnes' new store, near Giddings' wharf.

JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. no13-4t.

NEW ARRIVAL,
PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,
AND SAM. MERRITT.
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,
AT THE STORE OF
Bettman Brothers,
Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.

CLOTHING.—This department embraces a fine lot of Over, Dress, and Cassimere Coats; black and Satin Vests; Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett Pants; Flannel Over and Under Shirts; Cotton and Flannel Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchief; Shirts, all colors and sizes.

DRY GOODS.—In this line we can't be surpassed. It is a choice assortment, and comprises Delaines, Calicoes, (not colors) Merinoes, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisetts and Undersleeves, Ribbon, Edging, &c., &c. In fact, everything you can think of, from a blanket to a piece of tape.

GROCERIES. SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Saleratus, Soap, Rice, Oysters, Raisins, Pepper, Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing; Powder, Caps, Shot, and Lead; Pickles, Dried Apples and Peaches, Indigo, Madder, &c. Sardines, Lobsters, Honey, etc., and everything necessary in the kitchen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens' Calf, Kip, and Stoga Boots and Shoes, assorted sizes, and various qualities. Boys Boots and Shoes. Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers. In short, we can suit all classes and circumstances,—rich and poor,—the giant and dwarf.

CROCKERY. GLASSWARE, & QUEENSWARE, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Platters, Tureens, etc. Salt Cellars, Pitchers, Tumblers, Candle Sticks, and Lanterns.

PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW SASH, LOCKS, SAWS, AXES, CHISELS, AUGERS, *GOUGES*, and carpenter's tools generally.

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

Of the former, we have a good assortment, and elegant and beautiful patterns.

The above articles were purchased for CASH, and consequently on advantageous terms. We therefore can and WILL sell at lower prices than our neighbors DARE do. Therefore, please call and "*C,*" and ascertain whether these things are not so.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.
Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m.no.12.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.
Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;
Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and teacher of French, Drawing Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 Weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	8 00
" Music, (extra.)	15 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

This school will be continued on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

A few boarding scholars can be accommodated in the house of the Principal upon reasonable terms.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

New Year's Call.

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

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

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

Nonpareil Saloon,
S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,
Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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 will be warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and *pay up* such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"*come up every body.*"

The public's humble servant,
S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil."
Olympia, April 2d, 1857.—n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Steilacoom, W. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical instruments generally.

Patronage solicited and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

E. H. WILSON, No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal. | WM. G. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's
BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXXVIII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eigtht hundred and fifty-seven.

[Concluded.]

Ottowas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawattomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of

Chasta, Scoton and Umpqua Indians.—For second of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For second of five instalments for support of two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawanes.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty, seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawanes.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third artitle treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article, treaty, twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of the Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Stockbridges and Munsees.—For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid.

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amendment of the Senate to the treaty of twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment.

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridges, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For sixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy-thousand dollars.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band.)—For third of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the

Unpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley Oregon.—For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty, twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred dollars.

Fulfilling the articles negotiated tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain bands of

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette Valley.—For second of five instalmens of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five ten thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments for pay of physicians teacher, blacksmith, and farmer, per third article treaty tenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments, for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-eighth of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twenty-fifth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty [illegible] November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, [illegible]-five thousand dollars.

[illegible]r tenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots.—For second of three equal instalments upon three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, in lieu of former annuities and claims, per sixth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Miscellaneous. For carrying into effect the object of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum specified in said act, to be expended in the manner provided in said act.

For surveying and marking the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, in pursuance of the provisions of the nineteenth article of the treaty of twenty-second June, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and for completing the survey of the Creek boundary, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to prevent trespasses and depredations by Indians separated from their respective tribes, within the States and Territories, and to remove and settle them within the Indian country, five thousand dollars.

For the completion and construction of a map of the Indian territories within the United States for the use of the committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars.

For payment to Ann Hyatt for balance of unadjudicated claim for an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as ascertained by the report of the Second Auditor, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of three special agents and three interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas and for purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas, seventy-four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian Affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the rooms occupied by the office of Indian Affairs, two thousand dollars.

To repay to a Choctaw Indian this amount stolen from him by a soldier in the service of the United States, forty dollars.

For salary of person in charge of collection of statistics and his copyist, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the territory of Utah, forty-five thousand dollas.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, and in making to the Indians of said Territory presents of goods agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agents and necessary subsistence of employees, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of physicians, smiths, carpenters, and laborers on the reservations in California, eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistance of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, ninety-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, thirty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks in the Territory of Washington, ten thousand dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuities, thirty thousand dollars.

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the awards of commissioners for reservations, pre-emptions, and for rents and improvements, under the twelfth, thirteenth and sixteenth articles of the Cherokee treaty of twenty-ninth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.

For purchase of stock and agricultural implements for the Great and Little Osages, per fourth clause of the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For liquidated balance found due the Creek Indians for losses sustained during the last war with Great Britain, by that portion of the tribe that was friendly to and co-operated with the United States, to be paid to those individuals now living, and the legal representatives of those deceased, who are entitled to receive the same, the amount to be refunded to the United States when recovered from the late Creek agent, Philip H. Raiford, or his sureties, eighteen hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For the re-appropriation of this amount, for the expenses of revising, preparing and printing a new code of regulations for the Indian Department, in connection with all laws in force in relation to Indian affairs, duties and responsibilities of superintendents, and agents, and disburing and accounting for public moneys, two thousand dollars. *Provided*, that the Secretary of the Interior, out of said sum, may allow a reasonable compensation to any clerks or officers he may designate to prepare the compilation, for actual services rendered in that duty at such times as will not interfere with the proper discharge of the regular duties of their respective stations.

For payment of interest to the children of John Connolly, deceased, on the sum of two hundred dollars, secured to said John Connolly, deceased, by the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, such sum of money as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

For expenses of surveying the boundaries of Indian reservations, and of surveying, allotting, and defining Indian reserves and half-breed lands, and for other incidental expenses, of carrying into effect the treaties with the Indian tribes in Michigan, and with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior, so far as any of the said treaties provide for the survey or allotment of lands, or set apart reservations for the tribes or bands, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who has been removed from the Indian country under the provisions of the tenth section of the act of congress, approved the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian Territory, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of the twenty-seventh of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fixing the rate of compensation for interpreters, as far as it relates to California, be and the same is hereby repealed; but the yearly pay of interpreters in that State shall in no case exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be required to pay to Spunk or Bald Frog, alias Joseph Henson, the amount of four hundred dollars, for his valuation of an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in pursuance of the provision of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the number now allowed by law, the President be authorized to appoint one Indian agent east of the Rocky Mountains, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and required to cause an investigation to be had of the claims for depredations by Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, that may have been heretofore made and filed in the Department of the Interior, and report to the next session of Congress, or as soon as practicable, the facts in each case, and particularly enumerating such as come within the provisions of the intercourse law, and for which in his opinion indemnity should be provided by congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to bind the United States to make payment of said claims.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount of sixteen thousand and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents, the unclaimed balance of the Choctaw orphan fund, arising from sales of lands under the nineteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, to the Choctaw national authorities, to aid in the establishment of orphan schools and asylums in that nation, on condition, nevertheless that said nation shall refund at any time, on the demand of the Secretary of the Interior, such amount as may be necessary to pay any claimant his heirs or assigns, who may hereafter claim and establish a right to the same to the satisfaction of the said Secretary.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and the surrounding country, the undersigned would respectfully give notice, that he has become proprietor of the well known Cabinet Shop, and is prepared to fill all orders at short notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a variety of furniture, such as Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniturce

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,

At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers,) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE,

STOVES,

TIN-WARE,

IRON,

STEEL,

CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary melange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original tales, sketches and poems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Each paper is *beautifully illustrated* with numerous accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and of men and manners, altogether making a paper entirely original in this country. Its pages contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year	$3 00
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Any person sending us *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the *sixteenth* copy gratis.

*** One copy of THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, and one copy of BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

General Orders, No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS,
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon rendition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foot-hold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

To the efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal, and of transportation and supply, the Commander-in-Chief begs to make his hearty acknowledgements.

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. 1fm51.

Boarding House.

THE under-signed is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

HAVING recently leased the above well known establishment, formerly under the direction of Messrs. WEED & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

They will also keep on hand for the trade the best of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Butter, Eggs, &c., as also all the best garden vegetables of this country.

In the baking line, we shall endeavor to furnish our customers with a good article of Bread, Pies, and Cakes, all of full weight and good quality.

The farmers are requested to give us a call with their produce, and purchasers are requested to call upon us with their cash, for which we will guarantee them the best of bargains. So bring along your money.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that forsaid accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Street.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current miscellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or entertaing, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in rescuing genius or talent from obscurity, and be ready at all times to give place to any good article, even though the writer may not have the sanction of a popular name.

The active, enterprising, vigorous and powerful mind of the nation requires, we think, a nutriment which shall add to its strength, stimulate its growth and correspond with its own high hopes and glorious destiny. The dreamy, sketchy, and insubstantial character of too much of our current literature, affords no type for those who would venture upon a career of success in this line. It may minister to the pleasure of a passing moment, though even that is doubtful in such a community. But it cannot do more. For as the figures upon the canvass must not be those of still life, they must speak to our feelings and sympathies. The writers must take their subjects from the great drama of actual life, which is going on so busily all around us. We know that it is difficult to do all this, and that it is much easier to promise than to perform, yet, as broken promises would be of no advantage to an enterprise of this character, we could hope to gain nothing more than a mere temporary success by holding up deceptive lures. And regarding the field before us with the perceptive faculties of practical men, who have long been accustomed to deal with the popular taste, and have some experience of the channels in which it runs, we think we make no promises which we shall not be fully able to perform, as soon as our operations may be rightly under way.

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other periodicals. And that the taste for the fine-arts, now so rapidly growing in the interior, may not want fostering, we shall present every month a large number of the best engravings, by European and American artists, on subjects of interest to general readers. Our fashion department, always superior to that of our cotemporaries, will still continue to be so. We shall, for this purpose, engage the services of persons who are earliest apprized of the variations of the modes in the fashionable circles of Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia. On this Magazine, therefore, our patrons in the interior may surely rely, as the best monitor of the fashions in America. Our review of new books will be guided by thorough independence of tone and thought.

Such are the views with which we enter upon our new career. If merit can command success, we shall most earnestly strive to deserve it. And having an abiding faith in the correctness, generally, of the popular judgment, we feel sanguine of a liberal support.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Public

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