PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Be in Earnest.

Be in earnest! God who formed thee,
And with might and honor armed thee,
Ne'er designed that thou should'st squander
Life in vanity or wander,
Childlike, after bursting bubbles,
Made to buffet stormy troubles—
Made to breast the stormy billow—
Made to battle like the sternest—
Be in earnest.

Be in earnest! What thou doest,
What thou plannest or pursuest,
Plan, pursue and do with spirit,
Never care, though thou inherit
Glory dimmer than thy brother's—
Power weaker than another's—
Use thy power—use it rightly
And in faith, nor prize it rightly;
And where'er thy power thou turnest,
Be in earnest.

Be in earnest in thy feelings;
If to Sorrow's wept appealings
Thou impulsively respondest—
If thou cherish Hopes the fondest—
If in Friendship thou confidest—
Or if in Folly thou deridest—
If thou battle with Aggression—
If thou struggle with Oppression—
If with Patriot's flame thou burnest—
Be in earnest!

☞ It is quite a singular fact that John Hancock was not originaly elected as a delegate to the continental congress at Philadelphia. The illness of James Bowdoin's wife compelled Bowdoin to remain at home, and Hancock was selected as his *substitute*. To this trifling circumstance Hancock is indebted for the proud distinction he has gained of having his name enrolled—where all the world may read it—foremost on the roll of Independence!

☞ Brigham Young, in a sermon to his Mormon desciples, remarked—"I really think that I have a great deal more influence here than Moses had among the children of Israel."

☞ Polygammy is allowed in New Zealand, but the head wife is the only one who is allowed to commit suicide when the husband dies. The other wives are denied this privilege.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An appeal is put forth for funds to carry out lady Franklin's Arctic expedition, which was expected to start by the beginning of July.

ATTEMPT ON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.—The statement that during the late visit of the French Emperor to the Museum of Artillery an attempt was made upon his life, is reiterated, and the fact of the English journals not containing any reference to this matter, as well as to the government election plan, was that their dispatches at the French post office, gives color to the story.

☞ The census in Kansas has resulted in the registration of 7,329 voters.

☞ The embarkation of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been commenced. Its manufacture was nearly completed. Its total length would be 2,550 miles.

☞ The tomb of Franklin—if a plain flag-stone even with the earth can be so called—is concealed from public view by a venerable brick wall on the corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets, Philadelphia. The remains are there, in the old burial ground belonging to Christ Church. An appropriate monument has been accidentally reared above them, in the shape of a telegraph post.

The Board of Naval Officers have reported in favor of purchasing 1,100 acres of land at Blythe Island, Ga., for a Navy Yard. The owners ask 150,000 for it, and the Secretary of the Navy offers $130,000.

☞ Philosophers say, that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for so many closed eyes at church in sermon time.

LOOKING GUILTY.—Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that "looking guilty" proves guilty. An honest man charged with crime is much more likely to blush at the accusation than the real offender, who is generally prepared for the event, and has his face "ready made" for the occasion. The very thought of being suspected of anything criminal will bring the blood to an innocent man's cheeks, in nine cases out of ten. The most "guilty looking" person we ever saw was a man arrested for stealing a horse—which turned out to be his own property!—*Boston Post.*

☞ The elections had closed in France, and had resulted favorably to the government candidates.

Yankee Doodle at the Treaty of Ghent.

The Boston Handel and Hayda Society gave a three days' festival, in the Musical Hall of that city, lately, at which there was a great deal of fine music, sacred and secular. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who is equal to all emergencies, accepted the invitation of the society to deliver the introductory address, and a most admirable one it was, as we find it reported verbatim in *Dwight's Journal of Music.*

Among other notable things which this address contained, was an allusion to the state of music in Boston, at the time of the formation of the Handel and Hadyn Society; illustrative of which, Mr. Winthrop related the following amusing historical anecdote:

"But there was no systematic and permanent organization for the improvement of musical taste, skill or science in any of our large communities; and there was but little of either taste, skill or science to be improved. I have heard the late John Quincy Adams—an intense lover of music himself, and whose comprehensive acquirements embraced a knowledge of this particular subject, which would have been extrordinary in anybody else—tell a story, which may serve as an illustration of the state of American music at that precise period. During the negotiation, at Ghent, of that treaty of peace to which I have just alluded, a festival or banquet, or it may have been a ball, was about to take place, at which it was proposed to pay the customary musical compliment to all the sovereigns who were either present or represented on the occasion.

The sovereign people of the United States—represented there, as you remember, by Mr. Adams himself, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Clay, Mr. Jonathan Russell, and Mr. Gallatin—were, of course, not to be overlooked; and the musical conductor or band master of the place called upon these commissioners to furnish him with our national air. Our national air, said they, is Yankee Doodle. Yankee Doodle, said the conductor, what is that? Where shall I find it? By whom was it composed? Can you supply me with the score? The perplexity of the commissioners may be better conceived than described. They were fairly at their wit's ends. They had never imagined that they should have *scores* of this sort to settle, and each turned to the other in despair. At last they bethought them, in a happy moment, that there was a colored servant of Mr. Clay's, who, like so many of his race, was a first rate whistler, and who was certain to know Yankee Doodle by heart. He was forthwith sent for accordingly, and the problem was solved without further delay. The band master jotted down the air, as the colored boy whistled it, and before night, said Mr. Adams, Yankee Doodle was set to so many parts that you would hardly have known it, and it came out the next day in all the pride, pomp and circumstances of viol and hautboy, of drum, trumpet and cymbal, to the edification of the allied sovereigns of Europe, and to the glorification of the united sovereigns of America."

A writer in the Boston *Transcript*, appropos to the above, recalls an incident which occurred in that city some years ago, when Signor de Begnis, that prince of buffo singers, was somewhat beyond his prime, but still a most consummate artist. The writer happened to meet the Signor at the house of a relative one evening, and in the course of a conversation with him upon musical subjects, expressed the regret that while England, France, Russia, and even little Switzerland, had most noble and inspiring national anthems or airs, we were not alike fortunate. The Signor expressed his surprise at the remark, and observed that he, on the contrary, thought that there was much more character in our "Yankee Doodle," as we called it, than in the national air of England. He then seated himself at the piano forte, and played and sung "God save the King," (William 4th was then on the throne), in a most inspiring manner, as if to repudiate his own assertion. But no sooner had he finished it than he remarked: "Now, sir, see how much more character there is in this;" at the same time he "changed his hand," and commencing *our* national air, he threw such an accent, expression and telling effect into the quaint melody that it appeared to the writer entirely new, and certainly produced such an impression on the whole company, that not one left the room ashamed of his nationality, from a comparison of patriotic melodies.

Jullien made a great deal out of Yankee Doodle, in one of his national air quadrilles, and almost everybody tries his hand at it. Worse tunes in the world than Yankee Doodle—"you'd better believe!"

☞ A land speculator out West, in defending his tract against insalubrity, declared it was so healthy "around there," and so difficult to die, that the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a cork screw.

A New Motive Power.

The Baltimore *Patriot* is enthusiastic over a new motive power, alleged to have been discovered and brought into practical operation by Prof. J. C. F. Salomon, of that city. It is called the "*Sulph. Oil Carbonic Acid Engine.*" The professor has been at work on his discovery for the last ten years, during which time he has been aided by some of the most opulent and intelligent citizens of Baltimore. The machine is a common rectilineal steam engine, differing in no material feature from those in general use, only a new motor is used, which is thus described by the *Patriot*:

"The patent novelty consists in the motive power and its application, which wholly supersedes steam. This motor is produced by a compound of de. sulphiate bi.sulpharet of carbon, coal tar, and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat, becomes powerfully expansive, and thus gives momentum. Though only a four-horse engine, it was performing the estimated duty of ten horses, and has been so doing since put in operation, nearly a fortnight ago.

"The great virtue and triumph of this wonderful invention, which in all probability will cause a revolution in mechanics, are its economy, safety, and power, combining, also, cheapness and convenience.

"The fluid, or gas, constituting the motive power, is used over and over again with scarcely any diminution or waste, being thrown, after performing its work, from the heater to the condenser, and from the condenser to the heater again, with thorough renovation. The heater, where the gas or fluid is introduced, is submerged in a cistern of heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition the gas expands, gaining its power and passing through pipes and valves, acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The appliances are simple, easy of comprehension, free from complication, and not subject to accident or disarrangement. Thus a study, active force is at all times kept up.

"The cost of this fluid is estimated at ten cents per gallon, and it is demonstrated that eighteen gallons, by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed, for one year. Its components are such as not to freeze, even at ninety degrees below zero. The amount of fuel is, in a proportion of fifteen pounds of coal to one hundred pounds compared with a steam engine of the same dimensions, whilst more than double the force can be brought into requisition."

A trial with steam under an equal application of heat, is said to have clearly demonstrated a great superiority of this new motor, in its application, over steam. With a degree of heat which produced eighty revolutions per minute with the new motor, the steam engine moved but slightly and stopped. Besides it is claimed that explosion is impossible, and thus a great point is gained in obviating danger.

☞ The Boston controvesy respecting "Spiritualism," growing out of an offer of $500 by (or through) *The Courier* to any one who could exhibit it in the presence and to the satisfaction of certain eminent Professors of the Natural Sciences in Harvard University, any such marvelous phenomena as were commonly reported by Spiritualists as having transpired in the presence if not through the agency of certain persons designated "mediums," has resulted, after a week's investigation, in the following award:

"The Committee award that Dr. Gardner, having failed to produce before them an agent or medium who 'communicated a word imparted to the spirits in an adjoining room,' 'who read a word in English 'written inside a book or folded sheet of paper,' who answered any question ,which the superior intelligences must be able to answer,' 'who tilted a piano without touching it, or caused a chair to move a foot;' and having failed to exhibit to the Committee any phenomenon which, under the widest latitude of interpretation, could be regarded as equivalent to either of these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the Committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from *The Boston Courier* the proposed premium of $500.

"It is the opinion of the Committee, derived from observation, that any connection with spiritualists circles, so called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They therefore deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman.

"The Committee will publish a report of their preceedings, together with the results of additional investigations and other evidence, independent of the special case submitted to them, but bearing upon the subject of this stupendous delusion.

"BENJAMIN PIERCE, Chairman,
"I.S. AGASSIZ,
"B. A. GOULD. Ir.,
"E. N. HORSFORD.
"*Cambridge*, June 29, 1857."

☞ Another triumph of monopoly has just occurred in Nova Scotia, whereby the Atlantic Telegraph company have an exclusive right to all telegraphic cables on that coast for fifty years.

Bodily Carriage.

Instead of giving all sorts of rules about turning out the toes and straightening up the body, and holding the shoulders back, all of which are impracticable to many, because soon forgotten, or a feeling of awkwardness and discomfort which procures a willing omission, all that is necessary to secure the object is to hold up the head and move on, letting the shoulders and toes take care of themselves. Walk with the chin but slightly above a horizontal line, or with your eyes directed to things a little higher than your head. In this way you walk properly, pleasurably, and without any fear or restraint of awkwardness. If any one wishes to be aided in securing this habitual carriage of body, accustom yourself to carry your hands behind you, one hand grasping the opposite wrist. Englishmen are admired the world over for their full chests, and broad shoulders, and sturdy frames, and manly bearing. This position of body is a favorite with them, in the simple promenade in the garden or gallery, in attending ladies along a crowded street, in standing on the street or in public worship.

Many persons spend a large portion of their waking existence in the setting position. A single rule, well attended to, in this connexion, would be of incalculable value to multitudes. Use chairs with the old fashioned straight backs, inclining backward, and sit with the lower portion of the body close aginst the back of the chair at the seat; any one who tries it will observe in a moment a grateful support of the whole spine. And we see no reason why children should not be taught from the beginning to write and sew, and knit in a position requiring the lower portion of the body and shoulders to touch the back of the chair all the time.

A very common position in sitting, especially among men, is with the shoulders against the chair back with a space of several inches between the chair back and the lower portion of the spine, giving the body the shape of a half hoop. It is the instantaneous, instinctive, and almost universal position assumed by any consumptive on sitting down, unless counteracted by an effort of the will; hence parents should regard such a position in their children with apprehension, and should rectify it at once.

The best position after eating a regular meal is to have the hands behind the back, the head erect, in moderate locomotion, and in the open air, if the weather is not chilly. Half an hour spent in this way after meals, at least after breakfast and dinner, would add health and length of days to women in early life and to all sedentary men. It is a thought which merits attention.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE LATE SENATOR BUTLER.—Andrew Pickens Butler, whose lamented decease on the 25 ult. has already been announced by telegraph, was a native of Edgefield District, S. C. His father was the late Gen. Wm. Butler, of Virginia; his mother, Berethland Moore, of Edgefield. The family consisted of nine children, and among them six brothers. George, a gallant officer, in the war with Great Britain, who died young; the Hon. Wm. Butler, M. D., formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and member of Congress from Greenville and its associated District, and Pierce M. Butler, formerly Govenor of the State, and afterwards the gallant colonel of the Palmetto Regiment, who met a soldier's death on the memorable field of Churubusco. Senator Butler's only sister was the first wife of Hon. Waddy Thompson, and all his brothers having preceded him to the grave, he now completes the obituary roll.

The lamented deceased was sixty two years of age. He graduated at the South Carolina College in 1817, with honor, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. Always, from his earliest youth, taking a deep interest in public affairs, he was soon after elected to the popular branch of the State Legislature, from which he was afterwards transferred to the Senate, in both proving himself an able and eloquent debater. In 1833, he was elected associate law Judge of the State, the dignity of which position he sustained with impartiality, uprightness and abilty. In the year 1846, he was elected to the United State, as colleague of the illustrious Calhoun, in which august body he enjoyed the esteem, confidence and love of all, distinguished himself alike by his dignified demeanor, classic eloquence and statesmanlike abilities. He will long be missed from his now, alas! vacant seat.

☞ The neglect of agriculture is a topic of well-founded complaint. We have too many people engaged in trade. Our cities and villages are growing too rapidly. Too many of our young men yield to the impulse of foolish pride and fancy that some other pursuit is more respectable than the cultivation of the soil. We cannot look for any substantial and permanent reaction, till larger amounts of capital and much greater number of energetic young men are withdrawn from other pursuits and concentrated upon agriculture. The general depression in commerce and manufactures at the present time, and the active demand and high prices of almost all great agricultural staples, offer an excellent opportunity for the profitable transfer of a large amount of capital and labor to the cultivation of the soil.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Cassvillè *Standard* says there is now living in Murray county, Georgia, on the waters of Holly Creek, a revolutionary veteran who has attained the age of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. His name is John Hames. He is known throughout the region in which he lives by the appellative of "Gran'sir Hames."—"Gran'sir" is contracted for Grand-sire. A Grand-sire he truly is. As I was on my way to visit this relict of the expired eighteenth century, I inquired of an oldish gentleman of about sixty if he knew him? "Oh, yes, I know him," said he, "he is my grandfather."

John Hames was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and was a lad ten years old when Washington was in his cradle. He was thirty-two when Braddock met his disastrous defeat on the Monongahela. He, with several of his neighbors, set out to join the headstrong and ill-fated commander, but after several days' march, were turned back by the news of his overthrow. He emigrated to South Carolina nearly a hundred years ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts during the war of independence, and in skirmishes and rencounters with Indians, with tories and with British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Camden, with Morgan at Cowpens, with Green at Hillsboro' and Eutaw, and with Marion in many a bold rush into a camp of red coat quarters.

GETTING SICK OF THEM.—The black republican *German* at Keokuk, groans terribly over the route of its party in Iowa. In the following extract the editor seems to have discovered that he is part and parcel of a great "nuisance." There can be no doubt on this point:

"But we honestly confess that the republican party of Lee county has lost many supporters among the Germans since the last presidential campaign. While acknowledging this fact, and censuring the deserters who left the republican ranks on account of some subordinate questions, we cannot deny that a legislature like the late one, composed of such republicans, is a perfect nuisance, clearly demonstrating that the reproach of greediness for the plunder and spoils of office is equally applicable to both parties, and is nothing more nor less than a humbug. Thus, when the *Gate City* accuses the late-appointed democratic Postmaster, Walling, of intrigue, we ought to remember that this attack is dictated by a feeling of jealousy and ill-concealed disappointment at having lost the fat job of the State printing. Without wasting unnecessary words, we have arrived at the conclusion that the republican party is quite as bad as the democratic, and it should be the object of the progressive Germans to establish a party which fully and truly deserves the name of republican."

CHINESE VIEW OF THE WAR WITH ENGLAND.—A Canton Chinaman has recently addressed a letter to a native friend in California, commenting at length upon recent exciting events in that city. It bears date the "3d day of the 4th moon of the 7th year of the Emperor Kien Fung," a short time after the sah-sam-hong (thirteen foreign factories) was reduced to ashes. The writer expresses regret of that event, but seems to think no other course was possible:

"Now the red-haired barbarians (English) and other foreign devils (fan qui) who come to our shores, add nothing to our benefit. We supply them with tea, rhubarb, silks and many other valuable commodities, while they in return bring us nothing but opium. Our Central Empire derives no profit from foreign commodities; and as for the opium, both they and we are well aware of its evils. It is a vice they have unjustly forced upon us, from which they are unwilling to reform, and though the court of Heaven (the Imperial Court) had treated men with great mildness, men from afar, yet it can no longer withstand their scorn and contempt, but must now deal to the English and other law-breaking foreign devils, the retribution due them for past offences. Our Central Empire, furnishing for many years, tea, sugar and other commodities to these ungrateful barbarians, will henceforth be closed against them, depriving them thereby of the valuable products of our Empire."

The writer adds that a just retribution this time awaits their old enemies, as the Emperor of Russia is about to join their cause, and with myriads of warriors suppress the rebellion of their own people, and sweep the vagabond English barbarians off the face of the earth. Nevertheless he advises his friend to remain in California. Fain also would he go to foreign countries, were it not for fear he should die, and his soul, then, "finding no rest, would suffer with hunger and cold whilst wandering along the mountains of strange lands in search of his departed ancesters."

☞ The National Hotel at Washington, together with the furniture, bedding, and wares of all sorts, was sold on Friday. The total amount realized will foot up more than $50,000.

Black Republican Treason in Ohio.

The new "shriek for freedom," raised by the Republicans, is over an attempt to interfere with the execution of the laws of the United States, in Ohio. There is no shadow of a shade of justification for their conduct. Judge McLean, in the matter of *ex parte* Robinson, showed most clearly the power of the Federal authority, and said:

"State rights are invoked by the counsel. If these rights are construed to mean a subversion of the federal authorities, they may be somewhat in danger. That the common power has jurisdiction in this case is clear. While duly engaged in the investigation of the matter, the Honorable Judge of the Common Pleas, whose motives I by no means question, by a habeas corpus took from the custody of the Marshal, the body of the fugitive, which left the Commissioner without a case. It wrested from him, without any authority of law, the subject of his jurisdiction. This, so far as I know, is without precedent. Had any Commissioner or Federal Judge interposed, and by the same means, had disregarded and disturbed the jurisdiction of the State Court, I should have felt not less concern than the eloquent counsel. A sense of duty compels me to say that the proceedings of the honorable Judge were not only without authority of law, but against law; and that the proceedings are void, and I am bound to treat them as a nullity."

The Supreme Court of the United States also settled the question and established the principle in the case of *ex parte* Wallace, reported 2d Wallace, 525, in which it is decided:

"The jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States is limited, but within its limits, supreme, the State Courts have often, in many cases, a concurrent jurisdiction over the same subjects and persons; but neither can treat the other as an inferior jurisdiction, except in the cases where the Constitution and the acts of Congress have given such power to the Courts of the United States. When persons or property are liable to seizure or arrest by the process of both, that which first attaches should have the preference. Any attempt of either to take from the legal custody of the officers of the other would be an unjustifiable exercise of power, and lead to the most deplorable consequences. Therefore, if a person be imprisoned under the civil or criminal process of one, the other cannot take him from such custody in order to subject him to punishment for an offence against them. A fugitive cannot be taken from the legal custody of the Sheriff by any warrant from the Courts of the United States, in order to extradition, under the acts of Congress. Neither can such fugitive, when in custody of the Marshal, under legal process from a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, be delivered from such custody by means of a habeas corpus, or any other process, to answer for an offence against the State, whether felony or misdemeanor, or for any oth r purpose."

DRED SCOTT DECISION.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is published. The report occupies 245 pages 8 vo. Judge Taney's decision we shall publish, when we get it. Judge Taney in commenting upon that part of the Declaration which says, "We hold these truthes to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed," &c., says:

"The general words above quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and, if they were used in a similar instrument at this day, would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration; for if the language, as understood in that day, would embrace them, the conduct of the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would have been utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the principles they asserted; and instead of the sympathy of mankind to which they so confidently appealed, they would have deserved and received universal rebuke and reprobation."

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—A celebrated liquor importer in Boston recently had his pocket book, containing a large sum of money, taken from his pocket while entering church. A few days subsequent he received the pocket book through the post, (postage unpaid,) accompanied with a note, in which the writer stated that after spending the money, he discovered to his utter horror that he had been making use of funds in the famous liquor traffic. He therefore returned the pocket book, and would do the same by the money should he be able again to lay hands on it.

☞ It is computed that the number of emigrants from the New England state alone to the Mississippi valley this season will amount to one hundred thousand, and that these will carry with them, on an average, $100 each, (a low estimate), making an aggregate of $10,000,000 in hard cash. In enumerating the causes of the rapid increase of the movement of the native population from the eastern to the western states, the Buffalo Commercial refers to the centralization of capital and business in the great cities, and, in the hands of the few, destroying, by their superior advantages, the chance of successful competition by industrial mechanics and business men of moderate means.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1857.

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

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

Washington Territory—Again.

In an article some weeks since concerning the comparative advantages for settlement held out by Washington, Nebraska and Kansas Territories, their resources, &c., we referred to the discovery of immense coal-fields within our borders, and that otherwise, geologically, the mineral treasures which the earth probably concealed, were almost unknown.

We take pleasure at this time in giving place to the following extract from the report of the geological survey of Washington and Oregon Territories, (made by Dr. Evans, we presume), under instructions from the proper department, which appeared in the Washington City *National Intelligencer* a short time since.

It will be observed that the result is given of an analysis of the coals from three different localities—two in Washington and one in Oregon Territory, and that the Bellingham Bay coal (Col. Fitzhugh's mine), bears the most favorable test, and arrests, more largely than the others, the attention of the geologist.

It was the settled conviction of Dr. Evans, whilst pursuing his geological investigations in this Territory, that the further to the northward coal-fields were discovered, the better would be the quality—gradually, but surely, depreciating into worthlessness to the southward.

That the Bellingham Bay and Duwamish coals will answer every purpose for steam navigation on the Sound and Straits, has been already satisfactorily tested, and no doubt appears to be entertained but that they will answer a like purpose for communication between Washington, Oregon, California and elsewhere, with a modification of the furnaces as suggested:

FITZHUGH'S MINES, BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

Specific gravity 1.346—

Carbon in Coke	60.23
Volatile gasses	26.85
Moisture	10.51
Ashes	1.84
Sulphur	.47
	100.00

BIGELOW'S MINE, DWAMISH RIVER, W. T.

Specific gravity 1,378—

Fixed carbon in coke	51.01
Volatile gasses	26.33
Ashes	9.00
Moisture	10.66
	100.00

COOSE BAY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Specific gravity 1.384—

Carbon in Coke	60.30
Volatile gasses	25.50
Moisture	9.50
Ashes	4.70
	100.00

These coals do not belong to the true coal measures, but to the tertiary period; they have, however, been altered by proximity to volcanic action. The Bellingham Bay coal particularly, in consequence, is of a remarkable crystalline structure, and presents under the magnifier a very singular and beautiful appearance. It will produce an excellent coke, and is well suited to manufacturing and domestic purposes. It burns very freely, and, although rather light for long sea voyages, unless the construction of furnaces should be changed, lessening the draft, is suitable for river navigation. The coal crops out at various localities from the British line to near Port Orford, and is accessible to steam or sail navigation, and almost inexhaustible in quantity. These coals, with impefect machinery and facilities for mining, can be delivered ready for shipment at from $3 to $5 per ton, and sold recently in the California market at $16 and $17 per ton.

Some idea of the importance of these coal deposits may be formed from the fact that the tonnage employed in trade in the Pacific, from American ports alone, has increased since 1840 from 55,440 tons to nearly 250,000 tons, (without including coast and river navigation), as seen by reports of the Treasury Department on commerce and navigation. Nearly all the coal used in California until recently had to be brought round the Horn, and cost in the San Francisco market from $20 to $60 per ton, according to the supply. One steamship company alone, as I am credibly informed, expended $3,000,000 annually for coal.

These results show the wisdom of the Government in making liberal appropriations for the construction of roads across the continent, and for scientific exploration to develop the rich resources of the Pacific coast. And it needs no prophetic vision to forsee that her infant settlements, by their facilities for trade with China, Australia, and the East Indies, by the mineral wealth imbedded in the earth, healthfulness of climate, and fertility of soil, will at no distant day rival in wealth and luxury, in art, and science, the old settlements on the Atlantic coast.

☞ It is said that glue water applied to the most barren soil, causes a thrift which the best soil will not produce without it. This is important to the cultivation of house plants.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION!"

The Steamship *Constitution*, J. M. Hunt, master, arrived in our harbor on Tuesday last, at about 10 o'clock, with the mails, some 300 tons freight, and the following list of passengers which, as well as her memoranda, was kindly furnished us by her gentlemanly purser:—Miss Anna Lydell, Capt. A. B. Gove, Mrs. Hyde, Dr. N. D. Hill and wife, N. P. Delin, wife and children, Mr. Murry and wife, Mr. Barry, (Wells, Fargo and Co's. messenger,) J. Morrison, Mr. Yates, Mr. Cady, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Willis, Mr. Hollman, Mr. Noys and 18 in the steerage.

To Wells, Fargo & Co's. messenger, we are indebted for the early delivery of papers by this arrival. The news, however, is unimportant. Nothing of moment is transpiring, as far as we can learn, the world over, and about the only and greatest item of news to us and our readers, is the safe arrival of the above vessel—as fine and commodious a vessel as need be desired upon our waters for the next coming 20 years. Although baffled and contending for upwards of 36 hours with heavy seas and head winds, yet she has, notwithstanding, made the passage in six days from San Francisco, and in the entire voyage met the fullest expectations of officers and men—proving herself a staunch and firm vessel and a good sailor.

In consequence of the low state of the tide at the time of her arrival in our harbor, she was compelled to come to anchor distant about a mile from the wharf of Mr. Giddings, and for the time being, our citizens were deprived of the pleasure of paying her a friendly visit. Her officers, (*all* of whom are gentlemen, of the "*real old* stock") being desirous of winning still further laurels to those already won, as men of accommodation, next morning got up steam, and as soon as the tide served, steamed her alongside of the wharf, when a full opportunity was given our citizens to inspect her machinery, accommodations, &c., which all, we believe, availed themselves of. We also made an inspection of her *internals*, "smoke pipe," etc., and we confess that, for model, finish, and the order we found in everything aboard, we have not seen the *Constitution* surpassed by any vessel constructed in her day. The accommodation also is as good as the most fastidious should desire. In fact, fault-finders are driven to the wall—they have none to find.

The *Constitution* is a vessel of about 530 tons register; 165 feet long, and 27 feet breadth of beam. She is furnished with two engines of 200 horse power each, or more, and her average speed is about ten miles per hour. The trip from Steilacoom to this place (30 miles) was made in just two hours and forty minutes—the tide being against her. She is now about five years old—having been built in Philadelphia in the years 1851-52. As she was "laid up" most of her time in Benicia, Cal., most of this *old age* should still be placed to her credit, as in truth, the only service she has experienced is confined to a period of about 18 months, during which time she made two trips from San Francisco to Panama, and one to the Sandwich Islands. She may, therefore, be said to be new, with the further advantage of a full and fair test of her machinery, and a knowledge of her capacity.

To do honor to the occasion, some of our most enterprising citizens set themselves to work in earnest in extending invitations to all within our city limits to participate in a "grand" dance, (such it was) to which the officers of the aforesaid vessel were duly invited, and at which all were found in attendance. The affair broke up late at night, and all seemed well pleased. Thus was the arrival of this vessel made the occasion of agreeably and rationally celebrating that event.

Success, therefore, to the *Constitution*, her officers and crew. May she long battle the winds and waves of the Sound, as well as the northern Indians.

For her officers and owners we hope and bespeak the patronage and confidence of the entire Sound country, ample pecuniary return for the capital invested, as well as many and long years of pleasure and happiness in lieu of the vexatious delays and annoyances attendant upon the *Constitution's* career thus far.

Memoranda.—For 36 hours after sailing, the *Constitution* experienced strong N. W. gales with much head sea; was hove-to off Cape Flattery in a dense fog for 6 hours. Steamer *Otter* sailed 6 days previous for Victoria. Bark *Brontes* and brig *Glencoe* sailed for the Sound Aug. 16. Left at Port Townsend brig *Merchantman*, loaded, to sail same day. Bark *Jenny Ford* just arrived, 24 days from San Francisco. Left at Port Gamble U. S. steamer *Active*, to load lumber for the station. The *Active* reports steamer *Otter* as having arrived at Victoria on 23d inst.

☞ The London *Times* has doubts of the success of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph; not from any failure in the principle, but defect in the construction of the cable.

Oregon Constitutional Convention.—The Convention for framing a State Convention for Oregon, convened at Salem, on Monday, the 17th inst, and perfected its organization on the following day, by the election of M. P. Deady, of Douglas county, President; C. N. Terry, Secretary; Dr. Barkwell, assistant Secretary; John Baker, Sergeant-at-arms; John Baker, Doorkeeper; Ashael Bush, Printer.

The last *Oregonian* gives the following as the standing committees of the convention.

Committee on Legislative Department—Messrs. Boice, Smith, Lovejoy, Babcock, Chadwick, Watkins, Elkins.

Committee on Executive Department—Messrs. Kelly, Farrar, Reed, Kelsay, Bratton of Lane, Dryer, McBride.

Committee on Judicial Department—Messrs. Williams, Olney, Boice, Kelley, Grover, Logan, Primm.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Kelsay, Whitted, Burch, Moores, Scott, Coyle, Matzger.

Committee on Education and School Lands—Messrs. Peebles, Boice, Lockhart, Shattuck, Starkweather, Kinney, Robbins.

Committee on Seat of Government and Public Buildings—Messrs. Boice, Primm, Campbell of Lane, Lewis, Olney, Chadwick, Shannon.

Committee on Corporations and Internal Improvements—Messrs Meigs, Williams, Elkins, Hendershott, Campbell, of Clackamas, Bristow, and Miller.

Committee on Boundaries—Messrs. Lovejoy, Meigs, Olney, Newcomb, Applegate, Anderson, and Watts

Committee on Suffrage and Elections—Messrs. Smith, Babcock, Bratrain, of Linn, Cox, of Marion, Dryer, Olds, and White.

Committee on Expenses of Convention—Messrs. McCormick, Shields, Cox, of Lane, Holt, Short, Nichols, and Packwood.

Committee on Bill of Rights—Messrs. Grover, Reed, Waymire, McCormick, Crooks, Shrum, and Fitzhugh.

☞ The smoky and foggy weather or atmosphere of the last week or two, has been productive of severe colds, partaking somewhat of the character of influenza. At times the sun at mid-day is almost obscured, and objects are with difficulty discernable at fifty yards. In consequence the navigation of the Sound is much impeded, extra care and watchfulness being necessary.

Daguerreotypes.—We called in the other day at the Daguerean gallery of Mr. Da Lee, a few doors south of the Pacific House, and there found as beautiful a lot of pictures of the "human face divine" as we have ever seen anywhere. His ambrotypes, photographs, and another named kind or article which we don't find in Webster or elsewhere, (he calls them emelienotypes), cannot be excelled, and we *have* seen good pictures, or such as we called *good*, before. Let those desiring pictures, therefore, call, as he contemplates stopping here but a few days longer, and he will take *copies* of yourselves in a *jiffy*—show you to yourselves as others see you. Let parents and children then proceed at once and

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fade,
Of children whom we love, and parents we revere."

Western Emigrant Travel.—The boundless West is rapidly filling up with the hardy sons of toil, who have sought our happy shores as a place of refuge from despotism and to enjoy the blessings of constitutional freedom. When we contemplate the active energy, the valuable accessions to labor and the indomitable industry which they lend to the Western territories, we cannot but rejoice at the beneficent legislation which has opened for their use the garden spots west of the Mississippi river. Recent returns show that during the month of May, the entire number of emigrant passengers passed over by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia was 2,515, having with them 95,537 pounds of extra baggage. Of the entire number, 743 went to Pittsburgh, and other points in Pennsylvania; 486 to places in Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri; 1286 to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota. Over two-thirds of these emigrants landed at New York and the remainder landed at Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad, having its connections with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, renders the passage to the West much shorter than the routes running from New York, as well as much cheaper to the emigrants, and they will soon be located, where they will make the "wilderness blossom like the rose."

Napoleon at Waterloo.—Count de Flahaut, one of Napoleon's Aids at Waterloo, has just written a letter in reply to the account of that battle by Marshal Marmont. He pronounces the statemnt that the Emperor was too far off, during the engagement, to make the necessary modification in his plans, to be utterly untrue; also untrue is the statement that he finally fled at a gallop from the field, in terror. So far was he from discovering any personal fears, that he several times fell asleep while they walked, not galloped, as Marmont falsely said.

☞ A. G. Jones, nephew of Judge Gabriel Jones, of Georgia, was accidentally drowned lately near Rome, in that State.

☞ The New Orleans *Picayune* remarks that the thread of cotton is to Great Britain all but the thread of life. This is hardly an exaggerated idea, although it might be too much to say that England would cease to be a nation, if she were deprived of the supplies of American cotton required to give work to her operatives, and employment for her capital.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

At a public meeting composed of the citizens of the lower part of the Sound, held at the Court House in Port Townsend, on Saturday the 15th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for their future safety, and devising some means for the apprehension of the murderers of Col. I. N. Ebey, on Whidby's Island, and also to consider what steps should be taken in relation to a number of Northern Indians held in custody by the citizens of the lower part of the Sound, on motion the Hon. F. A. Chenoweth was called to the chair, and Thomas Cranney was appointed secretary.

On motion of Dr. McCurdy, the Hon. J. S. Smith was called upon to state the object of the meeting. Mr. S. came forward, and in a few brief and pertinent remarks explained the object of the meeting, and gave his views at length in relation to the course to be pursued by the citizens to prevent any further incursions by the Northern Indians, which were heartily approved of by the meeting.

On motion of A. M. Miller, Col. Wm. H. Wallace was called upon to address the meeting. Col. W. came forward and made a few brief remarks, and moved that the prisoners held in custody be brought before the meeting. Motion carried, and the prisoners (18) were brought in.

Col. W. then moved that the inspector of San Juan Island state for what purpose one of the prisoners came to Port Townsend.

The Inspector explained satisfactorily to the meeting the object for which he came to P. T; whereupon the prisoner (a boy) was released, with instructions never to return to our Territory, under penalty of death.

On motion of Morris H. Frost, one of the prisoners, James K. Polk, was also released, with similar instructions.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, six of the other prisoners were also released on statements made by Mr. Harrison, of Vancouver's Island.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

Resolved, That the remaining Indians now in custody, held under suspicious circumstances, be detained to await the action of a meeting to be held six weeks hence; that in the meantime, the Governor of this Territory be requested to make a requisition on Gov. Douglass, of Vancouver's Island, for the delivery of the murderers of Col. Ebey, and to inform him that these Indians are held as hostages for their delivery, and will be executed on failure to return the criminals.

On motion J. S. Smith,

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this meeting, and the duty of all good citizens hereafter to shoot or execute all Northern Indians found in our waters, as we regard them as our enemies and murderers.

On motion of J. S. Smith,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate with the executive of our Territory, and to make known to him the sentiments of this meeting.

The chair appointed J. S. Smith, W. T. Sayward and S. D. Howe.

On motion of Dr. McCurdy,

Resolved, That all of the counties on the Sound be requested to co-operate with this meeting in driving all Northern Indians, both men and women, from our borders.

On motion, it was resolved that J. J. Van Bokkelin, A. A. Plummer and Geo. W. Ebey, be appointed to take charge of the prisoners now held in custody.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Pioneer and Democrat.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. A. CHENOWETH, *Chm'n.*
T. Cranney, *Sec'y.*

The Pharisaism of Republicanism.—Massachusetts takes the lead in all "Aid Societies," and in every plan for ameliorating the condition of the negro, and lifting him to a level of the white man, against the laws of nature and the decrees of Nature's God. But the State is sadly deficient in the elements of that christian charity which has been taught us in the story of the good Samaritan, as witness a case of worse than heathen cruelty, told by the Worcester Transcript: "An old man named Markham was found by the roadside in Palmer, suffering intensely from the ravages of small pox. The burning sun beat on his bloated and swollen features; he was unable to speak, and almost insensible to his hard condition. It was not till he had been taken to the hospital in Monson, that he was sufficiently restored to tell his mournful story. He had lived in Wilbraham, and as soon as the marks of his malignant disease appeared, he had been moved by order of the overseer of the poor to the limits of Palmer, and left by the roadside to perish!" Now, if any capital could be made for Black Republicanism, by getting up a "Small Pox Aid Society," who doubts that Eli Thayer and his associates would be in the market? But the poor old man Markham was friendless, and without influence, and so he was turned out to die on the dung heap!—*Day Book.*

The Utah Expedition.

We alluded yesterday to the extraordinary exertions which had been made by the various departments of the Military arm of the Government in this city, to get under way, at the earliest possible period, the expedition to the Territory of Utah. That expedition having been determined upon, it was the province of the Government to show how quickly one-fourth of the Army could be concentrated at one point, and the munitions and all the supplies for such an expedition be collected, and ready to take the field as soon as orders should be given. It is not over a month or six weeks since it was resolved by the Government that such an expedition was necessary—that it was the bounden duty of the authorities to see that the laws of the United States were executed in Utah as well as everywhere else, and that such an example would be eminently salutary in the case of Utah. In a little while—not exceeding ten days we should think—the whole army will be in the field and then the attention of the country will be directed to its progress. We have our doubts, not now for the first time expressed, whether such an army, so encumbered with baggage and military supplies, can reach Utah before the winter sets in, but if not they can readily find quarters at Fort Laramie, and thence make an early march to Great Salt Lake City in the Spring.

We have spoken of the arduous duties performed by the officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in fitting out this expedition. They have done wonders. Since the fifth of May, and up to the third of July, we learn, that the number of troops forwarded by them to the West is 1,600; that the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number mules, 234; number of wagons, with harness for six mule teams, 325; total number of tons of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, purchased and shipped, 5,760; number of bushels of oats, 15,600; bushels of corn, 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; and number of teamsters employed, 200. We further learn that the value of the Quarter Masters' stores is $700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores is $328,000. We do not know that this includes the value of the horses, mules, &c., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and we are quite sure that it does not embrace the *Material* of war furnished by the St. Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of disbursing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportation across the Plains, the supply of beef cattle, &c., contracts for which have already been made. Such a depletion of the Treasury, for supplies to be found at our doors, cannot help exciting a beneficial influence upon the pecuniary affairs of this State. It offers evidence, also, if evidence were wanting, of our ability to fit out an army in shorter time than any other city it the Union.—*St. Louis Republican, July 20.*

Death of Vidocq.—The most expert of European thieves who was promoted to the Prefect of the French Police under the Empire, has just died in Paris. His adventures and exploits in both capacities have been recorded in his own memoirs. He retired from office many years ago, and was succeeded by Lacour, whose qualifications, though of a like kind, have not obtained equal celebrity. The government then resolved to appoint a person of less questionable antecedents. The office has since been filled by M. Carlier, now a Counseiller d'Etat. Vidocq, who had retired with a competence, died recently, aged 78, at his residence, in the Rue St. Pierre, Popincourt. At his own express desire, no friends were present at his funeral, which was attended only by hired mourners, at the church of St. Louis, in the Marais. Vidocq, a few days before his death, had an extraordinary idea—that if his feet, already palsied with death, could touch the earth, he would recover. In compliance with his wish, a layer of fine mould was placed by his bedside. He rose with difficulty, supported by his attendants, and placed his feet on it; as he did so, a flash of life, so to speak, passed over his features, and he drew himself up to his full height; but his strength gave way beneath the effort, and he fell back inert and cold. From that moment he saw that all was over with him, and, abandoning hope, he occupied himself exclusively with his religious duties.

Hints about Horse Stables.—The loft or roof on a stable, should be from nine to fourteen feet from the floor, so that no horse can strike his head against it, and for better ventilation.

The floors of stables should incline one inch to the yard from the manger to the rear of the stable.

Partitions.—The partition between stalls should be about seven feet high at the head, and five at the rear. The upper edge should be bound with iron, to prevent horses from eating it. Plate iron will answer the purpose well enough.

Width of Stall.—Stalls should be from five and a half to six feet in width for a horse.

Ventilation and pure air are are just as necessary to a horse as a man.

☞ The Hallowell (Me.) *Gazette* says that a Mr. Cyrus Putnam of that place has discovered "perpecual motion" with power sufficient to drive machinery. He is soon to exhibit his machine and apply for a patent.

More Bonds of Union.

While mad fanaticism and reckless agitators are engaged in discussing their wild abstractions and perilling the peace and prosperity of this glorious Union of Anglo-Saxon energy and intelligence by their morbid sympathy with an outcast race, branded with an indelible mark of Heaven's vengence and avoided by "favored of God," with a natural and instinctive abhorrence, it is gratifiying to note that utilitarian schemes are devising to bind together the confines of the confederacy, and indissolubly connect by community of interests, its most distant parts. One of these is the plan for postal and telegraphic communication with the Pacific, which has been projected by Henry O'Reilly, and submitted to the consideration of the Executive. Every one who has watched the progress of the magnetic net-work which stretches from State to State, knows Mr. O'Reilly as the pioneer telegrapher between the seaboard, the Valley of the Mississippi and the great Lakes, and the Washington *Star* tells us that his scheme for a mail and telegraph to the Pacific, in advance of the completion of the Pacific railroad, has been approved by many practical and well informed men. He proposes the establishment of stockades, twenty or thirty miles apart, along the whole route, garrisoned with dragoons, for the three-fold purpose of transmitting a daily letter mail from station to station, for protecting a telegraphic line from molestation, and affording escort and assistance to emigrants. A light express letter mail could be passed from hand to hand by the dragoons between each station every day. The telegraph line could be built and put in operations within one year. Whatever route might be selected for this line of communication, it would be used by emigrants and travellers, who would force upon it protection and sustenance, and facilities for communicating with their friends on either side of the continent. In a short time this route would exhibit a continuous line of settlements. The letter mail would be conveyed by the proposed horse post, between the Mississippi and the Pacific, in about seventeen days. An overland mail route to the Pacific has been established by law and put under contract; but, considering all the obstacles to its success, it can hardly be relied upon for affording any regular, safe, or expeditious postal facilities. Let us then investigate the proposition of Mr. O'Reilly, and by its speedy carrying out add another to the eternal links which will bind together the union of the States.

Black Republican Usurpation.

We do not open a single journal, of any conservative stamp whatever, but denounces the recent treasonable proceedings which the Philonegrists of the Buckeye State have undertaken. The *Baltimore Patriot*, a paper which supported Mr. Fillmore, but has always been decorous, law-observing and willing to test Mr. Buchanan by the acts of his Administration, and not by the misrepresentations of his enemies and the foes of the Constitution, holds patriotic language on the subject of this contempt of law, and says:—"The conflict growing out of the attempt to recapture a fugitive slave, which has recently taken place in Ohio, between the Federal and State authorities, will probably bring to the test of a judicial decision the relative powers of both. If the local Courts can override one clear provision of the Federal Constitution, what assurance have we that, at some future day, they will not ignore any other clause in that instrument to which sectional prejudices may be opposed? If the Constitution be binding at all, it must be so in each and all of its points, for the severing of a single link destroys the integrity of the entire chain. The fugitive slave law is part and parcel of the Federal compact. It received the solemn sanction of a convention composed of the most distinguished men of the Revolutionary epoch; was formally recognized subsequently by the popular vote of the respective States, and was reaffirmed a few years ago by all our most prominent statesmen, without distinction of party. There are those who assert that the Free soil pro-clivities of Judge McLean will induce him to decide in favor of the prerogatives claimed by the local courts. We, however, are not of this opinion. We believe that even Judge McLean—strong as his anti-slavery sentiments are reported to be—will pronounce the action of the State Court to have been a daring usurpation of authority, and thus put an effectual stop to similar encroachments in future."

☞ A bridge is about to be constructed across the Ohio river at Louisville. A company for that purpose, with W. E. Culver as President has been formed.

☞ The Convention of Southern Railroad men recently assembled in Bristol (on the line of Virginia and Tennessee) appointed the Hon. William Ballard Preston a commissioner to Europe, with a view of bringing about, if practicable, a direct trade between European ports and the Southern States—and Mr. Preston has accepted the appointment.

☞ Dow, Jr., in allusion to the exclusion of many would-be-church-goers from the sanctuary, by reason of high pew rents in our fashionable churches, remarks:

"The reason why a majority of you go to Beelzebub, is because you can't afford to go to heaven at the present exorbitant prices."

Atlantic Telegraph.—Extract from a letter received by a gentleman in New York, per last steamer, from Professor Morse:

"All my investigations into the practicability of working the telegraph with commercial speed between America and Europe, and study with Dr. Whitehouse of the phenomena of the current in submarine conductors, gives me only a stronger assurance than ever of its ultimate success and a success realizing your most sanguine anticipations."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

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, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

[CONCLUDED.]

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty 30th December, 1849, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, 1829, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty 15th September, 1832, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty 1st August, 1829, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty 1st August, 1829, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per 5th article treaty 15th September, 1832, three hundred dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for three smiths and assistants, per third article treaty 1st August, 1829, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, 1829, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty 1st August, 1829, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty 15th September, 1832, three thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty 15th September, 1832, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty 15th September, 1832, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty 1st November, 1837, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For eleventh of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty 13th October, 1846, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Wyandots.—For the last of three equal instalments upon three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, in lieu of former annuities and claims, per sixth article treaty 31st January, 1855, one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Miscellaneous.—For carrying into effect the act of third March, 1819, making provisions for the civilization of the Indian tribes, in addition to the sum specified in said act, five thousand dollars.

For surveying and marking the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, and for determining and marking the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, per ninth and nineteenth articles treaty 22d June, 1855, five thousand dollars.

For the 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, as set apart reservations for the tribes or bands, in addition to former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For medals for Indian chiefs, three thousand dollars.

For the expenses of collecting and establishing the southern Comanches, Wichitaws, and certain other banks of Indians on reservations to be located south of the Arkansas river, and west of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude, fifty thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the *Sioux of the Mississippi, viz:*—For the reappropriation of this amount, being the legitimate balance found due to the Medawa-kant-on and Wahpay-koo-tah Sioux, under the treaties of 1830 and 1837, for moneys heretofore carried to the surplus fund, to be paid to said Indians as annuity, or applied as the President may direct, in whole or part, for the civilization and general improvement of said Indians, forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-seven cents.

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-one thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, seventeen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservation of that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics, and laborers at the reservations, one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars: Provided, That an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars therefrom may be expended for the relief of the temporary wants of Indians outside of said reservations.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That the amount appropriated by the act of 31st July, 1854, for negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in said territory, may be expended for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service therein.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, including insurance, and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, compensation of laborers and other employees, fifty thousand dollars.

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Oregon Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1857, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

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

For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Washington Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1857, seventy-nine thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and necessary employees, sixty thousand dollars: Provided, That a part of said sum, not exceeding four thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, may, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be applied for the payment of the just value of lands, improvements and pre-emption claims, owned by whites located within the Indian reservation established on the south side of the Commencement bay, in Washington Territory, for the Puyallup and other bands of Indians, on the relinquishment of said lands, improvements and claims to the United States.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, 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 dollars.

To carry into effect treaties with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, viz:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Kinuwais or David King, of Carp and Chocolate rivers, Michigan, the amount designed to have been secured to him in the tenth article of the treaty of 28th March, 1836, with the Ottawas and Chippewas, if he shall, on full investigation, be satisfied the same has not been paid, one hundred dollars.

For payment of this amount to William King, in accordance with schedule "C," attached to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, proclaimed April fourth, 1840, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of March 25th, 1840, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos, in the Territory of New Mexico, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To complete the survey of the Creek boundary, as required by the treaty, to be expended under the proper authorities, the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay to the legal representatives of Arthur Sizemore, fourteen hundred and twenty dollars, and to the legal representative of John Semi, Sinnaunce, or Semoice, eleven hundred and sixty-three dollars, the said claims being found in the supplementary abstract of additional claims accompanying General Mitchell's report, which arise under the Creek treaty of 1814; the said sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the payment of the claim of C. M. Hitchcock, executor of Colonel A. R. S. Hunter, for supplies of provisions to the Cherokees, under the authority of Brigadier General Wool, and of J. R. Schermerhorn, commissioner for negotiating the treaty with the Cherokees, from the 28th of March to the 16th of July, 1836, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For payment of the value of property of Baker and Street, destroyed in 1855 by the Kioway Indians, to be deducted from the annuities payable to the said Indians, fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the agents for the Sioux and Seminole Indians, for the Omaha agency, for the Kickapoo agency, for the Kansas agency, and for the Neosho agency, shall receive each an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, instead of the salary of one thousand dollars now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the provisions for the exercise of the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, as now provided by law, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territories of Washington and Oregon, at the annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; one superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, and one for the Territory of Utah, each at the annual salary of two thousand dollars; and that from and after such separation of the duties of said offices, the governor of Washington shall receive the same salary as that paid to the governor of Oregon; and the governors of Utah and New Mexico shall each receive the salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.—The superintendents of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico shall negotiate no treaties with any Indian tribes within said territories, unless instructed thereto by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That one of the second class clerkships in the Indian bureau shall hereafter be made a third class clerkship, to be designated by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in settling the accounts of Thomas J. Henley, as superintendent of Indian affairs in California, the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow him the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars, paid by him to Sanders and Benham for interest upon money advanced by them on account of the Indian service in California, upon his producing satisfactory vouchers for these expenditures.

Approved, March 3, 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 will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every 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.

LOST,

OR MISLAID, a couple of discharges from the volunteer service of Washington Territory. The one a discharge of JAMES LONGMIER from the company of Puget Sound Rangers, Charles H. Eaton, Capt., dated in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (second organization), Captain Hays, (afterwards Rabbeson and Burntrager). As these are of value to none but the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4w.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

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.

It shall be his constant aim to furnish his patrons with as good if not a better article of lumber than is usually sold to customers. Where bills are left for sawing, it shall be the aim of the undersigned to have them executed in conformity with promises made, so that delays shall not be justly chargeable to him. In ordering bills of lumber, persons are requested to be as precise and concise as possible. Wherever such course is pursued, he hesitates not to guarantee entire satisfaction.

As heretofore, all lumber must be paid for at the mill, and the undersigned no longer considers himself liable for the quantity or quality of lumber after leaving the mill. S. D. REINHEART.

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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

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 Furniture.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 11, 1857. no.39-tf.

Ambrotypes, Maleinotypes,

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHS.

P****** D*** AND P******** G***

MR. DA LEE, lately from San Francisco, would call the attention of the citizens of this place to his Picture Gallery, three doors south of the Pacific House, main street Olympia, where he is prepared to take pictures by his new and improved process on Glass, Iron and Paper. Good likenesses guaranteed. Babies taken in two seconds. He is also prepared to take Photographic Views of dwellings, public buildings, towns and landscapes, in the surrounding country, from one to thirty copies, at reasonable rates.

☞ Those wishing work will please call early as my stay will be limited. Specimens can be seen at the rooms.

A. G. DA LEE.

Olympia, Aug. 18, 1857.—n39.

ARMY NOTICE.

CAMP ON SEMI-AH-MOO BAY, Escort North West Boundary Commission, August 11th, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at this point, with FRESH BEEF, on the hoof or butchered, will be received by me until the 5th September next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Twelve thousand pounds of beef will be required.—If on the hoof, must be small stock; if butchered, will be required in quantities not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds per week, nor less than three hundred and thirty pounds, furnished at least once a week.

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

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any and all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it, and, also, the right of choosing as to whether he shall receive the beef butchered or on the foot.

HENRY DOUGLAS,
1st Lt. 9th Inf. & A. A. C. S.

August 14, 1857. no.38-4w.

Official Returns.

OFFICE SECRETARY TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, Olympia, August 13th, 1857.

THE following is an abstract of the votes cast at the general election held in the Territory of Washington, on the 13th day of July, 1857, for a delegate to represent said Territory in the 35th Congress:—

Counties.	Stevens	Abernethy	Scranton	Blank
Walla Walla,	38	1		
Skamania,		No returns.		
Clarke,	240	32		
Cowlitz,	47	49		
Wahkiacum,	14	3		
Pacific,	35	1		
Chehalis,	31			
Lewis,	60	54		
Thurston,	222	133		
Sawamish,	22	8		
Pierce,	46	94	1	10
King,	27	32	2	
Slaughter,	59	57		
Jefferson,	62	31		
Island,		No return.		
Clalam,	18	20		
Whatcom,	32			
	953	518	3	10

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the official vote of such of the above named counties as have transmitted their returns, and which are now on file in this office.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of W. T.

no.38-3w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ALFRED KESLAKE, late of Jefferson county, W. T., having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county, on the 3d day of June, 1857,—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law.

THOMAS M. HAMMOND, Administrator.

July 22, 1857. no37-4w.pd.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ISAAC M. BROWN, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Thurston county, on the 3d instant:—All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are required to present them for settlement within one year from date.

WM. COCK, Adm'r.

Olympia, August 7, 1857. no.37-4w.

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

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.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering SEVEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD, SOUND, MERCHANTABLE OATS, at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 29th of August next.

These Oats must be delivered in strong substantial sacks, of the standard weight, and may be delivered from time to time, until the 30th of November next, at which period all the oats must have been delivered.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount required, or a portion only, not less than 2000 bushels, but a preference will be given to those offering to furnish the whole quantity.

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

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

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Inf., and A. A. Q. M.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 24, 1857. no.36-5w.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday, the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFadden, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, August 7, 1857. no.37-8w.

Indian War Claims.

THE COMMISSION appointed to examine and report upon the expenses incurred in the suppression of hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the Territorial Governments of said Territories, hereby give notice that hereafter the board will concentrate its work at Vancouver, W. T., where all applications and communications touching its official duties may be made.

The labors of the Commission, under the law and the order organizing the board, are devoted to ascertaining and reporting *the expenses necessarily incurred by the two Territories in suppressing Indian hostilities.* Spoliation claims and claims for the loss of property during the war, not actually in the public service, cannot be entertained or passed upon. Claims of this kind can only be acted upon under further legislation of Congress.

Persons having claims yet unadjusted with the respective Territorial authorities should see to it that such claims be recognized by the proper departments of the late volunteer service, and presented through them to the commission.

Hoping to make a final report to the Secretary of War early in the coming autumn, it is urged by the Commission that authorities and claimants interested will exhibit the promptness which will render such consummation practicable.

A. J. SMITH, U. S. A.
RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A.
L. F. GROVER.

Vancouver, W. T., July 8, 1857. 36-4w.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAILEY.

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

NONPAREIL Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

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

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

FOUND,

BY an Indian, between Cochran's and Fort Nisqually, sundry papers, apparently belonging to GALEN COLWELL. The owner can obtain the same by calling upon the Secretary of the Territory, at Olympia.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. no.35-tf.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

Oct. 22, 1855.—7ly.

New Goods! New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medonna, a fresh supply of

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

which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost.

P. H. & CO.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

WM. W. MILLER,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Tax Duplicate of said County has this day been delivered to the undersigned, he is now ready to receive the same. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st day of October next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.

Office at the Post Office, Main street.

G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-4w.

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

W. H. WOOD begs leave to inform the citizens of Thurston County, and the trade on Puget Sound, that he has just opened a wholesale

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

in Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

As he will not keep any but first rate articles, and will sell them at reasonable prices, he hopes to obtain a liberal patronage.

TERMS—Cash, in every instance.

Olympia, July 10, 1857. no.33-tf.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township 7 north, range 1 west, W. M.
" " 21 " " 1 " " "
" " 22 " " 1 " " "
" " 19 " " 3 " " "
" " 13 " " 5 " " "
" " 16 " " 5 " " "

All persons claiming lands in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications specifying the particular lands claimed and their location in the government survey, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the 12th day of September next, and all persons in the above named townships, who do not file their notifications as aforesaid, before the 12th day of October next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, W. T., this 12th day of June, 1857.

W. A. STRICKLER, Register,
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

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. 16, 1857. 3m3

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 18tf

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

NEW GOODS

....AND....

GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Hats, Caps, Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilchintz Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles.)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,

Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP 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;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine 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,

may 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

E. S. FOWLER, P. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. | GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

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 in 1853.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

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, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

[CONTINUED.]

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Navajoes.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.—For fulfilling the articles negotiated 26th December, 1854, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.

For third instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty 26th December, 1854, three thousand dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty 26th December, 1854, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Omahas.—For third of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty 16th March, 1854, forty thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty 16th March, 1854, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty 16th March, 1854, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty 16th March, 1854, six hundred dollars.

Osages.—For the last of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money, or otherwise, per second article treaty 11th January, 1839, twenty thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for two smiths' establishments, per second article treaty 11th January, 1839, two thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart 2d January, 1825, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution 19th January, 1838, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For the last of three instalments, as annuity, in money, or otherwise, per fourth article treaty 15th March, 1854, twenty thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty 15th March 1854, six hundred dollars.

For third of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty 15th March, 1854, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty 15th March, 1854, six hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For second of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, eight thousand dollars.

For second of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, fifteen thousand dollars.

For second instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For second instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For second of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second article of the treaty of 31st July, 1855, three thousand five hundred dollars.

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, 1795, second article of the treaty of 17th November, 1807, fourth article of the treaty of 17th September, 1818, and fourth article of the treaty of 29th August, 1821, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty 9th October, 1833, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, 1895, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty 30th September, 1809, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty 2d October, 1818, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty 20th September, 1828, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty 29th July, 1829, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty 20th October, 1832, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty 26th September, 1833, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty 16th October, 1826, second article treaty 20th September, 1828, and fourth article treaty 27th October, 1832, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty 20th September, 1828, and tenth article of the treaty of the 5th and 17th June, 1846, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty 29th July, 1829, 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 5th and 17th June, 1846, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty 17th November, 1807, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty 13th May, 1833, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty 13th May, 1833, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty 13th May, 1833, six hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth November, 1854, with certain bands of

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.—For third of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty 18th November, 1854, two thousand dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty 18th November, 1854, six hundred dollars.

For third of five instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty 18th November, 1854, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicine, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty 18th November, 1854, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty 18th November, 1854, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For fourth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, 1853, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, 1804, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty 21st September, 1832, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for gun-smith, per fourth article treaty 21st September, 1832, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty 21st September, 1832, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and tools, per fourth article treaty 21st September, 1832, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty 21st September, 1832, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty 21st September, 1832, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty 21st October, 1837, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty 11th October, 1842, 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 21st October, 1837, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the fourth and last instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty 18th May, 1854, eight thousand dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty 29th September, 1817, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty 17th September, 1818, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty 28th Februarh, 1831, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty 28th February, 1831, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.—For permanent interest, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of 19th February, 1831, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of 27th June, 1846, 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 27th June, 1846, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty 17th September, 1818, 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 20th July, 1831, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty 3d August, 1795, and third article treaty 10th May, 1854, one thousand dollars.

For fourth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty 10th May, 1854, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, 1854, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty 29th September, 1817, and third article treaty 10th May, 1854, two thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty 11th November, 1794, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty, 29th September, 1837, fifteen thousand dollars.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty 23d July, 1851, sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For seventh 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 23d June, 1852, to treaty 23d July, 1851, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For seventh of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty 5th August, 1851, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For seventh 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 23d June, 1852, to treaty 5th August, 1851, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For seventh of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandize, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty 17th September, 1851, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band).—For fourth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty 19th September, 1853, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fulfilling the articles of 29th November, 1854, with

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.—For third of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty 29th November, 1854, three thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, per sixth article treaty 29th November, 1854, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For third of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty 29th November, 1854, one thousand dollars.

For third of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty 29th November, 1854, six hundred dollars.

For third of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per 6th article treaty 29th November, 1854, seven hundred dollars.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE 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, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Græfenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Græfenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Græfenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Græfenberg'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; Græfenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; 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; Windson do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque 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 Hyocgamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, 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.

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.

NEW GOODS

...AND...

GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Oak," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Hats, Caps, Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilchintz Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles,)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,

Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

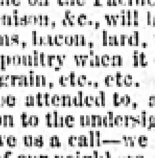
WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.



THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodelled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP 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;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine 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;
890 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8090 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.

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

E. S. FOWLER,	GEO. O. WILSON,
F. A. WILSON,	San Francisco.
Port Townsend.	

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD.	SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON,	J. LIGHTNER,	A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN,	M. BETTMAN,	L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

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 Furniture.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

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.

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.

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM Of the above Institute commences on Monday, the 14th of Sept., and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

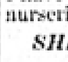
Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, July 17, 1857.-tf.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.



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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

COLUMBIA

DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE CARTER HOUSE

Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of Evening Parties of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have NICE TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

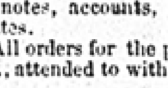
Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-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.

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.

The British Periodical

Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry now in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agiiculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and truthful. The work comprisis two royal 8vo, vols. of 1600 pages, including 600 wood cuts and 14 steel engravings.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

We have received this highly interesting and useful, but above all, practical work. We know of no other agricultural work ever published in this country which might compare with the one just named in practical usefulness and intrinsic merit in general.—*Buffalo Wool Grower.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.—This work is a rich mine of agricultural knowledge, presented in a simple and familiar style, giving copious details of the best practice on English farms, and adapted to general use in this country by the judicious notes of the American editor. The intelligent farmer will find it very attractive reading. In the comparison between English and American husbandry, for which it furnishes ample materials, he may obtain many valuable hints for increasing the product of his own acres. The mental stimulus given by the perusal of such writing is quite as important as their more immediate purposes; and even if they should not refund the expense of their purchase in dollars and cents at the end of the year, they will more than make the outlay good in the intellectual benefits which they impart.—*New York Tribune.*

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the ponderous tone of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven; 2 vols; royal octavo; 1600 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid) $6. ☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf