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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

IS SLEEP THEN, LOST TIME?

We have often asked ourselves this question, says the Home Journal, and it seems answered in the negative by the following beautiful poem of Miss Browning's, on the text "He giveth his beloved sleep."

"Of all the thoughts of God that are,
Borne inward until souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,
Now, tell me if there any is
For gift of grace surpassing this—
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"What would we give to our beloved?
The hero's heart to be unmoved—
The poet's star-tuned harp, to sweep—
The senate's shout to patriot's vows—
The monarch's crown to light the brows?
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"What do we give to our beloved?
A little faith undisproved—
A little dust to over weep—
And bitter memories to make
The whole earth blasted for our sake!
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"Sleep soft beloved!' we sometimes say;
But have no turn to charm away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep,
But never doleful dream again
Shall break the happy slumbers, when
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"O earth so full of dreary noises!
O men with wailing in your voices!
O delved Gold, the wailer's heap!
O strife, O curse that o'er it fall!
God makes a science through you all,
And 'giveth his beloved sleep.'

"His dew drops mutely on the hill;
His clouds above it saileth still,
Though on its slope, men toil and reap!
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead,
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"Yea! men may wander, while they scan
A living, thinking, feeling man.
In such a rest his heart to keep:
But angels say—and thro' the word,
I ween their blessed smile is heard—
'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

"For me my heart that first did go,
Most like a tired child at show,
That sees through tears the juggler's leap;
Would not his wearied vision close,
Would, child-like, on his love repose,
Who 'giveth his beloved sleep.'

"And friends! dear friends—when shall it be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say 'not a tear must o'er you fall,'
'He giveth his beloved sleep."

"FIFTY YEARS HENCE."—Right Rev. Bishop Clarke is stated to have delivered, recently, a lecture on the above subject, in which occurs the following passage, whether intended for prophecy or satire we are not exactly able to determine:

"Fifty years hence the newly married pair will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the book of patterns, select one to suit their taste and means, order it, and it will be sent home in the morning, put together and occupied at night. In travelling, as great changes will take place. Instead of the dusty road and crowded car, there will be a splendid locomotive hotel, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade-trees, and heralding its approach with sweet music, instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam-whistle, and labeled, "Through from Boston to San Francisco in four days."—Instead of the unsightly telegraph poles, there will be, fifty years hence, a net-work under ground, and under the bosom of the deep, and it will click off thoughts instead of words. Then, the electric battery will light all the street lamps at once, enable all the clocks in the city to keep exact time, and kindle the beacons on the dangerous rocks, where, now, men hazard their lives, and wear out their lonely days. Then the author will not write by our slow process, losing his rarest fancies, but he will sit down to the newest invented chirographical instruments, and putting his fingers on the keys, write as fast as he can think."

☞ The project of Mr. Ruxton, noticed some weeks ago, to open in New York a gallery of paintings by the most prominent modern English artists, is in a fair way of being successfully carried out. The exhibition will commence there in September, probably, and will be transferred in the course of the Winter or Spring to Philadelphia and Boston.

☞ Parisian Freckle Water is made by dissolving an ounce of allum in an ounce of lemon juice and a pint of rose water.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 16th, 1857.

Indian Affairs in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Among the passengers by the Commodore, from Oregon, is Mr. J. Ross Browne, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, from whom we have received some interesting information relative to the present condition of the Indians in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

In November last, Mr. Browne received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs detailed instructions, accompanied by authority from the Treasury Department, to examine into and report upon the causes of the war, and condition of the Indian service on our Northern Pacific Coast; but in consequence of the pressure of other public business at San Francisco, and the lateness of the season, he was compelled to decline the appointment in view of the prescribed limitation of time. Subsequently, under the new Administration, the instructions were renewed, with orders to proceed at once upon the duty assigned to him. As soon as he had completed an investigation of the Mint affairs, and reported the result to the Department, he proceeded to comply with the instructions of the Indian Commissioner.

Accompanied by Capt. C. J. Sprague, he left San Francisco on the 15th of August, and on the 19th arrived at Rainier, on the Columbia river. There the first news was received of the murder of Col. Eby, by the Northern Indians, at his residence on Whidby's Island. Great alarm prevailed on the shores of Puget Sound, and the families of the settlers were seeking safety in flight. The alarm had spread to the Cowlitz landing, and fears were entertained there, from certain movements of the Upper Cowlitz Indians, that the Yakemas and Clickitats were about to break out again.

Arrived at the Cowlitz landing, the causes of suspicion were investigated, and found to be based upon the general state of alarm which prevailed throughout the Territory The Yakemas and Clickitats are the most formidable of the Cascade range of Indians, and are now in a state of quasi-hostility; but there is no reason at present to apprehend an open outbreak.

On the road from Cowlitz landing to Olympia, the most depressing evidences are found at every step of the disastrous effects of the war. Houses are abandoned and falling into ruin, fine farms are lying waste, fences are broken down, and those of the settlers who still remain have in most cases fortified themselves with pickets and block-houses. This has taken place, too, in a part of the country somewhat remote from the actual scene of warfare.

Finding it impracticable to procure a canoe at Olympia, they hired horses and rode over to Steilacoom, where they found the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jeff. Davis.—Next day, after a hard ride and walk, visited the Puyallup, where some 450 Indians are gathered on a reservation. Only a few families were to be seen—the main body of the tribes being out in the woods, and on the shores of Government Bay, laying in their winter supply of provisions. These Indians are a very poor and degraded looking race, and are now suffering much from sickness. The same epidemic which has just passed through California has attacked all the Puget Sound Indians, and has caused many deaths. In some cases it assumes the form of an influenza, in others that of pneumonia and lung-fever. It has been so fatal amongst the Indians on the Reservations that they attribute it to "Bad medicine" sent amongst them by the white men, and this gives rise to great difficulty on the part of the Agents in controlling them.—Some twelve or fifteen good houses have been built for the Indians on the Puyallup, but as yet they are reluctant to occupy them. Only a few acres of potatoes have been raised by Indian labor, and to induce them to work, even for themselves, the Agent is compelled to hire them at the rate of $1 per day for each man. Unless partially fed this winter, they will either starve or quit the reservation.

Next day, proceeded from Ft. Steilacoom to the Nisqually reservation, distant 12 miles. Here there was only a dozen Indians, all the rest being on the river or in the woods. Very little progress has been made here at cultivating the soil. All these Indians being included under the treaty of Medicine Creek, (the only treaty made by Gov. Stevens which has yet been ratified,) they consider that Government is bound to take care of them, and will not work unless well paid for their labor.

Mr. Browne disapproves and condemns this system of paying the Indians for supporting themselves, but does not think the remedy can be applied until all the treaties are ratified, and the tribes concentrated on one reservation, with a sufficient military force to control them.

Leaving Steilacoom in the Cutter, the next place visited was Kitsap, where a few houses have been erected. All the Kitsap or Saquamish Indians were, as usual at this season, out fishing. They subsist chiefly on salmon, which is abundant in the Sound. These Indians have been treated with, but the treaty has not been ratified, and they manifest much discontent at the course pursued towards them by the Government, in taking away their lands and giving them no compensation.

During the trip to Fort Madison, Mr. Browne and friend visited many interesting islands and points on the Sound, and saw the various tribes engaged in catching and curing their fish.

At Port Townsend there were but 100 Indians of the Clalm tribe. There are 1100 in all, at that point and Dungeness, when gathered in. The Agent introduced the party to the Great Chief, the "Duke of York," who lives with his wives, "Queen Victoria" and "Jenny Lind," in a wigwam on the beach. The Duke was very drunk, and so were Jenny Lind and Queen Victoria—so much so, indeed, as to be incapable of holding a *wa-wa*. Another visit was made several days after, and the whole family were drunk.

The vices of intoxication are rapidly taking off the Sound Indians. In the cruise around the shores, whisky boats could be seen at every point; but there seems to be no legal process by which the venders can be punished, unless caught in the act, and then no jury will convict the offenders. Repeated efforts have been made to enforce the laws, but without effect.

Next visited Bellingham Bay. Col. Fitzhugh is Indian Agent at this point, and has control of the Lummas, Nortsacks, and Sanish, numbering 1252. They are peaceable and well disposed, and gain a good living by fishing, hunting, and gathering berries. Colonel F. has been forced to retreat to a blockhouse, for the preservation of himself and men from the Northern Indians. The hands work the coal mines during the day, but at night sleeep in the blockhouse. A short time since, these Northerners came down in a large canoe, and made a reconnoisance of the premises.—Next day they sent word to Col. Fitzhugh that they had carefully examined his defences, and as he appeared to be a *Tyee*, they intended to take the blockhouse and his head, on their next visit. This is not at all an improbable contingency, though Col. F. has great faith in the support of his own Indians, who are more afraid of the Notherners than the whites.

A picket fort, under the command of Col. Pickett, has been built at a distance of five miles from Whatkun, the town of Bellingham Bay. The same Indians inspected this fort, and notified Col. Pickett that they would soon take his head as a trophy, which they much desired. Col. P. found means to send them word that he would be happy to deliver to them any amount of grape and cannister, but that his head-piece was an indispensable appendage, with which it would be very inconvenient for him to part.

While at Bellingham Bay, Messrs. Sprague and Browne made a reconnoisance of the coal mines, and were very favorably impressed with the great extent and value of the veins, and the incalculable importance to the whole Pacific coast of this discovery. About 4,000 tons have already been dug out and sold, of which 3,600 found a market in San Francisco. None of the coal yet shipped, however, equals that now in process of excavation. There is one shaft sunk of 121 feet. The first room is 50 feet from the entrance; the second 86 feet, just laid off, and ready to be worked. In the latter, the coal is of the very best quality—far superior to any yet seen in San Francisco—and the indications are, that the bank of this quality of coal is inexhaustible. A steam engine has been erected, and other works are in progress, but the force employed is altogether insufficient. Instead of three miners and three cutters, there should be twenty of each, and as much outside labor as may be necessary to develop the full resources of the mines. Until this is done, the stockholders may look in vain for profits. No business is profitable unless it is conducted with energy, and this is especially the case with coal mines.

Previous to this last excavation, Dr. Evans, the celebrated geologist, made an analysis of inferior specimens of the coal, and found the result to be as follows:

Specific gravity	1,346
Carbon in coke	60.23
Volatile gasses	26.85
Moisture	10.51
Ashes	1.94
Sulphur	47
	100.00

Dr. Evans speaks in high terms of this coal, and says "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." It may be added that the coal recently produced is much better than any heretofore tested, and is used to great advantage by the steamers Active and Constitution on the Sound.

Returning to Port Townsend, after visiting the Island of Guyemas and other points of interest, the next step was to investigate the condition of affairs on Whidbey's Island. Crossing over in a boat, the party examined the house of Col. Ebey, which they found deserted, and in great disorder, being thoroughly ransacked by the Indians. The Marshal, Mr. Corliss, has published an accurate statement of the murder. A canoe with nine Indians came to the landing on the preceding day, and were ordered off. They returned that night, and, aided by the darkness, surrounded the house. Aroused by the barking of his dog, Col. Eby stepped out, and seeing the Indians, urged them to go away. He had no arms about him or in the house. They fired upon him and wounded him—and afterwards, upon a second fire killed him, when they sprang upon his prostrate body and cut his head off, as if with a knife. His wife, two children, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss, escaped out of the back window and fled into the woods. Before they could procure assistance, the Indians made their escape, taking with them their bloody trophy. This murder is the more remarkable, as Col. Eby had always treated the Northern Indians with the greatest hospitality. It is supposed to have been induced by the killing of a party of the same tribe some time ago by the Massachusetts. The Indians are never known to forget an injury, and they have proclaimed their intention of having the head of a white *Tyee* for every man of their tribe killed by the whites. When the news reached Port Townsend, seventeen of the Northern Indians of a different tribe were taken and imprisoned in the blockhouse, from which, however, they made their escape, by the connivance of the guard.—Some of them were afterwards killed by a party of Col. Fitzhugh's Indians.

No steps have yet been taken by the military authorities to capture and punish the murderers; and, as they live in the Russian possessions, it is not likely that they will be molested. The arrival of the steamer Constitution about this time gave some confidence to the settlers; but that vessel is too large, slow, and unwieldly for purposes of Indian warfare. It is not thought that she will run more than six months, there being neither trade nor travel enough to support her, even with the aid of a mail contract.

From Eby's house, proceeded across the Island on foot, and took a canoe at Penn's Cove. The Indian men had all gone away, and here the party had to hire three women to paddle them as far as Oak Harbor, where a number of the Seadget tribe are located. These were in a very bad condition—suffering much from sickness, and with a doubtful prospect of subsistence during the winter.

Returned to Port Townsend and took steamer Constitution to Seattle—thence to Steilacoom and Olympia. Crossed from Olympia in a canoe to the Squaxon reservation, 12 miles distant on Klatchemin Island, at the entrance of Budd's Inlet.—Several Indian houses have been erected here, but no Indians are living in them at present. A small patch of ground has been cultivated, and a blacksmith shop and school established, under the treaty of Medicine creek. No progress has been made in educating the children, it being impossible to enforce attendance; and apart from this, where presents have been made to induce the children to attend, they unlearn by night what they learn by day. To carry out a school system with the Indians, they must be wholly separated from their parents and families; otherwise it is a farce to attempt to teach them the arts of civilization.

So long as the Indians are fed and clothed at Government expense, and paid for working for themselves, they will no doubt remain quiet; but no ultimate benefit can result from the Reservation system, unless the young Indians are taken away and trained up under better influences than any they are surrounded by at these places.

Having visited all the tribes on the Sound, and thoroughly investigated the accounts of the Agents, and inquired from every source into the origin and causes of the war, the conclusion was irresistible that the treaties ought to be ratified; that another war may break out at any time if something is not speedily done to concentrate and pacify the Indians.

It is grossly unjust to charge the people of Washington Territory with having commenced a war of plunder against the public treasury. This war was forced upon them, and had long been designed by the Klickitats, Yakimas and Walla Wallas before the treaties made by Gov. Stevens.

The country is now waste and desolate, and has lost a valuable part of its population. The war debt, as allowed by the Commissioners at Vancouver, amounts to about a million and a half, which will not pay any thing towards the damage done to property, and the almost total destruction of all the business interests of the Territory.

Mr. Brown has obtained indubitable evidence of the existence of a combination between the tribes east and west of the Cascades, as far as Southern Oregon, to kill the whites by one united effort, long prior to the Council at Walla Walla, and preceding the Rogue River war of 1853.

Proceeding from Washington Territory, through Oregon, the party, after a journey of several days, reached the Grand Ronde Reservation, situated 30 miles from Salem, and about 25 from the coast. Here they called a council of the principal chiefs, and held a long talk over the affairs of the various tribes. Here are collected about one thousand Indians, comprising a small part of the Rogue Rivers, the confederated tribes of Umpquas and Calapooyas, the Molealtas, Willamettes, etc. Only about forty out of the whole number are engaged at any kind of work. Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, however, the Agent has built nearly one hundred houses and laid under cultivation some 2320 acres of land, which would have aided materially in supporting them this winter, but for the drought and partial failure of the crops. No difficulty, however, is apprehended, as there is an ample supply of provisions on hand for their support.

At the council, or *wa-wa*, the Chief complained of bad faith on the part of Government, in not paying them their annuities; also of the bad climate of the Grand Ronde where they say they are all dying. This is true to some extent, owing to change of climate and the prevailing influenza, which has assumed a very malignant form at this place.

Proceeding thence sixty miles, by the way of Fort Haskins, the Siletz Reservation was next visited. This is quite a new place, and contains the largest body of Indians brought together in either Territory, consisting of the Rogue Rivers, Shastas and Coast Indians as far south as Rogue river, under treaties, besides various other tribes with whom treaties have been made but never ratified. Unlike the soil of the Grand Ronde, which is of a cold and poor quality, the Siletz embraces some of the best land in Oregon Territory, and is but six miles from the head of the navigable waters of the Taquina Bay.

Here another council was held, and the Chiefs told their wrong and grievances, all of which the Special Agent promised them he would faithfully report to their Great Father at Washington. They are desirous of going back to their native valleys on the Rogue river, and are generally dissatisfied with their present location. The whole system seems to be a cruel and monstrous evil; but civilization must take the precedence, and there is no remedy for it, but to treat these poor beings with kindness and humanity when they behave themselves, and with the utmost severity and rigor upon the first symptom of an outbreak.

The war debt of Oregon, as passed upon by the Commissioners, has reached the round sum of $3,500,000—making with that of Washington Territory, $5,000,000. Nor does this include any of the claims which will hereafter be presented to Congress for spoliations, being only for actual services rendered and supplies actually furnished.

After a thorough examination of Indian affairs and accounts of agents west of the Cascades, Messrs. Browne and Sprague proceeded to the eastward and held a council with the principal chief of the Nez Perces (who had come down to the Dalles) the Wascoes and a few of the Yakimas and Klickatats. Lawyer, the Chief of the Nez Perces, is a man of great intelligence and good sense. He professed friendship for the whites, but stated that others of the prominent chiefs were disaffected, owing to the non-ratification of the treaty. He thought it ungrateful on the part of the Government, that he had been always on the side of peace, had furnished horses for the volunteers for which he had never received payment, and yielded up his allegiance and arms, without receiving any of the annuities promised him in the treaty; whilst the Blackfeet, who had always been fighting against the whites, and the Yakimas and Klickatats and other hostile tribes were now treated as friends. There is a good deal of truth in this, and if peace is desirable, something should be done for Lawyer and his tribe.

Having thus conferred with the various chiefs, with whom treaties had been made, and ascertain their feelings, it seemed evident that they are in a very disaffected condition, and the present peace east of the Cascades, can only be regarded as a truce, which may be followed by open war at any moment.

But one opinion prevails throughout the Territories in reference to the murderers of Fantyng, Mattice and Bolon. They should be taken and punished even at the expense of another outbreak. If Government admits that it is afraid to take them lest there should be more war, then it at once acknowledges its inability to protect its own citizens and agents. If the death of Bolon is left unavenged, what security is there for the lives of any of the Indian Agents?

The same may be said of the murderers of Wright, who are now going at large on the Siletz reservation, fed and clothed at Government expense. It was but recently that they held feasts and dances over the scalp, and but for the heroism and daring of the agent in taking the scalp from them, they would have continued their orgies to the present time.

The chief causes of the war, which formed the principal subject for Mr. B's investigations, may be summed up in a few words: Previous to June, 1850, no steps had been taken to extinguish the Indian title to the Territory of Oregon. Congress then authorized the appointment of a commission to treat with the tribes west of the Cascades. The Donation Act of Sept. 27, 1850, followed this, and took effect long before a single treaty had been made. The Commission made certain treaties at Shampoeg, but gave the Indians some of the best lands in the Willamette Valley. The settlers protested, and the treaties were never ratified. At this time, the Klickatats had conquered all the inferior tribes of the Willamette Valley, and held a sort of possessory right as far south as the Calapooyah mountains. They were driven north of the Columbia, and no recompense made them for the deprivation of the rights which they had acquired by conquest. They united with the Yakimas, who were equally disaffected, and finally spread the war feeling among the Sound Indians, the Cayuses, and Walla-Wallas—all of whom were more or less apprehensive of being overcome by the whites.

Leschi, the famous Nisqually chief, made speeches throughout the country, among the various tribes, and went as far south as Rogue river, to gain adherents. He it was who invented the terrible story of *Polaklly Illehe*, or the Land of Darkness—a fearful place where he said the white men were going to send all the Indians; where the sun never shone, and where the mosquitos were so big that a single bite would kill the strongest man.

The Klickatats crossed the Cascade and concerted with the Rogue Rivers, Shastas and other powerful tribes, a general plan of warfare. Upon this point Mr. Brown has obtained the indubitable testimony of the tribes referred to, in the presence of numerous witnesses. The great Chief, John, not only acknowledged the combination, but stated that when he made peace he sent emmissaries throughout the other tribes, telling them to stop fighting, as he had determined himself to fight no longer.

The treaty of the 10th of September was the first ever made in the Territory which was ratified. Up to the date of the late war, no steps taken had ever been approved in the attempts to extinguish the Indian title. Under the Donation Act, which reserved no rights to the Indians as in the pre-emption act of '54, which followed it, the lands of the Indians were occupied and taken away from them without recompense. It was an unusual and impolitic system on the part of Congress, and to this may be attributed all the difficulties which have since arisen, and which have resulted in an enormous debt.

Great injustice has been done the people of Oregon and Washington in the reports of the military made through the War Department. Whatever misconduct there may have been in individual cases, the great mass of the people were driven to war for their self protection; and it is greatly to be regretted that they were not sustained by the chief of the military forces.

The war debt is a just debt, if ever there was one; the commissioners have faithfully performed their duty; and it is to be hoped that the next Congress by its prompt action, will rectify the errors of public policy which have resulted so disastrously, and make such liberal appropriations as may be necessary to liquidate a just debt, and prevent a recurrence of the great evils which have prostrated these remote Territoris.

A $100,000 HORSE RACE OFFERED.—The Savanah Georgian is authorized by responsible gentlemen to make the following challenge—which is open to the world—viz: To run a match of four miles and repeat, at such time as may be agreed upon, post entries for one hundred thousand dollars a side, the horses to carry weight for age, to be run over the Ten Broeck Course at Savanah, Georgia.

The Georgian adds:

"In order to induce our English friends to accept this banter, we are authorized to say further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent. upon the money staked, or in other words, five thousand dollars will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses.

"The course at this place is considered by racing men and those competent to judge, one amongst, if not the best Turf in the United States, and its position is so easy of access, that if this offer shall be accepted, a concourse of people may be expected to gather here which shall far outnumber any assemblage, ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this country.

"The gentlemen by whose authority this challenge is published, are men of respectability and worth, and the money is ready to be covered by a similar amount from England or elsewhere."

A CURIOSITY.—The Salem (Ala.) Sentinel of the 1st inst. says: "We had in our office the other day a piece of silver coin, which is 1,750 years old. It was a coin used by the Israelites before the destruction of Jerusalem, and is a great curiosity. On one side of the piece is a figure of the Tree of Life, in Hebrew letters, the words "Jerusalem the Holy." On the other side is an urn, inscribed in Hebrew characters the words "Shakel of Israel." The coin must have been made before the fall of Jerusalem, which, if our recollection of divine history serves us well, was about seventy years after the birth of Christ. It is of a poor character of silver, about the size of half a dollar, and is worth, in pure silver, about fifteen cents. Mr. Eliesberg, of this city, who is the owner of it, informs us that it has been the property of his family near nine hundred years.

A STONE EATER.—There is a German in Rochester, 54 years of age, lean, but apparently healthy, who has been in the habit of swallowing stones, weighing from one to two ounces each, since his eighteenth year, and gets his living in that way—often swallowing fifty a day. He experiences no uneasiness or painful sensation while the stones are in his stomach or intestines, and they readily pass away with fœcal matter. To show that there is no deception practiced, he crosses his hands upon his back, and allows any person to drop the stones in his mouth. The swallowing can thus be easily seen. He is content to swallow stones at the rate of two cents a piece so long as the spectators furnish the money.

TRIPLETS THREE TIMES IN THREE YEARS.—The wife of Montgomery Landt, living at Kistatom, Greene county, New York, not long since presented her husband with three boys at a birth—this being the third occurrence of the kind in three years.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

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

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

Reminiscences of Travel.

As intimated last week, the senior editor of this paper has allowed himself the privilege of an excursion on the U. S. Steamer *Constitution*, from this place to Victoria, V. I., indulging in an absence from his post of three weeks In his absence the world has "wagged on," and the paper has been published with that natural regularity, that, even should he never have returned, the territory would have suffered no inconvenience in consequence thereof.

Changing the "second person" to the "royal" pronoun "*we*"—(a *prerogative* (?) which we have ever been loth to use)—it might be necessary in explanation to remark that it had been our design to have condensed the results of our observations, whilst absent, into a *single* general article. We now discover that *that* would be impossible, and although we have taken notes concerning the numerous bays, harbors, straits, canals, passages, villages, military stations, etc., which present themselves between Olympia and our *royal* neighbors' possessions, (Vancouvers Island,) it would be utter folly to attempt to do justice to *all* in one article. Our neighbors on the other side of the land, as well as the flourishing towns of Port Townsend, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Madison, Penn's Cove, Seattle and Steilacoom must excuse us for the present, as it is our desire "in the course of human events," to do justice to all, but not at the same time, because our space will not permit such an undertaking.

Commencing, then, at the first point of settlement *south* of our English neighbors, we hereby advertise, that whatever we may have to say this week, concerning our "reminiscences of travel" northward, will be confined exclusively to Bellingham Bay, promising, at the same time, to extend our observations from week to week, concerning other places upon our unrivalled inland sea.

Any portion of the community—ladies or gentlemen—who have had the pleasure of an excursion on board the *Constitution*, will bear evidence, we doubt not, to the *self-sacrificing* efforts bestowed by the officers, from Capt. HUNT—through Mr. SCRANTON, Purser FULLER, the first and second officers—Messrs. SLATER and CHAUNCY—the Engineers, Messrs. SUFFRON and YATES, and extending to the stewards and deck-hands, to make the trip pleasant and agreeable. Any hotel in the west might be proud of the table and the good things under which it is kept constantly groaning, and of the clean, sweet beds provided for the cabin and state rooms. More of this, *Anon.*

Bellingham Bay, proper, is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference. The first claim taken on the Bay, was by Mr. Henry Roeder, in the winter of '52. He has erected a fine saw mill at the point where the river Whatcom debauches into the Bay, at the county seat of Whatcom county. The stream heads in Whatcom Lake, about five miles to the southward of the town, and tumbles into the salt water with a fall of about 30 feet. Another water power may be obtained about 400 yards above the falls. No better location can be offered on the waters for the establishment of a flouring mill than is there presented; and when manufacturing shall have been commenced, save the falls of the Shutes river, we know of no formidable rival to that of Whatcom. In connection with Mr. Roeder, the water power referred to is shared between himself and Messrs. Peabody and Page. On the southern side of the bay there is good and safe anchorage. The *Constitution* regularly anchors at about half a mile from Whatcom—one quarter of a mile from Col. FITZHUGH's, (who has already pushed out a substantial wharf of some 300 yards towards deep water, and who proposes to drive it to a speedy completion,) and about four miles from Fort Bellingham.

Before proceeding to the coal mine of Col. Fitzhugh, or before landing at either Whatcom or the military station, it might be well for us to know our latitude and keep a "dead reckoning" as we proceed thither from Victoria through the Canal D'Arrow, or through Rosario's Straits and Ringold's passage, touching upon the straits of Georgia. We must say that the scenery presented by either route is wild, picturesque, and most magnificent. It were folly for us to attempt to portray the beauty or grandeur of either, or describe the recollections or associations interwoven to the "mind's eye" of the beholder. A direct passage from Port Townsend to Victoria, across the straits of Fuca, is much less in distance, but attended with more monotony than are the other passages referred to.

Well, then, we are now in Bellingham Bay, and the first object that attracts our attention is Fort Bellingham, located on a beautiful sloping prairie, looming up in a white dress and relieving the eye of the wild solitude with which it has just been made familiar. The post is picketed in and bastioned—is a strong place and ably commanded by Capt. PICKETT, in charge of Co. "D," of the 9th Infantry. Inside of the pickets there has been erected some six buildings, for quarters, etc., exclusive of the suttler's store of Mr. E. D. WARBASS, outside. To the end that our citizens may be enabled to discriminate amongst the officers of the regular service, who are friends of the territory and who are friends of its enemies, it becomes us to record the testimony that the people on the Bay have every confidence in Capt. Pickett, and fully appreciate his efficiency for the admirable defences he has caused to be erected for the protection of that isolated settlement. We have been given to understand that Capt. P. has, by his gentlemanly demeanor and numerous acts of gratuitous kindness, endeared himself to the residents of the Bay in a manner not soon to be forgotten. Like the lamented Lieut.'s SLAUGHTER, NUGEN, and other officers of the 4th and 9th; his sympathies are with our *citizens* and not with the *hostile Indians*: or, in other words, he is not of the "*Wool*" way of thinking, who, in connection with his hirelings and toadies, have richly earned and well merit an infamy that will extend into "the last syllable of recorded time."

We leave Ft. Bellingham and the beautiful prairie upon which it is erected—sloping towards the water at an angle of say 28°; with the regret that there is not good anchorage for a large vessel within two or three miles of it.

Immediately south of the military station is the town of Whatcom, the county seat of that county, where the falls of the stream pour themselves into the bay, and where there are two mercantile establishments, three mechanic shops, and in all, some seventeen buildings. This county is justly entitled to the appellation of the "Berks" of Washington, inasmuch as there were from 30 to 40 votes cast at the late election, and the democracy was an unit—no opposition vote was cast at the polls. A splendid fort has also been erected at Whatcom, picketed in and covering an area of 100 feet square, with bastions commanding the approach from the water. A lime kiln is being erected in the town, and it is understood that any quantity of *lime-stone* slaked lime will be furnished therefrom during the coming season. On the river Whatcom there are several claims taken, as for instance, those occupied by Capt. Utter, Mr. Page, etc. The names of the persons who are doing business in mercantile pursuits, are Messrs. Busey & Co., and Messrs. Jones & Fitzpatrick. The mechanics are Messrs. Young, Freder and Lasher. The names of the persons who have taken and occupied claims in the vicinity of the bay, exclusive of those already mentioned, are Messrs. Vale, Pottle, Poe, Reed, Thomas, O'Conner, Harris, Morrison, Lyle, Young, Pender, Eldridge, Crampton, McDonald, Roberts, McLane, Jewett, Yankee Barnes, Mahony, Hedge, John Barnes, and others. On the north-west side of the bay, (about two miles west of the garrison,) empties into it, the Lummy river, which in the interior is called the Nooksack. On this river, for a few miles from its mouth, will be found an abundance of fine grazing lands, but further up it is admirably adapted for purposes of agriculture. There are in this vicinity three prairies, as far as has been explored; the first being about two miles in length, the second seven, the third one—by one mile, on an average, in breadth each. It is our opinion that should the northern or Colville gold mines ever amount to anything, a route to them will find its way thither *via* Bellingham Bay, north of Mt. Baker, up Frazier to Thompson's river.—The Hudson's Bay brigade trail from the bay northward, has been adopted by the settlers, whose excursions have been northward. Before bidding adieu to Whatcom, it would be very proper to observe that a most splendid quarry of sand-stone, of the true grind-stone grit, has been opened on the southern confines of the bay, on a claim formerly occupied by Mr. Clayton. The products of the quarry are excellent and its source esteemed as almost endless. It might be well to remember that the last Congress has appropriated some $30,000 for a military road from Fort Steilacoom to the bay of Bellingham.

Well, we are now abreast of, or *upon* the coal claim of Col. Fitzhugh. This gentleman undertook the occupancy of the coal mine alluded to, in the fall or winter of 1853—4. The grounds about his place are tastefully laid out, expressive of comfort and convenience. During the late Indian war, Mr. Fitzhugh, in pursuance of duty, found a call upon him to assume the position of special Indian agent, and also to accept a position on the staff of Gov. STEVENS, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.—How well and nobly he has discharged his duty in either capacity his friends and neighbors bear the most ample and flattering testimony. He was the only resident on the bay but that either sought safety during the war in blockhouses, or entered the volunteer service in some capacity. We are told that the members of the coal company, for whom Col. F. is agent, have the most unlimited confidence in him, in every respect; and well they may have, for we do not know where they could have found another man who would have been as true and faithful to their interests, or who would have perilled his life in pursuance of a contract to the same extent as he has done—alone and exiled, as it were, and for months together, in the heart of danger from both British-Russia and domestic hostile Indians.

A few months since, it will be remembered, we published the evidence of the reconnoisance of our geologist, Dr. EVANS, made over three years ago, concerning the value of the coals of Bellingham Bay, Duwamish river, Coos Bay, etc. Justice requires us to say that the coal which is now being taken out on the claim occupied by Col. Fitzhugh, is altogether superior to any native article ever exhibited as the product of the Pacific coast. Miners are now at work in the third chamber—at a depth, by the shaft, of, we believe, 180 feet. Within the last few months, steam machinery has been introduced for the working of the mine. The coal is drawn up in cars on a sort of rail road track, and there are pumps attached to the engine which perform a double purpose of keeping the mine clear of water, and also, of pumping water into the boilers. From fifteen to twenty tons per day, are now regularly being deposited on the wharf, and it is understood that, with the same machinery and appliances, 60 tons per day can be produced. The Col. has in his employ some ten or twelve hands, and we understand that the steamer *Columbia*, last trip, brought 12 additional hands, with a foreman, having in charge any quantity of necessary mining implements. Including the residence of Col. F. and a well appointed block house, there are some ten buildings on his claim. The steamer *Constitution* will supply itself in future, with all the coal it may require from this mine, and we understand it is the purpose of the commander of the *Columbia* to do likewise. The company for whom Col. Fitzhugh is agent have already expended upwards of $30,000—necessarily, for machinery, in prospecting, &c., and have shipped to San Francisco perhaps, 3,500 tons of coal. The *Constitution* will burn, perhaps 15 tons of coal in 24 hours.

We would be doing violence to the truth of history, were we not to indulge in a comparison with the coal furnished by our English neighbors of Vancouver's Island, taken out at Nenimo, with that of Bellingham Bay. On the last trip of the steamer *Constitution* to Victoria, she took into her hold from the brig *Ellenita*, at Esquimalt bay, some 40 tons of Nenimi coal, which was regarded, too, as a fair specimen of the general average of that mine. It is the testimony of the engineers, that one ton of the Bellingham Bay coal is worth five of the Nenimo—that but from two to four pounds of steam can be extracted from the Nenima coal, whereas 10 pounds, or any quantity that the steamer is registered to carry, can be produced from the mines of Bellingham Bay.

In the burning of the Nenimo coal there is emitted a dense gluey pitch, and the engineers tell us that arsenic is incorporated in the smoke and gasses. The present chief engineer of the *Constitution* left a like position on the H. B. Co.'s steamer *Otter*, in consequence of the deleterious effects induced by the smoke and gasses.

The claims of Messrs. Vale, Pattell, Pave, &c., are doubtless valuable for the coal concealed in them, if for nothing else, but they have not been worked to any extent.

To whatever advantage the coal of Vancouver's Island might be used on board of other steamers, it must be said that it does not answer the purposes of the *Constitution*, because it chokes the flues up, and an adequate quantity of steam cannot be raised from burning it. We will resume our "reminiscences of travel" next week.

BELLINGHAM BAY, AGAIN.—The veins of coal at Col. Fitzhugh's claim, vary in thickness from 14 to 26½ feet. The further in the dip has been prospected, the better is the quality of the coal. (See our leading article on this subject.)

ARRIVED.—At Teekalet, Oct. 31st., bark Canton, (Sweed,) Eckerman, from San Francisco.

SAILED.—Nov. 1st, bark Friendship, Carleton, for San Francisco.

Nov. 2nd, bark Sea Nymph, Stege, for Hong Kong.

☞ Five hundred troops left Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 9th September, for New Mexico.

☞ A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to "furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives."

TO-DAY'S ISSUE.—We publish in to-day's paper, the letter referred to last week, published in the San Francisco *Herald*, of 9th ult., giving an account of the terrible massacre by the Indians upon an immigrant train, near Santa Clara canyon. Of 130 emigrants, 15 infants alone were found alive by the train that arrived at the scene of the massacre soon after. Amongst the killed were a number of Mormons, who had apostatised from the church at Salt Lake City, and who were on their way to California. Suspicions are entertained that the "Priesthood" of the church instigated the massacre.

We ask the attention of the reader to the communication of Col. NESMITH, superintendent of Indian affairs for this and Oregon Territories, which we find in the *Statesman*, explanatory of the instructions he has received from Washington, concerning the Indian appropriations, &c. Also, to the statement published in the same paper, relative to the war debt of the two Territories.

But more especially, do we insist that a careful perusal be given to what is understood to be a synopsis of the report of J. Ross BROWNE, Esq., special agent of the Treasury department, and published in the San Francisco Herald of the 16th ultimo, who has recently been on a visit of investigation in this direction. We here adopt the language of the Oregon *Standard* in saying that in "this account, he entirely exculpates the people of Oregon and Washington from all blame in the matter, and declares our war claims just upon the Government. He condemns the system of reservations as now adopted, and urges that the Government should either ferret out the murderers of Bolon, Wright, Mattice, and others, and bring them to justice, or acknowledge that it is incompetent to protect the settlers in these Territories. He condemns the action of the regular officers of the army, having command on this coast, so far as it relates to Oregon and Washington."

THE NEW DUNGINESS AND CAPE FLATTERY LIGHT-HOUSES.—The light-houses under process of construction at New Dunginess and Cape Flattery, under the superintendency of Mr. ISAAC SMITH, are being fast pushed to completion through his energetic management. Lights will be burning on the summit of either within, perhaps, the next six weeks. A fog-bell will be attached to each, and their heighth will be at least one hundred feet at high water. The foundation of the base of the tower, at New Dunginess, has been built of the sandstone taken from Bellingham Bay. The stone is procured in slabs, of from 12 to 24 feet—length and breadth, with an accommodating thickness. There have been from 14 to 16 hands employed in the construction of the latter named light-house, which is located on a spit, about 18 miles to the northward of Port Townsend. The lights will be "fixed," and of the 4th class. The light-house at Cape Flattery, is called "Tatoosch."

SE-MI-A-MOO BAY.—This is the point at which the joint English and American Boundary Commission is located. The British steamer *Satelite* lies at anchor off a spit, from 6 to 8 miles from the fortifications of the commission. The initial point of boundary established by those entrusted with the survey, has been located about 2 miles south of their present encampment—being, it is very rational to conclude, in the neighborhood of the 49th parallel. The selection for an encampment we regard as miserable, and with commendable prudence, the steamer *Constitution* will not venture within from 4 to 6 miles approaching the shore. The summary *manner* in which beef cattle, lumber, and other articles of freight, that the steamer may be required to deliver at this station, it is both original and laughable. The steamer *Satelite* is a splendid vessel, and we hear that its popular commander, (Capt. PROVOST,) will be applied to, to accept the position of Governor of the provincial government of Vancouver's Island, at the terminus of the present charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will expire in 1860.

☞ Harper's Weekly thus pronounces judgment upon the New York Tribune:

"That is the office of the Rostrum, the great philanthropical journal of America, which, like the Baron Spolasco, or any other gentleman of his kidney, earns a living by being eccentric. Everything is determinedly turned topsy-turvy by the employees of that paper. They want to make men of women, and women of men. Their trowsers are always too short, and their hair too long. They employ Russians to write their English, and musicians to instruct the public in politics. They keep a parson who reviews their profane literature, and a layman who writes sermons on popped corn. They attack everybody, and bellow like the Bulls of Bashan if they are attacked in turn. They profess to be intensely Democratic, and their building is a sort of caravansera for foreign noblemen who bivouac among the desks and exchanges. They have their fine eyes, like Mrs. Jellyby, always fixed on Africa, and do not see the civic sores that fester at their very feet.—In short their eccentricities and "isms" are as wide as the brims of their hats, and, like them, shut them off from the light of heaven.

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants!

Over one hundred persons Slaughtered by the Indians—the destroying angels suspected.

By the Senator, we have received the Extra of the *Los Angeles Star*, of October 10th, from which we learn that an emigrant train of about one hundred persons had been brutally murdered, at a place called Santa Clara canon, about three hundred miles on this side of Salt Lake City. The details, so far as yet known, are these:

A train of emigrants, from Missouri and Arkansas, for this State, were waylayed and cruelly butchered on the route, at a place called Santa Clara canon, near the rim of the Great Basin, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The scene of the massacre is differently designated, as the Santa Clara canon, the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows; but all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, and about 50 miles from Cedar City, the most southern of the Mormon settlements. Of a party of about 130 persons, only fifteen infant children were saved.—The account was given by the Indians themselves to the Mormons at Cedar City, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city. Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction, we will leave the reader to form his own conclusion. We can scarcely believe that a party traveling along a highway would act in the manner described—that is, to poison the carcase of an ox, also the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated, the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several of the tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above named place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off a greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the canon, and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, fifteen in number, the eldest under five years of age. The report was brought to San Bernardino by Messrs. Sidney Tanner and W. Mathews.

The following letter from Mr. J. W. Christian, of San Bernardino, to Mr. G. N. Whitman, of this city, has been kindly placed at our disposal, and we give it at length, as it is the fullest report of the massacre, and the cause which led to it, that has reached us. The writer seems to intimate that the Mormons will be held responsible for the murder, and in this respect he is fully borne out by present indications, for a general belief pervades the public mind here that the Indians were instigated to this crime by the "Destroying Angels" of the church, and that the blow fell on these emigrants from Arkansas, in retribution of the death of Parley Pratt, which took place in that State. The truth of the matter will not be known until the Government make an investigation of the affair.—This should be done, to place the blame in the right quarter, as well as to inflict chastisement on the immediate actors in the fearful tragedy, who are reported to be the Santa Clara tribe of Indians. The following is the letter:

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, *via* Great Salt Lake City, which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is, primarily, through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ultimo. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women and children, and including some forty or forty-five capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about day-light in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. The remaing forces formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangement for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagon, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that, according to their own statement, there was but one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

I presume it would be unnecessary, for all practical purposes, to relate the causes which gave rise to the above described catastrophe, from the simple fact that it will be attributed to the Mormon people, let the circumstances of the case *be what they may*. But it seems from a statement which I received from elders Wm. Mathews and Wm. Hyde, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there, recruiting their "fit out;" and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several day's journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountains, which are between Parawan and Fillmore cities, that the causes were something like these: The train camped at Corn Creek, near Fillmore city, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which have raised a crop of wheat, and a few melons, etc. And in trading with the Indians they gave them cash for wheat, and they not knowing the value of coin were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them fifty cents, and told them that amount would buy a blanket. They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; and also put poison of some description in the water which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them, within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems the Indians gathered themselves together, and had, no doubt chosen the place of attack and arranged everything before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered.

It was ascertained by some of the interpreters from a few of the Indians who were left at Corn Creek, that most of the Indians in the country had left; but they could not learn for what purpose, and before any steps could be taken to ascertain what was the cause, the story was told they were all killed.

Yours, truly,
J. WARD CHRISTIAN.

The Emigrant Massacre.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:—I have just had a conversation with Mr. B., who has read a letter from Orson Hyde, received here day before yesterday, (Oct. 7th,) from San Bernardino, at which place Hyde recently arrived, with an escort of thirty men, from Salt Lake, and where his letter was written to a brother Mormon here, Mr. L. He writes, that he left Salt Lake just two days after the unfortunate emigrant train passed that place, and overtook them in time to save the children remaining alive—fifteen infants only; that the bodies of 118 persons, men, women and children, were lying upon the ground, a prey to the buzzards, many of whom were of the "back-out order," who had joined the California emigrant train for security in traveling. Hyde writes, that he learned from the settlers in the vicinity of the place of massacre, that the Indians fired upon the camp about two hours before day, killing a large number, and then retreated. The emigrants then formed a corral with their wagons, and at day-light the Indians returned to the attack. That the fight lasted "two days," when the emigrants sent out a little girl about twelve years old with a flag of surrender; that she was killed, and the entire train destroyed, leaving the bodies upon the ground, which Orson Hyde himself counted, (118,) he arriving at the spot just in time to gather up the fifteen infants, which he brought in to San Bernardino. Hyde is going directly back to Salt Lake, and takes, per Brigham Young's order, a large number of Mormon's with him. The recipient of the letter thinks the fate of the "back-outs" just and merited. My informant don't believe it was the Indians who killed the emigrants.

V.

Indian War Claims.

The Commission on Indian War Claims in Oregon and Washington Territories, after a session of nearly a year, closed its duty and made final report on the 10th ult.

The Board has been most diligent and energetic, and no small labor has been accomplished. Some thirty thousand claims have been passed upon and specially endorsed by the Commission.

We learn from Mr. Grover that the following are some of the chief results of the report:

Number of volunteer troops in Oregon enrolled in the late Indian war,	4,526
Amount of volunteers' pay reported by the Commission,	$1,409,601 53
Amount of expenses in support of volunteer service in Oregon,	$3,040,344 80
Total war debt in Oregon,	$4,449,959 34
Number of volunteer troops in Washington,	1,586
Reported volunteers' pay of same,	$619,593 06
Expenses in support of volunteers in Washington,	$371,892 39
Total war debt in Washington,	$1,481,485 45
Total war debt in both Territories,	$5,931,344 78

The Territory of Oregon furnished about one-third of the men to the service of Washington, and nearly two-thirds of the supplies used in the war; so that Oregon is really interested more than five million in these claims.

On account of the magnitude and importance of the report, the Commission despatched Capt. A. J. Smith, U. S. A., in special charge. He went out on the last mail steamer with Gen. Lane.—*Statesman.*

BLUNDERS.—The Franklin Register lately published an address by the Rev. Mr. Abbot, and its next issue noted the following correction:

For "dum swizzle," please read "prominence."

This was bad enough, but the next week the same paper had the following:

In an advertisement that appeared in our last paper for "Bumbleton's worm destroying porrengers," read "Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges."

Faulkner, who edited The Dublin Journal, announced in glowing terms the arrival in that city of a distinguished member of the British nobility. On the next day his paper contained the following very Hibernian correction:

For "Her Grace the Duke," in yesterday's Journal, read "His Grace the Dutchess."

He improved the matter quite as much as did a good clergyman in England once, who, without book, was praying, and said:

Oh Lord, bless all classes of people, from the beggar on his throne to the king on the dunghill; we mean from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on his throne."

(From the Oregon Statesman.)

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SALEM, O. T., Oct. 15, '57.

ED. STATESMAN:—The large amount of outstanding and unpaid liabilities of the Indian Department in Oregon and Washington Territories, and the remissness of the government in remitting funds to pay them off, is creating loud and just complaint.

I desire to explain to the public my connection with the matter. When I assumed the duties of Superintendent, on the first day of May last, I was instructed by Mr. Mannypenny late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to report, as soon as practicable, to this office, an "estimate" of those unpaid claims contracted by my predecessor, so that funds could be remitted for their liquidation. In accordance with those instructions, I did, on the 17th of June, (which was as soon as the reports could be obtained from the respective agents,) make up and forward the estimates referred to, showing, in most instances, the character of the claim, what it was for, the name of the claimant, and the amount. The estimates thus perpared and forwarded, amounted for oustanding and unpaid liabilities in Washington Territory, to $73,416 84; and for Oregon, $226,311 29; making an aggregate of $299,728 13, which, however, did not include some claims which have since come to my knowledge.

I also, at the time referred to, prepared and forwarded estimates to the department for funds necessary for a portion of the 2d and all of the 3d quarter of the current year, amounting to $174,762 72, making my estimates in the aggregate amount to $474,490 95, exclusive of the sums required to comply with treaty stipulation in Oregon.

In reply to those estimates, I have been furnished with about one-third of the funds necessary for current expenses, and strictly enjoined not to apply a dollar of the same to outstanding liabilities. After waiting for nearly four months, in anticipation of receiving money to pay off the debts of the Indian service, I received, by last mail, instructions relative thereto from the department, from which the following is an extract:

"To justify any action on the part of the department with a view of making remittances therefor, it will be necessary that a detailed statement of such (outstanding) liabilities shall be made, in which their character, the circumstances under which they were made, and the necessity therefor, shall be satisfactorily shown, accompanied by proper evidence of correctness." "In consideration of the large amounts of those liabilities, as stated by you in gross, it is apprehended that a proper regard has not heretofore been obtained for that careful economy so often urged upon your predecessors, in the disbursements for the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories."

From the above extract, the claimants will be as able as I am to determine when those just and meritorious claims will be paid; in my communications I have used every effort and argument to have the funds necessary for their payment remitted at once.

I can now only inform claimants that it will be necessary for them, in order to get their pay, to file in my office their claims, supported by *satisfactory* and *proper evidence*, together with the *"necessity,"* &c., of the sufficiency of which they must be the judge. All that is in my power to do relative to the matter shall be promptly done.

Debts contracted by agents will not hereafter be paid at this office; funds will be turned over to the agents when received, and persons holding claims must apply to the agents who contracted the debts, for payment.

Having no authority to pay for the publication of this statement as an advertisement, I have to request that the different papers will publish it as a matter which interests many of their readers.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. NESMITH,
Sup't. Indian Affairs, O. and W. T.

More Filibustering.

The government has been officially apprised of the fact that preparations are on foot for the fitting out of three several expeditions for the invasion of Nicaragua—at New York, New Orleans and Mobile; and of another expedition, having its centre in Texas, and headed by Sam Houston, for the seizure of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. The administration was determined to enforce the neutrality laws, and a form of instructions had been prepared by executive authority, to forward to the United States Marshals and District Attorneys, on the seaboard, for their guidance.

THE INDIANS.—On the 10th of September, a report reached St. Louis, which was not generally credited, that Col. Sumner had overtaken the Cheyenne Indians, who were retreating towards Arkansas, and that a battle ensued between them, which resulted in the indiscriminate slaughter of four or five hundred Indians—men, women and children.

PREFER SLAVERY.—About three years ago, Miss Anne W. Talliaferro, of King William county, Va., emancipated forty slaves, giving each $150. They were placed in a Quaker settlement in Ohio, by F. W. Scott, executor of the estate. A few weeks since Mr. Scott had occasion to visit them on business, and found them in a wretched condition, almost starving. One of the children had been stolen, and several had died for the want of attention and the necessaries of life. They begged Mr. S. to allow them to return with him to Virginia and go into slavery.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ Rev. Elijah Anderson, a colored preacher of Madison, Indiana, has just been convicted in the Bedford county Circuit Court, Kentucky, of aiding in the escape of slaves, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

The World as Seen Through Mormon Spectacles.

We copy the following from a sermon recently delivered by one of the Mormon prophets in Salt Lake City. It will be seen that in his opinion we have already been visited with the wrath of Brigham:

When I witness the intelligence sparkling from your eyes, the unparalleled peace, love and union that dwells in your bosoms, and surround your mountain homes, and the joyous expressions of your countenances, the contrast between these and the darkening, wicked and murderous eyes and countenances that I have been called, in some degree, to mingle with in the world, is beyond my power of language to portray.

When I started on my mission, I said I was going to hell, and I have found it just so. I have found a little worse rookery than I expected, but by the blessing of my Heavenly Father, I have performed my mission, got the privilege to return to the valleys, and meet with a hearty welcome from the prophet of God, that stands at the head of the Church on the earth, and this has recompensed me for all the hell that I have been in.

I have had the privileges since I have been gone, of baptising quite a number of good, faithful people, who have confidence in the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ and in your humble servant from whom they received the gospel, and they have thanked God, the first Presidency, and your humble servant for being the means of their receiving the gospel, and they are also thankful that they had honesty enough to embrace it.

Times were such in the sunny land of the South that they could not dispose of their property so as to gather up here the present season. Some of them have negroes, cattle and lands, and they could not find any market for them this season, and consequently they could not come here, otherwise they would be glad to gather with the Saints of God.

The United States are being visited by the judgments of the Almighty. For three years past they have not had but half a crop. Cotton, the queen of the South, has failed for three years in succession, and while I was in Genoa, I had a letter from one of the brethren, who stated that it froze so on the 5th of April that it killed their corn, their cotton, and their sassafrass. They said they must kill that old 'Mormon' for prophesying and bringing evil upon them. Such being their circumstances in April, I cannot tell how their crop will come out this season.

In that region of country where Brother Clapp traveled, a great storm arose, and a whirlwind took people up in the air, and killed seventeen of them by twisting their heads round. Goods were found scattered twenty miles from the stores, and one storekeeper was found with his head twisted round. The only family that escaped was that of a widow woman who saw the hurricane coming and ran into the prairie, fell flat on her face, and held on to her children.

The judgments of God are falling upon that people to a great extent, and yet they continue to make long prayers and to pull long faces, for such things are popular there. For them to have frost and snow in that country, why, it quite astonishes them.

A Soft Place.

Away up in the mountains, where most men are honester than their shadows are long, and are not afraid of themselves nor the dark, Tim Ginking's uncle, an old bachelor, lived. See him yonder on a goods box, on the corner, in the sunshine, expiating to a small squad of fellows upon matters and things in general, with an unimpeachable shirt-collar, his distinction, an elevated brow, a winking lid, a wicked eye, and a gracious mouth; emphasizing occasionally with a pound of his walking cane upon the pavement, and straightening his shirt-collar as final on the subject in question.

"Take a seat, Tim, on the box with me," said he, after the rest of the party strolled away; "it's pleasant here. I was down to see the widow; yesterday, Tim, and she gave me back-bone for dinner."

By the way, widow Ida Liza Bangling is a nice little, sweet little, pretty little love of a lady; rosy, round, and rollicksome; plump as a plum, lively as sunshine, bright as her own eye, sharp, quick, and keen; as lovely as blue veins set on lilly rose color, and blood bounding full of life and spirit through them, could make her. Touch her hand, and 'twill make the tingling blood go galloping through you; her step like a fawn's, her waist like a fairy's, sunshine in her face, and joy all over her, so charming is the little widow Ida Liza.

"I was down to see the widow, yesterday," said Tim's uncle, "and she gave me back-bone for dinner. I went down rather early in the morning; we chatted, and run on, she going out occasionally to see to things till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to back-bones. Now I thought that, Tim, rather favorable. I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because everybody knows I love back-bones, and I flatter myself that she cooked them on purpose for me. So I grew particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her too. So after dinner, while sitting by the the widow, I fancied we both felt sorter comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen over head, ears and heart in love with her, and I imagined, from the way she looked, she had fallen teeth and toe-nails in love with me. She appeared just for all the world like she thought it was a coming, that I was going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my hand softly on her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I placed it there, in my blandest tones, Tim, for I tried to throw my whole soul into the expression, I remarked then, with my eyes pouring love, truth and fidelity right into her, "Widow this is the nicest, softest place, I ever had my hand on in all my life."

"Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing a little, she said, in winning melting tones of Heron: "Doctor, give me your hand, and I'll put it in a much softer place."

"In a moment, in a rapture, I consented, and taking my hand, she gently, very gently, Tim, and quietly laid it on my *head*—and burst out into a laugh that Miss Heron knows nothing about—it's ringing in my ears yet."

"Now, Tim, I havn't told this to a living soul but you, and, by jinks! you musn't; but I couldn't hold it any longer, so I tell you; but mind, it musn't go any further."

☞ Sonny, does your father take a paper?"

"Yes, sir, two of them. One of them belongs to Mr. Smith, and the other to Mr. Thompson; he hooks 'em off the stoop."

☞ A letter from Saratoga says: "Of belles there is no lack, either in numbers or variety—dancing belles, flirting belles, dumb belles, dressing belles, talking belles;" and "bell wethers," we suppose.

☞ Parents who are ignorant of their duty will be taught by the misconduct of their children what they ought to have done.

☞ On Tuesday, Sept. 8th, Judge Peabody decided to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail in the sum of $5,000, the District Attorney objecting.

In the Court of General Sessions, on the following day, the Grand Jury handed in an indictment, charging her with fraudulently endeavoring to produce an heir to the Burdell estate, after which her counsel made a motion to transfer the trial of Mrs. Cunningham from the Court of Sessions to Oyer and Terminer, which was granted, the District Attorney not dissenting. She was to be brought up for trial on the 28th of September.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Army Notice.

SEALED proposals for furnishing and delivering 300 barrels of good fresh flour at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of November next.

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

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

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

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Infantry and A. A. C. S.
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 4, 1857.–n50-3w.

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

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

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

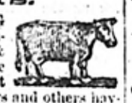
and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.–n49.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.



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

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

NOTICE.

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

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.
October, 16, 1857. n47–4t.

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

MITCHELL & STUART.
Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

JOHN N. LOWE.
Olympia, Oct. 20th, 1857.–3t.

Administrator's Notice.

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

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.
Seattle, Oct. 17, 1857.—4w.

Administrator's Notice.

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

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.
Seattle, Oct. 17th, 1857.—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION To me issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court, in and for the 2d judicial district of Washington Territory, at the April Term, A. D. 1855, in favor of Charles Plummer and John A Chase, doing business under the firm and style of Plummer and Chase, and against Obadiah M. Eaton, Henry H. Tobin and Joseph Fanjoy, I have levied upon, taken and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door, in Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1857, between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the lands and tenements of said Eaton, Tobin and Fanjoy, situated and lying in said King county, on the waters of black river, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: One land claim, lying on the south side of Black or Dewamish river, beginning at a point about 40 chains below the Dewamish Mill, on the south bank of the Dewamish river, thence following the meanderings of said river, to the mouth of Cedar Creek, up the west bank of said creek, far enough, so that a line running due south will intersect a line running due west from point of beginning, so as to include three hundred and twenty acres. Also, another land claim of 160 acres, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a large fir tree, 18 feet in circumference 3 1-2 feet from ground, running thence west 36.50 chains to a stake, thence north 35.50 chains; thence east 36 chains to the channel of the Lake fork of Dewamish river; thence in a southerly direction, along the channel of said river, to the north-east corner of O. M. Eaton's claim; thence due west to the place of beginning. Also, another claim bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west bank of the Lake fork of Dewamish river, 350 chains south of a fir tree measuring eighteen feet and — inches at 3 1 2 feet from the ground; thence north 11.50 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 26.60. chains to the bank of the above-named stream; thence easterly with the meanderings of said stream to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres.

Terms of sale—Cash in hand. Judgment entered, and costs for which said execution has issued, $2,256.77.

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

NOTICE.

To Teachers, School Directors, and District Clerks.

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

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

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

G. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.
Olympia, Oct. 12, 1857.

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dungineas and Bellingham Bay.

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

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

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.
Sept. 18, 1856. [n13-tf.

REMOVED.

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

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

CAUTION.

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

WM. C. DOBBINS.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

REMOVED.

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

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

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

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

JOEL KNIGHT.
WM. H. DILLON.
Locating Commissioners.
September 25th, 1857.–n44-10w.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

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

Good wages will be given.
September 25th, 1857.–n44

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

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

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

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, 1855–71y.

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.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-1y.

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.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.
July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for 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.36-1y.

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 "ices" 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.

Capitol Extension.—A large number of iron plinths for the heavy columns of the new dome have lately arrived from the iron works of the contractors, and are being put up. The pilasters and columns will immediately follow on the setting of the plinths. The interior cornice of the new dome is being put up under the superintendence of Mr. Fowler, of the firm of Bebee & Co.

In the new House Hall, the click of the busy hammer and the usual industrial sounds attendant on the prosecution of a vast work are constantly heard. The doors for the galleries of the hall are being made, and are of beautiful design and finish; they are veneered with bird's-eye maple, and are further finished by exquisitely-designed brass ornamental mouldings, representing national fruits, flowers, etc.

Of these doors surrounding the galleries of the two halls there are to be twenty-four, twelve of which are nearly done, and are being ornamented with variously designed mouldings and wreaths. The mouldings are all being done in the brass foundary attached to the premises by the best artists. The floor of the new hall is being rapidly finished The gallery fronts are all done except the painting. The Speaker's retiring room, which will be, when finished, the most beautiful room in the whole building, is constructed entirely of iron. The pilasters are now being set, and the bricklayers are backing up as fast as they are placed in position.

The mechanical exactitude which is required in fitting together the various parts of the iron finishing is far beyond that of any other branch of the work. The ornamental sash lights in the ceiling of the new hall will be a sight to inspire the admiration of the most indifferent observer. The beautiful designs in colored glass, representin each light the arms of one of the States of the Union, are soon to be set, and will not fail to create astonishment and delight. All the rooms surrounding the hall of the House are being pushed forward towards completion with commendable dispatch.—The painting, plastering, frescoing, and all the various branches of the interior work are in a state of advancement.

The stairways of either building are going up, and growing in interest and beauty as they advance. They are to be of marble, either native or Italian, throughout.—The stairway in the new Senate, when completed, will challenge the admiration of the world. Not a point from base to apex but what will be so nicely fitted together that it will seem as if hewn out of solid rock; and so highly polished as to serve for a mirror to reflect back the figure of the spectator.

The foundations of the porticos and colonnades are nearly finished at both wings. The connecting corridors are going up with uninterrupted success. It is worthy of remark, that the capitals and pilasters throughout will be ornamented with designs representative of American products, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat, palmetto, &c., &c.

In the statuary department the work goes bravely on. The large piece nearly finished by Gagliardi, representing "America," is worth a visit; and near by in the same room, the "Indian Mother" is nearly completed by the same artist. In an adjoining room the "Woodman," from a new design by Crawford, is just begun. This piece represents the pioneer American in the act of felling an enormous tree while at its foot a poisonous snake with uplifted head and fangs distended, watches with devilish hate the sturdy forester who has disturbed its domicil. The woodman toils on unaware of the lurking danger. The piece is life size and designed with graphic skill, and is to be executed by Senor Batti, an Italian sculptor. "The Young Hunter," is the name of another new piece from the same designer, and just commenced by Senor Batti.

A large sewer to drain the entire buildings leading from the centre of the old Capitol is being constructed; it is some thousand feet in length, one hundred of which is now completed. It will discharge into the canal at the foot of First street. The work is being superintended by Mr. Zepheniah Jones, and will be completed entirely by the first of October next.

The construction of the dome will occupy not less than six years in building, and when completed will be an achievement in iron architecture second to none of the kind in the world.

☞ An old toper, after indulging quite freely in his accustomed beverage, amused himself in teasing a mettlesome horse. The animal not altogether fancying his familiarities, suddenly reared, and the disciple of Bacchus found himself sprawling in an adjacent mud puddle. Gathering himself up as composedly as his situation would allow, he shouted to his son, standing near by:

"John, did you see me how I kicked that 'ere hoss?"

"No, dad, the horse kicked you!"

"Reckon not, John; one or t'other on us got very badly histed; but *'taint me, John, for I'm here!*"

Remarkable Change.—We know an elderly and highly respectable lady in this city whose gray hairs have suddenly changed to a dark chestnut, leaving no traces of the frosts of many winters through which she has passed. But a few weeks since her hair was almost white. Now she wears a full suit of dark, glossy hair, such as adorned her head in the days of her youth. The change took place unperceived by her, and she never used any artificial means to produce it. This same lady, though nearly seventy years of age, is one of the nicest seamstresses in the city, and has no superior in dress making.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ A gentleman who, under the least excitement, would exclaim "there is a crisis coming!" was considerably amused at being gravely informed by a little four year old son, that the *cry-sis* had come and was in bed with mother.

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

E. H. Wilson, *San Francisco.* | W. G. Dunlap, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

NURSERY NOTICE.

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

Shrubery in variety.

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

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

Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, Adm'r.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.-n45.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Main St., OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. Willard. Rufus Willard.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors, (For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY, WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

Port Townsend, W. T.

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

H. S. WASHBURN.

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

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

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, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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105 & 107 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

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Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
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Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

ACCOMMODATION, AT Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for 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.

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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 "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. Phillips, San Francisco. | D. Horton, Seattle. | D. L. Phillips, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail —DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

Thos. Lambert. Chas. Potter.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, *Cor. Cal. & Front sts.*

September 25th, 1857.-n44-4w.

G. A. Barnes. W. N. Ayers.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural 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 practice of

MEDICINE —AND— SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. Louisson, I. Laghtner, A. Frankel.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. Bettman, M. Bettman, L. Bettman

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

CAUTION.

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

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.29-ly.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *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.

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.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the Pioneer & Democrat, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

C. B. ADAMS, ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Established n 1853.

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 agriculture 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!

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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 pondrous 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.

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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.

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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. 41 tf