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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Only Waiting.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
'Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart once full of day;
'Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and gray.

Only waiting 'till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home;
For the summer time is faded,
And the Autumn winds have come.
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting 'till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor, and desolate;
Even now I hear the footsteps,
And their voices far away.
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting 'till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the last day's beam is flown:
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

Two.

High on the hills Lord Heron dwells;
Rosalind sings on the moors below,
Watching the bees in the heather bells,
Merrily swinging to and fro.

Young Lord Heron hath left his state,
Donned a doublet of holden-gray,
Stolen out of the postern gate,
A silly shepherd to wander away.

Rosalind keeps the heart of a child;
Gentle and tender and pure is she;
Colin, the shepherd, is comely and mild,
Tending his flock by valley or lea.

Never a swain has whispered before
What she hears at the close of day;
"Rose of roses I love thee more,
"More than the sweetest words can say!

"Though I seem but a shepherd lad,
"Down from a stately race I came;
"In silks and jewels I'll have thee clad,
"And Lady of Heron shall be thy name."

Rosalin blushed a rosy red,
Turned as white as the hawthorn's blow,
Folded her kirtle over her head,
And sped away like a startled doe.

"Rose of roses, come back to me!
"Leave me, never!" Lord Heron cried,
"Never!" echoed from hill and lea;
"Never!" the lonely cliffs replied.

Loud he mourned a year and a day,
But Lady Alice was fair to see;
The bright sun blesses their bridal day,
And the castle bells ring merrily.

Over the moors like a rolling knell
Rosalind hears them slowly peal,
Low she mourns—"I loved him well,
"Better I loved his mortal weal.

"Rest, Lord Heron, in Allie's arms!
"She is a lady of high degree;
"Rosalind had but her peasant charms;
"Ye had rued the day ye wedded me!"

Lord Heron he dwells in the castle high,
Rosalind sleeps on the moor below;
He loved to live, and she loved to die;
Which loved truest the angels know.

THE SIZE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The possessions of the Hudson Bay Company or the territory of the continent over which they exercise control contains an area of two million five hundred thousand square miles. How much is that? It is fifteen and a half times larger than the State of California; about thirty-eight times as large as the State of New York; nearly twice as large as the whole of the thirty-one States of the Union, and if we omit the territory of Nebraska, is as large as all our States and Territories combined! About one fifth of that extent or more than three times the size of California, is said to be fit for agricultural or grazing purposes.—*Washington Star.*

☞ Dr Johnson Price has been nominated by the Administration Democrats as their candidate for State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Wm. I. Ferguson, Senator from Sacramento county. William Bausman, Esqr. the editor of the late Whatcom *Northern Light* newspaper, has accepted the invitation of a large number of respectable citizens irrespective of party, to become a candidate for the same position.

Address of John Nugent, Esq.,

U. S. SPECIAL AGENT, TO THE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND RESIDENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Having received from citizens of the United States, mining and trading on Fraser's River and in its vicinity, a number of letters complaining of acts of injustice and oppression at the hands of the Colonial authorities,—and being on the eve of my departure to lay my report before the Government at Washington, I take this public method of apprizing American citizens sojourning in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, of the views of our Government in regard to their rights and standing in these Colonies.

I need scarcely say that the Government of the United States expects of its own citizens abroad, a decent conformity with local regulations, obedience to the laws of the countries they visit, and a proper show of respect for the authorities by whom those laws are administered. This is exacted of strangers visiting the different States of the Union, who are amenable to punishment for a violation of the laws of those States, or of the United States, as are American citizens for infraction of the laws of such foreign countries as they may enter in pursuit of pleasure, or of business. Such of our citizens, therefore, as have taken up their temporary residence in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, are subject, like all other residents, to the laws of the Colonies and of Great Britain, and are liable, like all others, to the penalties meted out by those laws to persons properly convicted of their violation.

I am aware that an elaborate attempt to impress these facts upon my fellow citizens in these Colonies, would be superfluous.—Their sobriety of deportment, their decent observance of all the proprieties of life, in the midst of privations and annoyances of no common degree, and their obedience to the law under very trying provocations to its infringement,—although they may not have gained for them such liberal treatment as was due to that forbearance and good conduct,—have, nevertheless, commanded the respect of the strangers among whom they are cast, and cannot fail to be subjects of pride and gratulation to their own Government.

Considering the circumstances attending the recent settlement of these Colonies, it was scarcely to be expected that a well-regulated Government could be at once built up, out of the chaotic elements suddenly thrown together in such confusion. Much was to be pardoned to the inexperience of an Executive hitherto dealing for the most part with savages, and, possibly unprepared by previous training for the more refined exigencies imposed by governmental relations with a white population:—much of the cause of complaints that have arisen was to some extent excusable, because due to the unlicensed rudeness of the subordinate officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial Government, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned most of the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature:—and, lastly, much was to be excused in the ignorance and want of tone of courts organized out of such crude and unfit materials as those, the only ones that were at hand on the sudden influx of the strangers. In some instances, no doubt, these courts have fallen short of even the limited expectations justified by the peculiar circumstances of their construction, and the strange constituents of which the were composed. But it is not to be doubted that the British Government will, without unnecessary delay, provide remedies for the evils and abuses arising from this condition of things—evils and abuses affecting not alone the prosperity of its own subjects, but the rights of citizens of a foreign and friendly power.

The forbearance, in the meantime, of the citizens of the United States: their quiet observance of the laws, under any aggressions on their rights of which they may have to complain, will not alone have its reward in the consciousness of having done credit to their country—a country whose institutions are based upon that all-pervading love of order, and that spirit of obedience to the law which distinguishes its citizens,—but it will, moreover, entitle them to the active intervention of their own government for the redress of their grievances, and for the protection of their rights. That the Government of the United States, upon proper cause being shown—after recourse shall have been had in vain to the tribunals, against acts of oppression or injustice—will so intervene for the redress and protection of its citizens in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, I am authorized and instructed to give them the most emphatic assurance. If wrong be done them, let them appeal to the courts. It is to be hoped they will obtain justice: but should those tribunals, unfortunately, be too impotent, too ignorant, or too corrupt to administer the law with impartiality and firmness, our citizens may reckon with certainty upon the prompt and efficient interference of their own Government in their behalf. The best guaranty I can furnish them of the certainty of such interposition, will be found in the subjoined declaration by the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, in a recent dispatch to our Minister in Nicaragua, enunciating clearly and vigorously the views of our Government [illegible] to the rights of our citizens visiting foreign countries:

"The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean to execute it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties."

It is unnecessary for me to make any further or more pointed application of this declaration to the circumstances of American citizens in these Colonies. Their own intelligence and prudence will enable them so to guard their conduct that they shall never forfeit that provident and fatherly care and protection which it promises, and which the Government of the United States has both the ability and the will to exercise over all its children, in whatever part of the world they may be.

JOHN NUGENT,
Special Agent of the United States.

Victoria, Vancouver Island,
November 13th, 1858.

☞ We find the following in the San Francisco *Herald* of the 6th inst.

STAGES FROM SALT LAKE TO THE DALLES.—A line of four-horse post coaches are to be run from Salt Lake, or some point on the Placerville route west from Salt Lake, to the Dalles, in Oregon, to connect with the stages on the line between St. Joseph and Placerville. The Sacramento *Bee* says:

We know not how much was allowed for this service, or whether this side route will be run weekly or semi-monthly, but seeing that the Salt Lake or great central route is not only expected to meet the demands of more than two thirds of the people of California, but also to supply the people of Oregon and Washington with an overland mail, it is but fair to expect the national Government to place it on an equality with the most favored of routes.

There is no question about the right of the people of the north to have the very best mail facilities that can be afforded by the overland routes, and they owe it to themselves to set to work early, and secure all the benefits desired; and it is also the duty of the press throughout the State to urge the matter upon the attention of Congress.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.—This brave soldier and indomitable Democrat is at present on a visit to our State. Gen. LANE was always a favorite with the Democracy of Old Keystone State, and he will be made sensible of this fact by the attentions showered upon him during his stay.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian*, Oct. 2nd.

IMPORTANT NEWS—ANTICIPATED EXODUS OF THE MORMONS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE SPRING.—The regular semi-annual Conference of the Church has been in secret session since the 6th October, in the Tabernacle in this city. It is composed of all the bishops and other heads of the Church. I know not positively anything in regard to their proceedings, but I have it upon good authority, that they have decided to move out of the United States in the spring. Where they will move to, is the question. A fact which strengthens me in this opinion is, that there has been little or no fall wheat sown in the Territory, whilst that is usually the principal crop.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

EFFECT OF GOLD FEVER AT HONGKONG.—The first glowing news of the gold discoveries on Fraser river had reached Hongkong, and was received with favor. It was probable that a large Chinese emigration would soon set out for the supposed new Dorado. The returns of passenger ships cleared from Hongkong during the six months ending 30th June, shows the continued effect of the old gold fever. The total number of Chinese emigrants were 15,329, of whome 180 were females. Of these 8,818 were for Australia, 3,214 for California, and 1,662 for Cuba. The females were all for San Francisco.

☞ The Russian squadron at Amoor River was being reinforced. More of the effects of religious fanaticism in the East are reported.

☞ The decree for disolution of the Spanish Cortes had been signed

History of Steam.

About 208 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was put in motion by it.

A. D., 540, Anthenius, as architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of an adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldron, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes.

In 1643, June 17th, Blasco de Gary tried a steamboat of 309 tons with tolerable success, at Barcelonia, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A handsome present, however, was made to Garay.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," published in 1663.

In 1698 patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1705, Newman, Cawley, and Savery made the first steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1769 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1781 the Marquis Jouffroy constructed a steamboat on the Siene.

In 1789 Wm. Symington made a voyage in one on the Froth and Clyde Canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Rumsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware river.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to turn his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

Hero's steam engine was like a Barker water wheel driven by steam—a rotary. It was revived seventy-five years ago in this State. A book was published in Leipsic in 1597, which described a rotary steam engine like Hero's.

In 1616 Solomon De Cause, a French engineer, published a work describing the power of steam to force water, but not by an engine.

The claims of Blasco de Garay are not entitled to much weight, as they were only first given the world in 1826, and said to be from an old manuscript discovered in the Archives at Simancas, Spain.

In 1629, Branca, an Italian, mathematician, propelled a wheel by a jet of steam from a boiler.

Before Symington made his experiments he was engaged by Patrick Miller, of Delswinton, and made an engine to propel a boat for that gentleman, who published a pamphlet on the subject in 1787.

John Fitch propelled a boat by steam on Collect Pond, in this city, about the date specified above. We never read or heard of Rumsey doing so.

The first permanently successful steam engine in the world was that of James Watt, in 1769, and the first permanently successful steamboat, for which Watt built the engine, was that of Robert Fulton, in 1807, in New York.—*N. Y. Scientific American.*

Robert Fulton Plucked.

Forney's Press contains an article and a communication which strips Robert Fulton of his laurels as the inventor of the steamboat. They show that the inventor was John Fitch, of Pennsylvania. Abraham McDowell, of Warminster, Bucks county, a gentleman of over eighty years of age, writes that he saw John Fitch's steamboat tried in 1785. Here is his account of the original steamboat, and the place where it was tried:—

In this shop John Fitch built his first steamboat, which I distinctly remember, as I was a good-sized boy. It was about four feet in length and a little over a foot in breadth, with a wheel in the stern, which was something like a flutter-wheel. When the boat was done it was taken to a dam on the farm of Arthur Watts, in Southampton township, near the present village of Davisville, and now owned by Gen. John Davis. John Fitch was accompanied by James Scout, Abraham Sutphin, Anthony Scout, John McDowell, William Vansant, and Charles Garrison. I went along out of boyish curiosity, and after we had reached the dam, Arthur Watts, and I think his son, William Watts, then a young man, came out to witness the experiment. I think the soft coal of Virginia was used to generate steam, and it is my opinion that the fire was lighted while the boat was on the bank. Before the boat was put into the water, the persons along were sent to the other side of the dam to prevent it running aground, and to turn it when it should come across. I was sent up to the head of the dam where the water was shallow and the mud deep, as the men did not like to go in where they would get muddy. I waded in some little distance, where the water was deep enough to allow the boat to float, and stood there. The boat was launched, and in a few minutes it put off under full headway, puffing, and the smoke flying, and very soon reached the opposite side of the dam. This run being too short, it was next started lengthwise of the dam, and made several trips back and forth, to and from the point where I stood. When it reached me, I turned it round and headed it toward the starting point again. I could always tell about where it would come out when I saw it coming toward me, and waded through the mud and water to that place to prevent it running aground. We were there at least two or three hours, until all were tired and satisfied with the experiment, when we returned home, Fitch carrying the boat under his arm.

The *Press* adds:—

This statement seems to settle the question as to the locality where the first model steamboat of Fitch was tried, and we think the statement may be relied upon, in every particular. The reference to Fulton seeing Fitch's model boat when he brought it to Philadelphia, after the first trial, we have no doubt is correct, as the former was living in this city at that time, as a miniature painter, and was subsequently largely indebted to the result of Fitch's labors for his own success. In fact, he almost entirely availed himself of the genius of men in this country and Europe who had preceded him. The fact seems now established, beyond a doubt, that John Fitch was the original inventor of the steamboat.

MISCELLANEOUS "ICKTAS."

THE FRAZER RIVER FEVER IN AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—The *Bulletin* correspondent in Australia says:

The news from Fraser river has excited considerable attention here, and, should it be confirmed, there will be a large *stampede* from Australia to the new Dorado. Already three ships have been put up, and are filling with passengers. The traffic between Australia and Vancouver Island will be considerable, as goods can be bought here, on favorable occasions, on the same terms as in England, while the distance is much shorter. It cannot be much longer before steam navigation is established between the two coasts.

The same paper contains the following:

THE FEVER IN MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne papers are full of extracts from the San Francisco journals of May last, regarding the gold discoveries on Fraser river. Several ships are "up" for the "Vancouver Island Gold Fields." The Notion is advertised to sail on 15th August, and the Orestes on 20th August. From private advices, we learn that the excitement is spreading wide and rapidly among the miners, and it was supposed that several thousand persons would soon leave the colony, if convenient opportunities offered, and if the first glowing news were not contradicted by subsequent arrivals.

FOR FRAZER' RIVER.—A letter from Omaha City, Nebraska, state that there is much talk all over the frontier concerning a spring emigration to the gold region of Fraser River and tributaries of the Columbia, and hundreds from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, &c., will start thither early in the spring. The routes which will be traveled are across the plains from Omaha, via Forts Kearney, Laramie, Hall, and Walla-Walla; thence up the valley of the Columbia to Fraser River. On this route, the estimated outfit per man, where parties of eight or ten join together, will not cost, including team and all, over one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The other route is by steamboat up the Missouri river to a point near Fort Benton, thence over the mountains, with about four hundred and fifty miles of land travel to the same point. The expenses on both routes will be nearly equal.

STEAMERS AND VESSELS FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.—Just at this time there seems to be great activity among shipping men to get steamers and vessels ready for the California trade, and to place upon the different routes to the Pacific. Almost all the papers contain items about steamers and ships that are being built or repaired for this service. A notice of some of them will be of interest to the readers of the *Bulletin.*

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain has given notice of an arrangement for putting six ships, including two steamers, on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of opening a mail communication with Vancouver Island via Panama.

Some days since, two steamers, the *America* and *Canada*, arrived from Quebec, and were taken to the railway of Samuel Sneeden, at Hunter's Point, L. I., for through overhauling and refitting, preparatory to proceeding to their destination on the Pacific coast.

The staunch steamship *Washington* is now on her berth for San Francisco and Frazer river, direct. She will sail about the 15th October. On her arrival in the Pacific, she will take her place in the Fraser river line, of which the *Hermann* is the pioneer.

☞ The Navy Department is informed that Lieutenant Brooke was at the Navy York, Mare Island, California, preparing for a scientific undertaking to ascertain the safest route from San Francisco to China, and to accurately note all dangerous points for the use of mariners. The schooner *Fennimore Cooper* was detained for the undertaking.

☞ The Lane and Jenkins affray was brought before the Grand Jury at its recent session in Lawrence, (K. T.) and they failed to find a bill against Lane. This will probably terminate all proceedings in this case.

The Murderers of Col. Ebey.

Most of our readers will remember the tragical fate of Col. Ebey, killed at Whidby's Island, about two years since by the Indians. Col. Ebey was a man very generally known and highly respected in Washington Territory, and had been the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend.—During the war between our American neighbors and the Indians, the U. S. war steamer *Massachusetts* attacked one of the Indian villages on the Sound, and by the means of throwing shells into the place, knocked down their huts and killed, it was estimated at the time, 27 red skins. A few weeks afterwards a marauding party of Kake and Stikin Indians numbering a couple of hundred, floated down in their canoes from their homes in the North—as far up as the 58th and 59th parallels of North latitude—made a descent upon Whidby's Island, burned the few houses, seized Col. Ebey, cut off his head, and then were off again. This daring expedition and cold blooded murder created intense sensation all throughout Washington Territory, but it was never known what particular tribe of Indians were the perpetrators of it, and the murder remained unavenged. During the recent trading voyage of the H. B. Co.'s steamer *Beaver* among the Indian tribes of the Russian Possessions at the North, she stopped at a village of the Kake tribe, in about 58 degrees 30 minutes, and there heard that they had the scalp of Col. Ebey. Capt. Swanston, of the *Beaver*, and Chief Trader Dodd, desired to purchase the scalp, and sent word of their wishes to the chiefs of the village. Soon after, three or four canoes, filled with armed men, came alongside the *Beaver*, and before their warlike appearance was noticed, some eight or ten got aboard. This being noticed, and the hostile designs of the savages becoming apparent, all hands were beat to quarters, and the ship immediately cleared for action. The canoes were warned off, upon peril of being sunk by the guns now run out and bearing on them, and an explanation of this sudden warlike display was required, when the Indians replied that they were informed that the demand for the scalp was but a preliminary step to attacking their village. Being told this was not the case, they calmed down, but still persistently refused to dispose of the scalp. It is said that the Indians are accustomed, at least once a year, to give a grand feast, when they dance around the scalps of their enemies killed in battle, and that the scalp of a white man is looked upon as of much more importance than that of an Indian, and is kept in families for generations.—*Victoria Gazette, Nov. 6.*

STATUETTE OF VIRGINIA DARE.—Miss LANDER's statuette of VIRGINIA DARE, which arrived in the ship *Malabar*, with CRAWFORD's statute of JAMES OTIS, is unpacked, and can be seen for the remainder of this week at the room of the artist, Savings Bank building, next the museum. This beautiful work of art, which is in Italian marble of rare delicacy in color and texture, is about three feet and a half high, and represents Virginia Dare, the first white person born on the American continent, as she looked when standing on the shores of the great lakes, with the surging sound of the waves in her ears, and vague memories of her childhood's far-off home in her heart. She stands on the sandy beach, her fine head erect, and her folded hands resting upon the fishing net, which is gracefully drawn around her for drapery. Indian ornaments are on her arms and neck, and a beach-bird, the pet and companion of the young Indian maidens, is by her side. This statue *en petite* is full of originality and sentiment, and we hope ere long to see it reproduced the size of life.—*Boston Transcript, Sept. 28.*

Miss LANDER is a sister of Hon. EDWARD LANDER, late chief justice of Washington Territory.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "JOHN E. THAYER."—As appears from the memoranda of the *Sonora*, the American ship *John E. Thayer* was destroyed by fire on 13th September, at the island of Patas, in the Gulf of California. This was a fine ship of 3,000 tons capacity. She was owned in New York, whence she arrived here in June last, consigned to Flint, Peabody & Co. She left here in July last for Mazatlan, to load with guano at Patas. The captain and crew, unable to extinguish the flames, left the ship and proceeded to Guaymas in their boats, thence to Manzanillo, where they would take passage to the East in the Company's steamer for Panama.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

☞ The late Ebenezer Francis of Boston, the richest man in New England, left no bequest to Harvard College, as expected. He bequeaths $100,000 in legacies, $200,000 to each of his two daughters, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Bowdich, and the balance of his estate he places in trust for the benefit of his nine grand-children; the interest, about $234,000 per year, to go to his daughters. The grand total about five millions.

☞ *The Literary Gazette* says that there is a well-grounded hope that Canada will next Summer be visited by some prominent member of the Royal family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

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Pioneer and Democrat.

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

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Commencement of Vol. VII.

With the last number of the "PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT" the sixth year of its publication was concluded—another volume of our existence has been bound up, taking its place in that eternal ocean of the past that "ne'er feels returning ebb,"—and, standing upon the threshold of another year, with its mysterious portals opened for our inspection, we this day present to our readers the first number of our seventh volume.

Of the vast changes that have taken place in the world's affairs since we addressed our readers on the subject of the commencement of the year which has just been closed, who would undertake to compress even a synopsis of the most startling and stirring events into the prescribed compass of a newspaper article? The record that hundreds of thousands of chroniclers have kept, and are keeping of events that have transpired on mother Earth within the past year, belongs to the massive volumes of her history. Since November 27th, 1857, the accredited rulers of two of the most powerful governments in the world have, on lightning's wing, held converse and exchanged congratulations across an ocean, beneath its briny wave; and since that time, the seals of a great book, which had been closed to the world for twenty centuries, have been broken—the ports of China are about to be thrown open to the commerce of the civilized world, and the doctrine of christianity tolerated in that hitherto exclusive and pagan empire.

Our country may be said to have recovered from the financial crisis which swept with such destructive force through the Atlantic cities one year ago, and, being at "peace with all the world and the balance of mankind," is again on the highway to prosperity. The revenue is steadily on the increase, and under the wise and prudent administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, it is thought that the public debt will not be further increased by additional loans.

And we do not deem it out of place here to suggest, that for the peace, quiet, happiness, and general prosperity at present enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, much is due to their own wisdom and patriotism, in having selected the present incumbent to fill the high and responsible position and trust of Chief Magistrate of our common country. To the firm and able administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is the country indebted for the procuring of an ultimatum upon the Kansas question, and we regard the adjustment of the vexed subject connected with it, by the last congress, as final; and having been definitely disposed of, we can but regard as enemies of the Democratic party, any and all persons who would seek to renew a further agitation of the question in the halls of the national Congress, until that territory shall ask for admission into the Union under a legitimate constitution, legally formed by the representatives of her people. The Mormon troubles, growing out of which, at one time a deadly and protracted struggle seemed almost inevitable, and in the termination of which the honor of the country was involved, has, to all appearances at least, been quieted without bloodshed, through the vigor and firmness of the present administration. Treason was happily crushed out at Salt Lake—the rebels were made to acknowledge obedience to the laws of the United States, and in the pacification of the threatened war, the people of the Pacific territories felt a deeper interest than any other portion of the confederacy. Again, the question of the right of search on the high seas has been settled with the British government, and that unwarrantable authority for so long a time usurped by that empire, has been abandoned; and this concession was only obtained through the moral courage and resolution displayed by the Executive in the explanation he demanded, and in the position he assumed concerning the outrages and insults of British cruisers in the Mexican gulf, upon our merchant vessels and the American flag. The foreign policy of the administration has justly commanded the admiration of the honest of all parties, and the recent letter of instructions of our venerable and able Secretary of State—Gen. CASS—to Gen. LAMAR, the American Minister in Nicaragua, replete as it is with the "Monroe doctrine," and in which the protection by government of American citizens in all parts of the world is promised, cannot fail to arouse the highest emotions of pride and satisfaction in every American heart. Overland mail routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific, (precoursers of future railroads,) have been contracted for, and service upon them commenced within the past season; and especially are the people of this territory indebted to the present administration for a division of the Pacific Military Department, and the establishment of a separate one for the territories of Oregon and Washington. Such are a few of the vast number of benefits and vindications of the national honor conferred upon the country and the American name thus far, under the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

But, in taking a retrospective look at events as they have transpired within our own territory for the past year, and we find an abundance of material concerning which, no doubt, volumes will be written. In brief, and most important, a vigorous and successful campaign has been carried on by the military against the hostile Indians east of the Cascade mountains the past season, and the latter have given evidence that they consider themselves as having been subdued, and that for the future they are willing to submit themselves to the justice, mercy and consideration of the general government. The large extent of country over which they have heretofore roamed at will, has, it appears, by a late order of Gen. HARNEY, virtually been thrown open for settlement, which is significant of the fact that the Military Commandant of this division is determined to keep the Indians in subjection, and protect the settler against hostilities upon any of the public lands. Our Indian affairs look brightly, compared to the appearance they wore one year ago.

The gold excitement of the past season, which for a time convulsed and revolutioned, in a measure, the northern portion of our territory, and the effects of which were felt throughout its limits, has quite subsided, without having greatly added to the wealth, or contributed to the bankruptcy of any considerable number of our fellow-citizens, that we are aware of. Luckily for them, perhaps, but comparatively few of our permanent citizens, removed from the scenes of excitement at the north, were taken captive by the golden speculative bauble that allured so many thousands to our shores from California and elsewhere. The mass of our people remained quietly at home, steadily engaged in the pursuit of that wealth which is obtained slowly yet surely, and thus escaped the visitation of want and pecuniary distress that has borne so heavily upon, and been felt so keenly by so many of the inhabitants of their neighboring territory and of California. It affords us pleasure to be able to say, however, that a number of our citizens have been handsomely rewarded for the time and labor devoted by them in the pursuit of gold on Frazer river.

The future prospects of our territory are much more encouraging now than they have been at any time in the past. Her commercial relations are extending—all branches of industry are in a flourishing condition, and labor, as heretofore, meets with a sure reward. The coming year, some of our shrewdest business men predict, will be characterized by unwanted activity and enterprise, and that a new era is about to dawn in all departments of trade and commercial enterprise, and we most sincerely trust that the prophecy may be realized.

In thus presenting to our subscribers the first number of the seventh volume of this paper, we would observe that no alteration has been made as to the terms of subscription or advertising, and we would especially suggest to many of them the importance of attending more promptly to the liquidation of their respective indebtedness. We desire no one to take the "PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT" merely for the purpose of *patronizing* the establishment. We consider fifty-two numbers of the paper as fully equivolent to $5. Those that think differently can invest their $5 some other way; and we trust that none will permit their subscriptions to continue who do not think they are getting their money's worth, or who expect to repudiate their indebtedness.

Whilst under its present editorial management, no change of course will be made in the political tone or sentiments of this paper. Believing that the tendency of Democratic measures and principles now advocated are contributing to the peace, prosperity and happiness of our country, while those opposed have a strong tendency towards lawlessness, contention, strife and disunion, urged forward by the spiteful sentiments of bigotry and intolerence, and strengthened with a selfish, unyielding ambition, we cannot do otherwise than to give, as heretofore, all possible aid to the Democracy—always repudiating whatever opposing factions or isms may be arrayed against it.

☞ During the past week, a number of small trading schooners have visited this harbor with freight and passengers, to load with flour for northern ports, at the Tum Water Mills. Amongst them, we noticed the *Wild Pigeon*, JONES; the *Carolina*, LAMPROGH, and the *Mary Dunn*. The steamer *Ranger No. 2*, Capt. HILL, arrived at the wharf on Wednesday evening from the Puyallup reservation.

Thank You Sir.

The last mail coach from the Columbia river, brought us a box of apples from Monticello, Cowlitz county, accompanying which we found the following polite note from the generous donor:

MONTICELLO, W. T., Nov. 15th, 1858.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that you are interested in the development of the resources of the country, and cultivation of the soil, I forward you a small box of apples, specimens of my own raising; you will find the names marked with pencil on each wrapper. Hoping they will prove acceptable, I remain,

Yours with respect.
H. D. HUNTINGTON.

Amongst the varieties, we found the Fall Pippin, the Roxbury Russett, the Gloria Mondi, Esopus Spitzenberg, Yellow Bellflower, Smith's Cider, Tolpy Hocking, Lady Apple, the Greening and the Jonathan. One of the *Gloria Mondi* specimens was quite a monster—weighing 1¾ pounds—full weight. In a very few years our Territory will contain an abundance of fruit—especially of the apple—not only for home consumption, but for exportation. Even during the present season, the market here has been very unexpectedly, yet quite liberally supplied from the young thriving orchards of this county, and we should not be surprised if by next year the yield would be sufficiently large to supply the home demand. The specimens contained in the box referred to, were all large and of fine flavor; and Mr. HUNTINGTON will please accept our thanks for his kind remembrance of us.

Bellingham Bay Coal—Its Quality, &c.

In an excellent article which appeared in the Oregon *Times* of Oct. 30th, under the head of "SOUNDINGS OF THE SOUND," by the Editor, who visited our Territory "on the wing" a few weeks since, and of which article we have before spoken, we find the following concerning the Bellingham Bay Coal Mine, and the probability that the Coal taken out there will, at an early day, supply the steamers on the Pacific with all they will require:

A mile below the grave of Whatcom, are the Bellingham Bay coal mines. Judge Fitzhugh, the principal proprietor in the management and superintendence of these mines, has displayed, through a long course of years, an indefatigable energy and enterprise, which merits the brilliant and fortunate success just now dawning upon his labors. From the first, the quality of the coal excavated has continued to improve. The Judge exhibited to us specimens as rich and valuable—as pure coal—as any we have ever seen of the Pittsburgh coal. The shaft has been sunk, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, to a depth of upwards of three hundred feet. Even with the present meagre and insufficient facilities for making excavations and hoisting the coal, Judge Fitzhugh informed us that upwards of one hundred tons can be delivered to the lighters within the space of twenty-four hours. The bed or strata of coal lies beneath the waters of the Bay, and parallel with them. The vein is twenty-two feet in width at the mouth, and is now working, at the present depth, fifty-two feet in width. The mine is wholly inexhaustible, and the day is not far distant when, from its deep caverns, "our ships which fill the sea" off this coast will be supplied from it with an article of coal of the first quality, and at a cost insignificant when compared with the present prices. So that which, but a few years since, was regarded almost universally, as a wild and extravagant scheme, leading at once to bankruptcy and pecuniary ruin, will reveal a wise and commendable enterprise, of incalculable value to the Puget Sound country, and, indeed, to the whole steam shipping interests upon the Pacific coast. It is impossible to exaggerate the value and future benefits certain to enure from the working of this coal mine, or to credit too far the laudable public spirit and enterprise which, after years of energetic and unfaltering toil, is at last about to reward its proprietors and the country with a source of wealth and prosperity hitherto undreamed of; and we are pleased to know that the people of Washington Territory place precisely this estimate upon, as well the mine itself as the enterprise, which has developed its richness.

As illustrative of the energy and force with which Judge FITZHUGH is driving an exploration of his bed of coal, we would observe, that he has now reached, by the slope, the depth of 500 feet, and is prepared to get out from 150 to 200 tons per day. The quality improves as he descends, and he can furnish any amount at his wharf for $8 per ton.

A few weeks since, Judge F. sent to this place a few sacks of coal in order that our citizens might have an opportunity of practically testing its quality, and of pronouncing judgment upon it, in accordance with its merits. It so happened that we fell heir to one of the sacks, and can testify that, in connection with a little wood, it will burn freely in a common office, parlor or cooking stove, and we are told that it burns equally well in a grate or open fire-place. The *residuum*, which we found by no means as large as we anticipated, consisted entirely of ashes—there being no appearance of slate in our specimen, and no formation of clinker in the burning of it.

The last sales of coal stock were at the rate of $25 on shares of $100; but we learn that none of the stockholders are at present disposed to sell, as they are all sanguine of great success in the further and full developement of this magnificent vein. It will be seen by the following, which we find in a late number of the California *Farmer*, that the company are making arrangements to greatly facilitate their further operations in the mine, as also, that the Purser of the *Santa Cruz* has pronounced in favor of the coal. We give the paragraph entire. That paper says:

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL COMPANY.—The steamer Santa Cruz, on her last trip from this city, had on board for this Company, 500 feet of six-inch iron pipe, for their use, for raising water from the deep shaft in their mines. This shaft is now 260 feet deep, and the Company intend sinking it 300 feet more. The Santa Cruz uses this coal, and Purser WYMAN of the steamer informed us that it burned well and gave satisfaction; so much so that they used it entirely.

Some time since, the Secretary of the "Bellingham Bay Coal Company"—J. C. MITCHELL, Esq.—forwarded to JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., M. D., a practical and accomplished chemist of San Francisco, specimens of coal from this mine, for the purpose of procuring a correct analysis of it. To a gentleman of this place we are indebted for the following tables, compiled by Dr. H., from which its comparative value with other coals is made apparent. It should be borne in mind, however, that the result of the analysis here given is from specimens taken out at the depth of only 222 feet; and as the coal becomes better as the vein is followed, the figures do not give a favorable idea of the quality that is now being taken out. In reply to the request of Mr. MITCHELL, Dr. HEWSTON says:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25th, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I have analysed the sample of Coal from Bellingham Bay, which you submitted to me, and find the following results:

Specific Gravity	1.309
Water, (Hygroscopic)	5.60 per ct.
Dry Coal	94.40
The Dry Coal consists of	
Carbon	74.41
Hydrogen	4.63
Oxygen, Nitrogen and Sulphur	17.61
Ashes, (Red,)	3.35
	100.00
Amount of Coke procured	62.60 per ct.

Subjoined is a copy of the analysis of various samples of Welsh, New Castle and Scotch Coals, with which it will be seen the analysis of the sample from Bellingham Bay compares very favorably:

LOCALITY OR NAME OF COAL.	Specific gravity	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen, Sulphur and Nitre.	Ash.	Per ct. of Coke left by each Coal
WELSH.						
Aberdare Co's Methyr	1.31	88.28	4.24	4.22	3.16	85.83
Nixon's do	1.31	90.27	4.12	4.36	1.25	79.11
NEW CASTLE COALS.						
New Castle Hartly	1.29	81.81	5.50	5.55	7.14	64.61
Healey's do	1.31	80.26	5.28	5.34	9.12	72.31
Bates' West Hartly	1.25	80.61	5.26	9.88	4.25	.....
West Hartly Main	1.25	81.85	5.29	10.35	2.51	59.29
Beddles' West Hartly	1.23	80.75	5.04	10.36	3.85	.....
Hastings' Hartly	1.25	82.24	5.42	9.40	2.94	35.60
SCOTCH.						
Walsend Elgin...[vein	1.20	76.09	5.22	7.59	10.70	58.45
Dalkeith Coronation	1.31	76.94	5.20	14.75	3.10	53.05
do Jewel vein	1.28	74.55	5.14	15.91	4.37	49.80
Bellingham Bay	1.31	74.41	4.63	17.61	3.35	62.66

The test for the colorific value of this sample of Coal shows it to compare very favorably with the same Coals, as will be seen by reference to the following table:

NAME AND LOCALITY OF COAL.	*Lbs. of water which 1 lb of coal is capable of elevating from 32° to 212° Fahr.*	*Lbs. of water which 1 lb coal is capable of evaporating from 212° Fahr*
Welsh Aberdare Co. Methyr	77.11	14.37
NEWCASTLE COALS.		
New Castle Hartley	72.00	13.42
Carr's do	69.83	13.01
Hedley's do	69.61	12.78
Steamboat Walsend	65.08	12.13
SCOTCH.		
Wellwood	64 13	11.94
Eglinton	54.96	10.24
Bellingham Bay Sample	59.90	11.17

Respectfully Yours, &c.,
JOHN HEWSTON, Jn., M. D.,
Practical Chemist.

J. C. MITCHELL, Esq.,
Secretary of the Bell. Bay Coal Co.

The Government at Washington City will some day become aware of the importance of Puget Sound as a *Coal Depot*, for the supply of the Naval vessels which must ever be kept permanently upon the waters of the Pacific. If Government feels disposed to consult *economy* in the purchase of the element of steam, for the use of the Navy upon this side of the continent, we would suggest that the "Bellingham Bay Coal Company," can furnish the material on board its men-of-war, *for about one-half of the cost of transportation from the Atlantic side, to the present coal depot at Benicia!* And if it be the desire of government to give encouragement to industry in its distant territories—to extend its fostering care, and bestow its patronage in a direction where that patronage will enure to its own pecuniary advantage, our home authorities will not be slow in taking measures for the establishment of a coal depot on the waters of Puget Sound, as above suggested.

Compliment to Capt. Hyde.

The following compliment to Capt. HYDE, of the Revenue Cutter, *Jeff Davis*, by "A CITIZEN OF PORT TOWNSEND," is justly merited, to which we would beg leave to include, as deserving of proper consideration by the citizens of the Territory, *all* the officers that have been connected with the Cutter, since that vessel first arrived upon our waters. The *Jeff Davis*, at all times, during our Indian troubles has rendered prompt and efficient service for the protection and defense of our citizens, both under the command of Capt. PEASE and that of Capt. HYDE:

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 18, 1858.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT—Our town still continues on in its slow but steady increase, notwithstanding the new city that the gold excitement created.

By the last steamer we lost, (temporarily), one of our valuable citizens—Lieut. A. L. HYDE, commanding Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*. He has been amongst us for the last eighteen months, and had become a portion of our community, and from the gentlemanly and prompt manner in rendering aid with his vessel and crew when called upon, either by the government or citizens, has ingratiated himself in the hearts of the citizens of the Territory.

The citizens of this place tendered him a parting supper, at which they all attended and proved to him that his departure was regretted, and that his speedy return would be welcomed with rejoicing. He intends visiting the Atlantic States, and will not return before next April. May a pleasant and successful voyage attend him, and may he return not alone, but with his family, and hereafter become one of us permanently

A CITIZEN OF PORT TOWNSEND.

☞ The Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory meets at Olympia one week from Monday—December 6th. The regular term of the Supreme Court of this Territory will be commenced on the same day.

☞ Read the advertisements of G. K. WILLARD & SON and PHILLIPS, HORTON & Co., in another column.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DEPARTURE OF MR. NUGENT.

The steamer *Constitution*, Capt. GOVE, reached Olympia wharf on Monday morning, with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers. To Mr. T. M. REED, of WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express, and to Mr. WM. WOODCOCK, of Victoria, we are indebted for the *Gazette* of that city, of the 13th and 20th inst.

The *Gazette* of the 13th learns that the Harrison-Lillooet trail to Upper Frazer is now fairly open; that the road-cutters have been arranged with to their entire satisfaction, and that about 200 of them had proceeded to a point above Bridge river—higher up than the terminus by the river route. It is thought that provisions, etc., can be transported through from Port Douglas, for 16 cents per pound. The accounts from the diggings in that vicinity are encouraging, and probably over 1,000 miners will spend the winter there, if arrangements are made by which they can be supplied with provisions.

Every steamer that arrives at Victoria from Forts Hope, Yale, &c., brings down a large number of returning miners.

On the 8th inst., Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped by the *Cortez* to San Francisco, $13,000 in dust.

An attempt at highway robbery was recently made at Victoria. A man was knocked down at night, and had his pockets searched by some unknown villain.

A free fight occurred amongst the Indians opposite Victoria recently, in which two were killed, and five or six wounded.

A vessel, supposed to be the *Orestes*, from Melbourne, Australia, with fifty passengers for Victoria, was seen last week at Port Townsend.

The steamers *Panama* and *Santa Cruz* left Victoria harbor on the 19th inst., for San Francisco, with a large amount of Frazer river dust, and about 500 passengers.

A number of deaths from drowning are reported in the *Gazette*. Gov. DOUGLAS and other officials, left Victoria for Fort Langley on the *Satellite*, on the 19th. It is understood that Mr. DOUGLAS will there be sworn in as Governor of British Columbia, and issue several proclamations concerning the Colony.

Mr. JOHN NUGENT, U. S. Special Agent for Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, took his departure from Victoria for Washington City on the 19th inst. On the 10th inst., says the *Gazette*, a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. NUGENT by the American residents of Victoria, doing business there, as an expression of their respect and good will towards that gentleman, then on the eve of his departure for the States. The dinner, and festivities pertaining thereto, came off at the Hotel de France. The company numbered about fifty gentlemen, and composed a great portion of the more respectable American residents of the town, and some few of the old settlers as invited guests.

The regular toasts were but four in number—admirably arranged, and unexceptionable in phraseology. The first was drank to the President of the United States; next, to Her Majesty, the Queen; then to His Excellency James Douglas, and finally "to our distinguished guest, Hon. John Nugent." Responses were made, respectively, by E. O. Crosby, Esq., Mr. J. W. McKay, through a letter, from Gov. Douglas, and in an exceedingly appropriate and patriotic address from Mr. Nugent, which we regret to say, want of space at this time compells us to omit.

Subsequent to his departure, Mr. Nugent issued a circular "To the Citizens of the United States in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia," which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It will be observed by a perusal of the document in question, that Mr. N. does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the fitness of the ruling government authorities there—executive or judicial, for an intelligent administration of the laws of the Colony; and for the plain straight-forward manner in which he has expressed himself on the subject, the *Gazette* of the 20th not only opens an editorial battery upon him, but throws open both its reading and advertising columns to scurrilous and impotent flings at the Special Agent, and that too, after he had left the Colony. We know nothing of the nature of the grievances alluded to by Mr. Nugent, and to which it is to be inferred American citizens have been subjected in that direction; but having the greatest confidence in his intelligence, sagacity and patriotism, we feel quite safe in averring that he had ample cause, and was fully justified in giving expression to his sentiments as he has in the circular alluded to. Mr. Nugent did not receive his diplomatic training in the surroundings of the "circumlocution office," and, as might have been expected, his straightforward manner of doing business has not very greatly endeared him to the authorities of British Columbia.

Worthy the Attention of Farmers and Gardeners.

Whilst we take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the magnificent specimens of potatoes forwarded to us by Dr. D. S. MAYNARD, of Alki Farm, King county, assuring him of the excellence of their flavor—not common to the vegetable kingdom when in such huge proportions, as we found those to be, we beg leave to direct the attention of the farmers and gardeners along the shores of Puget Sound to the character of the manure which the Dr. had employed to facilitate their growth, to which he refers in the following communication. Should it be found, upon thorough experiment, that kelp or sea-weed is as great a fertilizer as it gives promise of being, there need be no apology for barren or unproductive lands along the Sound, as it may be found at almost any place, in immense quantities. The experiment will cost but little time or trouble, and we would suggest that it be given a fair trial, generally.

ALKI FARM, KING CO., W. T.,
November 10th, 1858.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

SIR:—Having recently embarked in the Agricultural Ship, called *Farmer*, I wish to see her float with the tide of prosperity and progression, and I know of no more effective sail to set to the breeze in her furtherance, than through the columns of a well circulated newspaper, to make known certain facts that may be obtained on her onward passage.

As I am but a novice in the business, practically, I can be allowed to say but little; but hope to derive advantage from more experienced farmers, who, I trust, will follow suit, and publish their observations and the results of their experiments.

With a view of attracting the attention of farmers, especially along the coast, I send to you, accompanying this, the product of four common hills of potatoes, weighing 113 pounds. Also, a sack containing 34 pounds, from two hills, which I dug to-day—from which I wish to show the effect of sea-weed upon new and untamed land. In November last, I gathered one small canoe load of kelp; I cut it in small pieces, and put it in three small piles, on average soil, in my potato field of one acre, which was chopped and cleared off in September and October, 1857—consequently, was literally full of green roots—and from which I harvested a very light crop—generally about 13 hills to the bushel, where not affected by the kelp. From these three small spots, upon which I placed this sea-weed, I harvested from four hills, of one spot 113 lbs.; from another, 107 lbs.; and from the other 103 lbs.

I have now 42 sled loads hauled out of the same weeds, from which I hope to be allowed to report as favorable next potato harvest, when again you may expect to hear from me.

I send also specimens of the two principal kinds of potatoes that I have saved for planting next season. Try them baked, and give me your opinion of them.

Very Respectfully,
D. S. MAYNARD.

☞ S. J. MCCORMICK, Esq., proprietor of the "Franklin Book Store," Portland, Oregon, and publisher of "*the Oregon and Washington Almanac*," has our thanks for a copy of the same, received by the last mail. The statistical and general information contained in it, is worth double the price of the almanac; and, besides, the enterprise is deserving the patronage of these territories, on the score of its being of "domestic manufacture."

THE VACANCY.—We are informed that Mr. Nathaniel Orr, one of the Representatives elect of this county, some weeks since sent in his resignation. If so, why has not a new election been ordered?—*Puget Sound Herald, Nov. 19th.*

We have made inquiry in the proper quarter, and are informed, simply from the fact that the resignation was informally tendered. It has since been received, however, through the regular channel, and a new election has been ordered, as will be seen by the proclamation of Acting Governor MASON, in another column. We learn that two or three members elect from Clarke county have likewise resigned.

DEAD.—"*Pat Kanim*" and "*John Taylor*," Chiefs of the Snoqualmie and Snohomish tribes of Indians, have both died within the last few months. It will be recollected that they led companies of these allied tribes against the Hostiles in the Indian war of 1855–'6—acting as auxiliaries to the volunteer organization. It is well enough, perhaps, that "Pat Kanim" is out of the way. We never had a particle of confidence in his professions of friendship. "John Taylor" was a pretty good Indian. Thus are the natives going.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. D. DODGE, late of Oregon, will deliver a political address at the Capitol, Olympia, on Thursday evening, November 30th. The public are invited.

☞ We learn that an Indian named "Pilquilton," one of the disaffected of the late Nesqually hostiles, recently assumed authority to order from his claim a gentleman named LANE, who was occupying one near the Puyallup river. It appears that "Pilquilton" approached Mr. LANE in a menacing manner, and informed him, that he would give him half a day in which to withdraw his effects and leave the tract of land he was occupying. It seems that the settler deemed it prudent to act in accordance with the mandate of the Indian, but it is to be hoped that the military at Fort Steilacoom will take prompt notice of his savage lordship's conduct, and see to it, that the settlers on the Puallup, White and Green rivers, are permitted to enjoy the quiet possession of their homes.

GRAND SOIREE PARTY.—Mr. LOUIS BACH, the accomplished dancing teacher, will give a Soiree party this evening at Masonic Hall. Excellent music will be in attendance. Gentlemen who have been attending Mr. BACH'S Academy, speak in very flattering terms of his qualifications as a teacher.

429309

NEWS FROM OREGON.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA!

At the time of going to press, we received dates from Oregon up to Nov. 17th. In the *Statesman* of the 16th we find the following:

Just as we go to press we receive news of the loss of the Steamship *Columbia*, at the mouth of Umpqua river, on Tuesday night last. The report, which was brought to this place by a citizen of Albany, who learned the particulars from one of the Columbia's passengers—is to the effect that the steamer *drifted ashore in a dead calm*, her machinery being in some manner disabled.

The passengers and crew were all saved and the mails were got to shore, with no other damage than a partial wetting. It was not known whether the cargo would be entirely saved or not. The steamer was leaking badly, and the probability is she would not be got off.

Concerning the recent order of General HARNEY, to which we referred last week, relative to the settlement of the Walla-Walla country, the *Statesman* of the same date says:

The late order of Gen. Harney practically opens the upper country to settlement, and we presume such will be the result flowing from it. We think the action of Gen. Harney in the premises correct, and we know it will meet the hearty concurrence of the main body of the citizens.

The editor of the *Statesman* learns from a citizen of Corvallis, that the erysipelas, or putrid-sore-throat, or black-tongue, is very prevalent in that vicinity, and that twelve or fifteen deaths have recently resulted from it—mostly children. His informant says it is very malignant, and most frequently proves fatal. We trust it will not become epidemical.

The same paper says that the products of the farm and dairy, shipped from that portion of Oregon, are frequently sold at Portland at lower figures than they command in the Salem market.

We regret to learn, says the Oregon *Standard* of Nov. 10th, that Mr. HENRY SHIPLEY, who was so severely injured at the Dalles a fortnight since, is still in a very critical condition.

The same paper, of Nov. 17th, says that the new theatre building of Mr. Charles Stewart is nearly completed, and will soon be opened by an experienced troupe. The building is of sufficient dimensions to render it both comfortable and commodious to the audience.

The Oregon *Times* of Nov. 13th, learns that BENJ. JENNINGS, of Clackamas county, has been appointed Register of the Land Office, at Oregon City, *vice* R. Wilcox, resigned. The *Times* adds, "a nobler and better appointment could not have been made."

The next States' mail, says the *Times*, will bring us the result of the elections in Florida, Iowa, Quitman's Congressional district, Miss., Georgia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. New York votes in this month, (Nov.) The elections in these States will determine the complexion of XXXVIth Congress.

The same paper says that Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s new steamer, *Col. Wright*, intended for the Dalles and Walla-walla trade, has been launched all O. K., about fifteen miles above the Dalles. She is of about the size and capacity of the *Express*, and will at once be placed in running trim for the trade aforesaid.

We find the following paragraph in the *Times* of Nov. 6th:

Mr. Norris, S. A. P. O. D., informs us that a contract has been ordered with A. H. Robic, of Wascopen, at $3,500 a year for monthly mail service, on route 12757, from Wascopen to Fort Colville, *via* Wailepta and Colville valley.

☞ A dispatch from Washington, dated September 26th, published in the New York *Herald*, says: The news published from Havana and other parts of Cuba of the movement of the free negroes there, has attracted attention. The Government will not be indifferent to any movement tending to the Africanization of Cuba. It would be regarded as a real danger to the Southern institutions of this country, and as requiring a bold and decisive policy on our part.

Bellingham Bay Marine Report.

ARRIVED.

Oct 22—Frank Sherman, Smith, Whidby's Island.
Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, Semiamoo.
28—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Victoria.
30—Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, Smith's Island.
Schr Blue Wing, Stoel, Victoria.
Nov 4—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Semiamoo.
5—Stmr Constitution, Gove, U S mails, Olympia.
9—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Victoria, passengers.
10—Schr Elizabeth, Melvin, Victoria and Semiamoo
11—Stmr Santa Cruz, Fontelroy, San Francisco, passengers and freight to Judge Fitzhugh.
12—Stmr Resolute, Pray, Olympia.
12—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Victoria.

SAILED.

Oct 24—Sdr A Y Trask, Victoria.
27—Frank Sherman, Whidby's Island.
28—Lizzie Roberts, Taylor, Smith's Island.
29—Sloop Leoneda, Allen, Victoria.
Nov. 1—Scht Amelia, Thornton, Victoria.
2—Schr Lizzie Roberts, Taylor Victoria.
4—Schr. Leoneda, Allen, Victoria, passengers.
5—Schr Blue Wing, Stoel, Victoria.
6—Stmr Constitution, Gove, Olympia.
Schr Blue Wing, Victoria.
Bellingham Bay Scow, Olympia, stock and passengers.
9—Sloop Leoneda, Allen, Victoria.
21—Stmr Sana Cruz, Fauntelroy, San Fanncisco.
Schr Elizabeth Victoria, freight and passengers.

New Advertisements.

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTOSAtives, Bachelor'sand Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaleon, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor Strops, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE. McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corlett's, Shaker's and Ball's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the
PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT. VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by
G. K. WILLARD & SON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Sheriff of the County of Pierce—Greeting:

WHEREAS, NATHANIEL H. ORR, duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington for the county of Pierce, has resigned said office of Representative: and whereas, a session of the Legislature is to take place before the next annual election, you are hereby commanded to notify the several judges of election in said county of Pierce to hold a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said NATHANIEL H. ORR, on Saturday the Fourth day of December, A. D. 1858.

In testimony whereof, I, CHAS. H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, have
L. S. hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1858.

C. H. MASON.

A CARD.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, FOR THE WINTER TRADE! AT PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.'S STORE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

WE ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF Washington Territory, that we have just received and are now offering for sale a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE,
And a very large assortment of Men's
HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING.

Our stock having been purchased by one of the firm thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, we flatter ourselves that they cannot fail to suit, and ask that every person visiting Olympia will give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing at other stores.

N. B.—We can't be undersold!

TERMS.—Pay in hand on delivery of goods, and we will take in exchange for our goods, Gold, Silver, *Frazer River Dust*, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.
Olympia, Nov. 26, 1858. 1tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY VIRTUE of two executions issued from the District Court for the second Judicial District of Washington Territory, the one in favor of Wm. Boyd, the other in favor of Raleigh & Roberts, against Leonard D. Durgin, I have levied upon, and, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of December, 1858,

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., at the premises near Olympia, will proceed to sell the following described premises, to satisfy said executions and costs, to-wit:

Blocks number 36, 41 and 64; the east half of each of blocks number 37, 40 and 55; and lots number 3, 4, 5 and 6, in block number 9, and lots number 10 in block number 17, in Swan's addition to Olympia, the same being the premises now known as "DURGIN'S NURSERY, together with a large number of Fruit and Shade trees, and shrubbery now in said Nursery; about 150 bushels of potatoes, and some farming implements. Said premises are subject to two mortgages, the one for $1000, bearing date November 4th, 1857,—the other for $2500, bearing date August 20th, 1858, each with interest from date, and given to W. W. Miller.

Also, on the same day, between the same hours, at the door of the Masonic Hall in Olympia, I will proceed to sell, in satisfaction of the above said executions, in the manner prescribed by law, the undivided one-half of said L. D. Durgin's land claim, situated in Thurston county, on Mound Prairie, and described as follows, viz: The W. ½ of the S. W. 1-4 of section 11; the E. ½ of the S. E. 1-4 of section 10; fractional W. ½ of the S. E. 1-4 of section 10; the W. ½ of the S. W. 1-4 of section 14, and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of section 15 in township fifteen north of range three west, which claim is subject to a mortgage for $300, bearing date July 12, 1858, with interest, given to W. W. Miller.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff of Thurston County, W. T.
November 25, 1858. 1tds

ELECTION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Sheriff of the County of Clarke—Greeting:

WHEREAS, J. W. NYE, duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington for the county of Clarke, has resigned said office of Representative; and whereas, a session of the Legislature is to take place before the next annual election, you are hereby commanded to notify the several judges of election in said county of Clarke to hold a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said J. W. NYE, on Saturday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1858.

In testimony whereof, I, CHAS. H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, have
L. S. hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this sixth day of November, A. D., 1858.

C. H. MASON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Sheriff of the County of Clarke—Greeting:

WHEREAS, HENRY S. BURLINGHAME, duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington for the county of Clarke, has resigned said office of Representative; and whereas, a session of the Legislature is to take place before the next annual election, you are hereby commanded to notify the several judges of election in said county of Clarke to hold a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said HENRY S. BURLINGHAME, on Saturday the 27th day of November, A. D., 1858.

In testimony whereof, I, CHAS. H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington,
L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1858.

C. H. MASON.

DANCING ACADEMY!

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN --AND-- CHILDREN!

MR. LOUIS BACH,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, TAKES PLEASURE in informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a

DANCING ACADEMY,
For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children,

At MASONIC HALL, (first floor,) at which, all Ball-Room and Fancy Dances are taught.

The following dances are taught:

Schottish,	Polka,
Polka-Mazucka,	Highland Polka,
Waltz,	Waltz,
Spanish Waltz,	Five-step Waltz,
Vassouviana,	Quadrille,

Lance Quadrille, and a number of other dances.

Days of Tuition—Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for Ladies and Children, and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, for Gentlemen.

For Terms, and other details, apply at the Hall, on the days and hours as above.

N. B.—*Soirees* parties for Ladies and Gentlemen will be given on Friday evening of each week, free to all scholars. To others, an admission fee of $2 00 will be charged.

Olympia, Nov. 19th, 1858.—n52-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF ELLIS BARNES, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERsigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against ELLIS BARNES, deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of B. F. Dennison, Esq., (the undersigned's place of business), in the town and county of Whatcom, Washington Territory.

HENRY ROEDER,
Administrator of said Estate.
November 12th, A. D. 1858. 6m52

NEW GOODS!

--AND MORE--

COMMING, AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST.'S, (WEST SIDE,)
OLYMPIA, W. T.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

PORT TOWNSEND BAKERY.

J. F. BLUMBERG HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the above named Bakery, is ready to supply all demands for

HARD BREAD, SWEET CAKES, SODA CRACKERS,

And all other kinds of Crackers and Bread that may be called for in his line, and on such terms as will meet the wishes of his customers.

Orders from all parts of the country solicited and attended to in such manner as to give satisfaction.

Terms invariably Cash.

J. F. BLUMBERG.
Port Townsend, Nov. 8, 1858. 6m51

WHIDBY'S ISLAND SEMINARY.

MRS. A. HANCOCK, (late of Virginia), would respectfully inform the citizens of Puget Sound, W. T., that the three months term of this institution will commence on Monday the 15th day of November, 1858.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For all the various branches necessary for an English Education, (per month)..... $3 00

EXTRA.

Drawing and Grecian Painting, (per month)....	1 00
French, (per month).....	2 00
Needle Work, (per month).....	1 00

Instructions in Vocal Music free of charge.

Students admitted at any time, and charged from their commencement to the end of the term.

Boarding, per week..... $3 00

Whidby's Island, Nov. 1, 1858. 3m51

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to, the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS AND CAPS;
GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.

One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1858. 50tf

The Washington Nursery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform his friends, patrons, and intending purchasers, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Frazer river, Passes, Roads and Trails he has withstood the temptation, for the purpose of supplying the wants the of people with as good a selection of

FRUIT TREES,

and the largest trees, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the best trees—no guess about it—FORTY THOUSAND TREES, from one to three years' growth from the graft. For particulars see catalogue. So now have your orchard ground ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of trees on the first day of November. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the undersigned by post-paid letters, or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Sept. 20, 1858. 6m44

WEST OLYMPIA NURSERY.

20,000

FRUIT TREES, OF SUITABLE SIZE FOR transplanting, consisting of the varieties most in demand, and from one to four years growth, are now ready for sale at the West Olympia Nursery.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

B. F. BROWN.
Sept. 15, 1858. 6m43

STEAMER COWLITZ.

THE STEAMER *COWLITZ*, CHAS. HOLMAM, Captain, will run, on and after this date, as a regular packet between

Portland and Monticello,

Cowlitz River, leaving Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock; returning, will leave Monticello every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, connecting with the canoes and stages to and from Olympia.

The *Cowlitz* will run regular to the above time until further notice, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

Sept. 13, 1858. 3m43

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,
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.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.
Olympia, Sept. 01, 1858. n42-ly.

B. F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA.
WHATCOM, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL BUSIness in all the courts of Washington Territory.
Sept. 3, 1858. 41

D. F. NEWSOM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,
BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.
April 30, 1858. 23tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY.

JOB B. SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
STEILCOOM, W. T.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 40tf

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 28tf

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.
Aug. 13, 1858. 37tf.

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.
Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.—yly.

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 5tf

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.

100 PACK SADDLES

FOR SALE AT

WRIGHT'S SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

OLYMPIA.

ALSO,

RIDING SADDLES;
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY HARNESS;
CALIFORNIA SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS AND WALLETS;
WHIP STOCKS AND LASHES;
RIDING, TEAM & BUGGY WHIPS;
HALTERS, RIDING BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES;
BRASS AND SILVER PLATED SPURS;
BLOCK AND BENT STIRRUPS;
CURRY COMBS, HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES;
PLOW AND STAGE CHAINS;
RIDING BRIDLE BITS & BUCKLES;
REIN AND BREAST SNAPS;
HARNESS BITS AND BUCKLES;
BREECHING RINGS AND LOOPS;
HOOKS AND TERRETS;
PLOW AND TEAM HAMES;
&c., &c., &c. 3m42

LIVERY STABLE.

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

My 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, I 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 me a call.

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

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.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS,	2-6 x 6-6,
	2-8 x 6-8,
	2-10 x 6-10,
	3 x 7.
	8-10 WINDOWS.
	9-12 "
	10-12 "
	10-14 "
	10-15 "
	10-16 "
	12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

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.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1858. no.5-yly.

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE above named Nurseries take pleasure in offering to the public the following varieties of

FRUITS, FLOWERS,

Ornamental Shrubbery,

And hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a portion of the patronage:

APPLES—80 varieties, from a Golden Sweet to a Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—40 varieties, from a Summer Beauty to a Winter Nelis.

CHERRIES—22 varieties, from a Black Morrello to a Bigarreau.

PLUMS—9 varieties, such as the Washington, Jefferson, Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, &c., &c.

MINOR FRUITS.

ENGLISH RASPBERRIES—5 varieties.
ENGLISH STRAWBERRIES—6 varieties.
CURRANTS—4 varieties for sale: White and Red Dutch. Five varieties more under propagation.

Also, 3000 two year old trees—Apple, Cherry and Plum—for sale at the lowest market price. Old fruits will not be dressed up in new names in this establishment.

FLOWRING.

In this department we are making preparations to offer to the public a larger and better lot of articles than has ever before been offered in this Territory. We have now for sale 40 varieties of Double Monthly Roses, all colors. Three varieties Dahlias. Irish and Chinese Chrysanthemums, Queen's and Bromptor stocks. Scotch Laburnum or Chain of Gold. Four varieties of English Pansies, Daffodils, Narcissees, Gladiolus, Carnations 5, Verbenas 7, and many other flowers under cultivation, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillys, Irise, Bablanas, Cilias, &c., &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to notify us of any mistakes. All mistakes rectified.

Mr. THOS. MENCKE is authorized to receive and receipt for us at Seattle.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. W. MOXLIE, 1 Mile South-east of Masonic Hall, Olympia. | A. GANGLOFF, Grand Mound Prairie.
Aug. 13, 1858. 6m38.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

DR P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital, Port Townsend.

Dr. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself with the hope that an experience of 16 years to the practice of his profession, both private and Hospital, together which a thorough Medico-Cirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a Diploma to that effect will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.
June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,
CARRIAGES, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

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. 19tf

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 51.

AN AC making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistance, nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents: *Provided*, That the superintendent of the military academy, while serving as such by appointment of the President shall have the local rank, the pay and allowances of a Colonel of Engineers: that the commandant of the corps of cadets at the military academy while serving as such as by appointment of the President, shall have the local rank, the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, and besides his other duties, shall be charged with the duty of instructor in the tactics of the three arms at said academy; and that the senior assistant instructor in each of the arms of service, viz: of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, shall severally receive the pay and allowances of the assistant professor of mathematics.

For commutations of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistance in kind, one million three hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-five cents.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, one million and sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermasters's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen, of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quarter-masters' departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermasters' department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by the officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at the posts on the frontiers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of portable forges, bla. ksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, five hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; and for temporary frontier stations, seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the repairs of the barracks at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of purchase and from the places at delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortications, frontiers posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and garrison purposes; for bagage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, three million four hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the companies of light artillery, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant general's department at division and department headquarters, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, including experiments in the manufacture of cannon and cannon powder and for tests of arms and ammunition, not otherwise provided for, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder for the land service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of breech loading carbines of the best model to be selected and approved by a board of ordnance officers, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the alteration of old arms so as to make them breech loading arms upon a model to be selected and approved by a Board of ordnance officers, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*: That any portion of said sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and at his direction, applying to the old or new arms any recent improvement in the mode of priming.

For the Allegheney arsenal, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars.

For Fort Monroe arsenal, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For Kennebec arsenal, eleven thousand six hundred dollars: two thousand dollars of which may be used in bringing gas upon the arsenal grounds, and with leave to extend gas pipes, through the grounds by the gas company.

For St. Louis arsenal, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For Washington arsenal, nine thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

For an additional timber and carriage storehouse at the North Carolina arsenal, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Watervliet arsenal, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservations of the public buildings, fences, drains, culverts, and so forth, at all the smaller arsenals, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the arsenal in California, one hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of arsenals, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing the arsenal and two eighteen pound gun carriages, at Stonington, Connecticut, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, fifty-five thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and seven dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of war to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, on bounty land service, five thousand dollars.

For the support of four companies of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, at Camp Scott, Utah Territory, in October, November, and December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents.

For continuing the construction of the following works of defense:

Fort at Hog Island ledge, in Portland Harbor, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

For Richmond, Staten Island, New York Harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Carroll, Soller's Point flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortagas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fort Point, San Francisco, California, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of fortifications, preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damage, thirty thousand dollars.

For construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in existing fortifications of important harbors, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims favorably reported upon by the board of army officers (appointed under the sixth section of the act approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two) in their final report to Congress dated April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty two and one-third cents.

For the construction of bridges and the improvement of the crossings of streams on the road from Fort Smith, in Arkansas, to Albuquerque in New Mexico, fifty thousand dollars; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and his hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in completing connected sections of the road extending from Albuquerque, in the Territory of New Mexico, westward, on the route to the Colorado river, on, or near the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*; That the balances from the appropriations for "preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, and for travelling allowance of volunteers," already expended in the payment of Florida volunteers called into service by authority of the War Department, may be applied by the accounting officers of the Treasury to the settlement of the accounts of Paymasters by whom said balances were disbursed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any commissioned officer of the army to administer the prescribed oath of enlistment to recruits: Provided the services of a civil magistrate authorized to administer the same cannot be obtained.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for preparing the drawings of the sailing charts of the Behring's Strait and North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Navy, but not for printing the same, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that the eleventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act making provision for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes," which deprives soldiers in the army of their right to a lien upon any part of the pay of the soldiers, or to appear at the pay table to receive the soldiers pay from the Paymaster, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*: That all the existing laws, or parts of laws which authorize the sale of military sites which are or may become useless for military purposes be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and said lands shall not be subject to sale or pre-emption under any of the laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, relative to certain reservations in the State of Florida shall continue in force.

Approved 12 June, 1858.

Pub: 52.

AN ACT making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be, and hereby is appropriated for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for each half year, the sum of one million eight hundred dollars payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sums as may be received from storage, drayage, and labor for said half year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, all laws and parts of laws which authorize the payment of the expenses or any portion of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs to any port or ports on the Pacific Coast of the United States out of the accruing revenue before the same is paid into the Treasury, shall be, and hereby are repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report at the next session of Congress a plan and estimates for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, in accordance with the general recommendations of his last annual report.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to discontinue all ports of delivery the revenue received at each of which does not amount to the sum of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no collector of the customs, deputy collector, naval officer, deputy naval officer, surveyor, deputy surveyor, general appraiser, superintendent of warehouses, or appraisers shall receive a compensation more than twenty five per-cent greater than is now paid to the officers and persons engaged in said services at the port of New York: *Provided*, that this section shall not be so constructed as to increase the compensation of any officer of the customs, or of any person engaged in the collection thereof.

Approved 14 June, 1858.

Pub: 53.

AN ACT making an appropriation for the completion of the military road from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars (30,000) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the completion of the military road from Astoria to Salem, to be completed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved 14 June 1858.

Pub: 55.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying deficiencies in the appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes.

For restoring and maintaining, by peaceable measures, friendly relations with the Indian tribes in Oregon Territory, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure during the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

For payment to such Cherokees as were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler, but who were included and paid under the act of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the same per capital allowance that was paid the other Indians under that distribution, provided the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be satisfied, they ought to be included in said per capita distribution, three thousand two hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

For contingencies of the Indian department, or so much thereof as may be required for expenditure during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For indemnity to George W. Stedham, a Creek Indian, for property stolen from him and injured by a citizen of the United States, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington, or so much thereof as may be required during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixteen thousand dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

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

For payment of the difference in salaries of the agents for the Sioux and Seminole Indians, for the Omaha agency, for the Kickapoo agency, for the Kansas agency, and for the Neosho agency, between the rates as fixed previous to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the rate authorized by said act from the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, employed to enable the Secretary of the interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the several expeditions against Ink-pa-du-tah's band, and in the search, ransom, and recovery of the female captives taken by said band in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; the amounts to be ascertained and paid, on satisfactory proof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the money herein appropriated to the Indian service in the Territories of Oregon and Washington shall be paid, until the claims which they are intended to satisfy shall have been audited and stated by a Commissioner to be sent to the said Territories of the Interior and approved by the said Secretary of the Interior, and approved by the said Secretary. The said Commissioner shall be appointed as soon as may be practicable by the Secretary of the interior, to receive a compensation of eight dollars a day and his actual travelling expenses whilst engaged in the service herein prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioner, to examine the vouchers, and to take testimony if necessary in regard to the claims or accounts which may be presented against the government and to report the result of his investigations and his opinion therepon to the Secretary of the Interior who shall pay such claims, if he approves them, so far as the appropriations herein made shall be sufficient for the purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in executing process in the Indian country, the marshall be authorized to employ a posse comitatur not exceeding three persons in any of the States respectively to assist in executing process by arresting and bringing in prisoners from the Indian country and to allow them three dollars per diem in lieu of all expenses and services.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent and agents within the superintendency of Texas shall be hereafter appointed in the same manner as other superintendents and agents, appointed and confirmed.

Approved 14 June 1858.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

New and Brilliant!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF LATE AND TRANSPIRING events, which has been setting the citizens of California on "tip-toe," an unprecedented rush has been made upon Whatcom by a hungry multitude. To satisfy the cravings of the populace, WILLIAM FITZPATRICK has just fitted up for the accommodation of the traveling community, and persons en route for the mines—a large and commodious

Boarding House,

where all will be regaled with the *best* produced in the country.

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

May 15, 1858. 25tf

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.

JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo28

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors,

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-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

Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 33tf

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-ly.

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.

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854, FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF ALL PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and the late Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children.

Communications strictly confidential.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco, Cal.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes of painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTEY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted where permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to publicly express his sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passions in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed upon the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance, but, alas! after a few weeks, and in several instances months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that instead of relief, the symptoms became more alarming in their torture, and being finally told by one that the disease, being principally confined to the brain, medicines would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by this result, I resolved to place myself immediately under his care, and, by a strict obedience to his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pains in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous re-action of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study and want of resolution, the frightful, the exciting, and at times the pleasurable dreams at night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after consulting the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life, that life which, but a short time ago, I contemplated to end by my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snare of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merit and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that, once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1856. (Signed,) JOHN MIDDLETON,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved mi-fortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!!!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent! Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self-disinfecting agent), a sure preventative against gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and canc