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POETRY.

The Goblet of Life.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Filled is life's goblet to the brim:—
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant its melancholy hymn,
With solemn voice and slow.
No purple flowers—no garlands green
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
The leaves of mistletoe.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters that upstart,
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste;
And, as it mantling passes round,
With fennel as it wreathed and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage sun imbrowned,
Are in its waters steeped and drowned,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the humbler plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers;
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers
Lost vision to restore;
It gave new strength and fearless mood,
And gladiators fierce and rude
Mingled it in their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the colored water less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give;
For he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
With which it's brim may overflow
He has not learned to live!

The prayer of Ajax was for light!
Through all the dark and desperate fight,
The blackness of that noonday night,
He asked but the return of sight
To know his foeman's face.
Let our unceasing, earnest prayer
Be, too, for light;—and strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
That crushes into dumb despair
One-half the human race.

O suffering, sad humanity!
O ye afflicted ones, who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Ye have been sorely tried!
I pledge you in your cup of grief
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf!
The battle of our life is brief,—
The alarm—the struggle—the relief,—
Then sleep we side by side.

MAGNIFICENT MASONIC HALL.—The Masonic fraternity of the state of New York proposes erecting a hall in New York city, of white marble, five stories high, one hundred feet front and one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. It will contain ample accommodations for the sessions of the grand lodge, subordinate lodges, councils and encampments; and the appointments and decorations of the rooms will be on the most splendid and costly style. The edifice, when completed, will cost $400,000.

☞ A man in Canada has discovered an extensive deposit of the formation of burr stone, which is pronounced in quality, fully equal to the best French burr stone, that is extensively imported into every market in the world, and forms a large item in the exports of France. It is thought this discovery will work a revolution in the manufacture of flour in this country.

GLORIOUS TIMES FOR LADIES.—In the reign of Queen Margaret, of Scotland, the Parliament passed an act, that any maiden lady, of high or low degree, should have the liberty to choose for a husband the man on whom she set her fancy. If the man refused to marry her, he was heavily fined, according to the value of his worldly possessions. The only ground of exemption was previous betrothal.

☞ The Emperor of France has decided that the word "Sebastopol" shall be inscribed on the eagles of all the corps that have taken part in the eastern war.

☞ Maj. Poore will have to yield the palm in the line of ridiculous bets, to a New Yorker, named Preserved Fish,—("would smell as sweet by any other," &c.,) who bound himself to walk down to Wall street from his house in West Broadway, with no other clothing on than his shirt, in case a certain candidate was not elected.

The Indian Mission of St. Ignatius.

We find appended to the report of Gov. STEVENS on the Northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, an account of a canoe voyage made by Dr. GEO. SUCKLEY, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., from Fort Owen, down the Bitter Root, Clark's Fork, and Columbia rivers, to Vancouver. In this account some interesting particulars are given in regard to the Roman Catholic Mission of St. Ignatius, situated on the St. Mary's river, and under the care of Father HOECKEN. The mission has been established for nine years, and the Indians who are brought under its influence comprise the remnants of several tribes, to whom the name of Kallispelms is given. During the first two years the missionaries lived in huts made of skins, and accompanied the Indians in their hunting and fishing expeditions. They found it very hard to live. Afterwards, however, they established themselves permanently, and commenced tilling the ground, adding a little every year to the surface cultivated, and steadily increasing in welfare. They obtained pigs, poultry, cattle, horses, agricultural implements and tools. Their supplies of clothing, groceries, tools, seeds, etc., are shipped directly from Europe to the Columbia river.

One of the two lay brethren, brother Francis, is a jack-at-all-trades, being by turns a carpenter, blacksmith, gunsmith and tinman, in each of which he is a good workman. The other, brother Magean, superintends the farming. Together, they have built a windmill, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, barns, &c., beside an excellent chapel, and a dwelling house of hewn timber for the missionaries. The church is quite large, and is tastefully and even beautifully decorated. The handsomely carved and gilded altar, the statue of "Our Maker," brazen crosses, and rich bronze founts, which ornament it, one would suppose must have been imported, but they were not. They are the result of the patient labor and ingenuity of the Missionaries. But works of ornament are not their only deeds.

A grindstone, hewn out of native rock, and moulded by the same hand which made the chisel that wrought it; tinware, a blacksmith's bellows, plowshares, bricks for their chimneys, their own tobacco pipes, turned with a lathe out of wood, and lined with tin—all have been made by their industry. They also make their own candles, soap, vinegar, &c. They have a farm of about one hundred and sixty acres, and raise wheat, barley, onions, and garden vegetables generally. The Indians are excessively fond of carrots, and if the children see carrots growing they must eat some. Father Hocken says, "I must shut my eyes to the theft, because they cannot, cannot resist the temptation."

Around the Mission buildings are the houses of the natives, built of logs and hewed timber. Although the tribe is emphatically a wandering one, yet the Mission and its vicinity is looked upon as head quarters. Their wanderings do not generally extend over a tract of country more than a hundred miles square, and they subsist by fishing and hunting the deer and bear. In the winter the whole band moves to some noted venison ground, where during the heavy snows the deer cannot escape, and are readily pursued and killed with clubs. In this way they have exterminated this animal in all except one or two places; and unless they pay more attention to cultivating the earth, they will soon suffer greatly from the want of food.

When the missionaries first came among these Indians, they were a poor, miserable, half starved race, with an insufficiency of food, and nearly naked, living upon fish, camas, and other roots, and in the last extremity, upon the pine tree moss. They were of a peaceable disposition, brave, good tempered and willing to work. Of spiritual things they were utterly ignorant, having no idea of a future state or of a Great Spirit; neither had they any idea of a soul. In fact, they had not words in their language to express such ideas. They consider themselves animals nearly allied to the beaver, because they said, "the beaver builds houses like us, and he is very cunning too, but we can catch the beaver, and he cannot catch us — therefore we are greater than he."

They thought when they died that was the last of them, and often buried alive the very old and the very young, because they could not take care of them. The missionaries had an arduous labor before them, but soon gained the confidence of these poor red men by kind offices, such as attending their sick, furnishing them with food, and teaching them farming. The missionary told them of their Creator and Saviour, and they listened and believed. The name which they gave the Creator, in their own language, is, "the One who made himself." Of the soul they had no conception, and at first the idea was singularly translated to them by a half-breed interpreter, who told them they had a gut which never rotted, and that this was their living principle or soul.

The chief of the tribe became converted and was baptized; and the mass of the tribe followed the example; and now almost all pray and have devotional exercises in their families. They have great respect and affection for Father Hoecken. Previous to the advent of the missionaries they believed in charms, and every man had his omulet or deity, of which he expected good or ill. With some it would be a mouse, a deer, a buffalo, fish, feather or any similar object, and whatever it might be, a portion at least of the article, the savage always carried with him. No youth growing up was considered a man until he had discovered his medicine or charm. This was done by going to the top of a mountain and, remaining there without food until he had dreamed of an animal; the first one dreamed of becoming his amulet.

During the winter all the large game killed is brought to the camp, and distributed equally among all by one man, who is chosen distributor for the winter. Singular to say, no grumbling or dissatisfaction is ever manifested at the distribution. The land occupied by the mission is poor, and the missionaries have often tried to induce the Indians to remove where the soil is better, but without avail. They reply, "This is our country; here are the graves of our forefathers; here we were born, and here we wish to die; we do not want to leave our country, poor as it is." The missionaries have done great things for them—their bodies as well as their souls. Theft is a rare occurrence, and the people seem devoted to religion, so far as external forms go, and to the extent that their present limited understanding will admit.

☞ The world-renowned chemist, Liebig, says that a single pound of bone dust contains as much prophoric acid as one hundred pounds of wheat. From this it can easily be seen that there are bones wasted on every farm in this state sufficient to manure the whole wheat crop. This, to many will doubtless appear strange, but it is nevertheless true.

☞ A cotemporary says the average number of deaths by "accident" in America is over 500 a month. The average number of breakdowns on our railroads is four to every locomotive every year. The average number of wrecks on the lakes is two hundred per annum, and the average number of disasters at sea is one for every day in the year.

VIRGINIA AHEAD.—According to statement of Col. Smith, the superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, it appears that the number of college students in Virginia has increased from five hundred in 1839 to nearly fifteen hundred in 1856; so that Virginia with a white population less than that of Massachusetts, has actually the greater number of students in college.

THE GREAT ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEM.—The important problem of determining the distance of the sun from the earth has occupied the attention of some of the most eminent astronomers for the last three centuries. This distance is deduced from the solar parallax, the angle of which is so extremely small as to be difficult of accurate measurement. From observations of the parallax of Mars, Cassini estimated that of the sun to be nearly ten seconds—a value which for a long time was generally adopted. The most accurate method of determination, however, is deemed to be that first suggested by Gregory, in his Optica Promata, published in 1663, viz: by observations of the transits of Venus over the solar disc. The same plan was subsequently recommended by Dr. Halley, though nearly a century elapsed before an opportunity offered for its application. The transits of 1761 and 1769 were carefully observed in different parts of the world, and from a thorough discussion of these observations it has been concluded that the parallax of the sun, at its mean distance from the earth, is eight seconds and 57-100ths. The corresponding distance is rather more than ninety-five millions of miles, or about 24,000 times the earth's equatorial radius.

☞ In the Campaign of '44, Henry Clay was the Whig candidate. A Liberty party man made a speech, somewhere in New Hampshire, and objected very strongly to the gallant Kentuckian, on the ground of having been a duelist. This done he began to glorify his own party, as small in numbers, but destintd to achieve great things. He compared it to David going forth with sling and stones to the combat with the gigantic Goliah. Piling up the eloquence, he reached the climax at last, and cried out, "and then—then fellow citizens, what did David do?" *"Fit a duel, sir,"* came in shrill tones form one of the assembly.

A STIRLING WOMAN.—Not two miles from our office, a woman 58 years of age, who has done all the work for five in a family, on Monday morning, in preparing and clearing away breakfast, baking and broiling, went four times down cellar, seven times out of doors, thirty-one times to her cupboard, and forty-five times out of the room. The account was kept unbeknown to her, by one who was unwell.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Daniel Dancer, when he had £3,000 a year used to beg a pinch of snuff from all his friends, and when his box was full, bartered its contents for a tallow candle. But his parsimonious ingenuity appears contemptible in comparison with that of the Russian miser, who learned to bark that he might avoid the expense of keeping a dog.

STATISTICAL, &c.

☞ In 1810, 54,000 tons of iron were made in the United States; in 1828, 130,000 tons, an increase of one hundred per cent. in eighteen years; in 1832, 200,000 tons, an increase of fifty per cent. in four years; in 1840, 320,000 tons; and in 1847, 850,000 tons. Great Britain, 700,000 tons of iron were made in 1830, 1,000,000 tons in 1835, 1,500,000 tons in 1840, and 1,800,000 in 1846. The annual product is now more than 3,000,000 tons.

POPULATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The area of Nicaragua is about 50,000 square miles. The State is 330 miles in length, by about 150 in breadth, in the widest part—including both lakes, but not any portion of the Mosquito Territory. The level of Lake Nicaragua above the Pacific Ocean is 128 feet, and that of Lake Managua above the Pacific is 156 feet. The population of the country is estimated at 268,000.

The following table shows the population and extent of the other Central American States:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Guatemala,	43,370	855,000
San Salvador,	9,700	396,000
Honduras,	39,500	357,000
Costa Rica,	13,000	126,000

☞ There are upwards of 100,000 Germans in the city of New York.

☞ The population of Cuba is estimated at 1,446,602 souls.

☞ The length of railroad in the U. S, if it was all single track, would reach around the globe in a straight line.

☞ The total number of Protestants in the world in 1855, was 88,250,000; of Catholics 159,000,000.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.—The following are the dimensions of some of the largest steamers in the world. The Great Western, 236 feet long, 25 broad: Great Britain, 322 feet long, 51 broad; Himalay, 350 feet long, 43 broad; the Persia, 390 feet long, [illegible] broad; the Adriatic, 351 feet long, 50 broad; the Vanderbilt, 335 feet long, breadth 45 feet. The Great Eastern, now being built under the direction of Mr. Brunel, is more than twice the size of the largest of these, and may be well considered the greatest mechanical achievement of ancient or modern times.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* says that the new postal treaty with France—which is now being negotiated at Washington—proposes to divide the postage between the two countries—fifteen cents—as follows:

For the interior of the U. S.,	3 cents.
For crossing the ocean,	6 "
For the interior of France,	6 "
	15

If the letter is transmitted by way of England, an additional postage of three cents will be charged.

ADVERTISING.—The merchant who does not advertise liberally in the newspapers is like a man who has a lantern, but who is too stingy to buy a candle; he stumbles about in the dark long after his more sensible neighbors have lighted themselves home.

Advertising is the oil which the wise tradesmen put into their lamps and that foolish ones neglect to use.

Wool Statistics.

The U. S. produce 52,500,000 lbs. of wool annually. They consume 71,000,000 lbs. They import then, about 18,500,000 lbs; that is, the United States import a little more than one-fourth of the wool consumed by our manufactories. We should be able to export wool, rather than be compelled to import it. There are five manufacturing establishments, all in the State of Massachusetts, which consume, in the aggregate, 10,600,000 lbs., which is one fifth of the entire wool crop of the United States. Ohio is the greatest wool growing State in the U. S., her clip being 10,196,000 lbs. New York stands next, her clip being 10,071,000 lbs. Well done Ohio!—*Ohio Farmer.*

☞ A locomotive weighing sixty tons, with ten feet driving wheels, and said to be capable of attaining a speed of one hundre and fifty miles per hour, has been exhibited in France. Its centre of gravity is placed so low as to render it safer than ordinary engines at the usual speed, so far as getting off the track is concerned.

☞ The number of miles of railroad opened in the United States during the year 1856 is 12,564.

☞ It is said there are at least 2,000 gambling houses and 100 faro banks in the city of New York.

☞ Mr. S. W. Steward, of De Soto county, Mississippi, has recently set five negro slaves free. The papers were made out in Cincinnati. The Commercial says there are on an average, between two and three hundred slaves manumitted in that city every year, by persons from the south.

☞ Thirty manumitted slaves from Virginia, arrived in Washington, a few days since. They were emancipated by Charles B. Howard Esq., of Orange county, Va., each provided with $125 in money.

☞ The following toast was given on the Fourth of July: The Clergy—All honor to the clergyman who follows his *Master* instead of his *Pay Master.*

Historical Incident.

The Cummings were among the greatest and bravest of all the Highland clans; and King Robert Bruce, who wished to exterminate them, created Randolph, his own nephew, Earl of Moray, and being in a generous mood, granted him this estate. Old Cumming, of Dunphail, not seeing the eligibility of that arrangement, resisted the transfer, and sustained a long siege within this castle. Meantime, his son, Alister Bane, a young man of extraordinary enterprise and courage, preserved the famishing garrrison alive, by seizing opportunities occasionally to throw in sacks of oatmeal across a deep fissure in the rocks. The enemy vainly endeavored to detect the place of his concealment, until they brought a bloodhound to the spot, which tracked him through the woods. Here we traced every step of the ravin ourself, till we reached the fatal cave where he was overtaken, the entrance being no larger than that of a dog-kennel, and there his enemies lighted a fire that he might be smoked to death. The young hero, seeing his fate inevitable, attempted to come forth, saying: "Let me out to die like a Cumming, sword in hand!" But Lord Randolph cruelly thrust him back, and replied: "No, die like a wolf as you are!" The head of Alister Bane was cut off, and carried to a rock opposite, where old Cumming stood, expecting the arrival of his son with provisions, and there the enemy threw it at his feet, calling out, in an insulting tone, "Here's beef for your bannock!" The wretched father recognized his son, and exclaimed, in an agony of rage and grief: "This is a bone you shall rue!" Discouraged, however, and subdued by so frightful a calamity, the old man struggled no longer, but yielded to his fate, and was put to death, with his forty faithful clansmen. Their heads were stuck up *in terrorem* at Elgin, and their mutilated bodies thrown into a cairn near the spot where they fell, which was shown ever afterwards as "the tomb of the headless Cummings."

EMANCIPATION.—Since the adopotion of the Constitution, the people of the South have voluntarily emancipated about two hundred and fifty thousand slaves, worh at least one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

☞ Mrs. H. E. Carter, of Albermarle county, Va., who lately died, left a faithful servant woman her freedom, together with an annuity of $200. The Jeffersonian says—

"The generous boon has been peremptorily refused by the slave, who is in the prime of life, 32 years old, and prefers living as a slave in a family where she was born, and receives everything she needs to make her happy and comfortable, and by whom she is beloved, to being free and receiving a pension for life ample enough to support her handsomely."

NEW GOLD MINES.—Gold mines have been found near Santa Fe, on the Gila river, that are said to be richer than the richest in California. Many persons have left Santa Fe, and gone thither.

A man in Hartford, Connecticut, has invented an apparatus by which the distance traveled by a wagon can be accurately measured. It is attached to the axle, and indicates miles as a watch indicates the hours, by an index and hands.

H. Berdan, distinguished as an inventor, has invented an enormous oven in Brooklin, N. Y., capable of baking 540 barrels of flour per day; sufficient almost to supply the whole city with bread. So great an economy of labor is effected, that the establishment promises to sell bread 40 per cent. cheaper than the prevailing prices. The whole apparatus cost $40,000.

At San Antonio, Texas, on election day, six horses and two camels were stolen from Capt. Wayne, of the U. S. army, by the Indians.

Arrived at Mobile for certain Louisiana planters, by the ship Sultan, two dromedaries and four pure Arab horses. Of the latter, one was a perfectly white stallion.

☞ Bluff and rough John Bull and polished and polite Johnny Crapaud are significantly and characteristically illustrated by the labels on their respective goods in the Crystal Palace. On the former is the order "Hands off!" on the latter the request, "Ne touchez pas s'il vous plait,"—*Do not touch, if you please!*

FACTS FOR SAUSAGE-EATERS.—A dog which had lost the whole of her interesting family was seen trying to poke a piece of crape through the handle of the door of one of the sausage shops in this city.—*American paper.*

☞ A clergyman at an afternoon service was asked to read a notice for a woman rights lecture, which he did in this wise:

"At half past six o'clock, at a school house in the first district, a hen will attempt to crow!"

☞ Monsieur Lesseps, a French engineer, has gone to Egypt to command the great work of cutting a passage through the Isthmus of Suez.

☞ A gigantic project has been proposed for carrying the drainage of London into the German ocean.

Printers vs. Orators.

Compare the orator with the newspaper, and we gain a faint glimpse of the ubiquitous power of the latter. The orator speaks to a few hundreds of thousands, the newspaper addresses its million of millions. The words of the orator may die on the air; the language of the newspaper is stamped upon tables as imperishable as marble. The arguments of the orator follow each other so rapidly that a majority of his hearers may struggle in a net of ratiocination; the reader of a newspaper may scan it at leisure, without fear of perplexity. The passion of an orator inflames the whole assembly; the feeling of a newspaper sways the whole continent. The orator is for an edifice, the newspaper is for the world; the one shines for an hour; the other for all time. The orator may be compared to lightning, which flashes over a valley for a moment only, leaving it again in darkness; the newspaper to a sun blazing over a whole earth, "and fixed on the basis of its own eternity." Printing has been happily defined "the art which preserves all arts." Printing makes the orator more than the orator. It catches up his dying words and breathes into them the breath of life. It is the speaking gallery through which the orator thunders fourth in the ear of ages. He leans from the tomb over the cradle of the rising generation.

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.—We wonder what kind of a conscience the daily borrower of a penny newspaper has? For one cent he can have the newspaper served daily at his own door, yet he prefers to be indebted to the charity of his neighbor for his daily information, and by borrowing will nearly deprive that neighbor of the enjoyment of that which he has honestly paid for. Now, there is not much difference between begging alms and begging daily information. Either is an imposition upon others. The first may have the plea of necessity for its excuse, but the latter can only have the plea of impudence and meanness. The person who has interest enough in public concerns to wish to know what a newspaper contains, ought to have industry enough to earn the price of one for himself and not subject his neighbor to the annoyance of parting with his just at the period of time when he has most leisure to read it, or compelling him to avoid the daily annoyance by stopping his paper altogether. So says the Philadelphia—*Ledger.*

EDITORIAL IMPERSONALITY.—There is sense in this, who ever said it. We find it among the "little-or-nothing" of the Home Journal:

A newspaper is an impersonality. Readers, in general, care very little, certainly are not at all concerned to know who may be the writer of a particular paragraph. A newspaper's material, if it be anything, cannot, now a days, be exclusively the production of one man. It is immaterial who writes—unless in a case that demands personal accountability or personal offence—and an opposing journal would be better employed in answering the arguments or overthrowing the positions of an article, than in assailing, or alluding to its imagined author. This is a point of newspaper etiquette which should be observed by all who would maintain the decorum and dignity of the press.

☞ A NEWSPAPER.—It was Bishop Horner's own opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says: "The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger than the story of our friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auctions of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

☞ A clergyman lecturing one afternoon to his female parishioners, said "Be not proud that our Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the news might pass the sooner."

A THIN DRESS.—An exchange, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves in their virtue."

A cotemporary well says: "Many of them would freeze to death if they had no warmer clothing."

☞ There are 18 establishments in the United States for the manufacture of steel. Their united capacity is 14,000 tons per annum.

☞ Mr. James Mansfield, who died recenly tin the village of Debden, England, in the 82d year of his age, was nine feet in circumference and weighed 462 pounds.

HIGH PRICE.—A lot of ground in Saint Louis, on Main street, between Locust and Vine, was sold on Monday at auction for $1,725 per foot

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

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

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

New Indian Policy.

The following interesting paragraphs we find in the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"I learn that the President has determined on a new Indian policy for the government. Heretofore the policy has been removal. So soon as any question should arise between the white man and his red brother, involving any serious difficulty, instead of meeting boldly the questions and settling them, the previous policy of the goverament has been to remove the Indians further into the wilderness, and stave off the responsibility of the issues. The very necessity of the case now forces the government to change its policy—for there is no longer any West to which to remove the poor Indian. The white population of California, Oregon and Washington, will soon demand that this encumbrance be started on the opposite track, and that the red man's path shall be eastward. In this crisis President Pierce has determined to adopt the opposite of the old policy, and continue the Indians on their reservations—curtailing their boundaries instead of enlarging them. This will force them to turn their attention to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and tend to their rapid civilization.

"They will be surrounded on all sides by the music of the plowman's merry whistle and the busy clink of the mechanic's hammer; and these influences must affect in a greater or less degree their wild and savage nature. On Lake Superior several tribes who have been thus surrounded, have become excellent citizens. One of the Saginaw tribe is now largely engaged in ship-building, and has a large capital invested in the business. Others of the tribe are engaged in the various mechanical trades, and are doing well under the force of precisely the same policy which the government has determined to adopt toward all."

The above observations in regard to the Indian policy of the government, apply with great force to its Indian relations in this Territory. The government has no other policy to pursue, whether regard be had to its own acts, before any treaties were made, or to the actual condition of the Indians and the settlements.

Before any attempts were made to extinguish the Indian title to lands in this Territory, by treaty with them, the lands west of the Cascades, in large bodies, had been settled—a Territorial government had been established—all the domain had been treated as public lands, which had in part been surveyed, and by an act of Congress, had been actually given to settlers, on their fulfilment of certain conditions. Thus the government, by its own acts, had taken possession, for the benefit of its citizens, of the lands claimed by the Indians; and the citizens, in good faith, come from all sections of the Union, at the invitation of the government, to reclaim its most distant possession from barbarism, and fit it for the abode of civilized man.

Under these circumstances, the relations between the two races were established—which were, for most part, those of neighbors and friends. They lived in close proximity—each rendering offices of friendship to the other. The white man furnished employment to the Indian—hired his canoes—bought his horses, his fish, his game, his furs—and the Indian, in return, bought of the white man clothing, ate of his food, slept in his house, and learned something of his arts and mode of life.

The effect of all this was a great improvement in the condition of the Indians; their comfort and wealth increased; they were better clothed, better fed, wars between themselves became less frequent, and so contented were they, to all appearances, with their relations with the white race, that no one dreamed of war or difficulty, that our citizens amongst the Indians did not even go armed.

In December, 1854—five years after the organization of Oregon Territory, and nearly two years after the separate organization of the Territory of Washington—the first treaty was made with the Indians of this Territory, viz: those at the head of Puget Sound, comprising the Nisqually, Squaxen, the Puyallup, and some minor tribes and bands.

These tribes and bands lived in the counties of Thurston, Pierce and Sawamish, near Olympia and Steilacoom, and one of the tribes had a portion of its encampments on land claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

The treaty made by these Indians had for its object, to distrurb as little as possible, the relations which had been established by the previous acts of the government, in the mode it had provided for the settlement of the country, and by the course taken by the settlers themselves, who had come here on the invitation and under the protection of the government. A gradual progress in their condition was sought for, so that without sudden changes, either in their location, habits of life, &c., they might, in time, become civilized beings, surrounded with all the necessaries and comforts of life—each family rejoicing in its own separate home, and each one having his own proprietory estate like the white man.

It must be borne in mind that the land claimed by these Indians was already occupied by the white man, under the express and authoritative sanction of the government, and that under this occupancy, certain usages had been established which were not only sufficient for the wants of the Indians, but under which the Indians had greatly thrived and prospered.

The treaty, therefore, provided for small reservations on the shores of the Sound, and on one of the Islands near their usual encampments and ranging grounds, which were to be the permanent homes of the Indians, and it guaranteed them the right of fishing at all usual and accustomed places—of pasturing their animals, of digging roots, of gathering berries and of hunting on all open and unclaimed land, in common with the whites.

Moreover, it was provided that each Indian within the limits of the reservation should have a homestead, whenever he had acquired that steadiness of purpose and knowledge of civilized life which would enable him to improve it properly, and take care of it.

As, however, the progress of settlement might make such changes in the condition of the country as to make a different permanent home desirable for the Indians, a provision was inserted in the treaty, authorizing the President to make a change in the reservation whenever the public advantage or the good of the Indian might require it.

The treaty also made a very liberal provision for instructing the Indians in agricultural and mechanical arts, and for teaching them the rudiments of education; and in common with the treaties subsequently made with the remaining Indians on the Sound, provided for an industrial and agricultural school.

This school, and the instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and in the rudiments of education, was to be kept up by the government, at its own expense, for twenty years, and without being a charge upon the annuities. It contemplated the instruction of every Indian boy and girl.

A sum was provided for establishing the Indians on their reservations, to be applied in building houses, clearing, enclosing and breaking up land, and furnishing seed. The fields were then assigned to the several Indian families—the necessary seed distributed, and they were then required to bring to maturity the crops on the ground thus prepared for them.

The annuities of the treaty, also for twenty years, are to be expended for clothing, repairs, buildings, farming utensils, seed, and for any other object which may be conducive to their comfort.

The above are the main provisions, as understood by us, of the treaty made with the Indians at the head of Puget Sound, as referred to, in December, 1854; and the treaties made in January and Febrnary following, with the remaining Indians of the Sound, as also those of the Straits of Fuca, are, as we are informed, identical in character. In consequence of the Indian war, we presume it is, that the treaty at the head of the Sound, *only*, has been confirmed; and as a portion of the Nisqually and Puyallup tribes were hostile, only the Squaxen Indians have participated fully in its advantages.

On the Squaxen reservation, the Indian houses are nearly completed. A large field is enclosed, ready for cultivation. This field is being enlarged—a blacksmith shop is in full operation, supplying tools and impliments to the Indians. They will be supplied with clothing in the course of the season. Each family that will till, properly, the plowed field allotted to it, will have a bountiful supply of potatoes, peas, and other vegetables in the fall. On this reservation is an excellent ox team, with a wagon, plow, and other tools.

The same operations are now in hand at both the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations. If no further difficulties occur, by fall all the Indians of these tribes will be comfortably housed, clothed, and provided with vegetables. The same policy will be pursued with all the other tribes of the settlements, should the government confirm the treaties.

Do not such treaties meet the case? Are they not adapted to the actual condition of the Indians and the settlements? Are not their provisions good—looking to a great increase of the white population? Are they not creditable to the government, as evincing its paternal care? Ought not every good citizen to give them his countenance and support?

East of the Cascades, where the settlements had hardly commenced, but which, in consequence of its mining, grazing, and agricultural advantages, was attracting the attention of the citizens of the two Territories, not by scores or by hundreds, but by thousands, and where, though no special usage or convention had grown up to prescribe the provisions of the treaties, there was the most urgent necessity for treaties; large reservations, in the best part of their respective tracts of country, were set apart for each nation and tribe, not only large enough to furnish a homestead for each family, and grazing lands for their large herds of horses and cattle, but enough for a considerable increase of both. Thus, the reservation of the Yakima nation was limited to 1,233 square miles; of the Nez Perce tribe, to 5,122 square miles; and of the Flat-Head nation, to 2,000 square miles; and of the Cayuses Walla-wallas, and Umatillas 8,000 square miles.

Except in the much greater size of the reservations—a necessary difference—the interior Indians being horse Indians, and the tribes in the settlements being almost exclusively fish Indians—the one having very large bands and herds—most of the others having none at all—the one being at home on his horse, and the other in his canoe—the other provisions with the Indians of the interior were the same as those of the treaties of the Indians of the Sound. The same provision was made with regard to instruction in learning, in agriculture and the arts, which was to continue for twenty years, without a charge upon their annuities; their annuities were, in like manner, to continue for twenty years, and to be expended in similar beneficial objects.

FROM DOWN SOUND.—We learn from Mr. CHAS. PHILLIPS, of Island county, that serious apprehensions are felt by the citizens of Bellingham Bay and Whidby's Island, of another hostile visit from the Northern Indians; to prepare for and meet which event, they are again fortifying those points with block houses. What grounds there may be for such fears, we are unable to say. After the severe *drubbing* which these tribes received at the hands of the *Massachusetts*, during the latter part of last November, we should suppose they would now be perfectly content to remain at home among such as have proved to them better friends. Yet we also know that retaliation and revenge are predominant traits which characterize the Indian. Be all these things, however, as they may, there are other sufficient and good reasons why a substantial and powerful government war steamer should be kept constantly in the waters of the Sound, for the protection of the citizens residing on its shores and vicinity. By doing this, the government would be more nearly accomplishing its objects, at least so far as our northern foes are concerned, than by concentrating a regiment of infantry within our Territory.

ARRIVED.—The bark *Medona* arrived at Port Madison last week. She brings up a heavy freight list of merchandise for merchants of this place. Next week our advertising columns will probably inform the people where the best bargains can be had. Those who advertise most extensive, *invariably* sell goods the cheapest. This is a fact which none should forget.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.—We publish today the proceedings of the board of commissioners, authorized by an act of the late legislative assembly, to construct a bridge across the western arm of Budd's Inlet, at fourth street, town of Olympia. The board held their first meeting on the first Monday of March, and organized by the election of their officers—appointed a committee to draft a plan, and make an estimate of the cost of construction of said bridge. A stated meeting of the commissioners will be held on Monday next, the 6th instant, at which time, we learn, the committee will make their report—they having fully accomplished their labors. We are requested to say that a full meeting of the board is desired, as the adoption of a plan will undoubtedly occupy the attention of the meeting. We are happy to hear that the costs attending this improvement will fall much short of what was anticipated. The distance across the bay by actual measurement, is less than three-eighths of a mile, and the commissioners have well grounded hopes, that they will be able early to commence on this work, of such vital advantage to the town of Olympia and to the country adjacent. We hope to lay before our readers the report of the committee in an early issue, when we shall notice the advantages to result from the completion of this enterprise.

THE WEATHER.—A clear blue sky, and gentle northern breezes, indicate that spring has fairly set in. The past has been the most severe winter upon stock, in this region, since the year 1852.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM ROTTEN PILES.—The Pier No. 1, which projects into the Bay from Davis street wharf, between Market and Mission streets, San Francisco, and is occupied by Mr. G. J. Meiggs, to hold lumber, caved in to about the extent of about forty feet, and precipitated a large quantity of lumber and four men, into the water. All the men, however, escaped without serious damage, save one Mr. Phillips, of Seattle, Puget Sound, who had his leg broken. Capt. Boyd, of the schooner Merchantman, had a very narrow escape. He was sitting on the wharf when it gave way, and was plunged into the water with the lumber after him; but strange to say, he was not injured. As he rose to the surface, he found that the lumber had fallen so as to form an arch all around him; so he immediately dived down and swam clear of the wreck, when he was rescued. The piles that broke here were only two years old; they were of the Humboldt white fir wood. We were told that the Puget Sound yellow fir piles are far superior to these, and last for five or six years.—*S. F. Herald.*

Arrival of the Mail from Oregon!

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PORTLAND!—*Captain Jamieson and one Hand lost!!*—After we had gone to press yesterday, we learned the sad news of the loss of this steamer, with her Captain and one man. This boat on Tuesday evening had arrived at the Linn City ware-house and discharged her cargo, and was retuning to Canemah. Just as she passed out of the basin her tiller rope broke, which made her unmanageable. She dropped back into the basin, but the strong force of water carried her over the side. The Captain, as she was going over, leaped into the basin, but the current took him over. The fireman, as he attempted to leap, was thrown up by the upheaving of the boat and struck flat upon the water, and was also carried over. The third and only remaining man on board, jumped over and succeeded in reaching a saw-log which was fast, and was rescued from this by means of a rope. The boat passed over the falls, broke in pieces and became a total loss.—*Oregon Standard, March 19th.*

☞ Report from the Colville mines seem to indicate that there is gold there in abundance. The miners seem to have realized a fine harvest the past fall and winter. There are also reports of gold being found in paying quantities this side of Colville, and nearer the Dalles. Whether these reports are based on facts or Buncombe we cannot say.—*Portland Times.*

ADMISSION OF OREGON AND MINNESOTA AS STATES.—A bill looking to the admission of Minnesota into the Union has been passed by the House of Representatives—ayes 87; nays 75. The principle ground of opposition to it was that the Constitution authorized the "inhabitants" to form a State Government, whether citizens or not. Another bill was passed providing for the admission of Oregon, but an amendment was secured excluding all but citizens of the U. S. from voting for delegates to the convention to form a constitution.

☞ We learn by a letter from Washington City that Gen. McCarver, of this Territory, is an applicant for the Governorship of Washington Territory.—*Oregon Statesman.*

A SHERIFF DROWNED.—Sheriff Jackson, of Siskiyou county, was drowned off this port yesterday, under circumstances which make it probable that he was thrown overboard. About two years ago a man named John Hurley murdered a man named Moffitt, near Downieville, and escaped. There was three thousand dollars offered for his detection—one by the state, one by the county, and one by the Free Masons, of which fraternity the murdered man was a member. About six months since sheriff Jackson learned that Hurley was in Oregon, and immediately left Yreka in pursuit of him. After searching about the country for months, he finally came upon him at the Dalles, he having been driven into the settlements by the hostile Indians. A few days ago the sheriff and his prisoner embarked on the schooner J. R. Whiting, at Columbia river, for this port. The vessel brought a deck-load of lumber, which was even with the top of her bulwarks. Capt. Blair says that yesterday when within ten miles of this port, sheriff Jackson and Hurley were talking together near the side of the vessel, the crew at work in another part, and he and his mate were taking the sun—when suddenly hearing a splash in the water, he turned around and found that the sheriff was overboard. The boat was lowered as quick as possible, but the unfortunate man sunk before assistance could reach him. He had on heavy clothing, and about two hundred dollars in his pockets. Nobody saw the sheriff fall overboard and it is therefore thought that Hurley may have thrown him over. Hurley was immediately secured, and when the vessel arrived here last evening, Capt. Folsom and officer Douglass went aboard and brought him to the Station House. When coming up, he said the sheriff had treated him well during the passage. Hurley is a good-sized, robust man, with black hair and whiskers. A large pocket-knife and a small file were found upon him.—*San Francisco Herald, March 19.*

Bridge Meeting.

Pursuant to a call published in the *Pioneer & Democrat*, the commissioners named in an act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Washington, entitled, "An act appointing a board of commissioners, and giving them authority to build a bridge across the western arm of Budd's Inlet at Olympia," met in the town of Olympia, on Monday, the second day of March, 1857. Present the following—Messrs. Cock, Marsh, Miller, McLean, Hurd, Cushman, Percival and Evans.

On motion, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. Wm. Cock, chairman, and Elwood Evans, secretary.

The act of incorporation was then read, and on motion of Edwin Marsh, the board proceeded to perfect their organization by the election of the officers named in section one of said act, and the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

EDWIN MARSH, President;
SAMUEL W. PERCIVAL, Secretary;
WILLIAM W. MILLER, Treasurer.

On motion of Joseph Cushman, a committee of three were appointed to draft plans of proposed bridge, and make estimates of the cost of construction, to report at the next stated meeting of the board.

The following gentlemen constitute said committee, Messrs. Joseph Cushman, Benjamin Harned and James K. Hurd.

On motion of E. Evans, the time of stated meetings of the board fixed on the first Monday of each and every month.

On motion, adjourned until Monday, April 6th, 1857—the same being the first Monday of said month.

WM. COCK, Chm'n.

Attest:
ELWOOD EVANS, Sec'y.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Four days ahead of the U. S. Paper Mail!!

By the arrival of Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, at this place, on Saturday evening last, we are again placed under continued obligations for express favors—being four days ahead of the paper mail. Friend CHARLEY will again, as usual, accept our thanks and best wishes for his success. In doing so, we can confidently recommend him to the patronage of the community in the line of his business, espeecially where *speed*, certainty and fidelity are sought for—all which are considerations that no doubt have their due weight with our citizens, and cannot be so certainly accomplished by our postal facilities.

The dates by this arrival are from New York to Feb. 20th, and San Francisco the 20th March. The papers are nearly devoid of such news as would be of interest to the citizens of this territory. The eastern papers are mostly filled with accounts and harrowing tales of the cold weather—privation, suffering and death. The cold has been more severe than at any time within the memory of that venerable sire, "the oldest inhabitant." Added to this, the eastern and north-eastern states have been visited by destructive freshets, doing immense injury to property, and involving a heavy loss of life, while in the west, heretofore the land of plenty, the poorer classes have literally been dying from want and exposure. On the whole, the past years between its fires and floods, has been one of the most disastrous within our memory, involving a heavier loss than within double that length of time at any previous period.

The War with China.

Dates from Hongkong are up to 17th January—the last dates were to the 3d of December. The American fleet still occupies a neutral position, as will be observed by the following extract from a letter addressed to Yeh, the governor of Canton, by commodore Armstrong, and written after the capture of the Barrier Forts by the Americans:—

"Here I presume it will end, and so long as he (the Imperial Commissioner) does not commit any act of violence against our flag or citizens, we shall rest on our arms."

His Excellency Yeh, in answer, writes Com Armstrong:

"From this, I see your Excellency has a clear knowledge of affairs. There is no matter of strife between our two nations. Henceforth let the fashion of flag which American ships employ be clearly defined, and what it is beforehand. This will be the verification of the friendly relations between our countries."

This would seem to settle the difficulty, so far as the Americans are concerned, unless some other outrages should be committed by the Chinese.

The work of demolishing the forts in the neighborhood of Canton, is said to have been most complete—the British and American loss being but trifling.

On 14th December, the foreign factories in Canton were set on fire by the Chinese, and were destroyed. Our files do not show a connected account of this affair.

A desperate effort was made by the Chinese, to retake the forts held by the British, but after a spirited action the enterprise was abandoned.

The Chinese captured the British postal steamer Thistle, Capt. Weslieu, and all on board,—the captain, officers, passengers and crew,—eleven in all, massacred and the steamer burned. The first engineer, a Mr. Abraham, was an American.

The British had destroyed a village near Canton, where a sailor and marine had been waylaid and murdered, and also burned the western suburbs of Canton.

The citizens of Hongkong were apprehensive of a massacre or fire at the hands of the Chinese.

At Whampoa a Mr. Cowper was abducted by some Chinese. Admiral Seymour, after he was made acquainted with the facts, informed the inhabitants of Wampoa that unless the seized person was returned immediately, the place should be burned about their ears. It is also believed that the British lorcha Arna has been captured and the foreign portion of her crew barbarously murdered.

In Shanghae all seems to be quiet. From the following announcement, if correct, the difficulties in that region may not prove as serious as apprehended—at least no feeling appears to exist in north China, nor with the Emperor:—

"From accounts received at the Mandarin offices here, it appears that the news about Canton had reached Pekin. The desire of the Emperor is said to be for peace, and an Imperial Commissioner had been appointed, and is now on his way to the south to settle matters, if possible, to the satisfaction of the foreigners. The Commissioner is charged with the entire management of the point in dispute, and is empowered if necessary to open Canton. He will reach that place, however, before the first month of the Chinese New Year, or about February. Already the views of the Emperor have been received by Eep, but the action to be taken in the matter is to be determined by the Commissioner on his arrival."

The rebels had gained some advantages over the forces of the Emperor, and outbreaks were occurring in different portions of the country.

NICARAGUA.—By the British mail steamer Trent, we have advices from Greytown up to the 20th ult., says the Panama Star. Walker had succeeded in retaking Serapiqui, with trifling loss compared with that of the Costa Ricans, and also it was reported that he had obtained possession of Castillo, but the accounts are contradictory.

SALT LAKE.—There is nothing of particular interest from Salt Lake, except complaints of a hard winter—loss of stock, &c. Dates are up to 28th January.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Prensa, a Havana paper, states that Don Joaquin Rangel had arrived in that city from Vera Cruz, on his way to the United States. It is said that the mission of Senor Rangel is to arrange the plan for a protectorate of the United States, over the republic of Mexico. He would remain a short time in Havana before embarking for New York. The same paper adds, that if this plan is carried out, it would be the poisonous shade that will soon finish that unhappy republic.

News Items by Last Express.

The following items of news we clip mainly from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 20th ult., and the New York *Times* of the 20th Feb., as well as from that standard *news sheet*, the Boston *Post* (to us an invaluable exchange) of Feb. 19.

The New York *Times* contains a horrible account of the murder of Dr. Burdell, a dentist of that city, which was creating great excitement, owing to the mystery in which it is involved. Love and jealousy, as usual, are strangely interwoven in the affair. With regard to the result of the examination, the New York *Times* says:

"The inquisition into the Burdell murder was closed on the 14th of February, after a session of 14 days, during all which time New York was agitated by intense excitement. The jury returned a verdict against John J. Eckell and Mrs. Cunningham as principals, and young Snodgrass as accessory. The case is now before the grand jury. It is said that some new and startling developments have been made before this body, and that the police are on the track of other suspected parties."

☞ A case of murder scarcely less atrocious than that of Burdell, occurred last week at Hingham, Mass., where H. G. Gardner, the Postmaster of that town, died from poison, supposed to have been administered by his wife. Gardner had been sick for a long time, and the facts elicited on the inquisition show that the poison was administered in his medicine. The testimony is very strong against his wife, and she has been committed for trial.

☞ Senator Broderick gave a levee at the Governor's rooms in New York, soon after his arrival in that city. His political friends have tendered him a public dinner, but he declines it on the plea of urgent public business.

☞ The examination of Col. Fabens and other alleged fillibusters is still progressing in New York, having continued for nearly three weeks. An attempt was made by the defence to implicate President Pierce and his private Secretary in the Kinney expedition, by showing that he accepted a gratuitous grant of a large tract of land in the Mosquito territory. A letter from Attorney General Cushing totally denied the imputation on behalf of the President. Sidney Webster, his Secretary, however, acknowledged that he had received from certain parties scrip for a large slice of the Kinney Mosquito purchase, but states that he immediately returned it.

☞ In executive session on the 19th of Feb., the U. S. Senate agreed to reconsider the vote by which the Dallas-Clarendon treaty was postponed till March 5th.

☞ In the event of the failure of Congress to pass a bill to reduce the revenue, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, will press, as a financial measure, the depositing of the surplus revenue, reserving $2,000,000, with the several States, in proportion to the federal ratio of representation, or about $75,000 for each member, the States to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the money, and refund it when required for the purposes of the General Government. It is proposed to pay one-half of the surplus on the 1st of October.

☞ Hon. John R. Thompson, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New Jersey. He received fifty votes; Jonathan T. Randolph, American, twenty; and R. S. Field, Republican, six.

☞ In the United States Senate, on the 18th Feb., notice was given of the introduction of bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the Territories of the United States.

☞ The Senate of Missouri recently passed, by a vote of 25 to 4, a resolution declaring the emancipation of slaves in that State not only impracticable, but any movement towards it impolitic, unwise, and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people. A few days afterwards the House passed the Senate's resolution, by a vote of 107 to 69.

☞ Mr. Buchanan arrived at Washington on the 20th Feb. He was accompanied from Lancaster by his friend R. M. Magraw, Esq., of Baltimore.

The following extracts we take from the Washington correspondence of the San Francisco *Herald*. They contain the substance of transpiring events at the National capitol:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1856.

The arrival of the California senators elect at New York was hailed with great enthusiasm. The honors of the city were tendered by the Corporation to Mr. Broderick.

Though the Pacific Railroad project has not received much attention from Congress at this session, it is by no means abandoned, and is, at some time, to be carried out by the Government aid. Meanwhile, Congress has already passed an act appropriating $550,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearny, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains over the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the eastern boundary of the State of California, near Honey Lake—said road to connect with one from an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass; and also for the construction of a wagon road from Elpaso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river; and further—for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado river near the mouth of the Mohave river.

These roads will afford great facilities for emigration to California, and will soon be availed of for the construction of a line of telegraph. Mr. Alden, now one of the directors of the International Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, obtained a contract with the Government, under an act of the last Congress, for the establishment of a line of telegraph to California, and he intends to commence the work as soon as these roads shall be constructed—that is, perhaps at the end of twelve months from this time.

The Corruption Investigation Committee of the House are to report to-day. The evidence which they have received implicates four members of the House in improper or corrupt conduct. The case of Francis G. Edmunds, of New York, is the most prominent. He was charged by Col. Paine of North Carolina, with having offered him a bribe of fifteen hundred dollars to vote for the Minnesota House Bill. Mr. Welch, of Connecticut, is charged with having demanded a fee of fifty dollars for reporting a Pension bill. Mr. Gilbert, of New York, is charged with having contracted for a fee contingent upon his procuring the passage of a resolution for the purchase of a certain digest of the Pension laws. Mr. Matterson, of New York, as was shown by the testimony, took a strong interest in procuring the passage of the Des Moines Navigation bill, and advised the parties interested therein to employ a large sum of money in promoting the object. The Committee have agreed to propose resolutions of expulsion in regard to each of the four members thus implicated. Questions of privilege will arise under these propositions, which will seriously obstruct the progress of necessary legislation at this critical stage of the session.

The Republicans of the House propose a distribution of the surplus revenue among the States.

The eminent American merchant, Mr Geo. Peabody, of London, is now on a visit to the district where he commenced his mercantile career, half a century ago. He signalized his visit by a donation of three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of an Institution for painting, science and music. ORION.

A general convention of the Radical Abolitionists assembled at Utica, N. Y., in February last. Charles L. Remond presided, assisted by several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Garrison, Remond, Powell, of Massachusetts, Susan B. Anthony, Miss Remond, Miss Sarah Clark, Parker Pillsbury, and other notables in attendance. The convention, in a series of resolutions, fully indorse the sentiments of the Disunion Convention held at Worcester, and openly avow secession.

V. S. LUDWIG, formerly an editor of a German paper in Baltimore, was arrested at Savannah on the 16th Feb., as an Abolition agent, and notified to leave the city under the penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

LOSSES BY THE RECENT FRESHET IN NEW YORK.—In West Troy the losses by the late freshet are estimated at $60,000, of which $27,000 were in lumber; and the losses at East Troy are estimated at $100,000.

At Albany, on the 19th Feb., the flood was abating very slowly. A man and boy were drowned the night previous in the streets. The man drove his horse into deep water and was drowned before assistance arrived.

The bridge at Narrowsburg, on the Erie Railroad, which was temporarily repaired, was again washed away.

The damage at Port Deposit by the breaking up of the Susquehanna, is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The damage to steamboats by the recent freshet in the Ohio is estimated at $170,000. About thirty boats were more or less injured.

VISITORS TO THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—This vessel was devoted yesterday to the inspection of visitors, and several thousand ladies and gentlemen went on board. She is a grand vessel, but her beauties are not so perceptible to a miscellaneous crowd as are those of some vessels of less value. She is a very plain ship, with none of the brass mountings and carvings to be seen on some clippers. Her hull, however, is considered the most symmetrical of any vessel that has yet arrived here.—*San Francisco Herald, March 19th.*

One hundred and fifty thousand gallons of wine were manufactured in the vicinity of Los Angelos, California, last year.

PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Convention.

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

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

R. S. MOORE, } Committee.
J. M. CHAPMAN, }

Steilacoom, March 26, 1857.

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

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

DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,

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

The Second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

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

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

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

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

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

February 26th, 1857.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Thurston and Sawamish counties, and members of the Democratic party, in view of the importance of the coming election in July, and in order that there may be perfect harmony in the party, would respectfully recommend that precinct meetings be held in the different precincts of the counties, on the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL NEXT, to choose delegates to a DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION to be held at OLYMPIA, ON THE FOURTH SATURDAY OF APRIL, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent Thurston and Sawamish counties in the next Legislature, and for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Territorial convention, to be held at Drew's Mill, in Lewis county, on the Eleventh day of May next. We would respectfully recommend that one delegate be sent to the county convention for each ten voters in each precinct in the counties, this being the basis of the representation in our former conventions.

Andrew J. Moses,	Whitfield Kirtley,
C. W. Swindal,	W. Packwood,
A. J. Baldwin,	Levi Shelton,
Edward Furste,	J. R. Smith,
T. Hack,	Geo. Edwards,
J. K. Hurd,	B. F. Shaw,
T. J. Chambers,	Sidney S. Ford, Jr.,
F. Kennedy,	L. Yuenst,
M. T. Simmons,	D. J. Chambers,
Chas. H. Eaton,	Joseph A. White,
C. B. Baker,	William W. Miller,
W. G. Osborn,	Urban E. Hicks,
Geo. B. Goudy,	D. L. Phillips,
Chas. E. Weed,	Courtland Ethridge,
Joseph Cornell,	Mathew P. Burns, M. D.,

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIRR 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil."

Olympia, April 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

CUSTOM SAWING,
AT THE
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

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

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

S. D. RINEHEART.

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Work to be completed by November 1st, 1857.

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

Address G. H. MENDELL,
Top. Engineers.

Portland, O. T., Mar. 20, 1857.

Notice to Claimants.

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

T. F. BERRY,
U. S. Dep. Surveyor.

March 20, 1857. 6w17

Army Notice.

300 Barrels Flour Wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing three hundred barrels of flour will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to one o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1857. The flour is to be delivered at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf; fifty barrels must be delivered by the 20th of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June. Cash will be paid on delivery. The flour must be of the best quality. The lowest responsible bidder will receive the contract; the A. A. C. S., however, reserves the right to reject all bids.

Address Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for Flour," and to be accompanied by the names of two guarantors of the ability of the contractor to fulfill the contract.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., March 12, 1857. 3w17

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

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

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

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

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

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him. Information addressed to W. H. WOOD, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T., or to the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," Olympia, W. T., will be thankfully received.

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

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

Encouraged by the unprecedented success which this popular monthly has met with, and the rapidity with which it has increased its circulation, the proprietor has resolved to make it still more worthy of the patronage of the public. That this admirable work is A MIRACLE OF CHEAPNESS, is admitted by every one, containing, as it does, *one hundred* pages of reading matter in each number, being more than any of the $3 magazines, and forming two volumes a year, of six hundred pages each, or *twelve hundred* pages of reading matter per annum, for ONE DOLLAR!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY is printed with new type, upon fine white paper, and its matter is carefully compiled and arranged by the hands of the editor and proprietor, who has been known to the public as connected with the Boston press for sixteen years. Its pages contain

NEWS, TALES, POEMS, STORIES OF THE SEA, SKETCHES, MICELLANEOUS, ADVETURES, BIOGRAPHIES, WIT AND HUMOR,

from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and impovements occurring in either hemisphere, forming an agreeable companion for a leisure moment or hour, anywhere, at home or abroad, *each number being complete in itself.*

No sectarian subjects are admitted into its pages: there are enough controversial publications, each devoted to its peculiar sect or clique. *This* work is intended for THE MILLION, north or south, east or west, and is filled to the brim each month with chaste, popular and graphic miscellany, just such as any father, brother or friend would place in the hands of a family circle. It is in all its departments, fresh and original, and, what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

Any person enclosing *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year, or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive a copy gratis.

Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

M. M. BALLOU,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate. M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Warning to the Public.

The undersigned would caution the public against the purchase of two notes, bearing date January 23d, dated at Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., drawn in favor of B. F. Cooper, and for the sum of $1,500—one for $1000, and the other for $500—contingent on the receipt of a mail contract from the Post-office Department, to be carried from Steilacoom to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, &c. As said notes were obtained through fraud, forgery and false misrepresentations, the public is hereby advised that they will not be paid by me.

A. L. PORTER.

Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 13tf

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1857.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following routes in the Territory of WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June:

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12743 From Cowlitz Landing to Boise Fort Praire, 15 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Cowlitz Landing every other Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Boise Fort Prairie by 3 p. m;
Leave Boise Fort Prairie every other Friday at 9 a. m;
Arrive at Cowlitz Landing by 3 p. m.

12744 From Oak Point, by Boise Fort Prairie, to Grand Mound, 50 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oak Point every other Monday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Grand Mound next day by 5 p. m;
Leave Grand Mound every other Friday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Oak Point next day by 5 p. m.

12745 From Olympia to Cathlamed and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedule of arrivals and departures, and distance.

12746 From Olympia, by Fort Montgomery and N. Eaton's, to Yelm Prairie and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedule and distance.

12747 From Pacific City, by Oysterville and Bruceport, to Olympia and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedule and distance.

12748 From Steilacoom City to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Steilacoom City Saturday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Seattle by 6 p. m;
Leave Seattle Friday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City by 6 p. m.

12749 From Steilacoom City, via the military road, to Fort Walla-walla, 200 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in one week;
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 20th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in one week.
Proposals to carry twice a month, and by a schedule connecting with the mails from San Francisco, California, will be considered.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract.

2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or peckages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with rail roads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payment will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point;* and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1857. 4w16

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.

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

Established n 1853.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY: Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

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

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

BOUND TO CLEAR OUT

at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

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

JOS. CUSHMAN.

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

NEW ARRIVAL,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

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

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

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.
Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;
Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and teacher of French, Drawing Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

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

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

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

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 23, 1853. 6m42

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,
WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

MEDICAL.
Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Olympia, W. T.

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,
SURGEON,
OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;
MISSION STREET,
Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical operations *Free* to patients presenting themselves at the *Clinics*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m41

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXXVIII.

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

[Continued from last week.]

Chippewas of Saganaw, Swan Creek and Black River.—For first of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments for agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed *per capita*, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop, for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For building a grist and saw mill, purchase of necessary fixtures and machinery, construction of dam, race, and other appurtenances, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing a saw-mill, and repairs and fixtures to be erected and located, in pursuance of the first amendment of the senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in pursuance of the second amendment of the senate to the second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For payment to the Chickasaws in full consideration for their interest in the lease provided for in the ninth article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in conformity with the provisions of the tenth article of said treaty, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Chickasaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington City, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Chippewas, Menominees, Winnebagoes and New York Indians.—For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For reappropriation of unexpended balance, per act of fourth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, on account of cattle delivered up to the agents of the government, carried to surplus fund per warrant number twelve, dated thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, per sixteenth article treaty twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, one thousand and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For payment to the Choctaws for their relinquishment and lease of lands, in conformity with with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred thousand dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For interest, from the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars, and forty-three cents.

For expenses of commissioners who signed the treaty on the part of the Choctaws, in coming to, returning from, and while remaining in Washington city, per twenty-second article of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

Creeks.—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shops and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-six of thirty-three instalments for education, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per supplemental article to treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart [illegible] of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for [illegible], per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For third of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Florida Indians, or Seminoles.—For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For thirteenth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Ioways.—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws.—For payment of the last of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the third of five instalments for the support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the third of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Kickapoos.—For third instalment of interest at five per centum on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the third instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Menominees.—For first of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For first of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Miamies.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistants, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth and sixth articles treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For third of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

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

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

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

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

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.—For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.

For second instalment in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Omahas.—For second of three instalments, in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalment for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Osages.—For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty, eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set aparts econd January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Sen te resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty, fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For payment of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to the first article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, forty thousand dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For first of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, [illegible] thousand dollars.

For [illegible] on two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita, to the Grand river Ottowas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars. *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained.

(*To be Continued next week.*)

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

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m12

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

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

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

Stellacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,
FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,
TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOWLER & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. KELLER, esq., Teekalet,
Dr. KELLOGG, Whidby's Island,
GEO. A. MEIGGS, esq., Port Madison,
PLUMMER & CHASE, Seattle,
S. MCCAW, STEILACOOM,
KENDALL Co., Olympia,
} *Agents.*

Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

WILL make regular trips between the head of Puget Sound and all intermediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The "I. I. Stevens" is 40 tons burthen, and passengers will find pleasant accommodations on board.

Freight can be transported from port to port in the utmost safety.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Last Notice.

OFFICE QR. M. AND COM. GEN.,
Olympia, Nov. 24th, 1856.

THE accounts of the Qr. Master and Commissary W. T. V., will be closed on the 25th [illegible] December next, and no scrip will be issued after that date.

Persons, therefore, having unadjusted claims against the Qr. M. or Commissary Departments of the late volunteer organization of this territory, will perceive the necessity for forwarding the same to the undersigned before the day above mentioned, in order that they may be put in a proper form to be laid before the Board of United States Commissioners, which has been appointed to audit the accounts growing out of the late Indian war in this territory.

It is believed that the Commission will not receive or act upon any claims which are not included in the accounts rendered by the territorial authorities.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. M. & Com. Gen.

nov28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED AT STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

By FRANK S. BALCH,

Under the supervision and direction of a Committee of Publication, consisting of

ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, of Cowlitz County, DANIEL R. BIGELOW, of Thurston County, and J. P. KELLER, of Slaughter County.

Said Newspaper to be called

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN;

The first number to be issued the first week in April, 1857, and to continue during the canvass, covering a period from the said first week in April, to the first of August, 1857. The price of subscription for the four months will be $1, payable in advance, to either of the above committee, to F. S. BALCH, Editor, or to WM. H. WALLACE, Financial Agent, Steilacoom, W. T.

This journal will eschew every thing of a personal character: it will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this Territory, and while maintaining the freedom of the press in its most expanded view, will not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging personal and personal matter into the columns of a public journal. It will advocate the principles constituting the platform of the National Republican Party, adopted at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1856, viz: "Maintainance of the integrity of the Union, by a return to the enlightened policy of the early Fathers of the Republic, the sentiments promulgated by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, secured by the declaration of independence, the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of the United States; the assertion of the exclusive power of Congress, by virtue of that constitution, to legislate for the territories; that slavery is a creature of law, and cannot be carried into any territory without positive legislation; eternal and unremitting hostility to the extension of slavery into any territory now free; opposition to the violation of faith which repealed the Missouri restriction; opposition, in toto, to the policy of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and still more bitter condemnation of the infamous outrages committed on the virgin soil of Kansas, to make that territory a slave state; the immediate construction, with the aid of the general government, of a Pacific rail road, and the bold assertion of the claims of Washington territory to have located within its borders the terminus of that great national highway. The immediate construction by the general government, of an emigrant wagon road across the continent; a liberal system of appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors, and uncompromising hostility to any political proscription of any class of our fellow citizens, whether native or foreign.

As a territorial journal, we will advocate and publish all matters tending to elevate the character of our people abroad, to refute and answer the false and malignant slanders with which they have been assailed. Earnestly invite inigration, by honestly and truthfully portraying our advantages of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, our fields of coal, our eternal forests, capable of supplying the lumbering wants of the whole Pacific; our fisheries, gold mines, etc., etc., and zealously and untiringly will we resist the Vandalic attempts now being made, of desecrating with slavery the soil of that territory, bearing the name of the immortal sage who, having achieved our national liberties, attested, as president of the federal convention, the adoption of that great palladium of our rights—the national constitution.

We earnestly invite all interested in any of the above objects, to become subscribers at once, forward their names and address to the parties hereintefore named.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5, 1857.

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental muster Rolls of the 1st and 2d Regiments of W. T. Volunteers, for transmission to the Department of War, hereby requests all officers who have commanded companies accepted into the service of the United States by Acting Governor Mason, or Governor I. I. Stevens, to send to the office of the Adjutant General of W. T. volunteers, at Olympia, a copy of their last muster roll containing the names of all officers and men who have at any time belonged to their companies. Note the dates of entry into, changes of rank during, and expiration of service, of each person, amount of charges for Government property drawn, and not turned in or accounted for—and such *remarks* set opposite each name as will enable the officer or soldier to have his accounts settled, by the last muster or discharge roll.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

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

BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

STOVES, TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, CASTINGS, &c., &c.

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

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

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

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

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.
A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

General Orders, No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.
By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. 8m51.

Boarding House.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9tf

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

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n17.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Furs! Furs!

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

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.
OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,
Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855. 6tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44 tf