PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

Procrastination.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

If Fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who wrong'd us own their faults,
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if stern Justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from Memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if our debtors sue for grace,
On pain of ruin thorough,
When shall we grant the boon he seeks?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If Love, estranged, should once again
Her genial smiles display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if we should indulge regret,
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay;
We've always time to welcome them,
To-day, my love, to-day.
But Care, Resentment, angry words,
And unavailing Sorrow,
Come far to soon, if they appear,
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

March On!

Heavy and thick the atmosphere,
The prospect narrow, dark, severe—
Yet a few steps the path is clear,
For those few steps, march on!

Dark rocks that frown as if in wrath,
Like giants ranged across the path—
Be sure the gorge some outlet hath,
So trustfully march on!

A deep, wide stream that shines like glass,
Flank'd by steep banks of slippery grass—
There is some bridge by which to pass,
So watchfully march on!

A tempest rattling in the wind,
The sun in thunder-robes enshrined—
Doubt not some shelter soon to find,
Still hopefully march on!

The day goes out—the fog upcrowds,
Darkness the face of heaven enshrouds—
A voice shall guide thee through the clouds—
So patiently march on!

If Duty set you on the way,
You need not fear—you must not stay;
Still faithfully her word obey,
Still loyally march on!

Let but your aims be high and true,
Your spirit firm, but patient too,
A Titan's strength shall go with you,
Still fearlessly march on!

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—A rumor is current that the ever-to-be-remembered and never-to-be-forgotten Board of Directors of the above institution have had another secret meeting, and have sent out another corps of collectors, with a view to having the monument finished by the end of the next working season. It is hinted that in view of the prevailing hard times and the difficulty experienced by the solicitors in realizing the needful, the Board have voted to finish out the monument with brick and mortar, with a rough cast finish to hide the little dissimilarity between the marble surface and the brick. Hurrah!—A monument at last. Hermaphrodite to be sure, but still a monument.

A MAN DRESSMAKER REVEALED.—One of the most fashionable dressmakers in New York turns out to be a man. For several years past he has been fitting dresses to the charming forms of the New York ladies, and fitting the ladies to the charming forms of their dresses. He is said to have been extremely popular with the ladies, and many regret that the discovery of his sex extended beyond themselves.

☞Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was examined before the Tariff Investigating Committee on Monday. He testified that he did receive money from Wolcott in aid of the passage of the Tariff act, but denied that he had employed any of it to influence the members of Congress.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

About Bellingham Bay, &c.

BELLINGHAM BAY, March 26, '58.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It would seem strange that amidst the rapid growth of most of the towns on the Sound, this place remains in *statu quo*. Whether owing to the fear people may have of settling here on account of Indians—whether owing to the place being but little known, or whether owing to the indolence of the people who are here, in not bringing the resources of the place to light, is hard to tell; but certain it is, that with natural advantages for building up a country, unsurpassed, if not unequaled by any in the territory, our population remains about the same it was in '53. Our fisheries are as good as any on the Sound—our timber and water-power for mill purposes inferior to none, besides rich farming and grazing lands from the bay to the 49th parallel—pronounced superior to any in the territory by men competent to judge; add to this our inexhaustible coal-fields, which have been practically tested, and proved to be fit for steamers, and will soon be worked on a large and extensive scale, and you will sum up a source of wealth which few of our counties can successfully compete with. But a new source of wealth has lately appeared amongst us which bids fair to eclipse all others—namely, *the gold mines*. About three years ago, gold was discovered in the region of Fort Colville; much excitement arose throughout the territory, and many of our citizens went to seek their fortune; but because they did not succeed according to their ardent expectations it was pronounced a humbug. The Indian war succeeding, necessarily prevented the mines from being prospected thoroughly, which they otherwise would have been long before now; but late accounts show that gold does exists in quantities sufficient to afford a profitable return for labor; this being the case, it is evident that a large number of men will soon flock there to work in the mines, and the question naturally arises, where is the best point to form ocean communication with the mines? To that question I wish to draw the attention of the public.

The people of Oregon will naturally endeavor to have the travel go by way of the Dalles; but let us look at the facilities they can offer to people coming from California. A vessel coming to the Columbia river may be detained several days outside the bar, which is a great drawback; beside the danger at all times attendant on sailing vessels, especially, on crossing the bar during heavy weather. After reaching the river in safety, her goods and passengers must be transfered to a steamer to convey them to the Cascades; then, five miles overland; then re-shipped on a steamer for the Dalles; they have then 350 miles to travel before they reach Fort Colville crossing some dangerous rivers on the way, and then they are from 50 to 120 miles from the mining region. Now let us see what the people at the head of the Sound can boast of. True they will tell you there is a road from Steilacoom, but, great heavens! what a road! Rivers, some of them very deep and rapid, to be crossed over a hundred times, beside the danger of swimming animals across the Columbia; the minimum distance which has yet been given to that road is 350 miles from Steilacoom to Fort Colville, and then the distance from Colville to the mines. Turn, now, to Bellingham Bay and see what we can offer. The town of Whatcom is 17 miles South from the 49th parallel. Fort Colville is about 30 miles south of the same parallel, and about 185 miles in a straight line from Whatcom. The boundary commission is about commencing to run that parallel.—They must, of necessity, cut a road on, or as near to the line as practicable. By cutting a road 17 or 20 miles, we will intersect their road and following it 175 or 200 miles will take us into the heart of the gold region, thereby saving 150 miles from the nearest other point, beside the distance from Fort Colville to the mines, for Whatcom is as near to the gold region as it is to Fort Colville. And we have a harbor here, large and commodious, which vessels can safely enter night and day, at all seasons of the year.

But leaving the Fort Colville region, let us look at the Suswap, Ceautaw, and Thompson river regions. People may say that is all a humbug. Allow me to undeceive them on that point; and first, I would call teihr attention to the proclamation issued by Gov. DOUGLAS of Vancouver's Island. Had he issued that proclamation without being certain their was some truth in the reports of gold being found in those regions, he would have laid himself open to ridicule, and all who know him will admit he is not the man to do that; he must have been satisfied in his own mind, that gold actually did exist there, and in quantities sufficient to bring a large amount of people there, or he never would have taken that step. But any doubts that did exist, are now removed by the letters received from the parties who have already gone there. Now, where will be the best starting point? Thompson's river is about N. by E., distant from 75 to 90 miles from Whatcom, over a country through which a good road could be cut, passable at all seasons of the year. From Bellingham bay to Frazer's river, there is no point at which a landing could be effected, Semiamoo bay accepted, and there, I understand, the back country is so swampy that a good road could not be made; and if it could, it would be no nearer than Bellingham bay. Follow the British shore north of Frazer's river and you will find a strong and iron bound coast.—Frazer's river then, is the only place that can compete with us. Owing to the shoals and flats at the mouth of the river, it is almost impracticable for sailing vessel navigation. True, small steamers may run up to Fort Langley, distant about 45 miles from the mouth, and then proceed in boats or canoes to Fort Hope, distant 60 miles from Langley, which would be dangerous travelling, both on account of the Indians, who are hostile to Americans, and the dangers of travelling in canoes. After reaching Fort Hope you have still a considerable way to travel by land before reaching the gold region. But when the road is cut, a party can start from Whatcom, fully equipped, and four days travel will bring them to the mines.

These are facts worthy of consideration. The military station here and the presence of steamers on the Sound, remove all fears of Northern Indians. Our local Indians, through whiskey and disease, are vanishing like a fog. A military road is about to be cut from Steilacoom to this place. All we want is people. *"If you are agwine to come, why don't you come along?"*

When our capitalists are about to invest their money in business, let them think over this, and each ask himself, where will be the best place for me to get my money back?

LEATHERSTOCKING.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia have adopted a plan of co-operation with the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association in the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is by a small but adequate assessment on each Mason in the United States (one dollar each) with the single condition that they shall have full liberty to occupy the premises one day in each year. There is stated to be an aggregate of three hundred and fifty thousand members of the fraternity in the United States. The "Southern Matron," as President of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, has gratefully accepted the proposition, and a circular on the subject has been sent to each Grand Lodge in the United States from the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

☞Little or no water is found in the stomach of a drowned person; and when it is present it can in no way have contributed to death. The experiments of Orfila and Marc have proved that water is never found in bodies submersed after death; and that it cannot be made to enter the stomach without the assistance of a tube passed into the gullet. This fact, and that of little or no water entering the lungs, cannot be too widely propagated, as the popular prejudice is in favor of the opposite opinion; and bodies taken out of the water are still rolled on barrels, and held up by the heels, in order to dislodge it—a practice fraught with the greatest danger, if the smallest chance of resuscitation exist.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF SALT PETRE.—Salt Petre has been discovered in Southern California. It is on the head waters of the Pajaro river, and is said to be found in considerable quantities. An exchange says:—

The discovery may be regarded of great value to the military resources of the United States on the Pacific, as the country possesses immense mines of sulphur. As the willow, for making charcoal, is the most abundant tree in California, it will be no difficult matter to make as much gunpowder as will supply the domestic demand of the State, and the wants of the United States Government in case of war.

YOUNG GENERALS.—Alexander the Great died at the early age of thirty-two. Hannibal gained the battle of Cannœ at about the same age. Scipio fought at Zama when not much over thirty. Julius Cæsar had conquered Gaul when he was forty-five. Germanius was poisoned in his thirty-fourth year. At the battle of Plassey, Clive's age was not so advanced as that. Napoleon gained his mighty victory at Austerlitz when he had scarcely completed his thirty-fifty year; and at the time Wellington finished his campaign in the plains of Waterloo, he was only forty-six years old.

From a notice of surgeon-general Lawson's report in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, it is ascertained that the tallest men enlisted in the United States army are from the State of Georgia, where, out of one hundred, thirty were six feet and over; while the shortest men are from New York, where only four out of one hundred were six feet. The tallest recruit from Georgia was six feet six and a half inches, and the mean height of the recruits thence was five feet eight inches. The tallest enlisted man from New York was six feet one and a half inches, and the mean height of New York recruits was five feet six inches. The southern and western States produce the tallest men, and the middle and eastern States the shortest.

☞According to a general survey lately made of all the old castles and country seats now existing in France, there remained 20,312, of which 311 are of 12th and 13th centuries, 805 of the 14th and 15th, and 3,114 of the 16th. The others are of a later date. More than 2,500 of them have draw-bridges, turrets and crenelated battlements.

From the Boston Journal, March 5th.

About Washington Territory.

Were the new lands lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean as accessible to the emigrant from the Atlantic States as those east of that continental barrier, Kansas and Nebraska would be quickly outstripped in the rapidity of their settlement by the distant territories of Oregon and Washington; for these latter, in addition to the productive soil and fine climate which all new territories boast, add to the list of their attractions treasures of virgin gold, all the conveniences for commercial enterprise, and prolific ocean fisheries.

To such a list of natural resources it would be difficult to add further similar advantages; and they will no doubt, ere many years, prove of sufficient potency to counterbalance the obstacles of distance and lack of speedy communication which now forcibly operate on the mind of the emigrant. We are reminded of these circumstances by a recently published letter written by Fayette McMullin, the present Governor of Washington Territory, in which the peculiar characteristics of that country are concisely but strongly set forth. The letter is contained in a circular issued by Isaac I. Stevens, the Territorial delegate in Congress, which embraces full directions for reaching the Territory by various routes.

Like Oregon, Washington Territory is very unequally divided by the Cascade Mountains, which traverse it from north to south at an average distance of about one hundred miles from the sea coast. The bulk of the country, therefore, lies east of this mountain range; but the principal settlements are on the western or coast side, which comprises an area of about seventeen thousand square miles. The larger portion of this land, it is said, will compare favorably in point of fertility with most of the Atlantic States, both for grazing and tillage. The prevailing feature of this portion of the Territory is its dense forests of majestic firs and cedars, interspersed with valleys and prairies.

The climate is mild, and much narrower in its range than that of New England, being neither so cold in winter nor so hot in summer. Meteorological observations taken at Fort Steilacoom for four years, from 1850 to 1853, inclusive, show that the lowest average temperature during that period in winter was 32 degrees above zero, and the highest average in summer 66 degrees. This is said to give a fair idea of the climate west of the Cascades. Throughout the winter months stock subsists almost entirely by grazing, the winter rains starting the grass afresh. Although the country is well adapted to agriculture, farming cannot be profitably pursued at present, owing to the scarcity and dearness of labor. The common laborer receives $2 50 to $3 per day, and female labor, when it can be had, commands from $30 to $40 per month. The entire white population of the Territory does not exceed 7000, while the Indians number 20,000. The hostilities of the latter have completely checked immigration into the Territory for the last year or two.

As in all new countries, farm stock is scarce and high, beef cattle being worth $8 per cwt. on foot; oxen per yoke, $150 to $200; cows $40 to $75; sheep for the market, $12 50 per cwt. Corn appears to be the only crop common to the northern and middle States which does not thrive in the Territory, the nights during summer being too cool for its field cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and peas yield abundantly. The pure dry atmosphere of the summer months is said to be a great protection to grain crops against rust. Fruit grows exceedingly well, particularly apples.

A peculiar feature of the western portion of Washington Territory, as will be observed on reference to the map of the country, is the intrusion of the sea completely into the centre of the Territory, from the North. This body of water is known as Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, and is 210 miles in length. It forms the great thoroughfare of the central and northern portion of the Territory lying west of the Cascade mountains. Islands are numerous, but the navigation is otherwise unobstructed and the water is deep enough for the largest ships. Upon the banks of the Sound, and easy of access for shipping, are immense forests of large and fine timber, chiefly cedar and fir, the latter often reaching a hight of three hundred feet.

There is excellent water power on the Schutes river, as well as on the various streams which have their sources in the mountains, while inexhaustible beds of superior coal have been opened at different points convenient for shipping. Limestone also abounds. Numerous varieties of excellent fish are abundant in the waters on the coast; and last, but not least—in the minds of many, no doubt—east of the Cascades, on various tributaries of the Columbia, are gold mines which report says yield well. The Indian difficulties have prevented their full development.

If the characteristics of the Territory are truthfully represented in the letter from which we have quoted—and as they agree substantially with other accounts, we presume they are—Washington Territory offers many solid advantages to energetic and industrious emigrants.

☞Every man is the architect of his own fortune, for character is fate.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The Democratic Party.

The national Democracy of the United States are at this moment undergoing one of the most severe tests that it is possible to conceive. Year after year the ingenuity of their bitterest enemies has been taxed to the uttermost to sow discord in their ranks. Unscrupulous in the extreme, bold, arrogant, and wily, our political opponents have seized upon every point that promised the least opening for an entering wedge with which to rend the Democratic party, and lay it at the mercy of its spoils-seeking opponents. All efforts have been vain, every attempt prostrated, every argument triumphantly met and overcome, every sophistry exploded and blown to the winds. Beaten, routed, abashed, it is easy to conceive the extreme avidity with which they seize on the apparent split in the Democratic ranks, caused by the Kansas question. Incapable of discovering one flaw in those glorious principles under which the Union has flourished, and to which we owe our unparalleled progress as a nation, they have been compelled to hide their faces in very shame, until again revivified by the heat of the contention on the question mentioned. Their cater-pillar existence, foul and loathsome, had sunk into the silence, inactivity, and insignificance of the chrysalis, from the cerements of which they now hope to burst into gay and joyous existence. To every true Democrat it is quite unnecessary to say how vain, how transitory such hopes must prove. The Democratic party stand upon principles as firm and as immutable as the Rock of Ages; and, although differences of opinion may exist among themselves as to the peculiar manner of giving public effect and vital action to those principles; yet it were a sad delusion to suppose that any change had occurred in the principles themselves, or in the reverence and faith entertained in them by the party. This, then, is precisely the error into which our enemies have fallen. They fondly imagine that, on account of such difference, the Democratic party is divided into two distinct factions, at variance with each other, even to the insane extent of courting the favor and countenance of their hereditary and unprincipled antagonists. It is the infatuation of despair; the frantic clutch of the drowning man, the last desperate hope of a desperate case. Unalterably wedded to those principles that have so triumphantly withstood the test of time, and the assaults of insensate foes from abroad and at home, the Democratic party of the Union are not so mad, so infatuated as to crumble them into ruins for the sole purpose of giving their enemies a triumph. They may divide and disagree on points of application; they may differ as to the precise manner in which a certain course of policy should be effected; they may vary in opinion as to the particular mode in which a fixed principle should be applied; but there is and can never be any difference in regard to the principle itself. The Democratic party, divided into two or more parts on any given question is not less a unit as a party when opposed to any outside faction, or political opponent. Like two brothers, they may quarrel and perhaps even fight, but it would be dangerous for any one else to interfere in the controversy. The United States of America will disagree on many points of internal policy. The boundless variety of climate, soil and productions; the vast differences that exist in educational training, and the views and feelings incident thereto, must inevitably produce a corresponding difference of interests and of ideas between the residents of the extremities of the Union; but let a foreign power dare to manifest any interference, and all discords would cease immediately, family quarrels be instantly adjusted, and the whole power of the country would be turned upon the foolish interloper, never to be resumed until such impertinence had received its quietus. It is even so with the Democracy, and those of their enemies who are calculating on the apparent disagreement existing on the Kansas question, will find that they have built upon a foundation of sand, for the Democratic floods will come and the Democratic rains will descend and sweep them from existence. In proof of our position it is only necessary to look at the action of Congress. In no measure have our Democratic Senators and Representatives failed to act jointly and harmoniously against the opposition, except on the single one of Kansas, showing conclusively that however much they may differ as to the particular manner in which that should eventually be disposed of, they agree most cordially on all other points and will brook no interference from their opponents. They may use the Black Republicans in disposing of this question; but will not allow themselves to be used in turn by a party so utterly void of principle, and so repugnant to the Democracy.

☞Lieut. Hooper, in a paper read by him before the British Association of Science, expresses his belief that the aurora borealis is no more nor less than moisture in some shape—whether dew or vapor, liquid or frozen—illuminated by the heavenly bodies, either directly or reflecting rays from the frozen masses around the pole, or even from the immediately proximate snow-clad earth. This theory has certainly the advantage in one respect over that of others, namely, its simplicity.

☞The Matteson Investigating Committee will hold their first meeting on Wednesday.

About Kansas.

They are getting tired of the thing, even in Kansas. We clip the following pregnant paragraph from the Lovenworth *Daily Ledger* of the 15th instant, which came to hand recently:

"Let the Lecompton Constitution pass, and let the representatives elected be called together and elect the two United States Senators, and the *agony is all over*. True, there may be a faction in the Free State party who will not be successful, and may endeavor to keep up this infernal nigger agitation, from the fact that they have been *'ruled out'* from a participation in the 'spoils;' but that's nothing, they can be easily choked off and made to bite the dust by the stern will of the people. 'Demagogues' and 'fanatics' of both parties are no longer in the hearts and affections of the people, and their 'ranting' and 'roarings' will avail nothing. The people are sick, tired and disgusted with them, and will listen to their madness no more. We want peace, for that brings us happiness and prosperity."

Here is another appeal to be let alone, from the Kansas *Herald of Freeman:*

CROAKERS AGAIN.—The New York *Tribune* and presses of that character, as has been their character in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the late election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and then they are continually stating that the Lecompton Constitution will be indorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the Democratic party has made Kansas a slave State, and by this cry they hope to hurl that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the Democratic party was sure to be swept from existence three years hence, that event could not save Kansas to freedom, as the question would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

The whole tendency of those croaking papers, from first to last, have been to make Kansas what those journals have professed a desire to avoid. Our only hope of saving Kansas to freedom lay through emigration. Their croakings instead of encouraging emigration, as has been our policy by presenting a gilded future, such as we have full confidence to expect, has only discouraged it by thousands; and these means are invariably resorted to—whether purposely or otherwise we leave the reader to determine for himself, after carefully considering all the facts—at the time when we are preparing for, and most in need of the heaviest emigration. It has been suggested that this was only a subterfuge of those editions to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of a population of from fifty to one hundred thousand more persons than it has at present had the Eastern press, instead of constantly predicting the defeat of the Free State cause, given ample assurances that its triumph was inevitable through peaceful means. Talk as much as we may of the bravery of the American people, it is not true that any of them desire to take their families to a country overran with civil war and cursed with anarchy.

But the assertion of the *Tribune* is not true that the pro-slavery party triumphed, even by fraud, in the late elections. On the contrary, we assert most positively that the Free State party have elected the entire State ticket, and nearly, if not quite, a two-thirds majority of both branches of the Legislature. We take pleasure, in addition to this, of stating that we do not believe John Calhoun will issue certificates of election to the pro-slavery candidates; but that a majority of the free State men will be allowed, without opposition, to take their seats in the first Legislature convened under that instrument, if admitted into the Union. And we know that if any attempt is made to prevent the people from ruling in this matter they will not be foiled; but, by peaceful means, through legal forms, and without the shedding of a droop of blood, they will take possession of the government, and immediately proceed to institute measures for supplanting it with another.

ANOTHER NEW LINE.—In the commercial article of the New York *Tribune* of March 6th, we find the following:—

"Panama was steady at 106½. The arrangements for putting on a line of iron propellers on both sides of the isthmus, to run in connection with the road between New York and San Francisco is nearly completed, and a responsible party stands ready the charter them at fifteen per cent. on the cost. When in operation, these boats will carry freight between the Atlantic coast and California in thirty five days, an advantage over water carriage around the Horn which cannot fail to secure a large share of the business by the Panama route. The freight will be about $1 25 per square foot, or one half the present rates."

Dr. Wm. Jones has been nominated Postmaster of Washington, in place of Barrett, whose commission has expired.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

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

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

French Protectorate over the Sandwich Islands, &c.

In these days of high political excitement, when ranchorous agitation is running riot between the Northern and Southern sections of the confederacy upon the slavery question—when the word *dissolution*–which should never have "gained utterance save in a whisper," is now being used with vociferous and unrestrained familiarity, it is certainly not amiss that the people of the Pacific coast—"distant as they are from the Atlantic States, and unvexed as they are by their causes of excitement," should occasionally indulge in a thoughtful speculation as to what part *necessity* would call upon them to play in the dire—the calamitous drama, that would accompany and succeed a separation of the northern from the southern states. Whilst the north and south are each shaping their course in such manner as to break, as much as possible, the force of the terrible consequences, which would inevitably ensue from a rupture of the bonds of the Union, the people of the *Pacific* west have heretofore remained measurably silent as to the position they would have these possessions assume, or they seek to occupy when, (if ever,) the *definition* of the word *dissolution* shall have been practically illustrated.

Melancholy as is the fact, the black republican party in the north continue the agitation of the slavery question with a stubborn persistence and acrimony, menacing to the south and threatening to the stability of the Union. The north has become peculiarly dominant and exclusive.—She must rule—her word must be law.—Her fiat goes forth from the church that their brethren in the south must purge themselves from the sin of slavery, and upon their refusal so to do, they are straightway driven from the communion table, and the church property, north and south, divided. Already have large associations in the north, with common and *binding* consent, ignored the consumption of certain staple articles—the product of slave labor. Not content with her present decisive and constantly augmenting weight in the scale that balances power between the two sections, the black republicans in the north insultingly repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of states and territories, and arrogate for the free states the right to dictate to the south the geographical metes and bounds by which the growth of her institutions and her territorial expansion must be circumscribed—albeit our country's territorial acquisitions are the product of *common* blood and treasure, north and south. The south asks simply to be let alone in the enjoyment of her state-rights, guaranteed her by the constitution, and threatens to secede, should not peace and quiet be accorded to her by the billigerant members of the sisterhood. In preparation for a finality of the Union, and in natural retaliation upon the north, already in the south is the "loom and spindle" performing a busy part—extensive woolen, cotton and other manufactories are springing up with rapidity in almost every state, and in her eagerness to witness that "consummation so devoutly to be wished" by her—(dissolution)—even now is Great Britain earnestly bidding for the carrying trade of the south, to the end that she may secure over the north not only that, but a monopoly of the southern market, for the introduction and sale of manufactures of her own country.

The estrangement between the people of the two sections at this time, amounts to nothing short of a *social* dissolution, and year by year, apparently, are the bonds of *political* union maintained by a more uncertain tenure. Each division has its "star of empire." Whilst one is content to "lay the flattering unction to its soul" that in the fullness of time the whole of British North American may be made to swell its territorial dominions, the attention of the other is directed to the more certain ultimate acquisition of Cuba, and the States of Mexico, &c. And in the contingency of a rupture—(which God forbid)—and the establishment of separate republics——north and south—what of the "star of empire" westward? Where can we go?—To which division can the Pacific acknowledge fealty? Most certainly to neither.—This is our Propontic and our Hellespont. And came we from North or South, from East or West, *we are here;* and "like to the Pontiac sea that ne'er feels retiring ebb," here must we remain, and upon this sun-set side must arise still another empire around the nucleus which is already formed. In the absence of a national railroad, whereby to communicate speedily with either of the grand divisions referred to, if not a "great gulf," at least formidable mountain ranges, numerous desert plains and a distance of two thousand miles separate the waters of the Pacific from those of the Mississippi—leaving us an isolation, in the event of disruption, requiring an additional and separate chart of territorial empire, which now extends through seventeen or eighteen degress of latitude.

In this view of the subject, premising the *possibility* that we, of the Pacific, *may* at some future time find it necessary to shift for ourselves in matters of political economy, it is certainly the part of wisdom that a spirit of friendship and good understanding be cultivated amongst the different state and territorial divisions of this distant household of the parent government; that we should make common cause in advancing each others interests, in rejoicing at each others prosperity, and in all things aim at the accomplishment of such ends as will be advantageous and mutually beneficial to all. Above all things, we should scrupulously guard against the appropriation, by any of the maritime powers of Europe, of the sovereignty of any of the local independent governments, whether upon the main land south, or in the path. way of commercial enterprise upon the waters of the Pacific. Our northern limits are as *unfortunately* as they are *clearly* defined; but with regard to our neighboring oceanic governments and the provinces south of the 32nd parallel of latitude, the "Monroe doctrine" should obtain, and unanimity of action secured amongst all claiming to be American citizens, to see, if possible, that it be rigidly enforced.

A few months since, information was received by the government of the United States to the effect that the government of Napoleon was about concluding a treaty with the Sandwich Islands, which would virtually place them under a French Protectorate. The misunderstanding which has heretofore existed, to some extent, between the government of Kamehameha and that of Napoleon, it appears has been satisfactorily adjusted, and we observe that the latter has, of late, condescended to be very gracious with the former, in the presentation of his *distinguished* consideration and *disinterested* regard. On the subject of the proposed French Protectorate, alluded to, the editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, in a late number of that paper, addresses it in the subjoined matter-of-fact language; and let it be borne in mind, that the same arguments which are made applicable to California, apply with equal force to this Territory; and its acquisition by France would [illegible] as desirable to that power as would the possession of California. Our uninterrupted inland sea navigation of two hundred miles in length, with a shore line of 1500 or 2000 miles, embracing innumerable harbors, bays, and inlets, would lose nothing in the estimation of nautical men by comparison with the bay of San Francisco, or any other harbor in the world. Our 17,000 square miles of territorial area, is as desirably located as is the State of California, and in productiveness of soil is fully her equal, whilst our climate is as salubrious and inviting. The boundless wealth represented in our magnificent forests of fir and cedar, has already been "scented from afar" by the French, and several cargoes of spars have already been taken, and others contracted for, for the use of the Navy of that empire. These considerations in connection with our inexhaustible coal fields and illimitable fishing grounds, would, we think, very naturally produce in France as keen a desire to fasten Washington Territory to the Imperial triumphal car of Napoleon, as to become "protector" of the Sandwich Islands, or become master of the "Golden Gate," and lord of the land of "the olive and vine."

France, nor any other foreign power must be permitted to volunteer an unnecessary "protection" to the prejudice of American interests on the Pacific.. Such interferance can be regarded in no other light than an intrusion—an assault upon the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands, which should be promptly met and rebuked by our government. Let the enforcement of the "Monroe doctrine" become a binding covenent between the state and territorial organizations on the Pacific. But let us read the article of the *Herald;* and as we do so, let us as loyal American citizens—true to our country, and faithful to the Constitution under which we live, heartily endorse the patriotic sentiments enunciated therein, as follows:

"The policy of France in endeavoring to establish a Protectorate over the Sandwich Islands is too pregnant with evil to the United States and to Great Britain to be permitted by those powers. The commerce of England in the Pacific is already very extensive and steadily on the increase. Her intercourse with her Australian colonies is carried on over that ocean, and her gold laden ships bear their precious freight too near the latitude of the Hawaiian kingdom to allow the possession of those Islands by any considerable maritime power. With the Society and Marquesas groups already in her grasp, France would by the occupation of the Sandwich Islands establish a line of fortified harbors and naval rendezvous nearly across the Pacific, from which they could sweep down on the commerce of England and obliterate it from the ocean. To guard against such a calamity, England would require a large portion of her fleet to act as convoys, which would necessarily weaken, to a great extent, her home defenses and the protection due to her commerce in other portions of the globe. These are cogent reasons why she cannot tamely permit the French government to perfect their design on the Sandwich Islands. With reference to the United States the attempt is still more full of menace. Our large whaling fleets which now rendezvous at those Islands would be driven thence, and would probably make their annual visits to San Francisco, and although such an event would be immediately beneficial to our local prosperity, yet in a national point of view, and looking to the future and its consequences, it cannot be considered other than prejudicial. It is most ardently to be hoped, and indeed we have no fear on the subject, that the bonds of union that now hold our beloved Confederation together, will never be sundered; that the nobler and more glorious sentiment of national patriotism will ever rise superior to the unhappy local agitations, growing out of the slavery question, that from time to time sweep like whirlwinds over the country. *But, should a rupture occur—which Heaven forefend—it is clear that California, distant as she is from her sister States, and unvexed as they are by their causes of excitement, can take sides neither with the North nor with the South.* IN SUCH AN EVENT SHE MUST STAND ON HER OWN FOUNDATION AND BUILD UP AN EMPIRE IN THE WEST FROM HER OWN ILLIMITABLE RESOURCES. But with such a power as that of France menacing our coasts from the Sandwich Islands, how long could we hope to retain our independence unsupported by the Union? The possession of California would be invaluable to France and elevate her at once to the head of nations. Our boundless natural wealth, our extreme diversity of climate, soil and productions, our vast extent of territory, and our unsurpassed geographical position are neither unknown to nor unappreciated by the French government. The Consuls of France have been diligent in sending on extensive and elaborate quarterly reports of everything relative to California. French ships of war have visited our bays and harbors, made accurate surveys, taken exact soundings, explored all channels, marked the number and extent of our fortifications, and calculated all other matters of interest with exactitude and searching scrutiny. California is essentially a vine producing country, and destined at no very distant day to be the great rival of France in the wine markets of the world. This fact alone is matter of deep interest and great anxiety to French statesmen. Our geographical position naturally will one day control the commerce of the civilized world with China, Japan, Australia, the islands of the Pacific, and a large portion of Asiatic Russia. Oregon possesses lumber and timber in abundance for ship building and all the other materials for that purpose are found in unlimited quantities. We might enumerate many other reasons why France should seek to possess California, but the above will be sufficient. It is clearly our policy, therefore, to prevent her, if possible, from establishing herself within two weeks' sail of our coasts, or within ten days reach by steamships, and occupying a position so full of menace to our future, and fraught with evil even in its immediate consequences. France wants more territory. Her immense and overrunning population are eating each other up. The Government is compelled to preserve an immense standing army, and keep it employed to save itself, and no other portion of the globe holds out so many temptations for France as California and Oregon. From any point of view French occupation of the Sandwich Islands cannot be tolerated by our Government, and as long as our glorious Union holds together, it will never be permitted. We have already shown the utter absurdity of the pretext by which the Protectorate is sought to be established, and we now give our reasons why the attempt should be repelled with vigor and determination."

A WORD TO FARMERS, GENERALLY.—Although the season is too far advanced now for farmers to indulge the hope of getting in spring crops of wheat, ample time is yet afforded for the getting in of vegitables of all kinds, and we would suggest to our farmers whether it would not be advisable that they see to it in time, that as much land be devoted to the production of vegitables as can be conveniently cultivated.

Should the adventurers to the newly discovered gold region on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, satisfy themselves that the mines will yield an adequate return for the labor and expense of procuring the same, and induce the commencement there of operations upon an extensive scale, the farmer can be assured of a ready and profitable market for all his surplus potatoes, peas, beans, onions, carrots, &c., as it were at his very door. The movement in the direction referred to has already had the effect of largely advancing the price of most of the staple articles of subsistence. Flour has gone up to $8 per cwt., wheat $2,50 to $2 75 per bushel, potatoes $1 50 per bushel, and other vegetables, and meats, have advanced in like ratio.

The standard of quotations in our "prices current" we regard as the strongest of arguments to induce the farming community to act upon our suggestion. And should it indeed be discovered that the gold mines are to prove valueless, as affording a market for the commodities designated, the prospect of an increase to our present population, and the steadily and increasing demand for labor, growing out of our commercial relations with California and elsewhere, will assuredly always furnish a certain market for a given amount of agricultural products. Besides, there are various military garrisons that must be supplied, and the north-western boundary commission, will, for some time to come, draw largely upon the agricultural resources of our territory.

EXPANSION—NORTH AND SOUTH.—De Bow's *Weekly Press* says that if the free States, under the influence of legislation or the results of climate and necessity, are to receive all the present territory of the United States, things in a few years will stand as follows:

	Area.
Present slaveholding states,.....	851,508
Non-slaveholding states,..... 612,597	
Add territories,.....1,472,061—2,084,658	
Excess free states, square miles.....	1,233,150

If the south were to endeavor to set off what should be equal territory, the following would be required:

The whole of Mexico,.....	1,038,834
Half of Central America,.....	101,056
All of the West India Islands, including Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, &c,.....	91,406
	1,231,295

If, the north then takes British America, Cape Horn must be the other end of the dilemma.

FOR FRAZER'S RIVER.—The *Puget Sound Herald* of the 6th, says that a party of seven or eight, SAMUEL MCCAW among them, left Steilacoom that day on a tour to the newly discovered gold mines on Frazer's river. They go for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the practicability of establishing pack trains from Bellingham Bay to the mines.

On her last trip to Bellingham Bay, the Steamer *Sea Bird* took from this place over 50 passengers for the same destination, and we learn that a like number is in preparation to start to-day.

From Washington City.

As stated last week, the Kansas question holds the field in Congress against all opposition, and as long as that Territory is made to "*bleed,*" all others can have permission to suck their thumbs. Kansas has been *bleeding* now for four or five years; and, as a consequence, so has the U. S. Treasury—the pockets of the people, and almost every interest of the country; and President BUCHANAN thinks that it is about time that this "*bleeding*" should be "dried up," and that she "bleed" in future at her own expense. We hope to see the wise suggestions of the President speedily acted upon by Congress; and Kansas out of the way, this Territory can reasonably hope for a little legislation by that body. Until then, the bill for the payment of our war debt, and all other matters in which our citizens feel an interest, will, of course, sleep in the hands of the different committees to whom they may have been referred.

We observe by the Congressional proceedings, that the delegate in Congress for this Territory—Gov. STEVENS—is making headway in getting the various memorials, &c., passed by the last legislative assembly, properly before Congress, and is doubtless applying himself with vigilance in gathering strength for final action, when the claims of this Territory shall be brought forward for consideration.

The Washington Daily *Globe* of March 1st, in the Congressional proceedings, under the head of "Petitions Presented," we find the following:—

"By Mr. STEVENS, of Washington: A memorial praying the ratification of the treaties with Indians of Washington Territory.

"Also, a memorial praying for a military road from the military post at Port Townsend, to intersect the military road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom.

"Also, a memorial praying for the relief of John Y. Sewell.

"Also, a memorial relative to the creation of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory.

"Also, a memorial praying an appropriation to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory for property destroyed during the late Indian war.

"Also, a memorial praying a further appropriation to complete a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Bellingham.

"Also, a memorial praying an appropriation of Congress to buoy out the north channel of the Columbia river.

"Also, a memorial relative to confirming titles to claims of settlers, &c."

FRAZER'S RIVER.—From recent intelligence received from Frazer's river, we are assured that it would be quite unsafe for parties at this time, to attempt to ascend it in canoes or small boats. The river is rising rapidly, and the current and rapids are becoming furious. Two parties, recently, lost nearly all their outfits by the upsetting of their canoes in the rapids. The pack trail from Bellingham Bay to Fort Hope is now, perhaps, very nearly completed, but adventurers to the mines should remember that as yet they cannot obtain transportation thither from Bellingham Bay, and should provide themselves with animals before quitting the southern settlements.—There will be no trouble in getting transportation for themselves and animals to that point.

A ROUTE FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE MORMONS.—Father Desmet, a Catholic missionary, who has spent many years among the Indian tribes, says that on either slope of the Rocky mountains there is a perfectly practicable and easy route north from Salt Lake to the British possessions. Father D. has traveled the route several times with light wagons. He gives it as his conviction that if the Mormons leave their present location they will proceed northward to New Caledonia, British America, and settle at the base of the Portage mountains near the 49th parallel. The route is described in detail. The country and climate is stated to be eminently superior to that of Utah.—*St. Louis Leader.*

☞An expeditiou to survey the Oregon boundary of the British Possessions from Vancouver's Island to Lake Ontario, across the Rocky Mountains, has been organized, and will sail on the first of next month for its destination *via* Chagres and across the isthmus of Panama thence by steam to the Gulf of Georgia, where the expedition will commence its labors by tracing the forty-ninth degree of north latitude. The force consists of Lieutenant Colonel Hawkins, R. E., chief commissioner, Captain Haig, R. A., chief assistant, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers of the royal engineers, who are surveyors, topographers, photographers, &c., and thirty Hudson's Bay axemen. The expedition will probably require from three to four years to perform their laborious and arduous services.—*Boston Statesman, March 5th.*

OVERLAND TRAVEL.—About one hundred persons will leave to-day on board the steamer *Senator* for San Diego, for the purpose of proceeding to the Eastern States by the Southern Overland Mail route.—They take this route in preference to patronizing the steamship line at present rates of fare.—*S. F. Chronicle, April 2nd.*

☞We are indebted to the delegate in Congress for this territory, Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS—for public documents, and copies of the Congressional *Globe* received by the last mail.

LATE NEWS FROM THE STATES!

Two Weeks Later from the Atlantic Side!

ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

Our fellow-townsman, Mr. WM. RUTLEDGE, jr., who returned from a visit to San Francisco on Tuesday evening, has kindly furnished us with copies of the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* of March 20th—the mail steamer having arrived on the eve of his departure from that city, bringing us two weeks' later news from the Atlantic side—eight or ten days in advance of the mail.

Mr. R. informs us that the Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers gold mines are creating quite a stir and excitement amongst the migratory portion of the inhabitants of San Francisco, and the steamer *Commodore* was up, and about to sail for Frazer's river, with freight and passengers, when he left that city. The steamer *Constitution*, Capt. A. B. GOVE, had arrived in safety in San Francisco, a day or two before he left.

We propose to give but a brief synopsis of the news received from the papers alluded to.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Congress, no definite action has yet been had on the Kansas question, other than that in the Senate, after a continuous experimental session from Monday morning, March 15th, to half past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, upon the Lecompton constitution, adjourned for a few hours, and on re-assembling at twelve, the opposition announced their *ultimatum*, which was that the debate should be closed on Monday following, and this was agreed to. On that day, therefore, we may expect the passage of the bill by the Senate, and the transfer of the direct question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution to the House of Representatives.

During the excitement on Monday night, Messrs. Green, of Missouri, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a personal difficulty, and the epithet of liar was freely passed from one to the other. Both senators on Tuesday, however, apologised, and withdrew the offensive expressions, and there the matter dropped.

The only remaining doubt of any moment in connection with this Lecompton constitution lies in the House of Representatives. We presume that the joint bill of Minnesota and Kansas will pass the Senate by a handsome majority, and in a clear and a definite shape; but the proceedings of the last week or so in the House indicate a desperate and doubtful struggle in that quarter.

☞ Quite a flare-up occurred between Messrs. Bigler and Broderick about some remarks made by the former gentleman, in which the name of Mr. Douglas was introduced. The dispute was rather personal, and seemed to involve a question of veracity, but the matter was finally dropped.

☞ Recent information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free-State Ticket, and therefore, Mr. Calhoun has determined to give certificates accordingly.

☞ Mr. Douglas has been confined to his room several days by sickness. On the evening of the 11th, he went into the Senate ante-room to engineer his forces, but did not take his seat.

☞ Mr. Crittenden made a great speech on the 17th ult.

☞ Mr. Douglas will make a great speech on the following Monday.

☞ In the House, March 19th, Gen. Quitman's Army Bill was taken up. An amendment, substituting three regiments of regulars in place of four regiments of volunteers was defeated by a vote of 43 against 143. The bill finally passed—124 against 23. It provides for the organization of a regiment of mounted men for the defence of the frontiers of Texas, and authorizes the President to employ four regiments of volunteers to quell disturbances in Utah, protect emigrant trains, and keep the Indians in the Northwest in order. It is very doubtful if the bill can pass the Senate; and it is believed that the government will not avail themselves of the volunteer force even should the Senate pass it.

☞ The Senate, March 19th, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Gwin, directing inquiry as to what steps have been taken to punish the murderers of a party of one hundred and eighteen California emigrants in Utah. The offence is charged upon the Mormons, but they assert that the Indians were the perpetrators.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1858.

AFRICAN APPRENTICES.

Mr. Blair, (opp.) of Mo., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the punishment of those engaged in importations of Africans under the pretence of apprenticeship.

NEGRO STEALING.

Mr. Greenwood, (adm.) of Arkansas, introduced a bill to punish for negro stealing in the Indian country.

WAGON ROAD TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. Stephens, (adm.) of Ga., introduced a bill for the construction of a wagon road from the navigable waters of the Missouri to the Columbia river.

☞ Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite arrived in Washington on the 16th inst. The Pacha will remain in Washington several weeks on official business, after which he will return, and remain in New York several months to complete the arrangements for building the flag ship of the Ottoman navy.

The Pacha and suite were formally received on the 18th by the President, who tendered them the hospitalities of the country.

☞ The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and a bill allowing those connected with the Franklin expeditions to receive the British medals.

☞ A badly-written, badly-spelled memorial, impertinent, and somewhat defiant in tone, was presented from the Mormon Legislature. It had been two months on its way from Salt Lake.

☞ The War Department has concluded a contract to the extent of $3,000,000 for transportation alone to the Utah Army, without advertising or other public notice.

☞ The House passed a resolution to adjourn on the first Monday in June.

☞ The Senate will not take up the House resolution for adjournment in June, till after the vote on Kansas there.

☞ The President was engaged with Secretary Floyd, considering the appointment of the ten Cadets to West Point whom the Executive exclusively selects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MEXICO.—Capt. Marcy was actively engaged collecting supplies and animals for the army of Utah, and would set out on his return to Camp Scott about the 1st ult., by way of Bent's fort. Several Indian tribes had agreed to render assistance to the United States against the Mormons. The chief of the Salt Lake Utahs had endeavored to induce the Capatoes to join the Mormons, but they refused.

☞ The organization of a new military department is contemplated, to be called the Department of the Platte, which would embrace Forts Larime and Kearney. In the event of its erection, Col. Munroe, who is now in command at Fort Leavenworth, will probably be placed at its head.

☞ Orders for the march from Fort Leavenworth of the first battalion of reinforcements for the Utah army were telegraphed to St. Louis on the 9th, the battalion to consist of two companies of Infantry and two of cavalry. The process of exporting troops from Kansas has therefore begun.

☞ Dispatches from Washington mention the probable withdrawal at an early day of Lord Napier, partly on account of the recent change in the British Ministry, and partly owing to the ill health of Lady Napier.

☞ The bark Adriatic, the vessel that was in collision with the unfortunate steamer Lyonnais, and subsequently seized and confiscated by the French authorities at Marseilles, and whose singular escape has made her famous in maritime annals, arrived at Savannah recently.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1858.

Advices from Minatitlan of the 5th instant have been received. It was reported that a force of the Zuloaga faction was advancing to seize the town, which was held by Governor Salax, a constitutionalist. The schooner Major Barbour, with thirteen officers under ex-President Salas on board, had arrived at Minatitlan, but was not allowed to land her passengers, who have returned to this port. Salas and his party intended to pronounce for Santa Anna. It is reported that the Mexicans in that portion of the country generally favor the return of Santa Anna.

Reports reiterate the fact of the prevalence of deplorable anarchy at all points of the republic. President Zuloaga held an uneasy, if not dangerous position, and had arrayed against him all the old and tried military men of the country. No decisive action had been fought, but the contending armies watched the movements of each other warily. Zuloaga had had a loan of one and a half million of dollars from the church. The Spanish difficulty was not mentioned.

EUROPE, ETC.

FALL OF PALMERSTON.—By the Canada at Boston, we have news of the fall of the Palmerston Ministry, in consequence of their defeat on the second reading of the bill increasing the penalty denounced against Conspiracy to Murder, and declaring such conspiracy a felony instead of a misdemeanor. That defeat was effected by a junction of the independent Radicals and Liberals with the solid phalanx of the old Conservative or Tory party, but it was a damaging blow to Palmerston, especially as it was notoriously in accordance with the feeling of the country.

In the British Parliament the Earl of Derby had delivered his inaugural address, marking out the intended policy of the new Cabinet. He denounced the attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms with the French government. He was satisfied of the sincerity of the Emperor's desire to keep on terms of amity with England.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MEXICO?—The London *Times* says "there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POPE.—By the *Africa* we learn that a rumor has been afloat in Paris of an anticipated change in the temporal government of Rome, which will create surprise in the mind of every people in Europe. Some talk of the approaching abdication of the Pope as a certain thing, and already has Father Ventura been spoken of as his successor. The nomination of the latter to a cardinalate in preparation for this event has frequently been announced. Upon an emergency such a measure would be considered indispensable. As general of the powerful organ of Ignatius, Father Ventura's position would enable him to accept the papal crown without probation.—*Phil. Inq.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Pursuant to the order of Lieut. Gen. Scott, a force of three hundred recruits were sent from Governor's Island on the 24th ultimo, under charge of Major Electus Backus, 3d Infantry, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to fill up deficiences in the 7th infantry, now stationed in Kansas and Nebraska. This movement for the strengthening of the 7th Infantry is made in expectation that their services will be required next spring for the campaign in Utah.

STEAMERS FOR THE JAPANESE.—It appears from recent accounts, that the Japanese are beginning to catch some of the spirit of enterprise by which civilized nations are inspired. Three fine steamers are being built in the dock yards of Holland for the Emperor of Japan. One of them has already been completed, and had commenced her voyage at latest dates. His Japanese Majesty is desirous of making a slight exploration on his own hook, and will doubtless shortly satisfy himself as to the truth of the statements made him by foreign nations.

JAPAN.—Accounts have been received in England from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the report of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Tzi-Kusen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December, at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the *Samarang*, chartered for the purpose by the Japanese Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of the United States. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of railways. The engineers had fitted up the electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American plenipotentiary, when the treaty of commerce was signed between these two countries.—The telegraph, which goes from the summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly well.

☞It is strongly suspected that Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, is not in the secrets of Brigham Young and his rebellious conduct. Spies upon the action of the Administration are believed to be in the Eastern States and upon the Pacific coast, faithful and efficient agents of their master, who communicate everything it may be important for him to know."

☞It is reported and generally accredited, that the Collins steamship Adriatic has been sold to the Russian Government for £200,000. The Collins Company will wind up.

☞A plan has been proposed to admit Minnesota and Kansas into the Union under one act, with a proviso that the people of the latter State shall have the right to change their Constitution whenever they may see proper to do so.

☞We hear from Washington, that in consequence of the neglect of Congress to make appropriations for the Utah Expedition, no contracts have been made there for the purchase of horses or mules; and that, if made at all, they will be made in St. Louis, by the Quarter Master's Department.

☞ Reliable information fixes the Mormon force at eight thousand men, well supplied with small arms, but wholly destitute of artillery. Against these we shall probably muster four thousand experienced troops, with heavy artillery.

☞ The largest hospital on Blackwell's Island, known as the Island Hospital, has been burned to the ground. Of the 530 patients, not one was lost or injured, and the other inmates were equally fortunate.

The appointment of B. F. Washington as Collector of Customs at San Francisco, has been confirmed by the Senate.

☞ We delayed going to press this morning until a late hour, in expectation of the arrival of the Steamer *Sea Bird*, from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, with further intelligence from the Frazer river gold mines, &c. The steamer not arriving, however, we have merely to say, that we can give no additional information from the gold region, to that which has already been published. Adventurers, "*gold-ward*" bound, continue to concentrate here in considerable numbers. Owing to the non-arrival of the mail this morning, we are compelled to go to press this week without giving a statement concerning the arrivals and departures of vessels at the different ports below.

P. S. The *Sea Bird* has arrived. The news from the gold region north is most encouraging. Gold is represented to exist at intervals, from Fort Hope as far northward as has yet been prospected. Frazer's river is represented as still navigable for good substantial canoes.

AN EMPIRE AT THE NORTH.—An effort is making to unite the British American Colnies in one grand confederacy, contemplating ultimately an independent government. A conference with the Imperial Government has been had on the subject, and the reply was that Her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the Colonies themselves on this subject, and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces. The territory embraced in this contemplated confederacy is nearly three millions of square miles, and the population nearly three millions. This is a good foundation for another empire.

The Texas Legislature has now four sessions a day. According to the Austin *Gazette*, it meets at four o'clock, a. m.

UTAH.

Movements of Reinforcements for the Utah Army, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 8th.

On Wednesday next, the 10th inst., the first substantial movement for reinforcing the Utah army commences. Two companies of the First Cavalry—raised to the maximum standard by transfers of men and horses from the Third Company—and two companies of the Sixth Infantry, completed in a similar way, proceed hence direct to Johnston's command.

It is rather early in the season to commence such a movement, but the government is doubtless desirous of aiding Johnston at the earliest practicable moment. A train of two hundred wagons proceeds to Fort Laramie under the protection of these troops, to transport the supplies at that post. Colonel Hoffman, Sixth Infantry, is charged with this duty, and is in command of this force. The cavalry companies are F and K, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Otis and Captain Stewart; the infantry companies D and E, commanded by Brevet Major Edward Johnson and Second Lieutenant J. A. Smith.

From Oregon.

We have dates from Oregon to April 17th. In the Portland papers of that date, it is announced that the "National" wing of the democratic party of that territory, which assembled at Eugene City, on the 8th inst., put in nomination the following ticket:—

For Representative, James K. Kelly, of Clackamas county; for Governor, E. M. Barnum, of Polk county; for Secretary of State, E. A. Rice, of Josephine county; for State Treasurer, J. L. Brumley, of Lane county; for State Printer, James O'Meara, of Multnomah county.

The *Standard* of April 8th, says that the Republican Convention at Salem, put in nomination for Governor, John Denny of Marion county; for Representative to Congress, J. R. McBride, of Yamhill county; for Secretary of State, Leander Holmes, of Clackamas county; for State Printer, D. W. Craig of Clackamas county, and for State Treasurer, E. L. Applegate of Umpqua county.

The same paper says that SPANIER and EDWARDS, charged by WALTON, (now in the Oregon Penitentiary,) as being his accomplices in the robbery of TREVETT's store, Portland, have been discharged from custody under a third warrant for arrest in San Francisco, on the ground of the insufficiency of both the warrant and the requisition of the Governor of Oregon.

PORTLAND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The *Christian Advocate* gives the result of the Portland Municipal election, which took place on the 5th inst., as follows:

A. M. Starr, Mayor; A. Leland, Recorder; H. W. Corbett, Treasurer; J. M. Breck, Assessor; S. R. Holcomb, Marshal; Z. N. Stansbury, Port Warden.

COUNCILMEN:—G. C. Robbins, A. P. Ankeny and C. P. Bacon, 1st ward.

T. N. Lakin, R. Porter and T. J. Holmes, 2nd ward.

J. C. Carson, Wm. M. King and C. S. Kingsley, 3rd ward. All the persons elected, were on the National Democratic and Citizens' tickets.

The general election in Oregon takes place on the 1st Monday in June. The canvass gives promise of being somewhat lively, a number of candidates nominated by each convention having taken the field.

KILLED.—A man by the name of James Spangler was killed by the falling of a tree upon him, on Thursday last. The deceased was about 28 years old, and emigrated from Kentucky to Oregon in 1852.—*Oregonian, April 17th.*

☞ Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought electricity to be the daily servant of millions; Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars, and made their motions the mariners' guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done for science in their departments, the Gutenberg Company have done for humanity in the manufacture of their family medicines. They have turned the great truths of science to use in the cure of disease, and have made the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life.—They have brought within the reach of every man the best wisdom and skill of modern times.

GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.—The following match has been made between Mr. Travis and Mr. Samuel A. Suydam, of New York City. Travis bets Suydam $1,000 that he will find a boy who will stand at the distance of ten paces and place an orange, not to exceed two-and-a-half inches in diameter, in each hand and one upon his head, which he (Travis) will shoot from their respective localities. No object to intervene. If Travis fails to find the boy who will stand, or fails to hit the oranges in the three shots, or if any shot touches the boy, he loses the bet. The match to be shot in Louisville, June 15th, 1858.

Pre-emption Laws.

The following are the laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory:

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior to the time of such settlement, and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and *no person who shall quit or abandon his residence* on is own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for for other purposes: no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by

* * * * * * * * * * * *

[any] Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act;

* * * * * * * * * * * *

and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such person shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such land may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, [Interior] who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such land, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same), that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should innure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales aforesaid.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled, or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the lands settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and when it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid and make such affidavit, proof, and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Approved September 4, 1841.

The fifth section of the act approved March 3d, 1843, is as follows;

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That claimants under the late pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale are required to make known their claims, in writing, to the Register of the proper land office, within three months from the date of this act, when the settlement has been already made, and within three months from the time of the settlement, where such settlement shall hereafter be made, giving the designation of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise his claim to be forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, in the order of time, on the same tract of land, who shall have given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

The following is the form of a pre-emption declaratory statement:

I.....of.....
being.....
have, on the.....day of....., A. D., 18 , settled and improved the.....quarter of section number....., in township number ....., of range number....., in the district of lands subject to sale at the Land Office at at Olympia, W. T., and containing.....
.....acres, which land *has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry*; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this.....day of..... A. D. 18 .

In presence of

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5th, 1858.

FLOUR.—900 quarter sacks domestic and Oregon sold at $15@16; 400 do Lick's extra at $18; 1000 do domestic jobbing at $17@$18; 300 barrels domestic extra at $17 85.

GRAIN.—Sales of 175 bags Barley at $1 30; 150 do at $1 35; 241 do Oats on private terms. No sales of Wheat. 500 fanegas Mexican Corn on private terms.

POTATOES.—Sales at 65@75c. per bag.

BEANS.—Sale to the United States Government at 3¾ per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Clear Pork jobbing in half barrels at $21; 30 firkins new butter on private terms.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 50 doz Baltimore Oysters, 175 half bbls N. O., 10 half-chests Y. H. Tea, 25 bbls N. Y. Syrup, 10 cases Cassia, 65 cases Peach brand Tobacco, all on private terms. 22 bbls Jamadia Rice at 7c. Sales on U. S. Government contract of 500 bushels White California Beans, in sacks, at 3c; 30,000 lbs C. R. Coffee at $16 95; 50,000 lbs N. O. Sugar, in half barrels, at $14 75; 17,000 lbs C. Sperm Candles at 24c—full weight; 400 gallons English mixed Pickles, in glass, at $1 65.

LIQUORS.—26 bbls American Whiskey sold on private terms.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 23, 1858.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3,50
Beef, fresh, ₽ lb.	16@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₽ "	15@18	Sugar, brn, ₽ lb.	18
Pork, fresh meat	none	Sugar, white crush.	
" retail,	none	per lb	@30
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	none	Coffee, ₽ lb	18@20
Clear Pork, ₽ "	none	Tea, " "	75@$1
Bacon, clear, ₽ lb.	30@33	Rice, Caro., ₽ lb.	@12
Hams, ₽ lb.	@35	Dried Appies, ₽ lb	@25
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	@35	Dried Peaches " "	20
Salmon, ₽ lb.	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Codfish, ₽ lb.	@8	Soap, ₽ lb.	10@12½
Mackerel, ₽ half bbl.	none	Starch, ₽ lb.	25
Butter, ₽ lb.	75@$1	Candles, ml'd, ₽ lb	37½
Lard, " "	40	do Adm. " "	50
Cheese, " "	50	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ₽ 100 lbs.	@$8 00	Tobacco, ₽ lb.	50@75
Corn Meal, ₽ lb.	7	Saleratus, " "	25
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Pepper, grain, ₽ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ₽ "	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.00@1.25
Potatoes, ₽ bush.	1.50	Vinegar, cider, ₽ gallon	75
Onions, " "	3.00	Lamp oil, ₽ gal.	@$1.75
Wheat " "	2.50	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₽ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@$1.25	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₽ lb.	7@8	Gin, ₽ gal.	@2.50
Beans, white, ₽ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₽ gal.	1.50@$2
Eggs, ₽ doz.	50	Cherry Brandy, ₽ gallon	$1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		**Sundries—**	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	Nails, ₽ keg	@$9
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	none	Window glass, ₽ box	$6@$8
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	18	Sash, ₽ light	6@25
Drillings, bro. ₽ yd	15	Axes,	$@$2.50
Prints, ₽ yard	15@20	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@75
Blankets, ₽ pr.	$6@$8	Brooms,	50
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz.	$3@$6	**Lumber—**	
do cotton, ₽ doz.	2.50	Sawed fir, ₽ M.	$12@15
Paints, &c.—		" cedar, "	$15@20
Lead, white, ₽ lb.	20@25	Shingles, ₽ M.	$3@$5
do colors, " "	25@37½	Square timber, ₽ foot	8@10
Linseed oil, ₽ gal	$3.50	Piles, ₽ foot	4@5

New Advertisements.

Land Warrants for sale.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, April 16, 1858.

FOR BELLINGHAM BAY!

THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE

Frazer's River Gold Mines!

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER

"SEA BIRD,"

FRANCIS CONNER, Commander,

WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY FRIDAY at 4 o'clock, P. M., touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

For passage or freight at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to

P. A. OWENS, *Agent.*

April 16, 1858. 21tf

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W. T. 21tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JAS. SINCLAIR, late deceased, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me, verified according to law, at my residence in Vancouver, W. T., within one year of the date of this notice, or be forever barred.

L. BROOK, Administrator.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., March 31, 1858. 8w21.

Notice to Claimants.

ALL CLAIMANTS IN THE COUNTIES OF Thurston and Sawamish wishing their claims surveyed prior to October next, will call on the undersigned before the 10th of May next, as I will be engaged in the public surveys after the 15th of May next.

THOS. F. BERRY,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Olympia, W. T., April 4, 1858. 26tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term 1858, in favor of Oliver Shead and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $731 00 as principal, and $1092 91 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one blacksmith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $731 00 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, A. D. 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow, and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $244 95 as principal, and $258 66 interest, together with costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One saw Mill, situate on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one blacksmith's bellows, and one vise, or enough to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $244 95 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston, } In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District

TO JOHN HENNING:

You are hereby notified that Henry L. Yesler has fleid a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 16th day of April, 1858, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover the sum of Twenty-three hundred dollars, for personal property purchased of said Yesler, and for damages suffered by breach of contract.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

February 26, 1858. 3m21

CAMERON,

CAMERON, WHITTIER & Co.

Importers, and Dealers

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS

AND WINDOW-GLASS;

Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol;

Glue, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes;

Hocks' Gilders' and Artists' Tools;

Artists' Colors—A General Assortment.

WE have also, constantly on hand,

A Prime article of the best Machinery,

ELEPHANT LARD, AND

SPERM OILS; CAMphene and Burning Fluids, Fresh Distilled, &c., &c

CALEB CAMERON, W. FRANK WHITTIER, E. B. BENJAMIN.

105 *Front Street, near Washington,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

April 3d, 1858. n19-3m.

Story Bro. & Co. DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES ECT. 105 CLAY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1858.

FROM AND AFTER THE 29TH INST., T. M. REED, is our agent at Olymia, W. T., in place of C. E. Williams.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
By LOUIS MCLANE, General Agent.

April 3d, 1858 n19-4w-pd

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV.
OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-tf.

J. PETERSON, & Co.,

BAKERS,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANnounce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, etc.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail. J. PETERSON, & Co.

Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. n18-3m.

WATCH MAKER.

G. C. ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

All Work Warranted for one Year!

MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN WASHINGTON TER ITORY, can have their watches carefully repaired by leaving them with Mr. FULLER, purser of the steamer *Constitution*, or with Messrs. E. C. & S. WILLIAMS, Olympia. All work left with them will be forwarded for repairs.

The charges will be moderate, and the work warranted to perform well, or no charge exacted.

Persons desirous of purchasing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., can, on application to the above gentlemen, have whatever they may see proper to order, forwarded to them. If the articles suit, they can pay for them; otherwise, return them.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

Portland, March 1st, 1858. n15-3m.

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

FRANK BAKER.

110 & 112, *Clay street, San Francisco.*

March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

☞ N. B. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. F. B.

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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

HORSES AND MULES, Wagons, CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!

The New and Fast Running Steamer

EXPRESS!

WILL COMMENCE MAKING

WEEKLY TRIPS

BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!

Stopping at Intermediate Landings!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23*rd.*

LEAVING PORTLAND at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning same day.

Travelers to and from Puget Sound can depend on regularity in the trips on

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

Freight and passage at *greatly reduced rates!* Apply to the Captain on board.

WILLIAM IRVING.

Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

AND

SADDLE TREES;

Saddle Bags

AND

WALLETS;

GIRTHS and

SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

Stirrups;

Halters, Bridles and

MARTINGALES;

Whips and Spurs;

Curry Combs,

Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

Wooden Ware, Brooms,

BASKETS, BRUSHES,

Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE

WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT

...OF...

HAWXHURST & SON,

39 Sacramento street, Below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. D. HORTON, Seattle. D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Implements, &c.,

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no5-yly.

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.

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. LICHTNER, 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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

REMOVED.

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

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

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELOR.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow; and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody, for the sum of $369 00 of principal, and $505 55 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington Territory, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one blacksmith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $369 00 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

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

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

Increased Attractions!

BULWER, THACKERY, CHAS. REDE, Mrs. GASKELL AND WILKIE COLLINS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE!

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME!

MR. THACKERAY'S NEW STORY, "*The Virginians*," with many humorous illustrations by the author, is commenced in the present (December) number of Harper's Magazine. It is printed from early sheets received from the author in advance of publication in England, for which the publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Charles Reade's new story, entitled "Jack of all Trades—A Matter of Fact Romance," written exclusively for Harper's Magazine, is also commenced in the present number.

Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," has become a contributor to Harper's Magazine, and a thrilling story from her vigorous pen will appear in the January number.

The Publishers have also the pleasure of announcing that they have arranged for a continuance of the popular contributions of Wilkie Collins, and for an increased supply of interesting Stories and instructive Articles from the ablest American and English authors.

More than One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Copies are now issued of each number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Harper's Magazine is the cheapest periodical published. Each number contains from sixteen to forty-eight more pages, printed in a better manner, and upon better paper, than any other American Monthly Magazine.

Attractions Extraordinary!

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

A FIRST CLASS ILLUSTRATED PAPER!

The Best and Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!!!

FIVE CENTS A NUMBER—$2 50 A YEAR!

The new story of Charles Dickens, entitled "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," is just completed, and will be succeeded by a variety of thrilling and interesting stories by the best native and foreign authors.

Bulwer's brilliant romance, entitled "What Will He Do With It?" pronounced to be the masterpiece of this polished, witty and learned novelist, by special arrangement with the author, appears in Harper's Weekly, simultaneously with its publication in England.

Harper's Weekly will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it the best family newspaper in the world.

—TERMS OF HARPER'S MONTHLY—

One copy for one year	$3 00
Two copies for one year	5 00
Three or more copies for one year (each)	2 00

And an extra copy gratis, for every club of ten subscribers.

—TERMS OF HARPER'S WEEKLY—

One copy for twenty weeks	$ 1 00
One copy for one year	2 00
One copy for two years	4 00
Five copies for one year	9 00
Twelve copies for one year	20 00
Twenty-five copies for one year	40 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of 12 or 25 subscribers.

Harper's Magazine, and Harper's Weekly, when taken together, are supplied at $4 a year.

Numbers from the commencement of both the Magazine and Weekly can still be supplied. Specimen copies furnished gratuitously. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest club rates.

The postage upon Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly must be paid at the office where they are received. When prepaid quarterly in advance the postage is thirty-six cents a year on the Magazine, and twenty-six cents a year on the Weekly.

HARPER & BROTHERS, *Publishers,*
Franklin Square, New York.

THE BOSTON POST,

The Largest Daily Paper in New England!

THE PRESS AND POST,

—AND—

THE BOSTON STATESMAN AND WEEKLY POST.

☞ The terms of our Journals per year are:—

Daily Post	$8 00
Press and Post, semi-weekly, (Monday and Tuesday)	$4 00
Statesman and Weekly Post, (Friday)	$2 00

These Journals are edited by CHARLES G. GREENE and RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr.; employ a large corps of Assistant editors, Reporters and Correspondents; and neither labor nor expense is spared to make their columns valuable. They have been published nearly thirty years; have a range of subscription exceeded in extent and aggregate by no paper in New England.

The columns of these papers are filled with a great VARIETY of useful and entertaining matter. Their editorials; domestic and foreign correspondence; reports of lectures; marine department; daily monetary articles and weekly financial reviews; literary notices; poetic contributions and humorous matter form a VARIETY designed to meet every taste.

The advertising columns embrace an almost entire synopsis of the business of New England; and from that department of the paper alone can be obtained a correct impression of the character of trade, its operations; while the financial editorials give an accurate view of passing events in the commercial world.

The PRESS AND POST is made from the Daily's contents, and published every Monday and Thursday morning. It is clearly and handsomely printed on fine paper, in clear type, and the subscription is four dollars a year. This journal with its ample prices current and general view of the markets, together with a careful synopsis of news, miscellaneous intelligence, &c., is admirably adapted to answer the wants of country merchants, or readers out of Boston. To Clubs of ten or more, paid in advance, a reduction of twenty-five per cent will be made.

The Boston Statesman and Weekly Post,

forms a racy and complete record of the times, and contains the news of every description; in fact, a brief and comprehensive history of passing events; foreign news in detail, domestic information, agricultural items, commercial and monetary articles, statements of trade, of the weather, of crops, &c., accounts of meetings, political records, news of every description, poetry, pleasant reading matter, humorous items, epigrams; in fact, a complete family newspaper—a vehicle for every species of useful and entertaining information—among which will be found, in each issue, A PLEASING STORY. The STATESMAN is printed on the largest sized paper, and on new and beautiful type. It has a very large circulation, and its rapidly increasing list is the best evidence of its popularity. It is supplied at the at the rate of two dollars a year for single subscriptions. Clubs, taking ten or more copies in one package, will be supplied at one dollar and a half a ...

The Commercial Department,

involves a large expenditure; contains varied and accurate reports as to all branches of trade, and is second to that of no paper published in New England.

These Journals are carefully conducted, and edited in a faith in democratic principles, but in a spirit of conciliation to all parties. As advertising mediums they are unsurpassed; penetrating as they do into such a variety of households scattered over the whole Union, and read as they are by all classes of the community, they furnish an opportunity for the diffusion of information which can scarcely be obtained elsewhere.

As the above Papers are printed on one of Hoe & Co.'s Fast Presses we are enabled to delay the publication until the very latest moment. BEALS, GREENE & CO.,
Publishers.
Nos. 40 and 42, Congress Street, Boston.

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

Graefenberg

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY
REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS

Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

Agents for Olympia.

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

January 15, 1858.–n8-ly.

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

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

Grand Mound and Olympia

NURSERIES,

—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—

GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.
Goosberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Also a large vareity of Flowers and Shrubs just received from California, and now under cultivation. Also one hundred and forty varieties of Flowering Shrubs to arrive from Europe.

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

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

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

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

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

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

GRAND MOUND

NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.	Flowering Apple,
60 Varieties.	Flowering Almond,
Pears.	Malveiso,
25 Varieties.	Silver L. Poplar,
Plums,	Labernum,
10 Varieties.	Weeping Willow,
Cherries,	Locust,
20 Varieties.	Mountain Ash,
Peaches,	Lilac,
15 Choice early varieties.	Privet,
Apricot,	Furze.
3 Varieties.	**Nuts.**
Nectarine,	English Walnuts,
Boston do	Butternut,
Minor Fruits,	Chestnut.
Catawba Grape,	**Roses,**
Isabella do	60 Best cultivated varieties.
Currants, 8 varieties,	**Carnations,**
Gooseberries, 7 do	5 Best varieties.
Raspberry, 6 do	Variegated Dahlias.
Strawberry, 6 do	Red and White Daisies.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,	**Verbenas,**
	7 Varieties.
Acassia,	**Stock Gilly,**
Catalpa,	Variety.
American Elm,	Giant Rheubarb.
Lombardy Poplar,	Horse Raddish.

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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, Dec. 18, 1857.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & MEISEGER, of San Francisco—*the Brokers*—under the above heading, appears in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, published at Olympia—the residence of at least *two* of their principals. Having no nurses ourselves, and being occupied with matter more important, this will be the last notice taken of either Brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

If "The citizens of Washington Territory, or all whom it may concern," are to be benefitted by *a counter affidavit* from "J. & M. PHELAN, or JAMES"—(which *must* be a queer document, and unknown to men of truth)—why don't the Brokers publish it. It cannot be withheld on account of injuring our interests.

"*All whom it may concern*" do however KNOW, that an attempt was made to defraud us, and it has not succeeded. These newspaper notices are a part of the programme, and their intention being to defeat all our attempts to carry on our business under the mail contract; but neither Jew nor Gentile shall prevent its continuance until ordered to stop by the Post Master General of the United States.

No Indebtedness, whatever exists from HUNT & SCRANTON to LOUISSON & Co. They have already sworn they were and are the owners of the *Constitution*. We defy them to show any monies advanced, except for her account, that is not more than covered by cash paid them. What the *Principals* before reported was a sale—the *Brokers* state is only an assignment to J. T. WRIGHT.

The trash a about *a Sea Bird*, and no Boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals. HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

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

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

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

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom itmay Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO.

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

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.

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

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

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.

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

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

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.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN, from the room of the undersigned, in Seattle, W. T., on the first day of January 1858, a Book containing one Treasury draft, payable to me in San Francisco, for Two Thousand Dollars; also, one Deed of Conveyance from D. S. Maynard & wife to me, and one certificate of discharge for six months volunteer service in the late Indian war.

Whoever will return the said papers to the subscriber, or give notice where they may be found, together with arrest of the burglars, will receive the above reward; or two hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1848. no.8-4m.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

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.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.

B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

Higher branches—Latin and Greek,	$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	7 50
Reading, Spelling, and Writing,	6 50
Primary,	5 50
Drawing and Painting, each extra,	2 00
Music on the Piano,	12 00

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.

Phonography taught " " "

Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.

The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.–tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

NONPAREIL

Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.–yly.

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

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10.

There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.

Apply to W. H. WOOD,
Olympia; or,
SAMUEL McCAW, Esq.,
Steilacoom, W. T.

January 8, 1857.–n8.

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

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

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.–n49.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 1853.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

THE ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE ABOVE heading, signed by Wadsworth & Meisegaes, is such a mixture of truth and fiction that no honest motive could possibly have caused its publication. "The Brokers for their principals" state that the mail contract was assigned to M. Louisson & Co. by J. & M. Phelan. July 16, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the P. O. Department, which is all false. Plainly stated, an assignment was made to J. & M. Phelan for money loaned, which assignment was acknowledgment by the P. M. General, and that one and that only *was* acknowledged. The Post Master General has the affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, in which they state they have no claims whatever on the contract, and have not made any assignment to M. Louisson & Co. or any body else, and that their name has been used without their knowledge or authority. As for drafts being drawn by Hunt & Scranton on the P. O. Department, it would amount to nothing if they were, as it is not in that way government usually disburses moneys. We do not fear but that the money will reach the proper hands, even without the endorsement of J. & M. Phelan, or any other than our own.

The mail contract No. 12730 will be fully complied with, and the mail carried as regularly as the means at present at our command will permit. Arrangements have been made for a steamer for the Sound to leave San Francisco on the 22d inst. After her arrival the traveling public will have ample accommodation without the assistance of the "Constitution" or *her owners.*

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

12tf

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.

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

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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