PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 6. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858. NO. 6.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks, $5.
For every additional insertion,.....$1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

The Bird at the Helm.

BY THOMAS S. DONOHO.

The Captain of the Norwegian bark Ellen states that when he was twenty miles distant from the *Central America*, a bird appeared on his vessel, and three times flew in his face, which caused him to change his course two points, and thus he came to the ill-fated steamer.

A bird came out on the stormy sea;
I stood at the helm—it came to me;
Thrice it flew in my face, and then
Flew away in the storm again.
What did the bird of the stormy sea—
What did the bird portend to me?

I stood at the helm—the strange bird crossed—
It struck me, and two points I lost;
In her new course my bark must go,
For the strange, strange bird would have it so!
What did the bird of the stormy sea,
The spirit bird portend to me?

Over the deep was dark at night,
Blackness all—then awful light—
Rushed waves and thunder roll;
I stood in the storm and said to my soul!
What did the bird of the shrieking sea,
The ghost-like bird, portend to me?

Norway's rocks are all bleak and bare,
And if no more I rest me there!
And if no more! My soul leaped up
And lashed in the night my sorrow's cup;
Lo! what the bird of the stormy sea,
The heaven-sent bird portend to thee.

Oh, God! that moment, before my bark,
Tossed on the billows deep and dark,
Hundreds, hundreds of dying men!
Let me not see such sight again!
This, oh! bird of the stormy sea,
This didst thou portend to me!

Yet, by Him who sent thee, bird,
Shall ever the praise of my soul be heard,
That many were saved who, but for thee,
Had gone to the grave of the secret sea.
For this, dear bird of the ravenous sea,
I thank my guide, who guided me!

And the dove, that still in life's unrest,
He sends with peace from His loving breast,
May it find us, whithersoever we roam,
And singing of Heaven, conduct us home!
Bird of the Blest, life's stormy sea,
From its deep despair, calls up to thee.

The Loafer's Horn.

TUNE—"The Mellow Horn."

At dawn the loafer sneaks from bed,
In all his rough attire,
And totters to the "groggery"
To quench the liquid fire!
And grins to think how good he'll feel,
On such a beauteous morn,
When he shall guzzle at one gulp
The much desired horn!
The much loved horn!
The alcoholic horn!
The red-eyed horn!
The soul inspiring horn!

When loafers, ere the sun gets up,
Do swallow many a horn!
And leave their wives and families
Both seedy and forlorn!
The lushy horn!
The rag engendering horn!
The pimple facing horn!
The blear-eyed, red-nosed horn!

At evening to his shaving pile,
When night creeps o'er the earth,
When groggery candles blaze no more,
And hushed is rowdy mirth—
'Tis then his snoring notes are heard
On foggy zephyrs borne,
And all night long the loafer dreams
Of morrow morning's horn!
To-morrow's horn!
The dear, delightful horn!
The luscious horn!
The care destroying horn!

Hark! to the dreamer's snoring notes,
Along the zephyrs borne,
He fancies that the landlord comes,
And offers him a horn!
A good stiff horn!
A soul-inspiring horn!
He starts from out his feverish dream,
And grasps his fancied horn!

☞ It is stated that the population of the eleven infant Colonies in 1701 was 362,000 souls. Georgia and Delaware were added to the number about 1749—and the census report gives us 1,046,000. In the year 1755 the thirteen Colonies contained 2,303,000 whites and 500,000 slaves. After the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1795, there were thirteen States, with 3,172,664 white, 50,456 free colored, 697,807 slaves. In 1850 the States had increased to thirty-one and the population to 10,550,000 whites, 334,000 free colored, and 2,304,000 slaves. The total population at this time is approaching thirty millions.

Territorial Legislature—Vth Session.

IN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23d, 1857.

Council met at the usual hour.

All members present, except Mr. Denny, absent on leave.

A message was now received from the House giving notice of H. B. No. 19, "an act to confer civil jurisdiction upon probate courts and regulate the practice therein."

The next matter of interest is the report of the committee on Judiciary to whom was referred H. B. No. 17, "an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Fayett McMullen and Polly A. McMullen, recommending to the Council that it do pass.

After which, the report from the committee on Memorials, to whom was referred C. M. No. 1—relative to the creation of the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, reporting the same back with a few amendments in regard to phraseology, and recommending that it do pass. The bill passed unanimously by ayes and nays.

H. B. No. 17 was then taken up, and after having been duly read, was passed on a vote of 6 ayes to 2 noes.

On motion of Mr. Van Vleet,

The Clerk was instructed to report forthwith to the House the passage of H. B. No. 17, which was accordingly done.

A message was here received from the House, reporting the passage of C. B. No. 2, with amendment. C. B. No. 2 was here taken up and read as amended by the House, and,

On motion of Mr. Wiley,

Council concurred in amendments.

The correspondence of Gov. McMullin, received this morning from Mr. Walker, his Secretary, with the Departments at Washington, was taken up, and read, and,

On motion of Mr. La Du,

Laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered printed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857.

Council met and proceeded to business at the usual hour; and, after some time spent in uninteresting matter, adjourned until one o'clock, January 4th, 1858.

IN HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1857.

House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The committee on Roads and Highways reported C. B. No. 2 back amended, by inserting the name of J. W. Goodell in place of H. M. Stearns, and otherwise recommending its passage.

The committee on Corporations reported H. B. No. 14 back with amendments—one of which provides "That the granting of license by the city authorities shall not be for a less sum than one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall be submitted to the voters of the county at the next annual election," and recommended its passage.

The committee on Agriculture reported H. B. No. 11 back with amendments, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Public Grounds and Public Buildings, submitted a minority report relative to H. B. No. 1, recommending that other land, which would be donated by citizens of Thurston county, be selected for the site of the capitol, instead of the ground occupied by the present temporary one.

Council reported that they had passed H. J. R. No. 1, with amendments.

The committee on claims reported H. B. No. 10, and H. B. No. 13, back and recommended their passage.

Communication from the Governor, furnishing copies of his correspondence with the departments at Washington relative to the affairs of this Territory. One thousand copies of which were ordered printed.

H. M. No. 5—praying that two armed steamers be stationed on the north-west coast, introduced by Mr. Bradshaw, was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

H. M. No. 5—praying for a further appropriation to complete the military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Bellingham, introduced by Mr. Peabody, was read first time, and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 19, read second time, and referred to committee on Judiciary.

H. M. No. 3, read second time, and referred to com. on memorials.

C. B. No. 2, amendments recommended by the committee adopted; and,

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

Read a third time, passed and title agreed to.

Council reported they had passed H. B. No. 17, and C. M. No. 1, relative to the creation of the office of Sup. of Indian Affairs for W. T.

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

H. B. No. 14 was ordered to be printed with pending amendments.

Mr. Balch in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Meeker,

H. B. No. 11 was ordered to be printed.

Also, H. B. No. 12, with pending amendments, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Glasgow,

H. B. No. 13 was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie,

H. B. No. 10 was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

Report of committee on Claims was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

H. M. No. 6, praying for an appropriation by Congress to buoy over the north channel of the Columbia river, introduced by the com. on Memorials, was read first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Van Cleave,

The minority report of Mr. Wilson was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hinckley,

The amendment of the Council to H. M. No. 1, was concurred in with an amendment offered by Mr. Meeker, to-wit: "and also, the heirs of those who have died in this territory.

Mr. Speaker in the chair.

C. M. No. 1, read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Irby,

H. B. No. 5 was taken from the table.

Mr. Kelly moved to amend by striking out the name of Geo. Baker, and inserting the name of David Parker, of Clarke co., as one of the commissioners; which motion was lost, by a vote of 3 in the affirmative to 24 in the negative.

Mr. Balch moved to amend by striking out Vancouver and inserting Olympia; which motion,

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

Was laid on the table by a vote of 18 in the affirmative and ten in the negative.

Mr. Moore moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on Public Grounds, &c., with instructions that they report a bill locating the Penitentiary at Olympia; which motion was lost by a vote of 8 in the affirmative, to 19 in the negative.

Mr. Kelly moved to amend by striking out the name of Geo. Barlow, and inserting the name of Ira Patterson as one of the commissioners; pending which,

Mr. Balch moved to amend Mr. Kelly's motion by inserting the name of Ira Patterson instead of Guy Hayden; which was lost. The motion of Mr. Kelly was also lost by a vote of 8 in the affirmative to 20 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher,

The amendments recommended by the committee on Public Grounds, &c., was adopted by a vote of 21 in the affirmative to 6 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Irby,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 22 in the affirmative to 10 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie,

H. B. No. 1 was taken up, and James Biles, Benj. Harnard, and R. M. Walker, appointed commissioners as provided in the bill.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment to the effect that the title of Washington Territory to the land, selected for the capitol site, should be approved by the Attorney General of the U. S. before any expenditure of money should be made; which was adopted by a vote of 25 in the affirmative, to 3 in the negative. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a vote of 22 in the affirmative to 6 in the negative.

Mr. Balch gave notice he would introduce a bill locating the Penitentiary at Olympia.

Then adjourned.

KIT CARSON.—A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Santa Fe, gives the following of this remarkable man.

I had this day the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the far famed Kit Carson. He is a mild, pleasant man in the expression of his face, and one would never suspect him of having led the life of daring and adventure which distinguish him. He is refined in his manners, and very polite in his intercourse; his conversation is remarked by great earnestness, and his language appropriate and well chosen, though not pronounced with correctness. He has a strong mind, and everything he says is pointed and practical, except when indulging in a vein of humor, which is not unfrequent. No one can converse with him an hour without being favorably impressed; he has a jovial, honest open countenance, and a kindness of heart almost feminine. He is universally beloved here, and a favorite with all classes, Indians included. He never alludes to his career as an adventurer unless questioned relative to it. Although he is free and easy in his conversation, everything he says in regard to himself partakes of a degree of modesty almost incredible in one whose life has been an unbroken succession of hardships and dangers. You may have seen a small periodical floating about Washington called "Kit Carson, the Gold Hunter." I had read it, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if it was true. He said it was not; every statement made is false. He is represented in this pamphlet as a colossal figure, when he is not over five feet eight inches in height. He is heavy framed, and weighs about 170 pounds. He is forty-eight years old, but does not look to be more than thirty-five. He came to this country in 1827, having run off from his employer, near Booneville, Missouri, to whom he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade. The facts of his life are now in possession of Washington Irving, and will doubtless be thrown into the form of a book during the coming winter. He is a strong State rights Democrat

Jefferson and His Times.

The late lecture by J. C. Lovejoy, Esq., on *Jefferson and his times*, deserves more than a simple newspaper paragraph. It was able and eloquent; and the subject was one which should be better understood than we fear it is at the present day.

Mr. Jefferson was descended from Welsh ancestors, was educated in his native Virginia, at the College of William and Mary, under the direction of Dr. Small, a Scotch professor. He studied law in the office of the distinguished George Wythe, and began his public career in 1769 as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, being then but 26 years of age.

At 29 he married Mrs. Skelton, a widow lady of 23, who bore him two daughters. With her he lived "ten years of unchequered happiness," when the hand of death smote her who had been the idol of his heart. Mr. Lovejoy dwelt with touching eloquence on this great sorrow of Jefferson's life; and quoted the beautiful language addressed to a friend seven years after her decease: "Deeply practiced in the school of adversity, the human heart knows no joy which I have not felt, no sorrow of which I have not drunk. Fortune can present no grief of unknown force to me. Who then can so softly bind up the wound of another, as he who has felt the same wound himself? And what more sublime delight than to mingle tears with one whom the hand of heaven hath smitten? This world indeed abounds with misery. To *lighten* its burdens we must *divide* it with one another." Here, said Mr. L. "is the secret of a large portion of the politics of Mr. Jefferson. The burdens of life are to be *divided*." In this severe school was Jefferson trained to usefulness and greatness. "By the bitter streams of sorrow which drop upon and well up in the human heart, the man brings forth the harvest of rich thought." His heavy sorrows chastened his spirit and prepared him for the great deeds he was destined to perform.

Mr. L. next passed to a review of the character of Jefferson. "He believed that the heart was wiser than the head." "He loved mankind, and therefore they love and honor him."

The personal courage of Jefferson, which some had called in question, was defended with great ability. Though not a soldier, but in all respects a man of peace, throughout the whole revolutionary struggle he displayed a moral courage seldom equalled [illegible] Lord North's proposition for a reconciliation, he exclaimed—"Not a man in the British empire desires a union more cordially than I do, but, by the God that made me, I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as are proposed by the British parliament. When governor of Virginia in 1780, he writes to the British, who had been treating our soldiers, taken prisoners, with great inhumanity—"We shall return a severity as *terrible* as *universal*."

He seemed most anxious that Virginia should keep even pace with Massachusetts, in supplying men and means for the common cause. "No two sisters," exclaimed Mr. Lovejoy, "no two brothers cling more firmly together in time of peril, or at the hour of sacrifice on the altar of their country, than Massachusetts and Virginia. What God hath joined in sorrow and blood, in self sacrifice, in joy and triumph, in conflict and victory, let no unhallowed hand put asunder.

In passing, Mr. L. paid a beautiful tribute to Adams, the friend and compatriot of Jefferson, appropriately noticing the remarkable circumstance of their both dying on the very day which they, more than any and all others, had made illustrious.

The lecturer then showed, by evidence drawn from Jefferson's own writings, that the principles which he promulgated were identical with those advocated by the democratic party of the present day.

The memorable controversy between Jefferson, then secretary of State under Washington, and Mr. Hammond, the British ambassador, in which the latter was completely vanquished, and the great battle with Hamilton on the French alliance, were graphically described.

After following Mr. Jefferson through his brilliant career to the close of his second term as president, Mr. Lovejoy answered the question—"for what are the democratic party and the country indebted to him?" For the declaration of independence, for his counsel and support during the revolutionary war; for his services abroad from 1784 to 1789; for the abilities with which he discharged the duties of the various offices to which he had been chosen, and above all for his clear and statesmanlike definitions of the respective powers of the national and state governments.

The opinions of Mr. Jefferson on a great variety of subjects were very judiciously selected and given, which did not fail to interest and amuse the audience. His opinions of cotemporaries were clear, just and charitable.

☞ In 1825, $255,000 was voted as prize money to Commodore O. H. Perry and the officers and seamen of the Lake Erie fleet, for their gallantry in the victory over the British. In 1815, $290,000 was voted Commodore McDonough, his officers and seamen. In 1816, $100,000 was voted Decatur's squadron. In 1855, $20,000 was voted to Commodore M. C. Perry for eminent services in negotiating the treaty with Japan. Congress voted to General Lafayette, at different times, $246,000 and 35,000 acres of land, for his services and and sacrifices in the revolutionary war.

Canadian Railway to the Pacific.

If we are to have a Railway to the Pacific, the sooner we commence its construction the more advantage we are likely to derive from an enterprise so gigantic in its character.

If we hesitate much longer, our Canadian neighbors may get the start of us, and, although by taking this far northern route, the distance to be overcome would be much greater than by any line laid down by any surveyors, the intervening obstacles are said to be fewer in number, while the convict labor proposed to be employed in its construction would reduce its cost below any estimate which could be made for the shorter lines through our own territory. The Boston Traveller gives the following lucid and interesting sketch of the geographical features presented by the region through which the survey has been made.

"The measurement across the Canadian territories is about 2,800 miles, by a line directly drawn from Halifax to the Gulf of Georgia. The chain of inland seas, reaching from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Fort William on the northwest entrance of Lake Superior, present means of curtailing the land carriage of the line for one-third the distance. From other central seas, lakes Winnepeg and Manitola, issues a navigable river still running westward to the extent of 800 miles; and which merges into other waters, all tending to the Pacific; thus supplying an auxiliary aid to navigation, parallel to the proposed line to an extent of more than three-fourths of the distance. So the scheme, after all, is not so chimerical. The route may be conducted through its whole extent unobstructed by the interposition of any material impediment, of acclivity water, morass, or exposure to suspension of traffic by the rude assaults of winter, whose reign throughout the sectional departments proposed, is less severe than in other portions. The Admiralty maps about to be issued exhibit a complete survey of this line. With commerce from China streaming currently with this line, it is easy to calculate its immeasurable profit and advantage to England, as well as to the Canadas. We should see the harbors of the St. Lawrence thronged with shipping, and energies and resources developed to an almost unimaginable extent. We merely aim at directing public attention to a scheme, which, as it will offer such immediate and evident self-benefit, is not [illegible] to the increased ascendency the prior establishment of the Canadian line would afford to England over the imaginations and the pockets of the millions of Asia. The opposers of a Pacific railroad over the United States will be apt, we think, to abate their opposition when they come to understand that this Canadian scheme is far from being a phantom."

THE VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.—The N. Y. Evening Post relates the following remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of commerce:

A few months since, the partner of a commercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared $1,300,000. He died in the asylum and his whole estate was valued at $2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a member. The firm itself failed the other day and is now said to be insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's was a thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at $140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the installments, $800,000. The same property sold yesterday at public sale at $50,000.

All this occurred within eighteen months, the prosperity, the insanity, the decease and insolvency.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.—The Russian ship La Forte, 84 guns, capsized in a squall, while going from Revel to Cronstadt, with the wives and families of the crew of the fleet. It was at first said that over 1,400 persons were on board, including three admirals, of whom only about half a dozen were saved. The Russian Minister of Marine, however, officially reports that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and that all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers, 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children. The ship went down in thirty fathoms of water. The same storm had caused many other disasters and much loss of life, in various parts of the Baltic.

PAPER FROM THE LEAVES OF INDIAN CORN.—At a recent meeting of the weekly Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a communication was received from the Earl of Clarendon, containing an extract from a dispatch from the English Ambassador at Vienna, from which we learn that at a late exhibition of agricultural and industrial products in that city, there were some specimens of a very excellent writing paper manufactured out of the leaves of Indian corn. If this information should prove of any value to paper manufacturers in England, where this plant cannot be matured for want of sufficient sun and heat, it will, or may be, of much greater value to this country. Have any efficient trials been made of this material for paper making in this country?

A FLOWER GROWING FROM A TUMEFACTION.—We mentioned a few days since, the case of the lad Northrop, at Ithica, upon whose diseased limb there grew a singular formation, like to the passion flower. Dr. Hawley, formerly of Geneva college, has written a more detailed account of this case. The lad is from 13 to 14 years old, and has been subject to tenderness and disease of the hip joint, which, at two years of age, resulted in extensive tumefaction; three years later an abscess was formed, and finally the disease caused the dislocation of the hip-joint. For four months the patient has been unable to move an inch in bed; abscesses have formed in the abdomen, through which the fecal contents of his intestines were discharged; and his nervous sensitiveness has been such that he would allow no one to touch him or make an investigation, and careless walking across the floor has caused him to cry out with pain. The prolongation of his life was regarded as a miracle. On the 4th inst., there was projected from the right limb, which, for a long time had been greatly swollen, a stem, on the inner side, at the edge of the gastroenemius muscle, rising at right angles with it, more than seven inches in height, a *flower* squarely set upon it, resembling the Passion Flower, or China Aster. On Wednesday the boy felt an oozing from what had been expected to be an abscess, and expressed great relief. He did not permit any examination until Saturday afternoon, when a stem was seen arising at right angles with the limb, at about the height of three inches, crowned with pure white buds, resembling the white buds of the Orange. On being exposed to the light, the flower expanded, and assumed the color of a beautiful greyish purple.—Rochester Democrat.

☞ The accounts from all sections represent financial matters as improving, and business prospects generally as looking more cheering. The most melancholy feature of the crisis, which we have every reason to believe has done its worst, is the almost incredible number of laboring people that have been thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of providing the common necessaries of life for their families. This falls especially hard upon the section of the Union north of Mason safely say that every class of our people are beyond the reach of starvation, and we may even say want.—*N. O. Delta.*

SUCCESS OF PRIORESS IN ENGLAND.—The Cesarewitch race was won at Newmarket on the 13th by Prioress. The first race was a dead heat between Queen Bess, Prioress and El Hackim. In the second heat Prioress won cleverly by a length and a half. The victory, says the *London Journal*, created quite a *furore*, as every one was delighted to see Mr. Ten Broeck win at last.

Prioress is being heavily backed for the Cambridge races, for which she is lightly weighed.

The following account of the deciding heat is from the *London Times* of Oct. 14:

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign (bred in America,) 4 years old, 6st. 9lb. (Fordham.)..... 1
Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st. 9lb., (Bray.)..... 2
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 years, 4st., 10 lb., (Grimshaw.)..... 3

Betting—5 to 4 against El Hakim; 2 to 1 against Prioress; 3 to 1 against Queen Bess. El Hakim was first off, but, after going about fifty yards, Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill, Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "The American's beaten!" but Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and, before reaching the foot of the hill, she bore her colors in advance, and, quitting her opponents half way up the cords, won cleverly by a length and a half—El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place.

The length of the course was two miles, two furlongs, and twenty-eight yards.

In a private match with Saunterer, Prioress was beaten.

On the 14th, Mr. Ten Broeck won the Bedford stakes with a filly named Belle.

☞ The English papers inform us that Mr. Ten Broeck's mare, Prioress, won the New Market $10,000 stake and cup, and that Lecompte is dead.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Some idea may be formed of the immense exertions that are being made to complete the gigantic hull of the Great Eastern and its appurtenances, when we state that there are no fewer than 1,700 men continually employed upon it, and that workmen are engaged day and night preparing the timber and iron work for the launching cradles. The cost for wages and salaries, to artisans, laborers, and employes in the building yard, has reached the large sum of £2,600 for one week. These extraordinary efforts are necessary, in order that the arrangements shall be completed by the 3d of November, on which day, favored by the high spring tides, it has been definitely settled that the launch of the leviathan ship shall take place.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

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

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

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Dates from New York to the 20th November.

Sailing of the Walker Expedition.

THE MORMON REBELLION

We returned yesterday morning from a "round trip" on the U. S. M. Steamer *Constitution*, by way of Bellingham Bay, Port Townsend, &c., and on returning find ourself sea-sick, "out of sorts," and *"sulix"* generally; hence no editorial matter need be expected this week. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia* arrived at Port Townsend on Monday evening last, and returned—the U. S. Mails for this place were brought up by the *Constitution*, yesterday morning.

We are again indebted to Mr. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s indfatigable agent at this place, for the early delivery of files of papers from California and the Atlantic States.

Two weeks ago Mr. WILLIAMS furnished us with papers from California inside of *five* days, whilst our mail, which left San Francisco at the same time with Mr. W., did not arrive here until *twelve days* after Mr. W.'s arrival. CHARLEY is certainly a *fastest* young man on the Pacific coast.

We clip the following news items from the Washington correspondence of the San Francisco *Herald*, under date of Nov. 19, 1857:

The probability of a bloody and protracted war with the rebellious Mormons, occupies, for the time, more attention than any other subject. The force which was dispatched to accompany the Governor and other civil authorities lately appointed for Utah, numbers only about twelve hundred men. They were provided with a supply of provisions for eight months. They were delayed in their march till so late a period in the season that the Mormons treated the movement as an absurdity, and freely declared they could never reach the Salt Lake valley without their assent and *vise*. The imprudence of this delay emboldened the Mormons to resist the entrance of the troops into their Territory. They presume that they could easily, through their superior knowledge of localities, cut off the supplies of the army and reduce it to starvation, or at least prevent its advance. But they were prepared for the extremity of burning all their towns and laying waste the country in preference to permitting the U. S. troops and civil officers to quarter themselves in the city. The pains which Gov. Young and his elders and all the Mormons took to impress Capt. Van Vliet with the belief that they were prepared to resist unto blood and extermination, was not, at first, considered as anything more than a *ruse*, the object of which was to deter the march of the troops. But it now appears that the Mormons have taken the initiative in hostilities, and have committed overt acts of treason, and are determined to resist the march of the troops into Utah.

The Secretary of War received yesterday official intelligence of the burning of seventy-eight of the contractors' wagons, with stores for the army, by the Mormons. These wagons were in the rear of Colonel Alexander's advanced corps. The Mormons suffered him to pass, but cut off the train thirty miles in his rear. They did not molest the teamsters, who offered no resistance, but told them, that the next time, they would burn the wagoners as well as the wagons. The attack was on the 4th October, at a place between Green river and the Big Sandy, half way between the South Pass and Fort Bridger. The rear guard, under Col. Smith, had not reached the South Pass.

When that intelligence was first received, it was hardly credited, but the official confirmation was received yesterday, with dispatches from Col. Alexander, containing a correspondence with Lieut. Gen. Wells, the commander of the Nauvoo Legion.

The latter communicated to Col. Alexander, Brigham Young's proclamation and the laws of Utah. The proclamation declares martial law in Utah, and warns the T. S. troops against entering the Territory. Col. Alexander's reply, dated the 2d Oct., states that "the troops are here by order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority." Three days after this answer, the wagon trains were attacked and cut off.

The commanding officer of the expedition is Col. A. S. Johnson of the 2d cavalry. He has been directed by the War Department to send expresses occasionally, with intelligence of his movements. His last letter is dated Oct. 1st., on the Sweet Water, in which he says Gov. Cumming's escort is three day's march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. "The expressman says that Col. Alexander would attempt to reach the valley of Utah by the Bear river;" but Col. Johnston can see no reason for this, as the route is longer, excepting that it is feared the Mormons have burnt the grass. "If," he adds, "I could communicate with Col. Alexander, I would direct him to take a good position for the winter at Ham's fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Col. Alexander."

Brigham Young has informed the commanding general that if the troops should give up their arms and ammunition, he would see them supplied with provisions during the winter; but on the return of spring they must leave for the United States.

A Cabinet Council was held upon this subject, and it was agreed that it was too late in the season to send any reinforcements to the aid of Col. Johnston. It is supposed that Col. Johnston will go into winter quarters on Green river, not attempting to march to Salt Lake City till spring. The snow was very deep at a place two hundred miles east of his position, about a month ago.

The Mormons have undoubtedly effected an alliance with the Indians, whom they have taken much pains to conciliate. The Mormons, according to Capt. Van Vliet's report, can muster not more than six thousand fighting men, but with their Indian allies they will present a formidable force.

The Administration have under consideration some projects for legislation in regard to Utah. The President is to recommend some legislation to Congress, in his forthcoming message. One plan talked of is to create several new territorial governments in the Utah region, and another and more effectual one is to repeal the act establishing the territory of Utah, and to partition the country among the contiguous States and Territories. Some plan for breaking up Mormondom is to be adopted.

The Mormons design to establish an empire in the western portion of the continent, and boast already that they will occupy the whole of it, including the British and Russian possessions. They calculate upon larger accessions by foreign immigration than from any other source. Their missionaries in England, Wales and Germany, make numerous proselytes among the ignorant peasantry, and they come to our shores as alien enemies. The question is, whether it is good policy to tolerate such an immigration.

It has been proposed in the Cabinet to send troops to California, or raise them there, for service against the Mormons in the spring. Another force, proceeding from the east, will hem them in; and thus all their settlements will be occupied, and the Mormons reduced to subjection.

The government of Nicaragua has been recognized. Mr. Yrissarri has been favorably received as Minister plenipotentiary from the *de facto* Government of Martinez and Jerez. A treaty between the United States and Nicaragua had been already drawn up, in anticipation of this recognition, and it was signed on the 17th. A Minister is to be immediately appointed for Nicaragua, but his name is not announced, though the President has mentioned that he had a suitable person in view.

The treaty is designed to secure to the commerce and travel of the United States a free and uninterrupted communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. For this purpose, the two ports on either side are made free ports. The jurisdiction of Nicaragua over the line of transit is recognized. Costa Rica is allowed the right of navigating the San Juan river. The transit is made free to the commerce of the world. The United States Government is bound to protect the transit from interruption by any power whatever. The United States is to hold military possession of the route, if necessary, until Nicaragua shall be able herself to protect it. The British and French Governments, through their Ministers here, assent to the treaty, and will respect it.

No transit company is designated by the treaty. But any company with which Nicaragua may contract will be under the protection of the United States, after they have accepted the terms of this treaty.

Nicaragua has already given the grant of right-of-way to the American Atlantic and Pacific Mail Ship Canal Co., which was created by an act of Nicaragua, on the 22d of September, 1849, and modified in June last. Mr. Joseph L. White is the representative of this company, and states here that the line will soon be re-established under the new guaranties offered to it.

Although this treaty is just made, it has been long under consideration. The President has been waiting for some information from Nicaragua, and especially for the establishment there of a stable government. But the last arrival from Aspinwall brought nothing from Nicaragua, and a number of events had occurred to render action necessary.

In the first place, Costa Rica had undertaken to hold the transit and dispose of it, even had taken possession of Fort San Carlos at the head of the lake. In the next place, Walker had escaped, and gone with a small force to Nicaragua; at the same juncture, Sir William Gore Ousely has arrived here as British Minister to Central America, and charged with the adjustment of all matters appertaining to British interests in that quarter.

Thus it will be seen that the Government of the United States has, with the assent of Great Britain, assumed the protectorate of the Nicaragua transit, with guarantees which will secure its neutrality and safety, and its enjoyment by the whole commercial world. To the United States is secured the right of occupying the Isthmus, when necessary for the protection of the transit. Thus has our Government taken, at last, one step towards the continental policy of the Monroe declaration.

The departure of General William Walker, upon another expedition for Nicaragua, was not unexpected, for, though he was closely watched, it was foreseen that he would elude the vigilance of the civil authorities at New Orleans. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, and the next day sailed for Mobile with three or four hundred men, and there embarked in the fast-sailing steamer Fashion, for Greytown. No one here appears to be advised, however, as to his destination or plans. At San Juan or at Chiriqui, he would be intercepted by United States cruisers. Some suppose that he will land at Bluefields. Others think he has gone to Campeachy, and some imagine that his destination is Tehuantepec. At any of these points he may await the arrival of reinforcements from San Francisco, Galveston, and other places, and jointly proceed to Nicaragua.

Another civil war may arise in Nicaragua, and Walker will be prepared to take part in it. It is supposed that he has a strong party, who have invited him to return. This Government will not interfere with him after his landing. With the civil wars in which Costa Rica and Nicaragua and other Central American States may engage, this Government will have nothing to do, except so far as to protect the transit from further interruption from any quarter.

Should Walker, or any other power, blockade the transit, or undertake to control it, or violate the rights of the transit the United States Government will interfere, under the provisions of the new treaty.

Later from Salt Lake.

PROCLAMATION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—WAR IN EFFECT DECLARED—NEWS FROM THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE U. S. TROOPS.

We copy the following important intelligence from the *Marysville Herald:*

We are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the most direct and reliable news yet received, concerning the Mormon rebellion. Mr. James E. Martin and three other parties have arrived here via Honey Lake, from Ham's Fork, which is about one hundred and forty miles east of Salt Lake, where the 10th regiment of United States Infantry (the advance guard of the troops in command of Col. Alexander,) were encamped at the latest dates. Mr. Martin traveled in company with the troops, for protection. He left Col. Alexander's camp on October 7, and arrived at Honey Lake on the 16th November, very much exhausted by fatigue and exposure, having traveled almost exclusively by night, to avoid the Indians. He brings the startling intelligence that, in all probability, ere this, a battle has been fought between the troops and the Mormons.

A few days before he left Ham's Fork, Brigham Young sent out to Col. Alexander the Proclamation published below, asking him what he intended doing, and informing him that he could not come into the Valley. The Colonel replied, that he was daily expecting the arrival of his commanding officer, and that he would lay the proclamation before him on his arrival; but that he had special orders from the President of the United States to go to Salt Lake City, and that no other order could be respected.

Mr. Martin says it was reported that large bodies of Mormon troops are stationed on the road between Fort Bridger and Salt Lake; and that expresses were constantly passing and repassing between Salt Lake and some point east of Alexander's encampment, probably carrying intelligence in regard to the rear division of the army. Mr. Martin thinks a collision inevitable. Finding matters growing pretty warm, he concluded to come on to California.

The following is an exact copy of the proclamation, by Brigham Young, as Governor of Utah:

CITIZENS OF UTAH.

"We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices to judges, governor and Presidents, only to be scorned, held up in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our homes have been plundered and burned; our fields laid waste; our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety; and our families driven from their homes to find shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of christianity and civilization.

"The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do, or ever have claimed. If the constitutional rights which appertain unto us, as American citizens, were extended to Utah, according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and freely and impartially administered, that is all that we could ask—all that we ever have asked. All our opponents have availed themselves of prejudices existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privileges nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us, before the nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee, or other persons to be sent, to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases.

"We know their aspersions to be false, but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed, mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father base slanders and falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials who have brought false accusations against us, to secure themselves in their own infamy—of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

"The issue which has thus been forced upon us, compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defense and right, guarantied unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and on which the government is based. Our duties to ourselves and families requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain, without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we shall not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around which are calculated to enslave and bring us into subjection to an unlawful military despotism, which can only emanate, in the country of constitutional law, from corruption, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States,

1st. Forbid all armed forces of every description from coming into the territory, under any pretensions whatever.

2nd. That all the force in said territory hold themselves in readiness to march, at a moment's notice, to repel any and all such invasion.

3d. Martial law is hereby declared to exist in the territory, on and after the publication of this proclamation; and no person shall be allowed to pass and repass, into or from this territory, without a permit from the proper offic r.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, the 15 day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second year.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

From Mexico.

Our dates from the City of Mexico are to Nov. 4th, via New York. The accounts show a most distressing condition of affairs. The country appears to be crumbling to ruins, and approaching a certain dissolution. The report that Commonfort had been declared Dictator has been confirmed, but his position is assailed at all points. Discontent in every quarter; three cities of the Republic—Campeachy, Cuernavaca and Queretaro—in the hands of revolutionists; the Indians ruling and ruining in Yucatan, Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora and in parts of Zacatecas, Jalisco, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon; the high roads abandoned to robbers; commerce checked, and in many parts entirely ruined; the post routes broken up, and the nation beggarly poor, without the power to remedy any one of the existing evils. On all sides we hear the same cries against the existing state of things; but no one can devise plans for remedies.

Within the past five days, the Government troops have been twice signally defeated. On Saturday last, the troops of the Government that were sent in pursuit of the revolutionists who had taken possession of Cuernavaca, under coommand of Cobos and Moreno, two revolutionary leaders, were decoyed into a pursuit from Cuernavaca into the south. The revolutionists kept up a show of retreat until the Government troops had passed into a dangerous position of a pass called Platanillos, two leagues this side of Iguala, when they fell upon them with great vigor and killed and dispersed the entire Government force, and killed their leader, Gen. Gonaliz, one of the most true and devoted officers of the Government, and made a prisoner of Gen. Buenrostro.

At Queretaro, a similar mishap has befallen the Government. Mejia, the bandit, fell upon that place on Sunday last, the 1st inst., and on Monday morning, at three o'clock, commenced an assault. The battle lasted about seven hours, at the end of which time the Government troops unconditionally surrendered. In this affair, Gen. Astraga was dangerously wounded.

There are discontents in all quarters, but the most threatening is that in Yucatan, where the revolutionists are in great strength. It is reported here that they have sent $200,000 to the United States to buy ships with, to take possession of the entire coast.

The Congress is coolly debating and splitting straws as if their nation was in a most flourishing condition. Although revolutions rule on all sides, and the robbers and Indians have what territory is not in civil war, still Congress cannot see where the nation is drifting to. That body has given extraordinary powers to Comonfort, but they are still debating on the subject; and, should things look as though peace could exist for a week, I think the power would be withdrawn.

Exploration of the Amoor.

We find the following interesting account of the exploration of the Amoor, in the San Francisco *Herald* of the 8th December:

The valley of the Amoor covers from west to east about 40 deg. of longitude and 13 deg. of latitude from north to south, having for its northern and western boundaries the mountains of Altai and Toblonoy, which divide the waters of Siberia proper from it; all of the Siberian waters falling into the Frozen Ocean. The head branches of the Amoor interlocking with the land, with Lake Baikal, the feeder of the Angara and Yenisaisk, and with the head branches of the Yenisaisk west and south of Baikal, far into Mongolia. On the south, the head waters of the Hon-gah-ree, the Ou-su-ree, the Son-gah-ree, the Albasin and the Argoon pushing in different directions reach towards Corea and Seotoong, including nearly the whole of southern Mandshuria, and westward and southwest a large slice of Mongolia, being, in fact, situated relatively to southern Asia as the St. Lawrence and its waters is to southern North America; admiting that the Hudson, the Ohio with its tributaries, the Wabash and the Illinois emptied into the lakes instead of running up to the south and west.

Within this vast area, sufficient for one of the first empires on the globe, will be found every natural requisite for the habitation of fifty millions of human beings, with climate, soil, productions, minerals and forests proper to their wants. Game is found in the greatest abundance, and the most valuable of fur animals are found amid its wilds; the rivers teem with fish and fowl, while its mountains yield silver, gold, copper and iron.

The whole course of the Amoor with its tributaries, as recently explored, reach to about four thousand versts, the whole of which is susceptible of steam navigation: boats of proper construction can, by its most considerable southern branch, reach to within six hundred versts of Pekin, from which point Pekin could be united by a railroad, bringing it within ten days of the mouth of the Amoor; from whence to San Francisco could be accomplished with steamers (touching at Japan) in fifteen days more, while Shanghae and Hongkong would be reached in five or seven days; Hakodadi (Japan) in three days.

From Chetah at the head of steam navigation on the waters of the Amoor, a railroad will connect with Kyachta and Miamat-tschin to Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia; at which point the overland trade to Nijni-Novogorod, Moscow and St. Petersburg will be concentrated; opening up a country the wealth and natural resources of which have been heretofore unknown to American enterprisers. This extensive country, if united under the government of Russia, with a liberal commercial system, and open to emigration on a proper and judicious basis, would soon become one of the most interesting in Asia, and of great and rapidly increasing importance to the commercial world, and open to Russia a field; an epoch in her history, worthy the present century. Let her forget Sebastopol, and by this greatest stroke of policy—if she will—checkmate her late foe in Indian annexation.

The Amoor, or Sack-hah-lin, as it is universally called by the natives inhabiting its shores, as well as by the Mandschurs and Chinese, is a river of great beauty, though probably not unequaled, because all rivers, to some extent, have a certain sameness of beauty, if they traverse mountainous districts; but the Amoor proper, in a distance of two thousand miles, combines many, if not all, of the varieties of the picturesque, the beautiful and the grand of such streams as the Hudson of New York, the Connecticut, the Ohio and the Mississippi, with San Joaquin and Sacramento of California. As to its size and navigable qualities, it may be compared with the Mississippi (leaving out the Missouri,) Red, and Arkansas rivers, with their waters. The Amoor is formed by the union of the Argoon and the Schilkah, in about fifty-three deg. thirty min. north latitude, and longitude east from Greenwich one hundred and twenty-one deg. forty min. The Argoon flows from the south and west, and forms the boundary for some six or seven hundred versts between Russia (Siberia) and China (Mongolia,) while the Schilkah and Ingodah pass more directly to the west, through the great silver region of Ner-schinsk, draining that portion of the province of Traus-Baikal east of the mountains.

The main course of the Amoor is nearly east, but in its middle or central section it makes an immense sweep to the south where the comparative mildness of the climate is evidenced by the production of Indian corn and the indigenous growth of the grape. From the Ham-ga-ree to its entrance into the straits of Tartary in about N. L. 63 deg. and E. L. 140 deg. its course is nearly north; all the generally received maps of the Amoor are incorrect. The current of the river will average in its whole course about three and a-half miles per hour; in many parts it is extremely sinuous, and contains hundreds of Islands, with many lakes, bays, and Island-clusters. The reachers are often grand and extensive, while snow-capped mountains, ragged sierras and smoking volcanos give beauty and grandeur to the scenery.

Territorial Legislature—Vth Session.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857.

House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Council reported their concurrence in the House amendment to C. B. No. 2.

The committee on Claims reported the petition of Messrs. Kendall and Anderson back by bill.

H. M. No. 4 read second time; and
On motion of Mr. Irby,
Referred to committee on Memorials.
H. M. No. 5 read second time; and
On motion of Mr. Meeker,
Referred to committee on Memorials.
H. M. No. 6 read second time; and
On motion of Mr. Baker,
Laid on the table and ordered printed.
C. M. No. 1 read second time; and
On motion of Mr. Balch,
Referred to committee on Memorials.
H. B. No. 5 was taken up, and
On motion of Mr. Shaw,
Now was assigned as the time for the third reading of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 20 in the affirmative to 8 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Shaw,
Now was assigned as the time for the third reading of the bill, by a vote of 21 in the affirmative to 6 in the negative.

The bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 24 in the affirmative to 3 in the negative.

House adjourned until Monday, the 4th day of January, 1858.

☞ We will publish next week—if we can procure a copy of it—the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Indian chief Leschi.

Explanitory.

In our absence during the past few days, the following letter was handed into the office by B. P. ANDERSON, Esq., and on returning, we found it in type. We must say we never supposed, in noticing his appointment as clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, that Chief Justice LANDER had anything to do with it; but that the position was tendered to him by Judges MCFADDEN and CHENOWETH at the late term of the Supreme Court. As to the balance of Mr. ANDERSON's letter we would say, that correspondents, generally, do not *necessarily* express the views of editors. We cheerfully give place to the following explanation of Mr. A. in relation to his appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court, and certainly rejoice at his selection for that position.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
December 28th, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Your very flattering notice of my appointment as Clerk of the Supreme Court does injustice to Judge Lander, by an insinuation. As I feel that you would not knowingly wrong any one, it is my duty to correct you as to the facts in this *very* small matter. And I am more anxious that these facts should be known because the office of Chief Justice is now being sought by one whose life has been spent in villifying and abusing the democratic party, and who has, within the short space of two years, become so enamored of this party that he now asks this high, dignified and responsible position in its ranks. I would by no means attempt to defend or apologize for Judge Lander's political course in this Territory, but must ask that justice be done him in this instance. The facts are as follows:

In October last, Judge Lander requested me to accept the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court. I declined, but remarked that I would perform the duties of the office at the late term of the court, if he could find no other suitable person who would accept the appointment. When he left for the States he forwarded me an appointment from Port Townsend, which of course was the first intimation of the fact.

If, then, credit is due to any one for conferring upon me an appointment which no other competent man would accept, and which I accepted with reluctance only because the three Judges desired it, that credit is due first to the Chief Justice himself.

I hope you will publish this note.

Your friend,
B. P. ANDERSON.

J. W. WILEY, Esq., Editor Pioneer and Democrat.

☞ Never let your tongue go before your thoughts.

☞ Time never sits heavily on us but when badly employed.

☞ Time is like a verb that can only be used in the present tense.

☞ Poverty is like a panther—look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you.

Steamer *Constitution*, Hunt, Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports.

Vessels left at Port Gamble before reported, a Dutch bark, from San Francisco, to load lumber at Port Orchard, was off Scadget Head, under double reefed topsails, on Wednesday, but the gale was so severe as to oblige her to bear up.

"Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

THE regular meetings of "Olympia Division No 2, Sons of Temperance," is held every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, in the Hall now occupied by the I. O. O. F. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, W. P.
R. WILLARD, R. S.
Nov. 20, 1857. n52.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber at Black Lake, about the 10th inst., a cream colored horse; supposed to be three years old. Said horse has a dark mane, and legs, the right hind and left fore foot are white. Said horse is branded B W, with C over them, on the left hip. The owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES MIX.

Black Lake, Dec. 29, 1857.

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.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Lettings of Mail Contracts.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1858, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following routes in the Territory of WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of the Department until 9, a. m., of the 15th day of March next, to be decided by the 22d of the same month.

WASHINGTON.

12750 From Ranier, Or. by Monticello, Wash. Ter., Castle Rock, Cowlitz, Highland, Newacum, Grand Mound, and Sutter Creek, to Steilacoom City, 110 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ranier Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Steilacoom City next Friday by 2 p m;
Leave Steilacoom City Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Rainier next Monday by 2 p m;
Bids to extend to Seattle, 33 miles further, will be considered.

12751 From Vancouver, by Cascades, to Wascopum, Oregon, 95 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Vancouver every other Wednesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Wascopum next Friday by 12 m;
Leave Wascopum every other Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Vancouver next Wednesday by 8 a m;
Bids for more frequent trips will be considered.

12752 From Cowlitz to Boise Fort Prairie, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cowlitz Thursday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Boise Fort Prairie by 2 p m;
Leave Boise Fort Prairie Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Cowlitz by 2 p m;

12753 From Oak Point by Boise Fort Prairie, to Grand Mound, 50 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oak Point every other Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Grand Mound next day by 6 p m;
Leave Grand Mound every other Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oak Point next day by 6 p m.

12754 From Olympia, by Eaton's and Yelm Prairie, to Fort Montgomery, 40 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Montgomery by 8 p m;
Leave Fort Montgomery every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia by 8 p m.

12755 From Olympia, by Bruceport, Oysterville, Chenook and Pacific City, to Astoria, Oregon, once in two weeks and back to Chenook, and once a week the residue.
Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.
Proposals to run the entire route once a week are invited.

12756 From Olympia, by Arcadia to Oakland, and back once a week.
Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Containing condions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may think proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into, the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than 80 rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all the side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation of the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

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

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

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

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supercede it by a different grade of transportation.

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

9. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point;* and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay based on such grounds can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehensions as to the degree of service; nor for bridg destroyed, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

10. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

11. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" When a "star bid" is intended, no specific conveyance must be named.

14. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposals furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids and to retain copies of them.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

I, ———, of ———, county of ———, State of ———, propose to convey the mails of the United States from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1862, on route No. ———, from ——— to ———, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated Oct. 22, 1857, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated.

(Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ——— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of August, 1858, enter into the required obligation, on contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good the guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

15. Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State or Territory of, (as the case may be) ———," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of August, 1858, but the service must be commenced on the 1st July, or the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

18. Section 18 of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. They do not specify a mode of conveyance, but engage to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids,*" and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."

19. In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance; also, when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties, are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 22, 1857. [Jan. 1, '58—12w.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 4th, at 6 o'clock, at the Methodist Church.

Officers are to be elected and other important business transacted.

WM. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Olympia, Dec. 24th, 1857.

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Plummer and John A. Chase under the firm of Plummer & Chase, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved.

The business will hereafter be conducted by and under the atyle of Charles Plummer, who will settle all debts of said firm, and stand in readiness at reasonable hours to receive all just dues upon old accounts to enable him to do the same.

CHAS. PLUMMER,
JOHN A. CHASE.

Seattle, Dec. 3d, 1857. [3w.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found 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.

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.

To Whom it may Concern

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

YOUNG AMERICA
IN THE
FIELD!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

MR. A. ROSENHEIM,

Next Door to Wells Fargo & Co's. Express Office,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE PUBLIC IN general, to call and examine his new stock of Fashionable Clothing, recently puprchased in San Francisco, and has taken great care in selecting them. As I have been in the business for many years, I flatter myself to say, that I am fully experienced in this line, consequently, I have the honor to say, that I can suit all that wish to give me a call, on account of my stock being selected in the manner as follows:

In the first place I would like to mention about my fine and beautiful stock of coats, such as
fine black Frock Dress coats,
" black Cloth Over coats,
" black Business coats,
" blue Business coats,
" black Velvet coats,
" fancy Cassimere coats,
heavy Petersham Sack coats,
brown and light drab coats,
pilot cloth blue and black coats,
double coats which can be worn on both sides,
black, blue and other sorts of talmas or cloaks,
monkey or pea jackets of different qualities,
India rubber coats, white and black, also leggings and pants,
all sorts of every day coats, to suit the working class.

PANTS.

fine black doe skin pants,
" grey mixed pants,
" fancy pants,
" plaided pants,
" plain pants,
" blue pants.

VESTS.

black velvet, plain, latest style,
" velvet, fancy, latest style,
" satin, single and double breasted,
" blue and brown cloth, double breasted,
fine white Marsaile, for balls,
a large variety of every day vests.

BOOTS.

fine French calf, sewed,
" American calf, sewed,
heavy kip, pegged,
" kip, nailed,
" kip, stogies,
" calf stogies.

SHOES.

fine heavy brogans,
" sewed and pegged calf shoes.

UNDER GARMENTS.

fine white Merino under-shirts,
" white Merino drawers,
" silk under shirts and drawers,
" silk stockings,
grey mixed and white Merino hose,
blue grey and red over-shirts,
black and white kid gloves,
thread and cotton gloves,
buckskin, first quality,
riding gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
woollen and Merino gloves,
black, plain and fancy neck handkerchiefs.

SHIRTS.

fine white broad pleats, latest style,
" white broad pleats, with cuffs to wear studs,
" white narrow pleats,
fancy and striped shirts.

BLANKETS.

red white and blue; also, comforters to spread over beds.

HATS.

fine beaver, black,
" drab and brown,
a whole variety of different kinds,
ladies' and gentlemens' India rubber over-shoes.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Such as combs, scissors, knives, &c., besides some other small articles too numerous to mention. Also, traveling trunks, valices and carpet bags, a fine lot of Ladies' and Misses shoes and bootees.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

of the best brands. Any person that wishes to enjoy the pleasant scent of a pure Havana Cigar, please try mine. Natural Leaf Virginia Chewing Tobacco;—Smoking Tobacco, different brands.

Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced of the above facts.

A. ROSENHEIM.

December 18, 1857.-n4-ly.

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,	**Carnation,**
Gooseberries, 7 do	5 Best varieties.
Raspberry, 6 do	Variegated Dahlias.
Strawberry, 6 do	Red and White Daisies.
	Verbenas,
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,	7 Varieties.
	Stock Gilly,
Acassia,	Variety.
Catalpa,	Giant Rheubarb.
American Elm,	Horse Raddish.
Lombardy Poplar,	

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.

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.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of Christian Giesy, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Chehalis county on the 8th of September, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN GIESY, Administrator.

Dec. 4, 1857. n2-4w.

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

NOTICE.
To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS Desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per brig consort, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,

West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of FRESH and PURE Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give* and *will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C, and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.

Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Admiatration on the Estate of James K. Hurd, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county, on the 11th December, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same within one year from date.

CHARLES E. WEED, Adm'r.

Olympia, Dec. 11, 1857.-n3-4w.

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

NURSERY NOTICE.

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

Shrubery in variety.

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

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

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

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

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

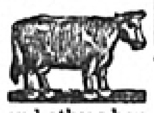
CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

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.

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

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.

October, 16, 1857. n47 3t.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

GOLDEN PRIZE.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day.

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a Gift worth from $1 to $500 in GOLD.

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for one year........................$5 00
10 " " " $15 00

READ—READ—READ—READ

THE

LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 package containing	$500 in Gold.	
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches	$100	each.
15 " " " " "	75	"
25 " " " Gold Watches	60	"
100 " " " " "	50	"
300 Ladies " " " "	35	"
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches,	25	"
200 " Watches	10 to 20	"
300 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 30	"
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10	"
Gold Pings—Ear Drops—Broaches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c	1 to $15	"

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express, post-paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, Publishers,
48 and 49 Moffatt's Buildings, New York.

November, 1857. 8w

Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!!

A. RANNEY,

PUBLISHER,

293 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFERS FOR SALE

500,000 BOOKS AND MAPS,

OF ALL KINDS, AT PUBLISHERS PRICES,

TO BE ACCOMPANIED WITH

500,000 GIFTS,

Worth from 25 cents, to $200 each;

Consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD LOCKETS, GOLD CHAINS, CAMEO PINS AND DROPS, GOLD BRACELETS, GOLD PENCILS, SEWING BIRDS,

In short, Jewelry of every description; *Reticules, Ladies Purses, Portmonaies, &c., &c.*

$150 worth of Gifts distributed with every 500 Books.

A Gift will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or Article will be sold for more than the usual retail price, many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1,25 books is 18 cts; and for $1,50 and $2,000 books, 21 cents.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.

A BOOK AND GIFT without money.

Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money enclosed), will receive an *extra Book and Gift* with every Ten Books to be sent to one address.

This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by Express.

Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post paid to any address on application.

Address A. RANNEY,
No. 293 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 27, 1857—1m.

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

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

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

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

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.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commence on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be secured.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: *Primary, Scientific and Classical.* Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Milas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

Board $4 dollars per week, payable in produce. students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department,		$6 00
Scientific,	do	8 00
Classical,	do	10 00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each,		15 00

Incidental expenses added.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.-tf.

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.

Notice.

Territory of Washington, } In the District Court of the County of Thurston. } 2d Judicial District.

To John L. Butler:

You are hereby notified that A. B. Gove, assignee of the Kendall Co., has filed 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 fourth day of December, 1857, 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 judgment against you for the sum of two hundred nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents for goods and merchandise purchased of the Kendall Co.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857.—n2-3m.

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.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

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

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

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

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

REMOVED.

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

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

ARMY NOTICE!
Mechanics Wanted!!

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

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.—n44

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

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

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

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.

Two Acts in Relation to Indian Affairs.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas; and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians, (in the Indian country), without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent; which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any superintendent or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country; or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of, or for, the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy any peltries, or game, except for subsistence, in the Indian country, such persons shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range and feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents, and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with, the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter, to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, [illegible]ever such payment shall fall short of the same [illegible] be paid out of the treasury of the United States: [illegible]*ovided,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also,* That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such [illegible] shall be paid out of the treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy any horse, horses, or other property belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the meantime, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party so injured an eventual indemnification: *Provided,* That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also,* That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendents, agents, sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country), such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel, in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That in all trials about the right of property, in which an Indian may be a party on one side and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner, and under such regulations, as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided,* That no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri, west by the Mexican possessions, south by Red river, and east by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and, for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situate.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided,* The same shall not exrend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found), the one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States; in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person, prosecuting on behalf of the United States, to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: an act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however,* That such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the Intercourse acts of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relates to or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided, also,* That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That, until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country, or for such tribes as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendents, shall cease: *Provided,* That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved June 30, 1834. [Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 729, &c.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," and an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved March 3, 1847.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the 20th section of the "act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be and the same is hereby, so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange, or barter, give, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States, and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall, in the former case, be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

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 BAILEY.

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

NONPAREIL

Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

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

SAN FRANCISCO,

Cor. Cal. & Front sts.

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

CAUTION.

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

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

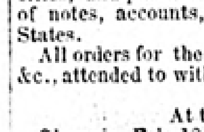
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 1853.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,

At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

IN ANNOUNCING THE THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the **Scientific American**, the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,

and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Emerson's Magazine

AND

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The friends of these favorite Monthlies will be pleased to learn that in their consolidation the best literary and artistic talent of both publications has been secured, and that the most attractive features of each will be retained in the combined work.

In its literary tone, and in its pictorial embellishments, the publishers will spare no pains or expense to make it a worthy representative of American literature and American art.

In its criticisms it will aim to be just and truthful, and in its discussions fearless and independent.

It will be purely national in its character, and will be careful to preserve and cultivate that wholesome moral and religious tone so highly cherished by the American public, and so essential to the welfare of the race.

We hope to merit the continued favor of all the old friends of both "Putnam" and "Emerson," and to make hosts of new ones in all quarters.

Though the consolidated Magazine will contain a few less pages, yet there being nearly one-third more matter on each page, each number will contain as much as "Putnam" since the enlargement.

All subscribers having paid in advance for either of the Magazines will receive the combined work to the full amount of their subscription.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year; Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. A liberal per centage allowed to Postmasters and Agents for circulating the Magazine.

CLUBS—Two copies, Five Dollars; Five copies, Ten Dollars. A splendid LIBRARY of FORTY LARGE BOUND VOLUMES is presented to every person who gets up a Club of 24 subscribers. Full particulars on application. We prefer that Clubs shall not be formed where the Magazine is for sale in the trade.

We will furnish any of the readers of "Putnam" the July, August and September numbers of "Emerson," containing the opening chapters of the "Life of Washington," for fifty cents. The "Life of Washington" will be continued through the next volume, and the whole will be illustrated with several hundred fine original engravings.

"My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," by Major Jack Downing, was commenced in the January number of "Emerson," 1857, and will be continued through several numbers more. The letters embraced in each number will be found of exceeding interest, not only for their humor and drollery, but also for their historical character.

Volumes commence in July and January, yet subscribers may commence at any time.

Any of the nine volumes of "Putnam" that have been published, neatly bound in cloth, may be had through any bookseller or news agent, price $2 each, or half morocco, $3. As the plates are about to be melted up, this is the last opportunity that will be offered for obtaining a set of this standard American work.

Four volumes of "Emerson" have been published. Vols. I, II and III, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated, can be obtained at $1 50 each, and Vol. IV at $2.

Odd numbers of back volumes furnished when desired.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,

No. 371 Broadway, New York.

ELISHA KENT KANE,

BIOGRAPHY.

BY WILLIAM ELDER.

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation it will

MORE THAN 300,000 SOLD WITHIN 9 MONTHS.

DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.

500 Newspapers

have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.

THE FOREIGN JOURNALS

and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.

It is more interesting than

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.

OUR MOST EMINENT MEN

have vied with each other in extolling its merits.

Two vols., octavo, Superbly Illustrated.

Three Hundred Engravings.

Price $5.

DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATITE.

The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the years 1850—51.

A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 300 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.

This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. KANE,

TAKEN FROM LIFE BY BRADY OF NEW YORK.

Price $5 00.