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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Sister of Charity.

We take from "Hayes' Collection of Irish Ballads" the following beautiful lines, written by R. D. Williams, Esq., a Protestant gentleman who espoused the cause of the Irish Patriots of 1848. It is a just tribute to an order of ladies who have, since their institution by Vincent de Paul, challenged the admiration of the world for their devotion to the cause of suffering mankind. In the haunts of human misery and degradation; on the battle-field; in the plague-hospitals; at the couch of the dying outcast, the Sister of Charity is to be found a ministering angel. and by her influence depriving death of its terrors, and raising the thoughts of the sufferers to a brighter and better world:

Sister of Charity, gentle and dutiful,
Loving as seraphim, tender, and mild;
In humbleness strong, and purity beautiful—
In spirit heroic, in manners a child;
Ever thy love like an angel reposes,
With hovering wings o'er the sufferer here,
Till the arrows of death are half hinded in roses,
And hope-speaking prophecy smiles on the bier.

When life, like a vapor, is slowly retiring,
As clouds in the dawning to heav'n uprolled,
Thy prayer, like a herald, precedes him expiring,
And the cross on thy bosom his last looks behold;
And O! as the Spouse to thy words of love listens,
What hundred-fold blessings descend on the then;
Thus the flower-absorbed dew in the bright iris glistens,
And returns to the lilies more richly again.

Sister of Charity, child of the holiest!
O! for thy living soul, ardent as pure—
Mother of orphans and friend of the lowliest—
Stay of the wretched, the guilty, the poor;
The embrace of the Godhead, so plainly unfold thee,
Sanctity's halo so shrines the around,
Daring the eye that unshrinking beholds the,
Nor drops in thy presence abashed to the ground.

Dim is the fire of the sunniest blushes—
Burning the breast of the maidenly rose—
To the exquisite bloom that thy pale beauty flushes,
When the incense ascends and the sanctuary glows;
And the music, that seems heaven's language, is pealing—
Adoration has bowed him in silence and sighs,
And man, intermingled with angels, is feeling
The passionless rapture that comes from the skies.

O! that this heart, whose unspeakable treasure
Of love hath been wasted so vainly on clay,
Like thine, unallured by the phantom of pleasure,
Could rend every earthly affection away.
And yet, in thy presence, the billows subsiding
Obey the strong effort of reason and will,
And my soul, in her pristine tranquility gliding,
Is calm as when God bade the ocean be still.

Thy soothing, how gentle; thy pity, how tender!
Choir-music thy voice is—thy step angel-grace,
And thy union with deity shrines in a splendor
Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face.
When the frail chains are broken, a captive that bound thee
Afar from thy home is the prison of clay,
Bride of the Lamb, and earth's shadows around thee
Disperse in the blaze of eternity's day.

Still mindful, as now, of the sufferer's story,
Arresting the thunders of wrath ere they roll,
Intervenes as a cloud between us and his glory,
And shield from his lightnings the shuddering soul.
As mild as the moonbeam in autumn descending,
That lightning, extinguished by mercy, shall fall,
While he hears with the wail of a penitent blending
Thy prayer, Holy Daughter of Vincent de Paul.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, under date of Nov. 19, says:

"The financial pressure is abating. The New York banks are stronger in specie than they were a year ago. The New Orleans banks have resumed specie payment. The New York banks are preparing to resume, and with them, other eastern and northern banks will also resume. The prospects of the revenue for the two last quarters of the present fiscal year is considered, at the treasury, as very fine. The panic will have subsided entirely in sixty days from this time. Trade will not revive, however, till next spring and summer after the crops of this year shall come forward for exportation.

"The tide of specie is beginning to flow back so strongly to this country from Europe, that the bank of England has turned another screw, and raised the rate of interest to nine per cent.

"The President has stated, in reply to all applications for office, that he will make all the foreign appointments immediately after the meeting of Congress. All the ministers and consuls who have been abroad four years or more, are, without discrimination, to be superseded."

The Express Business in the United States.

The business of expressing in the United States is of very recent origin, compared with almost every other extensive business in the country, Only the telegraph is of later date. We doubt if the actual extent of this business, any more than the history of its origin, its founders and its conductors, is known to a very large portion of the community. It is for this reason that we have decided to condense, from the New York Tribune of the 10th inst., an article that we have reason to believe accurate in its details on this interesting subject.

Prior to the operations of railroads there were no expresses, so called; the business now performed by that useful class of persons being then done by stage drivers and wagons. We have no stage drivers now, alas the day! He was a celebrity in his time, and as much looked up to as squire or parson; and full as much trusted with matters of importance. They did all the carrying of valuables from place to place, and when they had to come down from their box, a good many of them turned expressmen and some of them railway conductors.

The first freight and parcel express ever known in the world, was announced by Wm. F. Harnden in the daily papers of New York and Boston, in February, 1839, and commenced running on the fourth day of March of that year, between those two cities, *via* the Boston and Providence Railroad and Long Island Sound. He was a native of New England and relinquished a conductor's berth on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, to commence, upon his own account, the project which has since made his name famous. He was a young man at the time, full of vitallity and energy, which experienced no diminution until the time of his decease, in 1847 or '48. It was Harnden's custom, at the outset, to carry his express in his hand. A valise held it all. He would go from New York by steamboat to Providence, and thence by the railroad to Boston.

In May, 1840, Alvin Adams, a Vermonter, and a Mr. Burke, started an express in direct competition with Harnden's, under the style of Burke & Co. After a few months of "up-hill work," Burke retired, and Mr. Adams executed all the business of the "opposition" himself. He was its messenger, cashier, receipt-clerk, label-boy and porter. He employed no wagon, nor did Harnden, until a year or two elapsed, for they had only small and valuable parcels to deliver in those days.

In the same year, Harnden made Dexter Brigham, Jr., his New York agent, and a few weeks subsequently they executed articles of copartnership under the style of W. F. Harnden & Co. Brigham was the first expressman ever located in New York.—His original express office was in the basement under what was then Hudson's Reading Room, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

Soon after becoming a partner, Brigham went to England, and established the first express line between the United States and Great Britain. At the age of sixteen he was a land surveyor in one of the Southern States. Afterward he became a conductor on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and it was there probably that Harnden formed his acquaintance. Before becoming a local agent of the express, Brigham had made many trips as messenger.

In 1841 Harnden & Co., commenced the first express lines ever in use between Boston and Albany, Albany and New York, New York and Philadelphia.

Their line from New York to Boston was *via* Stonington and Providence, and Adams & Co.'s *via* Norwich and Worcester. The two expresses have continued running over these routes ever since.

In the meantime, Alvin Adams had taken for a partner Ephraim Farnsworth, and installed him in charge of the New York office. W. B. Dinsmore, now President of the Adams Express Company, was a clerk there at the time, but soon succeeded Farnsworth as partner, and the latter stepped out. Upon becoming Adam's partner, Dinsmore removed the express office to Wall street. His only assistant (says the account we are condensing,) was a boy named John Hoey; (who, we may here remark, is now a man of no small mark, in the express business.) The Custom House department (or business of hurrying through the New York customs the importations of Boston and Philadelphia merchants) now performed for the Adams Express by J. K. Stimson & Bro., was then in charge of a Mr. Daggett; but, strictly speaking, the entire express business of Adams & Co. in New York was performed by one man and Master John Hoey, with the aid of no larger vehicle than a wheelbarrow. But the lad was a smart one, for he had made himself, and in serving "the latest intelligence received per express" to the daily newspapers of New York, he put Harnden & Co's "Mercury Jim" to his trumps. Hoey is now the Superintendent of the Adams Express Company's immense freight and parcel business at No. 59 Broadway, with a force of 50 men, 40 horses and 20 wagons at his command, as a substitute for the pony on which he used to waylay the cars of the Long Island Railroad, to obtain from the conductor the Boston papers for the New York offices.

In 1842 or 1843, Adams & Co.'s lines were extended, through the enterprise of the firm and their new coadjutors, E. S. Sandford, at Philadelphia, and S. M. Shoemoker in Baltimore, as far as Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. About the same time, Col. Thompson, agent at Springfield, Mass., bought out Harnden & Co.'s Boston and Albany line, and gave it the name of Thompson & Co.'s Express. Col. Thompson has since become identified with nearly all the more important express enterprises of our times. He continues to reside in Springfield.

The first express west of Buffalo was established April 1, 1845, under the name of Wells & Co. The members of that firm were Messrs. Henry Wells, Wm. E. Fargo and D. Dunning.

In February, 1847, Wm. E. Fargo and Wm. A. Livingston became sole proprietors of the express west of Buffalo; and it was continued under the style of Livingston & Fargo until March 18, 1850, when it was consolidated with the expresses of Wells & Co. and Butterfield, Wassen & Co., in the popular concern created on that day, and named the American Express Company.

By this time, the express had come to be "an American institution."

Butterfield, of the American Express Company, associated with Dinsmore, Fargo and several other eminent expressmen in the herculean undertaking of establishing a mail route through from St. Louis to San Francisco for the United States Government. No better men for the work could have been selected than those who, by their energy and wisdom, have covered the country with express lines. The capital of the American Express Company is $1,000,000. Its route is westward, *via* the Hudson River Railroad and New York Central Railroad, to Buffalo, and thence by several land and water routes to all parts of the West. It furnishes express facilities to more than six hundred cities and towns; has nearly 400 local agents, and gives employment to about 1,200 men. Its daily business is almost incredibly large. Its money express has conveyed $3,000,000 in bank notes at a time; and the aggregate weekly amount sometimes exceeds $10,000,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s California Express and Exchange Company was established in New York in 1852. It is a joint stock concern, with a capital of $600,000. D. N. Barney, Esq., its President, is President also of the National Express Company, (capital $250,000,) also interested in the United States Express Company, a joint stock institution (with a capital of $500,000), whose line of operations is over the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, but mainly west of Buffalo.

In 1854, Adams & Co.'s Express, the Harnden Express, Kinsley & Co.'s Express, and Hoey & Co.'s Express were consolidated under the style of the Adams Express Company. Wm. B. Dinsmore is the President. The amount of money, merchandise, &c., daily entrusted to the Adams Express Company for conveyance and delivery averages, it is said, over a million of dollars.—It has the use of all the routes from Boston to New York and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and thence to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and a portion of the West, as far as Kansas. Its lines include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savanah, and all the Southern country.

Freeman & Co.'s California Express, in New York, is located in the office of the Adams Express. It is the only competitor to Wells, Fargo & Co.

The American-European Express and Exchange Company has offices in Liverpool, London, Paris, Havre, and throughout Europe. It was founded in 1855, and is doing a good business. W. Williams & Co. also conduct an European Express; and there is a host of smaller local express concerns running between the great cities and their suburbs, of which it would scarcely be interesting to the distant reader to be informed.

We have thus shown (by the help of our New York cotemporary) how large an oak has grown from a little acorn in the short space of eighteen years. It may be considered a very fair illustration of the enterprising spirit of the times and the country in which our lot has been cast.

The Island of Cuba.

We extract the following in reference to the Island of Cuba from an exchange:

Everything connected with this Island possesses more or less of interest to the general reader; and we therefore compile a few facts that are, perhaps, not known generally to the majority of newspaper readers:

Cuba is about 650 miles in length, and varies in breadth from a narrow isthmus to 120 miles. Its area, is therefore, 31,330 miles, and about the same in size with South Carolina.

The population and progress of the Island is shown by the following comparative censuses:

In 1775	170,370
In 1817	551,998
In 1841	1,007,524
In 1850	1,247,230

The distribution of population is thus:

Whites	605,560
Free Colored	205,565
Slaves	436,100

The free colored are not emancipated slaves. These are the descendants of the original settlers, and never were slaves.—They were always free, and many of them own large estates.

The distribution of industry and cultivation is thus:

Sugar estates	1,442
Coffee estates	1,682
Tobacco estates	912
Grazing farms	9,930

The largest amount in value of crops produced in Cuba, for exportation, are of sugar and fruits:

Value of Sugar	$18,699,924
" " Fruits	14,838,050
" " Molasses	1,462,728
	$35,201,652
The value of all crops	$59,791,462

The imports into Cuba now amount to about $30,000,000, more than one-fourth of which are from the United States. The revenue of Cuba is upwards of $12,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.—Governor John Page, of Virginia, in a letter from the city of New York to his son, dated March 16, 1789, says:

"This town is not half so large as Philadelphia, nor in any manner to be compared to it for beauty and elegance. Philadelphia, I am well assured, has more inhabitants than Boston and New York together. The streets here are badly paved, very dirty and narrow, as well as crooked, and filled up with a strange variety of wooden, stone and brick buildings, and full of hogs and mud. The College, St. Paul's Church and the Hospital are elegant buildings.—The Federal Hall also, in which Congress is to sit, is elegant. What is very remarkable here is that there is but one well of water which furnishes the inhabitants with drink, so that water is bought here by every one that drinks it, except the owner of this well.

"Four carts are continually going about selling it at three gallons for a copper—that is, a penny for every three gallons of water. The other wells and pumps serve for washing, and nothing else. I have not time to say more about this place and the other towns through which I passed, but will by some other opportunity write you whatever may be worth your time and knowledge."

☞ He is unworthy to live, who lives only for himself.

☞ Injury must never provoke a good man to do wrong.

☞ It is wrong to wish for death, and worse to have occasion to fear it.

☞ Whatever is said in a moment of passion, is almost always regretted.

☞ The vilest hatred of the vicious will do you less harm than their conversation.

☞ An irreverent rascal publishes the following atrocious conundrum:

What is the difference between a maiden of sixteen and a maiden of sixty?

One is *careless* and *happy*, and the other is *hairless and cappy*.

☞ We are what we are in private.

☞ Effects in nature are never fortuitous.

Territorial Legislature—Vth Session.

IN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.

Council met at the usual hour.

Message from the House

Informing the Council of the passage of H. B. No. 12, an act to regulate the draining of swamp and marsh lands.

Also, H. B. No. 13, an act relative to the distribution of Territorial Arms.

Also, the introduction of H. B. No. 20, an act to define the southern boundary of Kitsap county; and

Also, H. B. No. 21, an act authorizing county commissioners to put the convicts of the county jail to labor.

H. B. No. 12, was taken up and on its second reading laid on the table, subject to order of the Council.

H. B. No. 13, was taken up, and on its second reading laid on the table, subject to the order of the Council.

Mr. Maxon, from committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back H. B. No. 5, "an act to amend an act, entitled an act appointing commissioners to select a site and superintend the construction of the Penitentiary of the Territory of Washington," and recommended its passage with amendment.

Also, reported without amendent on H. B. No. 1, "an act to provide for the erection of the Public Buildings at the Seat of Government, and recommended its passage.

The committee also state that they have had the report of a majority of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the erection of a Penitentiary at Vancouver, signed "Wm. Dillon and Joel Knight," and that they are satisfied that said commissioners have discharged their duty promptly and faithfully.

Upon leave, Mr. Maxon presented

A petition from L. Farnsworth and 45 other citizens of Clarke county, praying the Legislature to appoint Gay Hayden of said county, acting commissioner in the locating and constructing of the Territorial Penitentiary.

Mr. Van Vleet gave notice that he had a petition from 90 citizens of Clarke county, in reference to the same bill praying the Legislature to appoint Edward Shambro as one of the locating commissioners of said Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Wallace,

The Bill was laid on the table.

H. B. No. 1, was again taken up, and

On motion of Mr. Cock,

Read a third time and passed by a vote of 7 ayes to 2 nays.

Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858.

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

Mr. Curtis introduced

H. M. No. 11, "for the payment of the war debt."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Message from the Council.

Council informed the House that they had passed H. B. No. 1, relative to the erection of the Capitol.

Mr. Kellog introduced

H. M. No. 12, "to Brig. Gen. Clark of Pacific Division of the U. S. A., for protection of citizens of Puget Sound from Northern Indians."

Mr. Guthrie introduced

H. B. No. 26, "an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to common schools in the Territory of Washington."

Read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Phillips,

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Anderson introduced

H. M. No. 13, relative to paying citizens for making emigrant road over the Nachez pass."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Glasgow introduced

H. B. No. 27, "an act to amend an act relative to weights and measures."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bradshaw introduced

H. M. No. 14, "praying for a Military Post at New Dunginess, and a Military Road from New Dunginess to Port Townsend."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Irby introduced

H. B. No. 28, "an act to amend an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hinckly in the Chair.

Mr. Shaw introduced

H. B. No. 29, "an act supplemental and amendatory to an act entitled an act to organize the Militia."

Read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

Laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Fletcher introduced

H. J. R. No. 9, relative to calling upon the Governor for his views upon the war debt.

Read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Van Cleave,

Read second time under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Balch moved to amend the resolution, so as to read "and his views upon the proclamation of Martial Law by Brigham Young."

Mr. Curtis moved to amend the amendment, so as to read "and his views in regard to the Washington Republican."

Latter amendment accepted by Mr. Balch.

Amendment as amended, lost.

Resolution laid on the table, and to-morrow assigned for its third reading.

Mr. Baker introduced

H. B. No. 30, "an act authorizing Wm. H. Cooper to establish a Ferry across the Chehalis river at the mouth of Skookum Chuck."

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 23, read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Referred to the committe on Roads and Highways.

H. B. No. 24, read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Balch,

Laid on the table to be printed.

H. B. No. 25, read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Van Cleave,

Considered engrossed and to-morrow assigned for its third reading.

H. M. No. 7, read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Irby,

Referred to committee on Memorials.

H. M. No. 8, read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

H. M. No. 9, relative to the payment of the war debt.

Read second time, and

On motion of Mr. Guthrie,

Referred to the committee on Military Affairs, with instructions not to report until after the second reading of a memorial upon the same subject now before the House.

H. M. No. 10, read a second time, and

On motion of Mr. Stillman,

Referred to committee of Memorials.

H. J. R. No. 8, read second time, and

Laid on the table, and made the order of the day for the 15th day of January.

H. B. No. 31, "an act dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between Julia A. Lendingham and A. L. Lendingham," reported by the committee on Judiciary.

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 19, reported back from the committee on Judiciary, was

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

H. B. No. 20, reported back from the committee on Counties, was

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

H. M. No. 6, praying for an appropriation by Congress to buoy out the north channel of the Columbia river, was

Taken from the table, read third time and passed.

H. B. No. 11, taken from table, and

On motion of Mr. Irby,

Laid on the table and made the special order of the day for the 16th of January.

Adjourned.

Facts for Consideration.

In 1789, prior to the Revolution, St. Domingo exported 76,835,219 lbs. of coffee, and 110,000,000 lbs. of sugar; in 1818 the export of coffee had fallen off to 26,000,000, the export of sugar had ceased entirely; and sugar is now imported into the island.

In 1834, the year of the emanicipation of the slaves, Jamaica exported to England 18,268,883 lbs coffee and 125,625,300 lbs. sugar; in 1839, five years after, those exports had decreased to 9,423,197 lbs. coffee and 70,507,800 lbs, sugar.

The whole number of slaves imported into the English West Indies was 1,700,000; in 1834 only 660,000 remained to be emancipated, being one million forty thousand less than the number imported, or a decrease of over three-fifths.

The whole number of slaves imported into the United States prior to the probibition of the slave trade in 1808, was 375,000. By the census of 1850, the slaves in the United States amounted to 3,204,313; add to this the free blacks, 434,495, and the total of the negro race was 3,638,808, having increased 3,263,808, or nearly nine for every one imported.

The free black population of the New England States, in 1810, was 19,479. In 1850, a period of forty years, it had increased to 23,041, or eighteen per cent.

The slave population in the United States in 1810, was 1,191,368. In 1850, it had increased to 3,204,313, or 2.64 per cent., nearly fifteen times the ratio of the increase of the free black population.

From the above facts, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1st. That in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, and the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica, those Islands are fast relapsing into deserts.

2d. That slavery in the United States is a very different institution from what slavery was in the English West Indies; that in the United States, owing to their kind treatment, the slaves had increased nine fold, while, on the contrary, in the English West Indies, they had decreased three-fifths.

3d. That the negro race increases nearly fifteen times as fast in their state of slavery in the Southern States, under the care of their masters, as in their state of freedom in New England, when dependent on their own resources and the charity of the white race.

☞ An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him.

☞ Afflictions are God's whetstones—they put a new edge upon our principles.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

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

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

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA!

Latest From the Atlantic Side.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, etc.

The steamer *Constitution*, DALL, commander, made her appearance in the port of Olympia on Monday morning of this week, with the U. S. mails, freight and passengers. We are indebted to the purser for files of Atlantic city papers up to Dec. 5th, and from San Francisco, as late as January 5th. We understand that it is the intention of the P. M. S. S. Co. to place a steamer in the mail service that will hereafter run regularly between this place and San Francisco, and have heard it suggested that it was the design of the company to place the steamer *Panama* in the service contracted for as above by the company, and that the steamer *Columbia* would be confined in her duties to the transmission of the mails, (supplying intermediate ports) between San Francisco and Portland or Astoria.

We hope that hereafter the mail service for this Territory will be performed with that "*security* and *celerity*" contemplated in their contract, to the end that the just complaints of our citizens may be discontinued—thus superceding the necessity required of us as a duty of taking cognizance of repeated failures as heretofore—an unpleasant duty, and one which, in the future, we would fain wish to avoid.

We observe by the *Alta California*, of Dec. 5th, that the *Columbia* narrowly escaped destruction on her former passage to San Francisco, in crossing over the bar, (outward bound) of the Umpqua river, in consequence of the roughness of the weather, and the huge rollers prevailing at the time—one of which swept with great violence over her from bow to the stern. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the steamer sustained considerable injury, and it was necessary that she should undergo repairs on her arrival at San Francisco. Another sea of like force, it was apprehended, would have resulted disastrously. As it was, the water, pouring into every hatchway (which the roller had wrenched up in its passage along the decks) was some four feet deep in the hold; another would have reached and extinguished the fires; and then good bye to hope.

We are mainly indebted for the following summary of news, to the New York *Herald*, *Forney's Philadelphia Press*, the San Francisco *Herald* and the *Alta California*. In the last named paper, we find a synopsis of the President's message, which will be found in another column. We will publish the message in full as soon as it is received, and room will permit. Our friends in the Legislature will observe that we have not only crowded out, until next week, much of the Legislative proceedings had since its re-assembling, but that we have surrendered our editorial columns in order that the most important portion of the news received might obtain publicity.

We observe by the last Oregon *Standard* that ALONZO LELAND, Esq., has vacated the "chair editorial" of that paper, and that in future, the "quill editorial," will be wielded by JAMES O'MEARA, Esq., heretofore connected with the office of the San Francisco *Herald*. We find the following in the last No. of the *Standard*:

"DALLES.—A gentleman from Wasco county, informs us that Stock Whitley, the Indian chief, who has recently been out to the Snake country, reports that the Snake Indians are determined to join with the Mormons in a war against the Americans. It is also reported that the Clickitats at the mouth of the White Salmon river are debating much of late in private, giving strong indications that some new plot is being concocted by them. Stock Whitley, for himself and his people, still professes the greatest friendship for the Americans. We give these items as we receive them. A few months will develope the intentions of the Indians in relation to the contest between the Mormons and the government."

A democratic State Convention, under the Constitution recently adopted, will assemble in Salem, Oregon, on Thursday, March 16th, 1858, for the nomination of candidates to fill the different State offices.

From the San Francisco *Herald* of Jan. 5th, we learn that the greater part of the town of Downieville was burned down on the 1st instant. The total loss is estimated at $489,000.

There was an anti-Mormon meeting in Los Angeles on the 9th inst., and they addressed a memorial to Gen. Clarke, in command of the Pacific Division, praying him to send five hundred soldiers down to their county, for their protection.

PROMOTED.—Elias Yulee, Esq., of Washington Territory, has been promoted to be an Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office—compensation $1,800 per annum.

RESUMPTION OF FACTORIES.—The factories in all parts of the country are resuming work. This news is now coming in daily, from various manufacturing districts, as the tidings of the stoppages did in the first days of the panic. So says a New York paper.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—A vast amount of crime has lately been committed in New York city. Some brutal murders are recorded in the public journals.

☞ A meeting of 5,000 unemployed persons met in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 12th of November.

Political.

☞ The Georgia election has given a clean sweep for the Democrats. Tombs is elected Senator; Watkins, Secretary of State; Thweat, Controller; Trippe, Treasurer; Greene, Surveyor General, and Lumpkin, Judge of the Supreme Court.

☞ On the 13th Oct., an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was duly chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington.

☞ The official returns of the election in Maryland show large Democratic gains in the counties—the election of J. M. Kunkle (Dem.) to Congress in the Fifth District, and Bartol (Dem.) Judge of the Court of Appeals.

☞ The majority of Gov. Brown of Mississippi is 10,772.

☞ The New York State ticket, headed by Gideon J. Tucker for Secretary, has according to the official returns, succeeded by a majority of over 18,000, making a clear gain of nearly one hundred thousand votes for the Democracy in one year. The majority in New York City, over the Black "Republicans" was over 24,000.

In the Ohio Legislature the Democratic majority in the Senate is seven and in the House eighteen.

☞ Senator Toombs of Georgia has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from that State.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of Mississippi, having counted the votes for Governor of that State, cast at the October election, announced the following result: For William McWillie, 28,375; for Edward M. Yorger, 14,345. Majority for McWillie, 14,031.

LOUISIANA.—The whole democratic State ticket was elected in Louisiana. The Congressional delegation will consist of three democrats and one American. The legislature is also democratic.

WISCONSIN.—According to the latest advices Wisconsin has gone democratic, and James Cross is Governor elect.

☞ The Texas legislature have elected J. Pickney Henderson and J. W. Campbell United States Senators to succeed Generals Houston and Rusk.

☞ The Kansas Convention have adopted their Constitution; it is to be submitted to the people on the 21st December next, the votes to be endorsed "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery."

☞ A despatch to Secretary Cass states that the Mormons had destroyed seventy-eight army wagons.

☞ The U. S. military were recently required to protect the Custom House at New York City from the hungry mob.

☞ Governor Wright, of Indiana, our minister to Prussia, has been elected a member of the Berlin Geographical Society

☞ Gov. Izzard of Nebraska has resigned the Governorship of that Territory and retired to Arkansas, his place of residence.

☞ Senator Sumner has returned from his coon-hunt for health, and will probably infest the Senate with his presence this session of Congres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1857.

The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Constitutional Convention is warmly approved by Senator Bigler and other prominent democrats.

The President received to-day an authentic copy of the Kansas constitution. He considers it not only unexceptionable in its features, but one of the most perfect instruments of the kind he ever read. There are a large number of Senators and members already here, and there is a general feeling to stand by the President on the Kansas question.

It is generally conceded that Governor Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, will be chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The New York delegation are now in session. They are a unit on Colonel Orr for Speaker. For Clerk, they are divided between Robinson and Allen. They are not, however, a unit upon Doorkeeper. I understand they will generally support Wendell for Printer. Wendell, however, cannot be nominated in caucus. With but few exceptions, the entire South and West are against them.

The appearances are that the House will effect an organization on Monday without trouble. The contest is particularly warm for Postmaster, Doorkeeper and Printer.

It is understood that the republican caucus will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Blair, of Missouri, or Washburn, of Maine, will probably receive the nomination for Speaker. The present intention is to make no other nominations."

The above we find in the New York *Herald* of Dec. 5th—written by a Washington correspondent of that paper.

☞ It was stated in St. Petersburg that the Emperor of China had positively refused to receive the Russian Envoy to Pekin, and therefore a serious rupture between the two Courts was looked for.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.—The steamship *Philadelphia*, which left Havana on the 9th of November, for New York, encountered a violent gale on the day following, when off the coast of Florida. On the 13th November, she broke her shaft, thereby disabling her engines, but succeeded in reaching Galveston on Saturday, November, 14th.

☞ The President has proclaimed the binding force of the treaty between the United States and Peru, concluded on the basis that "free ships make free goods, and the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is not subject to detention or confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war."

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—The American horses, Prioress and Babylon, made an inglorious performance in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, at Newmarket. Thirty-one horses ran, and Babylon actually came in last. Parr's Odd Trick was the winner.

☞ The President is favorable to the proposed organization of a new Territory in the Western part of Utah, and the change of the Eastern boundary of California, so as to run it along the ridge of the Sierra Nevada; and if the Legislature of California will assent, it can be probably arranged.

RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER FROM NICARAGUA—THE NEW TREATY.—Senor Yeissarri was formally received at the White House, on Tuesday, 17th November, as Minister from Nicaragua. Shortly after the presentation ceremony, the treaty between that republic and the United States was signed by the new Envoy and the secretary of State. The treaty provides for a free port at each end of the transit route; the United States guarantee the protection and neutrality of the route; the transit is to be free to all nations; the United States receives the right to transport the mails across the Isthmus; the usual stipulations of good will, commerce and navigation are appended to the instrument. None of the transit companies are mentioned in the treaty.

☞ Gen. Walker left New Orleans for Nicaragua on the 11th November, taking the steamer for Mobile. The steamer Fashion met the Mobile steamer outside, and sailed for Nicaragua. Gen. Walker's force consists of about 400 men. Since which time we learn that Gen Walker and a portion of his command have been arrested by Commodore Paulding of the United States frigate *Wabash*. The subordinate officers and men were taken on board the *Saratoga* to be landed at Norfolk, and Gen. Walker was taken on board the *Wabash* to Aspinwall, and was liberated on parole of honor to deliver himself up to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

Col. Anderson and a party of about fifty men of Walker's command still remain, and apparently hold control of the country.

Gen. Walker has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, protesting that he has not violated the neutrality laws of the United States, and claims to be the rightful and lawful executive of Nicaragua. He says that the people of Nicaragua have not consented to the military authority at present exercised over them by the agents of Costa Rica and Guatamala.

Sandwich Islands.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 20th ult.

The Assessor returns 16,827 taxable polls for 1857—a decrease of 1300 since 1855. There are 696 foreigners in Honolulu, and 21,400 horses in all of the Islands.

An American whaling captain lately tried to run off from Honolulu without paying his debts. The authorities sent after him, caught him within a league of the coast, and made him pay up. The American Commissioner, D. L. Gregg, says the seizure was lawful.

The whole number of whaling vessels which have arrived at the Sandwich Islands during the past season, is 165; 149 American, 9 French, 3 Hawaiian, and 4 Bremen. Of these 151 have been right whalers, and 14 sperm whalers and traders.

The amount of oil and bone taken the past season by 151 right whalers is 127,539 barrels of oil and 1,591,543 pounds of bone. The average quantity of oil for each ship (which includes American, French, Bremen, and Hawaiian) is 845 barrels, and 10,540 pounds of bone, which is an improvement over the average for 1856.

The Administration and the Mormons.

☞ A despatch from Washington, dated Nov. 11th, says: General Denver, Commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day wrote a letter to Brigham Young, in reply to his communication of the 12th September, administering to him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of his administration of the Indian Superintendency in Utah. He tells Brigham Young that he has exceeded the appropriations for him by more than $31,000; and that he has no reason to complain of his drafts not being paid. General D. adds:—"So far from encouraging amicable relations, you have studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the government and the people of the States their enemies." The rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and General Denver knows no reason why it should not now be applied to Young. In reply to Young's objection to the presence of troops, General D. says, if it is his (Young's) intention to preserve the peace, the troops will not interfere with him. He concludes by saying that the Executive has no alternative but to crush out rebellion; and that, for that purpose, all the powers of the government are placed under his control. He then tells Brigham Young that his claim for double salary is against law; but that if it should be ascertained that his expenditures were properly made, he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

India—Fall of Delhi.

The Indian mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to the 25th of September, and from Bombay to the 3d of October.

The news is very important. Delhi, the stronghold of the mutineers, having been assaulted and carried by the Europeans.

The assault was commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtain, against which the fire was directed, to crumbling ruins. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere contingent, was repulsed.—The others were successful.

An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate to the north of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, where an obstinate but ineffectual resistance was made by the mutineers. The next day the British commenced firing on the magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it 125 pieces of cannon. The official dispatches end at this point, but intelligence, in which full reliance was placed, had been received, to the effect that after three more days of fighting, the British troops on the 20th took entire possession of the city.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at 600 men, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, diguised in women's clothes. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fugitives.

In his order for the assault, General Wilson stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Subjoined is the decision of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the refusal of a Surveyor General to approve the survey of a donation claim:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 15, 1857.

SIR: In your letter of the 22d of July last, now before me, you state that the Surveyor General has refused to approve the survey of a donation claim, made according to the abstract furnished, on the ground that "it was not in a compact form, as it crossed a meandered stream;" and you ask the attention of this office to the condition of a number of claims which have been permitted by former Surveyors General, lying on both sides of rapid streams, the disturbance of which claim would work great injury to claimants, &c.

This office has decided against the right of a claimant to cross a "*navigable stream*" in order to get the quantity of land to which he may be entitled in virtue of his settlement, &c., but what you describe as rapid mountain stream, scarcely navigable with a canoe, cannot be considered as coming under that head; and the location of a claim on both sides of a stream of this character should not be considered cause for rejection, where the improvements lie on both sides, and the claim is in a compact form, even though it may have been found convenient or necessary in the prosecution of the public surveys to meander such stream; nor should one passage of such a stream through a claim render it liable to objection on the score of compactness of form.

The sixth section of the donation act of 1850 is liberal in its provisions with regard to the location of claims. Whilst it provides that claims "shall be in a compact form, and, where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions," it also, "where that cannot be done," makes it the duty of the Surveyor General "to survey and make each claim with the boundaries as claimed."

As you do not present a particular case in which this difficulty exists, these general views are merely thrown out for your consideration, and are not laid down as a rule for your government in any particular class of cases; that will be done when an actual case is presented for decision.

It is desired that the most liberal course consistent with law be pursued towards the settlers, especially of that class to which you refer, who settled early in good faith, and have completed their four-years term of settlement and occupation, and that every facility be afforded them for the settlement of their claims and quieting their titles.

In reply to the closing paragraph of your letter, in which you inquire "whether it is the duty of this (your) office or the Surveyor General to decide in what shade claims may be taken," I have to state that it belongs to the Register and Receiver, under the 6th section of the amendatory act of 17th July, 1854, to make such decisions, and to the Surveyor General to see that the surveys are properly executed in accordance therewith.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

L. F. MOSHER, Esq., Register, Winchester, O. T.

☞ F. W. Lander, Chief Engineer of Magraw's Survey, arrived at St. Louis on the 14th November, and corroborates the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons. Intelligence from Fort Kearney is to the same effect.

MONETARY TROUBLES.—Although our States exchanges are constantly occupied with the effort to create the impression that the storm is over, yet the fact that tens of thousands are out of employ, and raving for work and for bread, speaks in thunder tones the sad history of the financial revulsion. It will be long months again before this gap of suffering and misery is closed, and the poor once more assured that, for patient, honest toil, they may acquire the necessaries of life without having to beg for it.—*Oregon Times.*

The President's Message.

The annual message of the President was received by the steamer *John L. Stephens* in proof sheets for the press of San Francisco.

Mr. Buchanan sets out with a review of the causes that have brought about the existing financial revulsion. He attributes it primarily to the system of paper currency, and the expansion of the credit system growing out of it. He takes the ground that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to preserve the right inherent in the general government to regulate the whole currency of the country, and deprecates the unfortunate construction of the constitution, which custom sanctions, of permitting incorporated banks to issue paper money. He promises all the government aid possible to relieve the existing embarrassments, repudiates the idea of a national bank as a remedy, and says, "after all, we must rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil." He recommends the passage of a National Bankrupt Law for banks, that shall force them into liquidation when they suspend specie payments.

Our relations with foreign nations are referred to fully. The questions in dispute with Great Britain, arising from the different construction which each contracting party places upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, he recommends to be disposed of by abrogating the treaty, and entering into the new one now under consideration by both governments. With France our relations remain of the most amicable character, and the President hopes to close the reciprocity arrangement with the government during the present year, as it exists between the United States and other commercial nations.

He represents our relations with Russia to be of the most friendly nature, as well as with all other European nations except Spain, which government has as yet obstinately refused to make reparation for the outrage perpetrated upon our flag by the frigate Ferrolana, off the coast of Cuba, in 1855, by firing into the mail steamer El Dorado. The reparation is refused because, as is alleged, Congress has never made an appropriation as recommended by President Polk, to be paid to the Spanish government for the purposes of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case. A new minister is to be sent to Madrid, with special instructions concerning the matters in dispute. A treaty is stated to have been concluded with Persia.

The Chinese question is referred to, and the instructions to our Minister, Mr. Read, to co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations just concessions to the commerce of the world.

The Central American difficulties, so far as New Granada is concerned, are represented to be in a fair way of adjustment. The land and naval forces are to be used in case of necessity to enforce the guarantee of neutrality and protection to the transit routes. The fillibustering question is met with a square-toed condemnation, and the last expedition of Walker recommended earnestly to the immediate consideration of Congress.

Our relations with Paraguay are stormy. The latter government refuse to make any reparation for firing into the government steamer Water Witch, in the Parana river, in 1855. The President says that a new demand will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit, which he says will be more readily acceded to if the Executive shall have authority to use other measures in case of a refusal.

The Kansas question takes up a large share of the message. The President goes into a long review of the whole subject matter, and recommends the admission of Kansas as a State under the new constitution, with or without slavery, as the people may decide.

The Utah difficulties are treated upon at length. Brigham Young's course is fully shown up, and the conclusion arrived at that no government existed in Utah when Mr. Cumming was appointed, except an actual despotism under Brigham Young. The troops sent out under Col. Johnson, Young was notified, went to Salt Lake only as a *posse commitatus*, when called by the civil authorities to aid in the execution of the laws. The Territory is considered to be in a state of open rebellion, and the most vigorous measures for its suppression are recommended. Four new regiments are also recommended to be raised at once, to aid in carrying on the war.

The territory of Arizona, it is recommended, shall be organized.

The Pacific Railroad is urged upon Congress as its most important measure. The President says, without such a road it is quite evident we cannot protect California and our Pacific possessions against invasion.

The condition of the treasury is clearly set forth, and although the President anticipates that a surplus will be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1858, yet to meet all emergencies, he recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue twenty millions of treasury notes to meet any drafts that may be made, if there is not cash on hand.

The public debt is $25,165,154 51, it having been reduced during the past year to that sum by the payment (by purchase and otherwise) of $3,895,232 30.

The tariff of March 3d, 1857, it is regarded as inexpedient to alter at present.

The condition of the Army and Navy is fully shown. Ten small war steamers are recommended to be constructed. One of which should be kept at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four constantly employed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The whole cost of these steamers it is stated would not exceed $2,000,000.

Upon the question of the public lands, the President says that, whilst they are, as a source of revenue, of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. Over a thousand millions of acres of these lands yet remain unsold, 363,862,464 acres having been disposed of heretofore.

"Speculation has, of late years, prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title, and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

"If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers.

"It ought never to be the cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations."

The policy that has heretofore been pursued with the Indian tribes of making them presents, has proven ineffectual. It is believed that the better plan is to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education, and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the latter experiment has been tried, it has worked well, and will, doubtless, prove to be less expensive than the other system.

The Post Office Department is still compelled to depend on the treasury for an important portion of its expenses. The expenditures for this department for the fiscal year were $12,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department $780,599 on the first of July, 1856. The gross revenue of the year was $8,053,951, and the remainder of expenditures $2,250,000, was supplied by the treasury.

In closing his message, the President says:

"The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

"An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operations to the extent of my constitutional competency."

Latest from Europe.

The European journals are full of dissertations on the financial crisis. Several heavy failures, have occured in England since the departure of the previous steamship for the United States.

The great American house of George Peabody & Co., had received a loan of $5,000,000 from the Bank of England, the securities being unexceptional. Several other important American houses had received aid from the same source.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A second, and unsuccessful attempt had been made to move the leviathan steamer "Great Eastern." It was not an attempt to launch her, as there was not then a sufficient amount of water to float her off the bottom of the ways, but it was an effort to move her about forty feet lower down than the position which she at present occupies, and in this, as we have said, the attempt was a failure. The immediate cause which led to this ill-success may be stated in a very few words, namely, that the abutments of piles against which the bases of the hydraulic rams rested yielded under the pressure which was exerted between them and the ship's cradle, and gave way to a great extent, and at last in some places broke entirely.

The mooring chain, belonging either to the Government or the city corporation, holding the sheave through which, by a four-fold purchase on land, the stem of the vessel was hauled to the river, also gave way, and this mishap, taken in connection with the other, led to all further attempts being postponed for at least some days, and perhaps for a longer period.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting and the windows of some of the provision shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, over the date of Nov. 21st, in connection with other matters, says:—

"The floating debt of the government is also very large. Governor STEVENS and General LANE bring gloomy reports of the Indian war-claims of their respective Territories upon the Treasury. The audited debt of Washington Territory on this account is stated at $1,600,000, that of Oregon at $4,500,000. The claims of individuals and contractors for property destroyed, and provisions and various supplies furnished, will probably bring the gross amount up to $10,000,000, which Congress will, at its leisure examine and order to be paid."

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We are under renewed obligations to Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS—agent for WELLS, FARGO '& Co.'s Express, for full files of the latest Atlantic cities and San Francisco papers, received by the Steamers *Columbia* and *Constitution*. Also, to purser T. H. FULLER of the *Constitution*, for favors, generally.

THE WEATHER.—Although mild for the past two weeks, in places, snow to the depth of 18 inches covers the ground, and stock is beginning to suffer. We learn that but little snow has fallen, down the bay, or to the Northward.

"LESCHI."—A petition has been in circulation for the past few weeks, addressed to Gov. MCMULLIN, for the pardon of 'Leschi.' A remonstrance is also in circulation addressed to the Governor, praying that the decision of the Supreme court be confirmed, and that "Leschi" hang, as per decision.

RETURN OF COL. CASEY.—We omitted at the proper time, to note the return from the Atlantic side to this Territory, of Lt. Col. CASEY, of the 9th Infantry. He resumed command of Fort Steilacoom some six weeks or two months since, and returned with his family, measurably re-instated in health.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—We entertain a hope of being able to obtain a copy of the President's Message in time to give it publicity, in full, next week, in which event we will leave out all the advertisements in our next issue, (except the legal ones,) or publish an extra, in order to bring up the Legislative proceedings, which, it will be observed, has been crowded out of to-day's issue.

ARRIVED.—Steamer *Constitution*, arrived at Giddings' wharf on Tuesday last, 24 hours from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports.

Bark *Fannie Perry*, Chase, Master, arrived at Bellingham Bay, 10th inst., 18 days from San Francisco; to load with coal for San Francisco.

SAILAD.—Bark *Ork*, Trask, Master, sailed for San Francisco, with lumber.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.—From the printed directions in regard to the operations of the Coast Survey for the years 1857-8, it appears that extensive preparations have been made for the continuation of the great work. This includes, says the Washington *Union*, primary and main triangulations, and astronomical and magnetic observations and reconnoissance.—Within the scope of observation are the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territories and the triangulation for connecting the Islands of Santa Barbara channel with the coast. In connection with the office, electrotyping and printing operations requiring in all its departments, gentlemen of profound science, artists, mechanics, clerks and various persons in subordinate capacities.—*Oregon Standard.*

MARRIED,

On board steamer *Senorita*, Dec. 23d, by Hon. O. B. McFadden, Mr. H. T. BURR, of San Francisco, to Miss HANNAH LA DU, (daughter of Hon. Crumline La Du, member of Legislative Council for this Territory,) of Cowlitz county, W. T., late of Providence, R. I.

With greatful pleasure we behold
Two loving hearts united;
If neither of the two are sold,
And neither heart is blighted.

New Advertisements.

$300 REWARD.

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

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

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1858. no8-4m.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Probate Court of Pierce county, at the December term, Administrator de bonis non, upon the estate of A. Benton Moses, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them within nine months from this date.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Administrator, with the will annexed.

Olympia, Jan. 15, 1858.–n8-4w.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

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

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

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

January 8, 1857.–n8.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Wm. H. Brannan, deceased, late of King county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of said county, on the 28th day of November, 1857; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them, properly attested, within one year from date.

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.

Seattle, W. T., Dec. 25th, 1857.—no.7-4w.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,
AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON.

Main Street—Olympia, W. T.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE "WASHINGTON HOTEL."

Shaving done in the neatest way.
Hair cutting, and curling, every day.
For Shampooing, or dyeing, I never did see
A man that could beat GEO. W. LEE.

Olympia, Jan. 7th, 1858. no.7-tf.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

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

January 15, 1858.–n8-1y.

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

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

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.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration from the probate court of Lewis county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Henrietta St. Martin, dec'd, late of said county, bearing date Dec. 23, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present them for settlement to the undersigned at his residence at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers, within one year from date.

HENRY MILES,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Lewis county, W. T., Dec. 30, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration from the probate court of Lewis county, W. T., upon the estate of John McCarmick, dec'd, late of said county, bearing date December 16th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present them for settlement to the undersigned at his residence at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis county, Washington Territory, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof.

HENRY MILES,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Lewis county, W. T., Dec. 30, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration from the probate court of Lewis county, W. T., upon the estate of Oliver Bushard, dec'd, late of said county, bearing date December 16th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis county, Washington Territory, with the necessary vouchers within one year from this date.

HENRY MILES,
Administrator.

Lewis county, W. T., Dec. 30, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration from the Probate court of Lewis county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Peter Laplante, deceased, late of said county, bearing date, December 23d, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them for payment to the undersigned at his residence, at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis county, Washington Territory, with the necessary vouchers within one year from date.

HENRY MILES.
Administrator, with the will annexed.

Lewis co., W. T., Dec. 30th, 1857.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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 Rainier, 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 Rainier 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 supersede 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 mails, 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, and 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.

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.

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 liberalfy rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 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

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. 14, 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 purchased 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.–n4-1y.

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.
60 Varieties.
Pears.
25 Varieties.
Plums,
10 Varieties.
Cherries,
20 Varieties.
Peaches,
15 Choice early varieties.
Apricot,
3 Varieties.
Nectarine,
Boston do
Minor Fruits,
Catawba Grape,
Isabella do
Currants, 8 varieties,
Gooseberries, 7 do
Raspberry, 6 do
Strawberry, 6 do

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Acassia,
Catalpa,
American Elm,
Lombardy Poplar,
Flowering Apple,
Flowering Almond,
Malveiso,
Silver L. Poplar,
Labernum,
Weeping Willow,
Locust,
Mountain Ash,
Lilac,
Privet,
Furze.

Nuts.
English Walnuts,
Butternut,
Chestnut.

Roses,
60 Best cultivated varieties.

Carnation,
5 Best varieties.
Variegated Dahlias.
Red and White Daisies.
Verbenas,
7 Varieties.
Stock Gilly,
Variety.
Giant Rhubarb.
Horse Raddish.

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

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

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.

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

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, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, 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 property 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 extend 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 accrrue 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 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. 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 "ictus" 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 Implements, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. | SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-Jy

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.

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 Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum*, "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

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

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

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

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

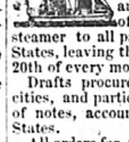
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 1853.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent.

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

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 promul