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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Sister of Charity.

Sister of Charity, whose pious care
Smooths with soft touch the wrinkled couch of woe;
Whose sacrifice, more sweet than sounding prayer,
Ascends a grateful tribute from below,
Rich incense of the heart, whose fragrant breath
Is redolent of heaven's unfading wreath.

Thy ceaseless office is the work of love—
T' assuage the anguish of the sons of pain--
With holiest fervor kindled from above,
To sympathise with grief—with soothing strain
To whisper to the troubled bosom rest—
Child of benevolence, thy deed how blest!

How enviable is thy blameless lot!
How gentle is thy calm, unruffled way!
Life's vexing cares unknown, at least forgot,
No lowering clouds deform thy cheerful day;
Whose eye, as was its morn, serenely bright,
Is but the dawning of eternal light.

Wise virgin, thou, whose lamp is duly trimm'd
And kindled by a ray of love divine,
Tho' hymen's torch, by youths and maidens hym'd,
Blaze not for thee, a heavenly spouse is thine;
For thee the bridegroom hath prepared a feast
Ambrosial in the mansions of the blest.

Sonnet to Olympia.

Beloved City! Home of my heart,
I bless the with the morning light, and mourn at evening's close;
I feel the life thy many joys impart,—
But *know* if I should venture out I'd break my little NOSE.

FELICITE.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S "GREAT WOMEN."—A lady lately stopped at the Madison House, in Covington, Ky., with her husband and *thirty-four* children. Since then she has added one more to her family, and expresses herself very confident that she can "do it some more" yet. With such resources, there is little danger of the west becoming depopulated!

SUICIDE.—Mr. A. F. Branda committed suicide recently, in San Francisco, by taking strychnine. The deceased had for some years been the confidential clerk of Macondray & Co. For some time he had been in the habit of gambling, and lost considerable sums of money. He had recently taken $1,900 from the funds of his employers, and being unable to refund it, committed the fatal deed. On his deficiency being discovered, no reproaches were uttered by his employers, nor was anything said or done which could have driven him to commit the act. It is even said, that so much confidence did the firm place in him, they would not have discharged him, believing that the deficit could be made up at any time. Indeed, he had credit among his associates and acquaintances for a much greater amount than $1,900. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that Branda was a native of Norfolk, Va., aged thirty-two years, and came to his death by an overdose of strychnine, administered voluntarily by his own hand.—*Nevada Democrat.*

"THAT LAST REMARK."—A Texas correspondent of the *Montgomery Mail* relates the following:

"Not far below this place, on one of the beautiful banks of the Colorado, a party of Paddies were ditching. There chanced along a lot of teamsters, and one, proverbial for his wit and blackguardism, thought he'd have a bit of fun by bandying words with the ditchers. Soon, to his mortification, they had worked him up to a boiling heat, and, to use his own language, he commenced spiling for a fight. After he had ranted around considerable and pretty well exhausted his spite, the old boss, who had said nothing during the sharp-shooting of words, stepped up, and patting him on the shoulder, said: "You mus'nt mind these boys, my friend, they-re always making fun of some d—n fool or other."

ONE OF THE OATHS.—A Justice of the Peace not far from Mud Springs, says the Placerville Argus, recently tried a case of assault and battery, wherein a Chinaman was plaintiff and a colored individual the defendant. In the course of the investigation the Justice administered the following form of oath to the Chinaman, which made the spectators, Chinaman, and defendant, "tremble in their boots" during the ceremony:

"You do solemnly *swear*, in the presence of God Almighty, that you will tell the truth in the case now on hearing, and if you don't you hope to be drowned on your way to Canton, and go to hell and be damned."

Mormon Matters.

By a private letter from Los Angeles, we learn that fears exist among a portion of the inhabitants, lest the Mormons should make a foray on the southern counties of this State. It is thought that they will embrace the opportunity of a temporary lull, occasioned by the troops under Col. Johnson going into winter quarters, to enter the southern counties. They also argue that the recent intelligence of the existence of much suffering and want among the Mormons, will excite them to such a course, and as their forces have been called in from the mountains, they will direct their attention to this quarter, thus commencing a war of aggression instead of one of defence. The well-known wealth and resources of Los Angeles county it is thought, will make it a special object of attack, and the inhabitants have applied to General Clarke for military protection. In reply to this application Gen. Clarke some time since dispatched a company of Dragoons to the Tejon, and intends to increase the defences of that pass by a company of Artillery, equipped with their guns, etc. In addition, the force stationed at the Mission of San Diego, is quite considerable, and with the troops at Fort Yuma and the inhabitants that could be readily concentrated in the event of a razzia in that quarter, are deemed, under the circumstances, quite sufficient for the protection of San Diego county. As we stated, in a former article on this subject, it is altogether improbable that a Mormon force could enter the county of Los Angeles and commit any serious depredation, without the fact becoming almost immediately known for many miles around. The inhabitants are quite numerous, and none are without arms, most of them of the best description. The native Californians are probably the best guerilla troops in the world, and altogether more than a match for twice their number of Mormons, composed as they are for the most part, of the lowest classes from England and Wales, unacquainted with the use of fire-arms and deficient in military skill. We doubt not that a force of from twelve hundred to two thousand as good fighting men as can be found anywhere, could be concentrated in Los Angeles county within twenty-four hours, in the event of a Mormon inroad. But aside from these views, Brigham Young is entirely two shrewd a man to declare war upon California. He is aware that as long as the quarrel remains between the General Government and himself, none of the States can take a part in it, unless on requisition from the President, and he is consequently safe from State attacks. But should he be so rash as to invade California, then the Governor of this State would necessarily be obliged to call its military force into the field, and the result would be speedy and certain annihilation to the Mormon crew. General Clarke himself entertains no apprehension of an invasion of this State, but thinks that Brigham Young will endeavor to push his way into the western and northern portions of Oregon, and thence to the British possessions in the North. In entering Oregon, the Mormons will invade a Territory sparsely populated, and where it will be difficult to raise a force sufficient and in time to thwart or punish any attempt they may make in that quarter. The United States troops attached to the Pacific Division are so posted, that it would be impossible to remove them from any one post to relieve another, without jeopardizing the safety of the inhabitants in the locality, surrounded as they are by Indians who are at no time over friendly, and if reports can be relied on, are less so now than ever, owing to Mormon intrigues. It is therefore in a measure impossible for Gen. Clarke to send a greater force to Los Angeles than that already there and *en route.* We learn, however that he has made such representations to head quarters as will probably enable him, in a short time, to make a disposition more in consonance with the wishes of the inhabitants. In the meantime, we see no real cause for alarm, and a little cool reflection will substantiate our view of the question.—*S. F. Herald.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—Mr. S. W. Francis, of new York, has devised a machine whereby every man may become his own printer. By an ingenious arrangement, keys, like those of a piano, by the pressure of a finger, stamp on paper, at will, the letters of the Alphabet, and thus seated at the instrument, the operator has only to spell out the required words and indicate them by touching the ivory letter, and forthwith the language is neatly transferred to paper in duplicate.

☞Among the objects in Humboldt's study was a living chameleon in a box with a glass lid. The animal, which was about six inches long, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue-fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said Humboldt; "he is very listless and unconcerned in his manner."—Just then the chameleon opened one of his tubular eyes, and looked up at us. "A peculiarity of this animal," he continued, "is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye toward heaven, while the other inspects the earth. There are many clergymen who have the same power."

☞ Keep your wit as a buckler to defend yourself, and not as a sword to wound others.

English Exploration in the North West.

The settlement of the boundary line between the British possessions in the Northwest and the United States—the movement of the Canadians for a repeal of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, and the importance attached to Vancouver's Island, have created a desire among intelligent Englishmen to become better acquainted with the countries lying north of the newly defined frontier. Sir Roderick Murchison, in an address before the Royal Geographical Society, pointed out a region, including at least 112 000 square miles, extending from the head waters of the Assiniboine River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern branch of the Saskatchewan to the 49th parallel of latitude, the boundary with the United States, which had remained almost completely unexplored.

This immense region, as we learn from the London *Athenæum*, Mr. Palliser, one of those Nimrods whom Great Britain usually sends out to such regions, proposed to explore at his own expense, and applied to the Royal Geographical Society for advice and information as to what was desirable to be known. The result was the council strongly recommended the government to aid the undertaking, and the sum of £5000 was granted, so as to enable Mr. Palliser to be accompanied by Lieut. Blackiston, to conduct the astronomical and physical observations—Mr. Bourgea, an experienced botanist—and Dr. Hector, who, besides a knowledge of his profession, has that of geology and zoology. The chief objects of the exploration were set down as follows:

First. To survey the water parting between the basins of the Missouri and Saskatchewan; also the course of the south branch of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries.

Secondly. To explore the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of ascertaining the most southerly pass across to the Pacific within the British territory.

Thirdly. To report on the natural features and general capabilities of the country, and to construct a map of the routes.

The expedition sailed from England on the 9th of May, and after arriving at New York, proceeded to Lake Superior, which on the 11th of June they found covered with masses of floating ice. Proceeding to Fort William by steamer, they on the 13th of June started in canoes up the White Fish River, where they found the scenery magnificent, but the navigation very difficult, Mr. Palliser's canoe being destroyed by a falling tree, and himself narrowly escaping destruction. On the 15th the canoes were sent down to the mouth of the White Fish river by Indians, to go round to the falls of the Kakabaka, while the party made their way across the forests by compass course for the falls, which journey was accomplished without material difficulty. They arrived at the falls guided by the loud roar of the waters.

The height of the falls was measured very accurately, and proved to be 171 feet 9 inches; and these falls, although not so extensive as those of Niagara, are, according to Mr. Palliser's correspondence, much wilder and higher. He thinks them much finer than those of the American side of the Niagara, which have "to much the appearance of an overgrown milldam."

After completing their observations at this point, the expedition started on their arduous canoe journey, in which they met and overcame many obstacles natural to the undertaking. From the Red river they went to Pembina, where they were last heard from. The further route was to be to the Saskatchewan river, previous to wintering at Carlton House fort. The summer of 1858 is to be employed in traversing the country of the Blackfeet and Blood Indians between the northern and southern Saskatchewan, and in tracing the southern branch up to its sources, in order to get a knowledge of the practicable passes in the Rocky Mountains, with a view to access to the Pacific, independent of what is within the American frontier or inconveniently to the north on British territory.

☞Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece of bacon near him was so very small that the lady of the house remarked to him:

"Pray, Mr. Jenkins, help yourself to the bacon. Don't be afraid of it!"

"No, indeed, Madam, I shall not be. I have seen a piece twice as large, and it didn't scare me a bit."

VESSELS AT HONOLULU.—At the sailing of the *Yankee* there were in port 34 whalers, 2 war vessels and 9 merchant vessels. The Gladiator and Bhering, the only merchant vessels loading oil, were nearly filled, and would sail the next week for New Bedford.

The Caloric Engine.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in noticing the re-introduction of Erricson's caloric engine to public notice, says:

"The office of John H. Kitching, No. 37 William street, where one of Mr. Erricsson's engines, just completed, is set up, on a small scale; but is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot of space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three hogsheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a 'domestic engine,' being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand, and with a surprising degree of economy.

"Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North river, and is designed for ship's use. In this capacity, it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are unsupplied with the Worthington pump, and therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water, in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's galley, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of an explosion, or other disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer, if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little besides air, and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.

"In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. The boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight foot paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to belong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight inch lengths, and incredible as it may seem, only one cord has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed, and in good working order), to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler which the same boat would require if propelled by steam."

GORGEOUSLY CLASSICAL.—The editor of the Placerville *Argus* thus describes a snow storm, of which he and his fellow citizens were the innocent victims:

"On Tuesday night we were lit to bed by the myriad stars that from Phœbus' hand were scattered all over the expanse of the 'blue empyrean.' The sable goddess in frolic mood, ere Aurora illumed the Orient with her rosy smile, dismissing her starry train, and invoking the aid of Æolus, from their peut-up caverns called forth all the spirits of Storm and Shadow to startle the unconscious Earth with her caprice. Old Sol, from his repose beyond the eastern mountains, seemed angrily to look upon the scene, and with foreboding brow laved his golden beams in the snowy mantle that covered mountain, hill and vale. Far and wide, from where the day-beam in gladsome mission rushed through the portals of the morn, to enlighten and delight mankind, to the shadowy line where Night drops her mantle upon Eearth and the drama of life, a spotless sheet of snow shrouded the face of Nature. Cold and cheerless woke the Morn upon an Eve of brightness and repose. Chill and stormy came the day upon a night glorious in beauty and radiant in promise."

When last heard from, the editor, after bathing his feet in a warm mustard bath, swallowing a hot diffusible stimulant, and putting on a dry flannel shirt, complained of feeling much better.

TWO TRUMPS.—The "gude" wives of two fast men in Berlin, Wis., came a nice game over their leige lords, in the manner following: Being unable to get any money from them for current expenses, they concluded to ascertain where they spent the money; disguising themselves, they traced them to a saloon. After drinking with them several times and winning about $20 each of them at the card table, they preceded them home. To the great astonishment of their husbands they were in funds for several days.

THE NEW STEAMER ADRIATIC.—The Collins steamship *Adriatic* returned from her engineers' trial trip on Monday morning, having thoroughly satisfied the competent gentlemen on board, that she is the fastest steamship afloat. Her greatest speed was eighteen nautical miles (twenty-one statute miles,) in one hour and four minutes, using only two-thirds of her available steam, and about half laden.

☞ There are men whose elevation in life only tends to lower them in the social scale. Their rise is, seemingly, from the pit only to the gallery.

An Incident of Mormon Life.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* publishes an extract from a letter by a former resident of Salt Lake, in which he details his adventures in that city. He says:

During the winter, which was severe, he lost his hogs and cattle. He made a short visit from home, and on his return was informed that his wife had died and was buried. He built himself a house in the spring, fenced in about twenty acres, planted it in wheat and corn, but the crops failed, and himself and children were, he said, "compelled to live on boiled greens and weeds—sometimes a little bran and shorts. In this way we rubbed along until harves." His children were now all taken sick with the measles, and he himself prostrated with the typhoid fever. For two weeks there was little hope of his recovery, and he was persuaded to give his two eldest daughters to a neighbor, who promised to care for them. They would not receive the children, however, until deeds of gift were given to them.

He was now left alone, with one small sick child, and had it not been for the kindness of a poor neighbor, he would have perished from hunger and neglect, and as it was, this child, the last one of his family remaining to him, died. He was determined to escape from the valley, but was yet unable, on account of health and means, to accomplish his purpose. He returned to his house, but was too unwell to cook his own victuals, and a Scotch woman came and mixed up a little shorts and water and baked it, as he says, "as solid as ever you saw bricks, and he had to get a hatchet to cut it to pieces."

On this and two quarts of buttermilk he lived two weeks. He now found that his wife was not dead, as was told him, but a prisoner closely guarded. He contrived means for her escape, and hid her at the house of a friend until he could make arrangements for leaving. By trading off his farm for a wagon and two mules, the means were procured for conveying his family out of the Territory. He first endeavored to escape by traveling North, but was intercepted by a band of Brigham's minions, who styled themselves "destroying angels," and had it not been for a band of passing Californians, he would have been robbed of everything he possessed. After many difficulties and dangers he escaped by a southern road to California, but not until he had been despoiled by the Indians of nearly all his provisions.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES.—The announcement that the above named gentleman is appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, at Washington, will give great and general satisfaction to the people of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It is by far the most important Committee of Congress, and its chairmanship one of the most influential and responsible offices of the Government. All money bills must originate in the House of Representatives, and be submitted to the scrutiny of the committee. Some idea can be formed of the labors and responsibility of the Committee when it is recollected that it must frame and adjust and investigate bills appropriating some seventy millions of dollars a year. The number and variety of the bills are almost infinite, relating to every department of the public service, and to all the complicated and vast machinery of the government. Then the explanation and advocacy of all those bills in the House of Representatives imposes on the chairman of that committee a most herculean and exhausting task; to say nothing of the constant efforts to procure through the committee appropriations of doubtful, or more than doubtful legality and propriety. Its chairman holds the purse strings of the nation.

To this severe and responsible task, Mr. J. Glancy Jones brings a ripe experience, great intelligence, undoubted integrity, and those sound principles of Democratic economy in the administration of the government that insure a faithful and prudent discharge of his trust. He has now been a member of the House for seven or eight years, and stands confessedly in the first rank of its able and distinguished leaders.

Pennsylvania is at length assuming that just position in the administration of the Federal Government to which the weight of her position, her population and wealth entitle her. She has now the President, the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and they are men of ability to do credit to themselves, to the State, and to the country in their high positions.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

☞Why is a colt getting broke like a young lady getting married?

Bekase—bekase he is about to be——I give that up.

Kase he is going through the "bridal" ceremony.

Life—A time to make money.
Money—The end of life.
Man—A machine to make money.
Woman—A machine to spend it.
Children—Machine to spend it on.
Economy—Buying things because they are cheap, whether you want them or not.

☞Which is the greatest fool—the man who runs away from his wife, or leaves town with another man's?

The English Dictionary.

Few English readers can have failed to be struck, while turning over the pages of this dictionary, with the large proportion of words in it which are strange to him, and which, if not wholly undomesticated or become obsolete, are rarely met with in the whole course of the literature of the day. The Dublin *University Magazine*, in the following paragraph, undertakes to indicate approximately the proportion of words found in the dictionary, which rarely, if ever, enter into either the spoken or written language of the present day:

"Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as 10,000 words could be collected. Of the 40,000 words there are many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions.—We should, any of us, be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say, either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly extends to 10,000 words, our common spoken English hardly to 5,000. And the proportion of native or home-grown words is undoubtedly very much higher in both the 5,000 and the 10,000 than it is in the 40,000. Perhaps of the 30,000 words, or thereabouts, standing in the dictionaries, that are very rarely or never used, even in writing, between 20,000 and 25,000 may be of French and Latin extraction. If we assume 22,000 to be so, that will leave 5,000 Teutonic words in common use; and in our literary English, taken at 10,000 words, those that are non-Roman will thus amount to about half.—Of that half 4,000 words may be current in our spoken language, which will therefore be genuine English for four-fifths of its entire extent. It will consist of about 4,000 Gothic and 1,000 Roman words.

YOUTHFUL YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.—Youthful "lady killers" are not unknown in Sacramento. Two young men, about 11 years of age, were passing along J street, conversing, recently, when one of them slapped the other familiarly on the shoulder, and exclaimed, "Charley, you've got a charming little girl, if you'll only just stick to her, d—n it!" Shortly after, on K street, we observed two 'young ladies, about 8 years old, talking over their love matters. "Oh, Kate, I'm so mad; ma won't let me set up with Charlie any more." Oh! the injustice of parents!—*Sac. Age.*

A QUESTION IN THEOLOGY.—The following important theological question was propounded this morning at the breakfast table at Cozzen's Hotel:

What reason have we for believing that chickens have no future state?

Because they have their necks twirled (next world) in this.

TOO GOOD TO WASTE.—The medical attendance at the St. Louis Hospital accosted an Irish servant at the door of the same the other day with:

"Did you give the medicine as I told you?"

"Faith, an' I did, sir."

"And the brandy?"

"Shure, an' I thought it a pity to waste so much good liquor on the men that were bound to die anyhow, so I jist drinked it meself."

THE "BIBLE TWANG."—Once upon a time, an elderly Scotch woman gave her grandson the newspaper, telling him to read aloud. The only reading the boy had been much in the way of hearing was at the parish kirk, and he began to read in the exact tone in which he had so often heard the minister read. The good lady was shocked at the boy's profanity, and giving him a box on the ear, exclaimed, "What! dost thou read the newspaper with the Bible twang?" Many a minister has a twang or tone for the pulpit that he ner uses in conversation. If a lawyer at the bar should address the jury in the preaching tone, he would make them laugh when he wished them to weep. Preaching should be done in the ordinary tone, such as used between man and man; but many preachers pitch on a key so variant from their natural voice that they would not be recognized unless they could be seen.

ENCOURAGING.—An old Dutchman undertook to wallop his son, but Jake turned upon him and walloped him. The old man consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicikg at his son's superior manhood. He said, "Vell, Jake is a tam shmart feller. He can vip his own daddy.

☞Old gentleman, (affectionately,)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco? Precacious youth, (stiffly,)—To get the juice out of it, old codger.

☞Somebody reckons as follows:—If a tobacco chewer chews for fifty years, and consumes each day of that period four inches of solid plug, he will consume 6,084 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, costing $2,094. Quite a little fortune.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

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

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

Products, Exportations, &c., of the District of Puget Sound.

Maj. VANBOKKELIN, Deputy Collector of the District of Puget Sound, has kindly furnished us for publication, the following statement, compiled by the Collector of Customs—Col. M. H. FROST—embracing the quantity and estimated value of articles of merchandise of domestic growth and manufacture, exported from the District, coastwise and foreign during the year ending December 31st, 1857.

When it is remembered that it has been but five years since the Territory was organized—that it has received no accessions to its settlements by direct immigration across the plains for the last four years—that its citizens have been engaged in a defensive Indian warfare *one* of the *five* years of its Territorial existance—that its entire population, at the outside, does not, at present, exceed eight thousand—the impediments and expense to be encountered ere the Puget Sound country can be reached from either the plains, Oregon or California; when these things are taken into consideration, we apprehend that our readers will agree with us *that over half a million dollars of exports from the Puget Sound District, alone*, speaks volumns in praise of the industry, enterprise and unconquerable energy of our agricultural, lumbering and business community generally.

It will be observed that the proceeds derived from the exportation of lumber, masts, spars—the products of our magnificent forests of fir and cedar—effectually overshadow that of any and all other interests; and yet five years ago there was not a steam saw mill in the Territory, and not to exceed half a dozen propelled by water on the Sound and Columbia river combined. Then, the lumbering interest was a mere cipher compared to the present, and it may yet be said to be, comparatively, in its infancy. Although there are now some twenty saw mills between the head of Puget Sound and Port Townsend—seven of which, we believe, are driven by steam, with gangs, detached and circular saws—each manufacturing from seven to thirty thousand feet of lumber every twenty four hours, yet every few months we are notified of the erection of a large new steam saw mill at some point along our inland sea.

Messrs. GRENNAN & CRENNY, of Mc'Donough's Island, who have been heavily engaged in the mast and timber business, have recently erected to completion one of the largest steam saw mills within the district, which, in addition to the numerous workmen heretofore employed by them, will require an addition of some fifty hands to keep it in motion. A company of gentlemen, during the past summer and fall, have completed a similarly large lumbering establishment at Sebeck, Hood's Canal.—We are credibly informed that the Port Gamble Mill has constantly in their employ, on ship-board and ashore, near five hundred hand; and we are further advised that it is the design of the company to whom that already mammoth establishment belongs, to increase, *by one-half*, their present extensive facilities for the manufacture of rough and plained lumber, shingles, laths, &c.—With this addition, if not already, the Port Gamble mills will be by far the largest establishment on the Pacific coast; and with the increasing facilities which are constantly springing up along the shores of the Sound, Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, it would be by no means marvelous should the exports of the present year almost double that of the past.

Flour is the second article of importance on the list of exports. And when it is remembered how comparatively small an area of land, even from the southern confines of Thurston county to the Straits of Fuca is in cultivation—that our farmers have a home market of no mean pretensions, inasmuch as the lumberman—the small army at some of the mills, must be fed—that the colliers must be subsisted—that our merchants, mechanics and laborers are consumers; and when it is remembered that it has been but a short time since the arm of agricultural industry was suddenly, and for almost one year, effectually palsied—the result of Indian warfare and massacre—the only matter of surprise is that we should have had any breadstuffs to export at all. But, as will be seen, over $62,000 worth has found its way out of our borders from this district. With an adequate foreign market, a population equal to the task, a majority of the productive lands of our Territory in cultivation, millions of dollars worth of flour and ceriels could be annually exported. As it is, owing to the high price which labor commands, very many of our farmers do not pretend to produce more than is reqnired for their own subsistance.

Next in the list is coal, of which it appears that 3,364 tons have been shipped to San Francisco, and elsewhere, coastwise, worth $26,912. Of the immense coal veins that are supposed to underlay a vast extent of country, bordering our Northern line, but one mine or vein has been opened—but one shaft sunk to any considerable depth. We allude to the one on the claim occupied by Col. FITZHUGH, of Bellingham Bay; and operations there may be said to have just commenced. Ere many years, if we are not grately mistaken, the coaling interest will be a formidable rival to that of lumbering, and second only in importance to it; and in both, perhaps, millions of dollars' worth will be registered as exported which is now recorded by thousands or tens of thousands.

Of furs, the Hudson's Bay Company continue in the almost undisputed monopoly. But our third great Territorial interest—that of our fisheries and whaling grounds, is capable of being made second to none other that we have enumerated; but as yet, we might say, absolutely nothing has been done to take advantage of the wealth that might inure in the establishment of fisheries, *a la* New England. We are well assured that for salmon, cod, halibut, trout, sturgeon, etc., our inland sea is preferable *to any* portion of the Atlantic for the establishment of fisheries. At present, all the fish caught, or oil taken is by the Indians, and yet it will be seen that over $6000 worth of the former, and $8000 worth of the latter has been shipped from our borders. Here, again, millions might be made to occupy the place of thousands.

And it must be recollected that the statement hereunto annexed has reference only to the exports from the District of Puget Sound. What the exports *via* of the Columbia river has been during the same period, we have no means of conjecturing.—We have reason to believe, however, that there are, at convenient intervals, saw and flouring mills between the Cascade falls and the mouth of the Columbia. The Messrs. BRADSHAW, BISHOPS, & Co., Gen. H. J. G. MAXON, Hon. A. S. ABERNETHY, are engaged in either the flouring or lumbering business, in that direction. We should judge that at least one third more grain was raised annually south of the Puget Sound District, than to the northward, along its waters. Lewis is said to be the best agricultural county in the Territory, and there is perhaps more grain raised, and a greater amount of bacon made therein, each year, than any other; yet a large proportion of the surplus finds its way down the Cowlitz to the Columbia. The land along the Cowlitz river, in Cowlitz county, is not surpassed in productiveness by any in the Territory; and it is probable that a larger quantity of vegetables are annually exported from that county than any other. The citizens of Clarke, Pacific, Wakiakum and Chehalis are largely engaged in stock raising and agricultural pursuits; besides, the Oyster trade of Shoalwater Bay with California and Oregon has grown to be of very considerable importance. We should judge that the exports *via* the Columbia river, were fully half, if not two-thirds, as much as those *via* Puget Sound. But, on the presumption that the exports by way of the Columbia river, during the past year, amounted to but *half* that exported from the Puget Sound District, the citizens of our Territory will have pocketed the neat little sum of $815,362 9½; and premising our population to be 8,000—*this would be a fraction over one hundred and two dollars to every man, woman and child within our borders!*

As to the number of sailing vessels that have visited the Sound and Straits for cargoes, during the past year, we feel safe in saying, that along the whole line of the Pacific coast, San Francisco, only, can exhibit a larger shipping report.

☞ The weather for the past fortnight has been balmy and spring-like, with an occasional refreshing shower, characteristic of the weather usually allotted to us at this season of the year. The hills and valleys are becoming carpeted with verdure, and the early flowers are budding and blossoming with the opening spring. The late heavy snow has entirely disappeared, except in an obscure retreat, here and there, where "old Sol" is forbidden to exercise his influence.

☞ We desire it to be distinctly understood, that we cannot permit ourselves to be drawn into a controversy, or make a formal reply to communications that have, or may appear in an *anonymous* publication, unless imperative necessity should make it our duty so to do—the which, at present, we can conceive of no probable contingency that would so justify.

STATEMENT

Of the quantity and estimated value of Merchandise of Domestic growth and Manufacture exported from the Puget Sound District No. 103, U. S., in the year ending December, 31st, 1857.

MORRIS H. FROST, *Collector.*

ARTICLES	Am't conv' coast-wise.	Am't ship'd foreign.	Total am't	Avg price	Total value
Sawed lumber, (rough)	10,773,850	6,611,107	17,384,957	$ 15 00	$ 260,774 35
" " (dressed)	906,850	932,515	1,839,371	30 00	55,181 13
" laths,	694,900	33,400	738,300	5 00	3,691 50
" pickets,	135,380	136,225	271 605	20 00	5,432 10
Sawed and shaved shingles,	158,500	96,250	254,750	5 00	1,273 75
Sawed square timber,		329,52	32,952	19 00	626 10
Hewn " "	3,564		3,564	10	356 40
Cord wood,		128	128	4 00	512 00
Large masts,	3,713	43,055	46,738	1 30	60,759 40
Small masts and other spars,	5,868	10.051	15,929	50	7,964 50
Piles,	37,612		37,612	05	1,880 60
Oats, (bushels,)	6,328		6,328	80	5,062 40
Flour, (bbls.)	2,825	6,063	8,888	7 00	62,216 00
Bran and shorts,		4,800	4,800	02	96 00
Coal, (tons.)	3,364		3,364	8 00	26,912 00
Leather, (sides,)	650		650	4 00	2,600 00
Hides,	700		700	1 00	700 00
Bear skins,	530		530	2 00	1,060 00
Deer skins,	3,100		3,100	25	775 00
Pork, (lbs.)	2,000		2,000	10	200 00
Bacon, (tierces,)	50	20	70	30 00	2,100 00
Butter, (lbs.)	2,500	250	2,750	50	1,375 00
Eggs, (doz.)	500		500	50	250 00
Salmon, (bbls.)	322	342	664	10 00	6,640 00
Whale and fish oil, (bbls.)	213		213	40 00	8,520 00
Potatoes, (bushels.)	17,000		17,000	50	8,500 00
Horned cattle,	200	64	264	50 00	1,320 00
Horses,	100	11	111	100 00	1,110 00
Horns,		690	690		35 00
Tallow,	4,500		4,500	12½	562 50
Wool,	400	600	1,000	20	200 00
Beans, (bushels.)	123		123	3 00	369 00
Onions, "	1,000		1,000	1 00	1,000 00
Herrings, (boxes,)	100	175	275	1 00	275 00
Furs, (boxes and bales.)	8	1	9		5,325 00
Fruit Trees,		3,000	3,000	75	2,250 00
Cran berries, (bbls.)	507	60	567	10 00	5,670 00
Total					$ 543,574 73

The above statement contains only that which is exported out of the District to Foreign countries and coast-wise to the port of San Francisco, California.

This District includes the entire waters of Puget Sound, on which there are eleven settlements worthy of note, which carries on a large amount of trade with one another, in articles that is consumed within the District, and which might be classed in the Coast-wise Trade, amounting to $200,000, all of which is growth and manufactures of the District.

AMOUNT *of Tonnage and number of vessels registered in the District.*

	Tonnage.
1 Steamboat, 3 Barks, and 6 Schooners,	1901 86
Enrolled and Licensed:	
1 Steamboat, 4 Barks, 4 Brigs, and 2 Schooners,	2,078 65
Licensed under 20 tons burden:	
5 Schooners and 1 sloop,	98 65
Total number of vessels belonging to the District, 27. Total tonnage	4,079 26

Statement of Vessels and amount of Tonnage that entered this District during the year ending December 31st, 1857.

	No.	Tons.
American Steamers,	14	8,330 00
Foreign "	10	3,864 00
American Ships,	3	1,499 01
Foreign "	5	2,405 87
American Barks,	43	12,806 00
Foreign "	7	2,887 80
Amerigan Brigs,	31	6,666 40
Foreign "	1	125 00
American Schooners,	56	2,453 58
Foreign "	4	234 00
Total,	174	41,271 63

Respectfully, yours, &c.

MORRIS H. FROST, *Collector.*

Reported Gold Discoveries.

We learn from Capt. JONES, of the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, who is engaged in freighting between this and other ports on the Sound and Straits with Victoria, that much excitement exists on Vancouver's Island, in consequence of the alleged discovery of rich gold deposites to the Northward—in the the British possessions. The precise locality of these reported gold discoveries, Capt. J. is unable to designate; but according to representations, they are located between Fort Hope and Thompson's river, and not to exceed four or five days' journey removed from the mouth of Frazier's river. It is represented that persons with canoes can approach within ten or twelve miles of the diggings, although, in so doing, some pretty strong rapids will have to be encountered. Report has it, that miners are getting out from $25 to $50 per day, each, and that Indian women are panning out $10 and $12 each. This, Capt. JONES thinks an exaggeration, but has no doubt of the existence of rich gold fields in the direction specified. Nearly all the French and half-bloods on the Island had either started to this new El Dorado, or were preparing to start. Fort Langley is said to be almost entirely deserted;—the chief Factor having gone to the diggings with provisions, merchandise, &c., leaving but one clerk and a few Kanakas in charge. The company's blacksmith at Victoria is employed day and night in manufacturing picks, shovels, &c., for the mines. It may not be amiss in this place to correct an error into which some of our citizens have fallen, concerning the license required by the British authorities, as per proclamation of Gov. DOUGLAS, for the privilege of working the gold diggings. *The same license (twenty-one shillings per month) is demanded of British as well as American, or subjects of any other government. No distinction whatever is made as regards nationality or color. British subjects and American citizens stand on terms of perfect equality as to the privilege of working the mines.*

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

On Friday, the 19th ult., as Mr. S. D. WILLIAMS, merchant of this place, was on his way home from San Francisco, (in company with Messrs. M. LOUISSON and F. A. J. DISS), he came very near losing his life by drowning in the Norwaukum river. The heavy rains that had previously fallen, and the melting of the deep snow, had swollen the river very high, rendering it swimming almost from bank to bank. As the party approached the river they discovered that the ferry boat was gone, and nothing was left for them whereby to make their way across but a frail canoe. Unsaddling and unpacking their animals, they started them in to cross the stream. The three then got into the canoe, and arrived safely on the opposite side. Mr. WILLIAMS then started back after the saddles and baggage of himself and party, when, in returning, the current being very strong, he was taken down the stream some two or three hundred yards, and the canoe not being very well balanced, of a sudden he was precipitated into the stream. He had taken the precaution in advance, however, to divest himself of boots and coat, and there being a log or root hard by, above water, he reached it in safety, where he was obliged to remain until trees were felled into the river from the bank—reaching which, he made his way ashore. He remained in this perilous and uncomfortable position, in the middle of the river, about eight hours—from the early part of the day until evening. The party lost all their baggage, and Mr. W. most of his clothing, together with same valuable papers, amongst others, an invoice of merchandise recently purchased in San Francisco. As Mr. W. and a part of the baggage were thrown out of the canoe, it righted up, and was soon carried out of sight; and it is possible that most of the articles may yet be recovered. In crossing, the animals of the party became entangled in a drift, and were not extricated until evening.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—Within the past few weeks we have observed that a large amount of merchandise has been received here. Gentlemen who have received it, not having furnished us with their *cards?* we are unable to say who has it to dispose of.

☞ A sailor on board the Chilian bark *Mathias Cusino*, (which vessel is now loading lumber at the steam mill of A. J. Miller, below this place), fell from the rigging near Cape Flattery, breaking a thigh bone, and being otherwise seriously injured. He is now lying at Port Townsend in a very critical condition.

☞ Let such of our readers as have watches to repair, or desire to purchase jewelry, read the advertisement of Mr. J. COLLIER ROBBINS, which will be found on the next page.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE STATES!

News from Kansas, Utah, Washington City, etc.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Columbia*, DALL, Commander, arrived in the harbor of Olympia, on Tuesday evening of this week, six days from San Francisco, with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers.—We are under obligations to the attentive and gentlemanly express agent of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, & Co.—(Mr. D. W. BARRY)—for full files of Atlantic city papers up to January 20th, and a file of the San Francisco *Herald*, bearing date as late as February 24th. In this place we would also make our acknowledgements to Messrs. C. E. & S. WILLIAMS, of the Puget Sound Express, (which arrived here on Saturday last,) who have kindly placed us in possession of a copy of the Oregon *Standard*, containing a very excellent digest of the news brought to Oregon by the steamer *Santa Cruz*, FONTLEROY, Commander, which vessel arrived at Portland on Saturday, Feb. 25th, with as late dates as those received here by the *Columbia*. The news from Washington City, Kansas, Utah, etc., will be found to be somewhat interesting. To the Purser of the *Columbia* we are indebted for the following

MEMORANDA.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Columbia*, C. C. DALL, Commander, took her departure from San Francisco, Feb. 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Made all way ports, and arrived off Tatoosh Island, March 1st, at 6 o'clock P. M. Touching at Port Townsend and Steilacoom, arrived at Olympia, March 2nd, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Had strong Northerly winds until reaching Umpqua; thence fine weather and calms.

PASSENGERS FOR PUGET SOUND.—J. Livingston, Henry Bar, Jacob Peterson, E. Picket, David Lyell, Capt. Provost & lady, of H. B. M. Steamer *Satellite*, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Wadowry, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Farwell.

KANSAS AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The story of Gen. Lane's sanguinary engagement on the 25th of December, with the United States dragoons at Sugar Mound, is false in all particulars.

On the 4th of January the Pro-Slavery ticket was, it was stated, elected by a small majority. The expression against the Lecompton Constitution, however, was very decided, and the Free-State men probably have a majority of the new Legislature.—In Kickapoo, Doniphan, Johnson, Bourbon and Douglas counties, and in Atchison City, the Pro-Slavery men have large majorities on the State ticket, owing to the fact that most of the Free-State men refused to vote at all. The Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton on the 4th, and adjourned to Lawrence on account of a lack of accommodations, Gov. Denver having signed a bill authorizing the removal.

Governor Denver's message to the Kansas Legislature ascribes the bitter feeling and animosity existing in the Territory more to personal hostility than political considerations; refers to the harmonious action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas; draws attention to the second schedule of the Lecompton constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained—for should Kansas not be admitted under that constitution, all their acts will be nullified: recommends early attention to the collection of revenue and the building of a prison; alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action in reference thereto. Other suggestions are also made relative to amending the election laws and protecting the school lands.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12th, 1858.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices to the 7th inst., which gives the following pro-slavery majorities; Kickapoo county 864; Doniphan county, 800; Johnson county, 1,900; Bourbon county, 430; Douglas county gives 500 Free State majority and Atchison city about 30.

The Democratic State ticket is probably elected. The majority of the Legislature is Free State.

About half the vote of the Territory was cast for State officers; but a very decided expression is given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it being set down at 10,000.

In some precincts two distinct polls were kept open.

The Free-State men were making arrests of fraudulent voters under the recent Legislative act at Calhoun.

A Judge named Calvert had been arrested for stuffing the ballot boxes. Another Judge named Redman had been arrested for receiving fraudulent voting. Calvert has been taken to Leavenworth.

A cannon belonging to the Kickapoo Rangers had been paraded through the streets. Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that serious trouble would follow. The political parties were much divided, a majority being bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Gen. Calhoun was supposed to be at Weston, Missouri, and had been advised not to return to the Territory.

JANUARY, 16th.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 9th says that reports indicate the success of the Free State ticket, while the vote against the Constitution probably exceeds 15,000. The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat* says that so far as heard from, the Free State party has secured 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators.—The vote against the constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. Gentlemen who left the Territory on the 11th inst., report the Democratic State ticket elected.

The *Republican* learns that General Calhoun had returned to Lecompton under an escort of U. S. troops, and that he would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Lecompton Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.

A gentleman from Kansas by last night's train states that Calhoun was to commence counting the returns of the election of the 21st of December on Tuesday last, in presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Gov. Denver. As soon as this was done a messenger would be dispatched to Washington with the vote and State Constitution. Calhoun would not leave the Territory until after the returns were made of the election for State officers.

The result of the 4th was still uncertain.

Col. Henderson of Leavenworth, was forcibly taken from the stage, two miles from that city, by a party of Free State men and has not been heard from since.

The Secretary of the Interior received a telegraphic despatch dated, Boonville, Jan. 13, from an official high in authority, to the effect that the pro-slavery party in Kansas had triumphed, elected their entire ticket—Legislature, Governor, State officers, &c. No disturbances or difficulties occurred at the election, or interference on the part of the Missourians. This is the only reliable information that has been received.

LATER FROM UTAH.—*St. Louis*, Jan. 12.—The *Republican* has advices from Utah to Dec. 1st.

The troops are all in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command, which was posted forty miles distant on Henry's Fork, where a scant supply of grass remained.

Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed in tents with stoves.

The weather had been very mild and good health prevailed.

There were provisions sufficient to last until June on a close allowance.

Capt Marcy had been sent to Taos and Santa Fe to obtain supplies.

Nearly two-thirds of all the animals of the expedition have died.

The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions, and pioneer parties had already left.

Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnson. That officer sent back word stating that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand.

Brigham Young had also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality and spend the winter in Salt Lake City.

It is said that Col. Johnson is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the spring, that he asks for no increase to the force under his command.

Gov. Cumming has issued a proclamation declaring the Territory to be in a state of rebellion, and stating that a court would be organized in Green River county, near Fort Bridger, from whence the proclamation was dated, by Chief Justice Eckles, for the trial of offenders, and that a posse of the inhabitants of the Territory would be first used to enforce an obedience to the law; that failing, a military force would be resorted to; commanding all armed bodies of men to immediately disband and return home under a penalty of punishment as traitors.

Official intelligence which has been received at Washington, denies that the Utah Indians have exhibited any symptoms of disaffection, or that the Indians upon the borders of California have actively sympathised with the Mormons.

The four companies of the First dragoons now stationed in the Department of New Mexico will be transferred to the Department of the Pacific, to which is to be attached so much of the Department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Gov. Powell was, on the 5th of January, elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Kentucky.

The President sent to the Senate his message in response to the call for information relativs to the capture of General Walker, and Central America affairs generally. He looks upon Com. Paniding's action as an error, though taken upon good motives.

Resolutions were adopted in the U. S. Senate, calling upon the Secretary of War and Interior respectively, for reports as to the claims of Washington and Oregon Territories arising out of Indian depredations, and the quantity of land granted to Minnesota for railroad purposes. Gen. Houston notified the Senate of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union. We are not advised wherein the General's scheme differs from others upon the same subject.

Senator Gwin, the chairman of the special committee on the Pacific Railroad, has introduced a bill, authorizing the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. We will furnish our readers with the details of the bill at an early day. It was made the special order of the day for the first Monday of February.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate have confirmed the fellowing appointments:

John Appleton of Maine, Assistant Secretary of State.

Richard K. Meade of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

Wm. B. Reed of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

John Bigler of California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili.

Henry C. Murphy of New York, Minister Resident to the Netherlands.

Benj. F. Angel of New York, Minister Resident to Sweden.

James Williams of Tennessee, Minister Resident to Constantinople.

Wm. R. Calhoun of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, as Minister to Russia.

The nomination of Mr. Sedgwick as District Attorney of New York was confirmed.

"DURHAM."

We had originally intended to have replied somewhat at length to the Olympia correspondent of the *Oregon Statesman*—"DURHAM," but have concluded, briefly, to refer to some errors into which that personage has fallen, in his communication to that paper, published January, 12th.

In speaking of the location question, the writer says: "when the river county delegation presented their bill on the subject—[the Penitentiary]—a move was made by the Sound representatives to remove the Penitentiary to Olympia." It is true that such a move was made by the members of the Pierce county delegation, but it met with no support, we believe, by representatives from any other county on the Sound, and was only intended to postpone, and if possible, kill both the Capital and Penitentiary bills.

The correspondent then avers that "the body show a bad hand, politically;" that "the hopes expressed in a former letter with reference to the 'old whig' element there, will not be realized," &c. This has reference to the gentlemen selected as commissioners for the erection of the Capitol. We are free to confess that we were not entirely pleased with the selection. That we would have made a change in the board, had it been left to our individual choice we will not deny; but knowing full well that but little progress would be made in the erection of the Capitol, the present season, added to a desire to put the location question at rest, amongst other considerations, induced an acquiescence, perhaps, where, under other circumstances, opposition would have been met with. "DURHAM" says, "one is a man who was elected to the Legislature two years ago, by Knownothing votes," &c., and that "another was, and yet is, doubtless, *the* great high priest of Knownothingism, and is to-day a federalist," &c. Neither of the commissioners were elected to, or held a seat in the legislature two years ago; and as for the charge of Knownothingism against one of the commissioners, it is well understood, here, that the organization has disbanded, and has not had a political existence in the Territory since the summer of 1855. We have reason to *know*, moreover, that for the last two years, both the commissioners alluded to, *have voted the straight democratic ticket*, Had not "Durham" been somewhat "tender footed" in searching, he might have found *precedents*, as a palliation for the legislature in the premises.

As it may have escaped his memory, we desire to call the attention of "Durham" to the following resolution, unanimously adopted at the Territorial Convention at DREW'S Mill, Lewis county, May 12th, 1857, as further in extenuation of the action of the legislature in the appointment of the commissioners referred to:

"*Resolved*, That we hail as Democrats ALL, *whatever heretofore may have been their political creed*, who will unite with us in support of our principles, and cordially and honestly aid us in rolling back the tide of fanaticism that is threatening to engulph our beloved Union."

In reply to the balance of the communication of "Durham," we would remark that if it "indicates a disregard for the policy of our party, which is wholly inexcusable in any body claiming to be democratic," that the late legislature adopted a series of resolutions, endorsing the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case—approving the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and approving of the policy of the present administration so far as developed—if such endorsement be *anti-democratic*, then is "Durham" correct in the record.

We know nothing concerning the petition said to have been gotten up and signed, recommending that Judge STRONG be appointed to the bench; but if such a petition was in circulation, we do not believe that it was ever forwarded to Washington City.

☞ We had prepared, and have in type a digest of local news items, culled from the Oregon press, for the past few weeks, the publication of which, for want of room we are obliged to defer until our next issue.

MARINE.

During the past fortnight, several local schooners have visited our harbor with freight, taking cargoes of flour from the Tum-water mills, for the down Sound and Vancouver's Island trade;—amongst others, we notice the *Wild Pigeon*—JONES, and the *Eclipse*—BARRINGTON.

Within the time specified, the following vessels have arrived at, and cleared from Port Townsend, viz:

ARRIVED.—The Chillian schooner *Spray*—ASHBY, master—to load lumber at Port Madison for Hong Kong.

The brig *Cyrus*—DIGGS—to load lumber for San Francisco at the mill of Balch & Webber, Seguallchu.

The brig *Cyclops*—ANDERSON—to load lumber for San Francisco, for same firm, at some place. The *Cyclops* made the passage from San Francisco to Port Townsend inside of six days.

The bark *Charles Devans*—BOYD—to load lumber at Port Madison, for San Francisco.

The bark *Friendship*—CASTESON—to load lumber at Port Madison, for San Francisco,

The new three masted clipper bark *Hyack*—PETERSON—to load lumber at Port Gamble for the foreign market.

The shooner *L. P. Foster*—MOORE—21 days from Honolulu, to load lumber at Port Gamble for Honolulu.

H. B. M.'s ship *Wacouster*—HENDERSON—to load spars at Port Gamble, for Europe.

SAILED.—The bark *Live Yankee*—A. W. GOVE—to San Francisco, with lumber.

The bark *Jenny Ford*—SARGEANT—to San Francisco, with lumber and sheep.

H. B. M.'s ship *Lizzie Jarvis*—KNIGHT—to China, with lumber and spars.

The ship *Leonora*—MITCHEL—from Port Gamble, to San Francisco with lumber.

A bark, name unknown, passed Port Townsend last week. A number of vessels are awaiting cargoes at the differend saw mills along the Sound.

New Advertisements.

Attention, Notice, Attention.

TO the citizens of Washington Territory, and *all whom it may* concern:

The card of Hunt & Scranton, in answer to ours, only shows their apparent object to *ignore* or *evade* their assignment of July 16th, 1857, of Post Office Contract No. 12,730 A, to M. Louisson & Co., a certified copy of which is now in the hands or possession of said firm at Olympia, or of B. C. Wadsworth, as the agent of the parties in interest. Said transfer and assignment being subsequent to that made to J. & M. Phelan, and whose transfer and assignment was held subject to the power given to M. Louisson & Co., (who paid J. & M. Phelan's mortgage of $12,000,) or either partner, as the attornies in fact, irrevocable during the continuance of *any indebtedness* from HUNT & SCRANTON to M. Louisson & Co.

The affidavit of J. & M. Phelan, or James, is fully answered by a counter or subsequent one, now in the hands of B. C. Wadsworth or M. Louisson & Co.

WE AGAIN CAUTION all persons from making any advances upon the faith of the pay of the above contract, No. 12,730 A, as the same is assigned legally to John J. Wright. No boat has or is likely to leave here, for Hunt & Scranton—*a Sea Bird* will probably do so for a well known steam boat owner.

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their Principals.

San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1858. no.15-tf.

WATCH MAKER.

G. C. ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

All Work Warranted for one Year!

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

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

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

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

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

PAPER HANGINGS
—AND—
CARPETS.

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

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

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

March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

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

Grand Mound and Olympia NURSERIES,
—AT GRAND MOUND AND OLYMPIA—
GANGLOFF & MOXLIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

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

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

☞ Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

NOTICE.

DURING THE LATE INDIAN WAR, THE exigency of the times caused many of the public arms to be issued to persons other than the officers authorized to receive them by law, which have not been returned to the proper authorities.

I am therefore directed by his Excellency Governor McMullin, to notify all persons in possession of arms belonging to the Territory, and which were not issued as a portion of the quota of any of the different counties, to return the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued from the District Court of the United States for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Port Townsend, in said District, on the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., the British schooner VIOLET, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and also ninety blankets.

Said schooner and blankets having been condemned by the said Court sitting in Admiralty, for violating the revenue laws of the United States.

GEORGE W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.

Olympia, W. T., Feb. 22, 1858. 3w14

$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. no.8-4m.

REDUCTION OF RATES!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 12, 1858, THE RATES OF Fare and Freight between San Francisco and Olympia, by Pacific Mail Steamship

"COLUMBIA,"

will be as follows:

Cabin	$50
Steerage	$30
Freight, per ton	$15

Feb. 19, 1858. 1m13

WM. WRIGHT,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES AND HARNESS,
AND DEALER IN
Saddlery Hardware,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY
HARNESS;
LADIES' AND GETLEMEES'
SADDLES;
PACK SADDLES
AND
SADDLE TREES;
Saddle Bags
AND
WALLETS;
GIRTHS and
SURCINGLES;
BLOCK AND BENT
Stirrups;
Halters, Bridles and
MARTINGALES;
Whips and Spurs;
Curry Combs,
Horse cards & brushes, &c.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

FOR SALE.

THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "STRANGER," built in San Francisco of Eastern oak and pine, and copper fastened. She is well found in anchors, chains, rigging, and two suits of sails, and is ready for any service. The Stranger is decked fore and aft, and is five tons measurement, and will be sold at Port Madison, cheap for "cash," on application to the undersigned.

Also a superior article of Dogfish oil, excelling sperm oil for machinery; and Cod fish, pickled and dried. Salmon, Salmon Trout, and Herring, pickled in barrels, and all warranted of superior quality and cure.

LAMB & BAXTER.

Port Madison, Feb. 22, 1858. 3w14

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

Wooden Ware, Brooms,
BASKETS, BRUSHES,
Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE
WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT
...OF...
HAWXHURST & SON,
39 Sacramento street, Below Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 3m13

Selling Off at Cost
And Carriage!

AS I INTEND TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE stock of Clothing and go into the Watchmaking and Jewelry business, I would therefore invite the public in general to call and judge for themselves. They will surely be astonished at the bargains that will be offered to them. I am confident that I can sell even to those who don't stand in need of the articles, but the inducements will be so great that they cannot help buying. This is positively no mistake. My goods will and must be sold. Come one, come all!

I have also some good Brandies, Gin, and other liquors, which will be offered cheap at wholesale prices.

I would particularly invite the merchants to give me a call, as I will sell them goods at San Francisco prices, freight added.

I. ROSENHEIM.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1858. 13tf.

Judicial Notice.

THE SPRING TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1858—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1858. 11tc.

Graefenberg Family Medicines
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS ·
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 burns, wounds, sprains, chilblains, sores, swellings, scrofula, etc. As a Pain Extracter it cannot be excelled, affording immediate relief from the most excruciating pains.

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

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

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

January 15, 1858.—n8-1y.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, } ss
County of Clarke. }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed by the Clerk of the District Court of the first Judicial District in the Territory of Washington, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 13th day of March, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs of such sale, of Frederick Miller, in and to the following described property, to-wit: The dwelling and block of land on which said house stands, it being block number seven in the town site laid off upon the eastern half of a land claim known as the land claim of Amos M. Short, deceased, situated in the city of Vancouver, W. T.

LEVI FARNSWORTH,
Deputy Sheriff

January 25, 1858. 4w11

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 an l 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 conditons to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may think proper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

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

for the annual sum of —— dollars.

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

Dated. (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

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

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27ht 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 mea 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.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

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

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

HUNT & SCRANTON.
12tf Brokers for themselves.

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

C. Adolph Low, vs. Steam ship Constitution. } In Admiralty, before P. A. Chenoweth, U. S. District court, 2d jud. district Washington Territory.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

A Libel to enforce a bottomry bond to the amount of $5,000, with premium of 33 1-3 per centum, has been filed in the said court, praying a condemnation and sale of said vessel to answer the exigencies of said bond. And Tuesday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1858, has been appointed by the Court for the hearing of said cause at Olympia, and it is also ordered by the court that notice be published in the Pioneer and Democrat for four successive weeks, and also, that a like notice be put up in some conspicuous place on said vessel.

GEO. W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal.

S. GARFIELD, Proctor.
Olympia, Jan. 28, 1858.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

C. Adolph Low, vs. Steamship Constitution. } Second Judicial District, Washington Territory: In Admiralty.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me issued upon a decree rendered in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, at a special term of said Court, begun and held in Olympia in said District, on Tuesday the second day of February, A. D. 1858, against the Steamship CONSTITUTION, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in favor of C. Adolph Low, for the sum of six thousand dollars principal and thirty-three and one-third per centum premium, upon a bottemry bond executed by the master and owners of said Steamship and in favor of said Low.

I will, on Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at Olympia, in the Territory and District aforesaid, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the said steamship CONSTITUTION, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Olympia, W. T., February 4th, 1858.

GEORGE W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.

S. GARFIELDE, Proctor for Libellant.

Caution---Notice---Caution!

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO purchase, negotiate, or loan any money upon any draft of HUNT & SCRANTON, drawn for the mail service, under Post Office contract No. 12730 A, on Puget Sound, unless said draft or drafts are to the order of J. & M. Phelan, to whom said contract was assigned July 8th, 1857, and subsequently assigned to M. Louisson & Co., July 16th, 1857, and the assignment acknowledged by the Post Office Department at Washington, and under date of Sept. 7th, 1857, to J. & M. Phelan. The Postmaster General at Washington has been advised several times that an attempt might be made to divert the pay due, and to become due, from Nov. 1st, 1857, to Feb. 1st, 1858, and not to recognize any draft or drafts except to the order of and endorsed by J. & M. Phelan. Any draft of Hunt & Scranton, unless as above described, will not be paid in Washington or elsewhere.

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their principals.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11tf

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.

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.

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

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

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.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING SALOON.

Main Steet—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.

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.

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 merchandise, 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.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.
Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

YOUNG AMERICA IN THE FIELD!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

MR. I. 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 Marsaille, for balls,
a large variety of every day vests.

BOOTS.

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

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.

I. ROSENHEIM.
December 18, 1857.–n4-ly.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

Apples.
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 Rheubarb.
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.

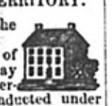
New Year's Call.

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

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.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

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

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

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.

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.

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.

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 Implments, &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-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice 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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.
Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER, "CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT, Commander.

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

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

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

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.
Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

REMOVED.

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

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

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

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.–tf.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration from the Probate Court of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of WILLIAM BRIGGS, deceased, late of said county, bearing date December 19th, 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 Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof.

R. S. ROBINSON,
Administrator.
Jefferson County, W. T., January 15, 1858. 4w12

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

NONPAREIL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

GOLDEN PRIZE.

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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

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

TO CLUBS.

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

READ—READ—READ—READ

THE

LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

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

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

Address BECKET & COMPANY, Publishers,
48 and 49 Moffatt's Buildings, New York.
November, 1857. 8w

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.

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.,
January 8, 1857.–n8. Steilacoom. W. T.

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

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

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

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.–n49.

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

CAUTION.

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

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.
Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES' HURD.
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

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.

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 DIS