PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Old Clock in the Hall.

BY H. H. STODDARD.

It stands in the corner of the room,
Behind the door, in the shade and gloom,
In a heavy and antique case;
Rich mahogany, maple and oak,
Battered and scratched, and with dim smoke
And the hands are bent on the face!

The knob and hinges are red with rust,
The top o' th' mouldings covered with dust,
The panels are yellow with stains;
And a ragged web like a tattered pall,
Runs from its side to the sombre wall,
And over the window panes.

The pendulum swings, the wheels go round,
Making a dull monotonous sound,
As the vanishing moments fleet;
A "tick," like the falling grains of sand,
As Time was pouring from out his hand
The dust of years at his feet.

Years have vanished--forgotten years--
With all their sorrows and sins and tears,
And left their marks in the hall;--
The old have died, the young grown old--
Generations have gone to mould,
And the clock survives them all.

Beautiful girls have watched the hours,
Knitting at stands, or working flowers
In frames of broidery fine;
And mornings, the young folks playing late
Wished the moments fettered to "eight,"
For the school began at "nine."

Mothers with sons in distant lands,
Sorrowing, chid its tardy hands,
And dreamed of the meeting dear.
And wives whose husbands returned at night,
Marked the time in the fading light,
And listened for footsteps near!

Blushing brides at their toilets gay,
In snowy robes on the happy day,
Have waited the hour to wed:
And sick folks, tossing on beds of pain,
Gazed at the clock again and again,
And watched beside the dead.

But years have vanished, and others fill
Their place, and the old clock standeth still,
Ticking as in its prime:
Summer and winter, day and night,
A sexton chiming the hours of flight,
Tolling the knell of Time!

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—We were somewhat surprised, the other day, to see in the *Globe* an intimation that "within a few days past, application has been made to the Crown Land Department to purchase for the Hudson's Bay Company numerous tracts of land situated within and along the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior—tracts of land contiguous to their numerous forts and posts throughout the country, and at the mouths of the chief rivers emptying into those Lakes, commanding the most important points for traffic and trade." At the time, we were disposed to regard this as one of the many hob goblin stories of the *Globe* to damage the Ministers. Subsequent information has reached us, however, of such a nature as to induce us to believe there is a basis of truth for the rumor. But we are not informed of particulars.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ The board of trade of Toronto have expressed the opinion that the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories should be thrown open to commercial enterprise. This question in Canada has assumed the form of a regular agitation.

☞ The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered by Charles II. in 1670, and had control of an area of 4,000,000 square miles. The last charter expires in 1859.

☞ The caterpillar is a silk-spinner, far excelling any other in his line of business; indeed, we could not learn an art that would supply any silk worth the name without him. With what wonderful properties and powers has it pleased our heavenly Father to endow the lower creatures!

AN ACCOMMODATING RIVER.—A Western paper, announcing a rise in the Ohio river, says: "The river, *in accordance with the desires of a host of those who were most deeply interested*, continues rising steadily."

☞ A Frenchman in Canada thus advertises his better-half, who had left his bed and board:

NOTESS.—My wife that's Catrine—she left my house—shant ax me—any man truss him on my name that's loss for you.

LOUIS LA FLAMME.

☞ One angry word sometimes raises a storm that time itself cannot allay.

FURTHER NEWS ITEMS.

BY LAST MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Texas left San Juan on the 10th inst. Gen. Hennington received reinforcements at Granada Dec. 8th; and on the 19th, after a siege of 19 days, he succeeded in driving the enemy before him, killing 1400 of the enemy, with the loss of only 200 of his own troops.

The odds against him was ten to one. All the military stores, artillery and public documents at Granada, were removed to Rivas uninjured, Walker having previously taken possession of the latter city without opposition, the enemy retiring on learning of his approach.

The Costa Ricans, however, had taken possession of all the boats on the San Juan river, thus cutting off all of Walker's communications.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Associated Press states that the Costa Ricans were protected by the English in this latter affair.

Three hundred recruits had arrived at Punta Arenas and proceeded up the river.

Just as the Texas was leaving, a message reached San Juan, stating that Walker had recaptured Fort San Carlos, which had been taken by the enemy, and was then coming rapidly down the river, scattering all before him.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Returned Nicaraguans give contradictory, but generally rather dismal accounts of affairs at Nicaragua.

The capture of the boats on the San Juan river was effected by a man named Spencer, formerly a mate on board one of the Company's boats, aided by 300 Costa Ricans.

Besides capturing all the river boats, together with the Forts Castillo and San Carlos, they also took both of Walker's large lake steamers, leaving him only one schooner and a few bungoes.

Several of Walker's officers came passengers on the Texas. Some of them say that Walker's case is hopeless, while others are more sanguine.

A meeting of Walker's friends, who came on the Texas, will be held here in a few days.

It is reported here that Spencer is in the pay of Vanderbilt, and that the British assisted him with gunboats.

Three hundred of Walker's men at Punta Arenas, under Lockbridge, attempted to retake the boats lying there, but the British Commander gave notice that he would not allow it.

Europe.

The steamship North America arrived at Portland, Maine, Jan. 8. She left Liverpool Dec. 24. The British mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool Dec. 27, reached this port on Monday, Jan. 12, bringing three days later news. The approaching Conference at Paris, the affairs of Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and Britain, continue to be the main features of interest. The day is not yet fixed for the assembling of the Congress; but as the preliminaries are nearly all arranged, it will undoubtedly be an early one. Count Walewski will preside. Prussia and Switzerland continue their warlike preparations. About half the Prussian army, amounting to 130,000 men, is ordered to be put in immediate readiness. The Swiss Federal Council has ordered 20,000 men to be armed at once, and a council of war is to meet on the 24th inst., under the presidency of Col. Dufour. A note, bearing the names of all the dignataries of the protocol of London, with the exception of Prussia, has been addressed to the Federal Council of Switzerland, demanding the liberation of the royalist insurrectionists, in the hope of a peaceful adjustment. The Berlin journals, however, declare that all mediation relative to the release of the prisoners is impossible, and at present there seems little hope of a pacific termination of the difficulty. It is stated that negotiations are broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and Feronk Khan, the Persian Envoy, and that the latter had proceeded to Paris. Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, payment of expenses, dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of English Consulates in various places. Persia is reported to have assented to the return of Mr. Murry, the English Minister, to restore Herat and to compensate the Heratians; but the other points are in abeyance.

Capt. Hartstene and the officers of the *Resolute* entertained a deputation from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool on board the *Resolute*, and on Tuesday, the 23d ult., they received a "civic compliment" in the shape of a public dinner from the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. There was a jovial interchange of complimentary speeches. Several other public entertainments have been offered them.

Hugh Miller, the eminent writer on Geology, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom, at his residence in Edinburg, shot through the heart. For some time past he had been in the habit of having a loaded revolver in his room—an attempt having been made lately to break into his museum. It is believed that the circumstances of his death was accidental, his general character and position precluding the idea of suicide.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* has the following:

"The new representative of Queen Victoria to the American Government has not been selected. Mr. Chas. Villiers has been offered the post and has declined it. The question of who is to be the new minister is at present under consideration, and nothing has been determined on. It is therefore merely as a matter of probability that I mention the names of Lord Napier and Mr. H. G. Howard, now Secretary of Embassy at Paris, as not unlikely to be heard in connection with the vacancy. I see that some of the foreign correspondents of the London journals say that Mr. H. F. Howard, now minister at Lisbon, is to go to Frankfort, to be replaced by Mr. Crampton: In this respect, I believe the correspondents are incorrect. It is likely that Mr. Howard may become minister at Hanover, which appointment has now become vacant by Mr. Blight's retirement. There are four American consulships now vacant, which will probably be filled up at the time of the appointment of the Minister to the United States. They are New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Baltimore."

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—According to the following, from the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, the American Consul of Berne has in vain endeavored to bring about a good understanding between Prussia and Switzerland:

"The latest news from Switzerland says the Consuls of America and England at Berne had endeavored to bring about a good understanding between Switzerland and Prussia, but, not being supported by representations of other powers, they had failed. No change had taken place in the war preparations of the Prussian Government of the Federal Council. Swiss, from all parts of Europe, were arriving daily; in addition, a number of foreigners had written to the Federal Government, offering their services."

A NEW SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The Austrian government is about dispatching a vessel for a scientific expedition around the globe, an undertaking which causes much remark in Austria. Great attention is to be paid to scientific research in the rich fields offered by the islands of the East Indian Ocean—the Nicobar Islands, Borneo, Celebes, the Molluccas, &c.

Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the Fanny Major we have dates from Honolulu to the 22d January. The files contain no news of the slightest importance. From a table published in the *Advertiser*, we learn that the total number of barrels of sperm shipped from the Sandwich Islands, during the fall season of 1856 to the United States was 5014;—barrels of whale oil, 127,640; and pounds of bone, 1,223,300; of which 117,000 gallons of sperm oil, 1,507,595 gallons whale oil, and 907,412 pounds of bone, were taken in freight. The table from which the above is condensed, says the *Advertiser*, "is not perfectly correct, but as near so as we can make it from the Custom House records. The actual amount is at least ten per cent more than the above table shows. The number of whale-ships, bound home according to the tables is 71. Besides the above there may be some fifteen others, which will make a ten months cruise homewards, and not return to the North Pacific."

The shipping season, says the *Polynesian*, at Honolulu is about in "the sere and yellow leaf." But few ships remain in port, and their expenditures are limited to necessary repairs. They will soon be gone, and our harbor will again assume a "flat, stale, and unprofitable" appearance, our every day quiet and phelgm will only be disturbed by the advent of a mail from California,—or our quarterly bills.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The Russian ship Nicholas I, says the *Advertiser*, which sailed last week for Cronstadt, had a cargo of furs valued at $400,000, belonging to the Russian American Fur Company.

From Mexico.

During the recent severe gale which occurred off Vera Cruz, two servants and the butler of the steamer Calhoun were swept overboard by the sea, and a Spanish passenger, believing that the steamer would go to the bottom, shot himself, preferring to loss his life that way to being drowned.

The city of Mexico was visited by a snow storm, a great wonder there. The papers there say it excited a high degree of curiosity and excitement among the inhabitants, most of whom had never seen snow before, in this city of eternal spring.

The capitulation of Puebla to the Government forces is noted. The chief of all the pronunciados, Orihuela, together with his followers, had been taken, and immediately shot, and the insurrectionary bands of Osollo, Gutierrez and Coboz had been so completely defeated near the small town of San Juan Coscomatepec, that no small number of notable individuals were taken prisoners, and a part of them conducted to Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna's Intrigues.

According to one of the ministerial papers of Madrid, of the 24th of December, General Santa Anna of Mexico has sent agents to Madrid to propose to re-establish monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish Prince as sovereign, provided the Spanish Government will grant him certain assistance. The *Epoca* opposes any such project, unless it be freely demanded by public opinion in Mexico, and have the support of England and France.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.—By a private letter from the Coatzacoalcos, dated 22d November, the New Orleans *Picayune* learns that the work on the wheel road was progressing finely, and that the communication from the Chevella pass to the Pacific was already open. Also, that the laborers on the Pacific side were working their way towards the Atlantic to meet those engaged on that end of the work. The contractors confidently expected to finish the road in forty days from that time.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1857.

The steamship Isabel, from Hivana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived here. The health of Dr. Kane was improving.

A great storm had occurred off Vera Cruz. Numerous vessels were wrecked, including the ship-of-war Gaudaloupe and steamer Iturbide. Eighty persons on board the latter were lost. The Fish monopoly at Cuba had been annulled, and foreign vessels were allowed to sell. The weather was cool, but beautiful.

THE CASE OF HUNTINGTON.—This remarkable trial, which has occupied the Court of Sessions for thirteen days, was brought to a close recently, by the conviction of Huntington and his condemnation to the State prison for four years and ten months. The prisoner's counsel seemed to concur in the justice of the verdict, and in some remarks to that effect, described himself as a "zealous counsel," leaving the impression that he designed the remark as in some degree as an apology for the course pursued by the defence. It is to be hoped that the utter failure successfully to impose such a theory upon a jury will prove to be a rebuke that will need no repetition; and equally is it to be desired that the revelations made upon this trial will serve as a warning that stern principle and an established character are better guaranties, even in a financial point of view, than a flashy exterior and pretentious show; and that there is ultimately more profit in money or business transactions with sound men than in more immediate productive operations with men whose integrity has not been proved, or whose antecedents cast doubt upon it.—*New York Herald.*

☞ Huntington, the forger, arrived at Sing Sing on Friday night, Jan. 2d, and went to work in the cabinet shop. The warden had intended placing him in the hat shop, but having worked at cabinet-making, the moral lunatic preferred it; so he was set to finishing and packing bedsteads. He takes his lot with much fortitde, especially considering the difference between his up-town residence, with its splendor and luxury, and the naked, cold accommodations of Sing Sing. He works cheerfully and industriously, and evinces a great desire to conform to all the rules of the prison.

MERCANTILE PROSPERITY.—A New York paper remarks:

"It is seldom that a case of such continued prosperity can be chronicled in the history of any mercantile firm as in that of the Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall. About thirty years ago the commercial firm of G. E. & S. S. Howland was formed in this city. They were engaged principally in the West India trade. Ten years afterwards the partners retired from business, wealthy, leaving behind as special partners, $200,000 for their successors, Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall. A few years further on, and the members of this firm also retired, leaving the same amount, as special partners, to a junior Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall; and, recently, these latter, have, too, retired, leaving $200,000 for still younger members of the same name and style of firm."

LT. MAURY.—The King of Denmark has conferred upon Lieut. Maury the cross of a Knight of the Order of Danneborg, as a mark of consideration for the eminent services he has rendered in that department of science to which he has devoted his life. We learn that Lieut. Maury declines the proffered honor on national grounds—as conflicting with the constitution of the United States, which forbids the conferring or reception of titles of nobility by citizens of the Republic.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—This mammoth steamship, which at some indefinite period is expected to arrive at Portland, exceeds the length of Noah's Ark 230 feet, and that of the Persia, the largest steamship yet afloat, 310 feet. The wharves erecting for her accommodation at Fish point, Portland, are expected to be completed in June.

☞ Father Matthew died at Cork, Ireland, on the 9th of December last.

☞ The State of Arkansas gave Buchanan about 12,000 majority. Mr. Fillmore, so far as is known, carried only one county in the State.

A NEW TERRITORY.—This is a great country! New Territories spring up in the night time, and delegates appear on the floor of Congress first to tell the news! Mr. A. P. Cook has arrived a Washington from Arizona, the new Territory formed out of the Gadsden purchase from Mexico. He brings his credentials, and will claim a seat in the House as delegate from that Territory. He reports the population of Arizona at from ten to fifteen thousand persons, and that the Territory will make a State about as large as Pennsylvania. It lays south of 36 30.

MORE CAMELS COMING.—The Washington Union, of the 15th inst., says:

Advices have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from the United States store-ship *Supply*, Lieut. Commanding David Porter. The *Supply* was at Smyrna on the 9th ult., and had on board a number of camels, destined for service in the United States army. She was to have sailed for the United States on the 5th inst. Her officers and crew were well.

U. S. NAVY.—The U. S. navy, in November, 1856, consisted of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 19 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 7 screw steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 3 side wheel steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 5 of the third class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 permanent receiving vessel. Total, 75 vessels, carrying 2243 guns.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—William H. De-Witt of Albany, has contributed $500 to the Dudley Observatory; Alanson Sumner of Albany, $500; E. C. Delevan of Albany, $1000; and Joseph Steele of New York has given liberally. Three thousand dollars were contributed to the institution on the 13th inst.

THE COAST SURVEY.—According to the report of the superintendent, the coast survey has been carried on during the year in all the states and territories of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific coast. The survey is more than half finished on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Prof. Bache estimates that from ten to twelve years will find the fieldwork essentially completed in all the sections, but two. A general hydrographic reconnoissance has been made of the coasts of California and Oregon. Every harbor has been surveyed, and a considerable portion of Washington territory. Among the developments made in the hydrography of the season, the most worthy of notice is the extensive bank of comparatively shoal ground between George's Bank and Navigators and Misnamed. The report contains much valuable information concerning the navigating interests of all portions of the country.

☞ Since the service of the U. S. army proper in Mexico, the pension office has ruled that there has been no *war*, notwithstanding the severe and protracted conflicts with the Indians on the Pacific coast, in New Mexico, and on the plains, and has rejected all applications based upon the service referred to; but the secretary of the interior, in a spirit of liberality and justice, has reversed the decision of a former commissioner.

REMOVAL OF THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—It is stated that the Secretary of War and Interior have concluded an important arrangement for the peaceful removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida.

WESTERN WOOD AND WATER.—It is stated that Capt. Pope, who has been experimenting in New Mexico and Texas, under the orders of the government, in boring for water on the plains, reports that the finest artesian wells in the world can be established at almost any point, and a very singular fact he reports as to the supply of fuel in that country, where a tree cannot be seen. A switch muskete grows generally over the plains, and he ascertained the roots of this plant were as large as trees, and grew to the depth of seventy feet, forming a perfect net work under the surface of the earth. This root burns equal to lightwood, and is easily procured.

☞ Mr G. P. R. James, British consul at Richmond, said, after examining Mr. Ware's and Dr John R. Woods's sheep, at the late fair in Charlottesville, Va., that their best ones were the finest he ever saw, either in this country or at the agricultural shows of England.

☞ The mole tunnels like a skillful engineer. The nautalus is a navigator, hoisting or taking in sail as he goes, or casting anchor, at pleasure.

☞ We paint our lives in fresco. The sort and facile plaster of the moment hardens under every stroke of the brush into eternal rock.

"ONE OF THE B'HOYS."—In a case before the mayor's court, Philadelphia, in which a man was charged with setting fire to his own house, among the witnesses a young fireman was called, and declared that he "knew considerable about it." He had related a long yarn about the first and second plugs, when the cort requested him to come to the point.

"Well, you see, alderman, I am coming to that pint, and I want to tell you all about it. You see while Jonessy and our fellows went round to take the other plug, the door was bursted open and *I put the first water on der fire.*" "Well, is that all you know about it?" inquired the alderman, striving to suppress a laugh. "Thunder! yes," responded the enthusiastic runner wid der macheen; "ain't that enough? *did'nt I put the first water on der fire!* S-A-Y?" The witness was informed that he could take his seat, which he did amid a general snigger.

Political.

☞ A subscription has been started in Charleston, S. C., and headed by liberal contributions, to procure a carriage for presentation to Mr. Buchanan.

HON. E. A. HANNEGAN.—This gentleman, formerly U. S. Senator from Indiana, and one of the most eloquent men in that body, has taken up his residence in the city of St. Louis, and intends to devote himself to the practice of the law.

THE CLERGY AND POLITICS.—A large number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Albany, New York, are out in a card in which they express their disapprobation of the course of their ministers in entering the field as champions of one of the political parties.

ENGLISH SPIES IN OUR MIDST.—James Redpath, an English secret agent, is now in Boston, again trying to stir up rebellion. He writes to the New York *Tribune*, and thinks that "God and Sharp's rifles" will yet enable the abolitionists of Kansas to overthrow the legal government there.

DEMOCRATIC CLERGYMEN.—There are in this State (says the New Hampshire *Patriot*) many clergymen who are, and always have been, democrats; and we can say of them, as the Providence Post says of similar men in Rhode Island, that "we have yet to learn that one of these men preached a political sermon or made a political speech during the Presidential campaign. They were not invited to do so, for democrats do not believe in carrying politics into the church, or in carrying their ministers into political strife. How much influence these clergymen, in view of their sacred office and their relation to their churches, might have exerted for the democratic cause, we do not know, and do not care to know. It is pleasant for us, and for them, undoubtedly, to know that their robes are unsullied, and that they have passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. Believing that a man may vote for Buchanan, or Fillmore, or Fremont, and yet be a good Christian, we are glad nothing has been done by these pastors to cool the religious ardor or wound the feelings of the conscientious supporters of either of these men; and we can most sincerely and earnestly say, so let it be forever."

JUST LIKE A BLACK REPUBLICAN.—The Chicago *Times* relates that a German servant girl who had done faithful service, at a dollar a week, for an old skinflint named John Weller, of that city, for a period of six months, contracted marriage, and left her employer's service. She demanded her dollar a week, and Weller refused to pay it. She brought suit, when Weller filed an offset as follows: $7 *for Messrs. Weller's services* in nursing the girl during one week's illness; $3 for Mr. Weller's brother, *who called the doctor;* $6 for trouble in hiring other girls; $36 for wages paid to other girls after this one left, &c., &c. All of which is characteristic of the race of black republicans, the world over.

☞ A French writer, in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, speculating on American affairs, says, "sacerdotal influence is nowhere in the civilized world more active and potent than in the United States, and the republic is as much a theocracy as a democracy." The Frenchman must have come to this conclusion from the late presidential contest, when so many preachers took to politics. The result of the election shows that his conclusion was somewhat hasty.

☞ A Democrat, unlike men of other parties of the day, can pass over from either side of the line dividing the free and slave States, and can speak and publish his opinions on political subjects without reserve and without offence to his brother Democrats. In the North and South, Democrats, to use a scriptural phrase, are men "of mind"—of "one faith."

Amusing, &c.

ONE OF THE SPEECHES.—Job Kolik was one of 'em on the stump. A double-barrelled throat, and to electrify his constituents up to a fighting point in less time than it would take a Susquehanna raft to go over Niagara Falls. His great speech in Bob Stubbs' ten acre lot was a crusher. For the sake of posterity we give an extract: "Fellow-citizens—You might as well try to dry up the Atlantic ocean with a broom straw, or draw this ere stump from under my feet with a harnessed gadfly, as convince me that I ain't gwine to be elected this heat. My opponent don't stand a chance; not a sniff. Why he ain't as intellectual as a common sized shad. Fellers, I am a hull team with two bull-dogs under the wagon and a tar bucket—I am. If thar's anybody this side of whar the sun begins to blister the earth that can wallop me, let him show himself—I'm ready. Boys, I go in for the American eagle—claws, stars, stripes and all; and may I burst my everlastin' buttonholes, ef I don't knock down, drag out and gouge everybody as denies me."

☞ M. Cabet, founder of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, died at St. Louis on the 9th inst., of apoplexy, aged 69 years. In him the community loses its main stay.

☞ Men of the noblest disposition always consider themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

☞ As long as thou shalt live, seek to improve thyself; presume not that old age brings with itself wisdom;—it is better to learn late, than never.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

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

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

About the Outgoing and Incoming Administrations.

It is to be supposed, (unless otherwise ordered by Divine Providence), that on Wednesday of last week, (March 4th) President Pierce vacated the chair, as such, and gave place to his successor—on inauguration—Mr. Buchanan.

In the administration of the affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, Mr. Pierce, his cabinet, and adherent co-workers generally, have had a rough and rugged road to travel, during the past four years, and Mr. Buchanan may well esteem himself as being highly favored, should he escape from the "thorn and brainble" of his career, as unscathed, unsullied and unblemished in reputation, as has his "illustrious predecessor."

We last week gave insertion to a number of paragraphs, (editorially calling attention to the same), as going to show the state of the treasury—the liabilities of the government, &c., at the time Mr. Pierce was installed in office, as also exhibiting the faithful and economical manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. James Guthrie, had performed his duties in the payment of the national debt—honorable to himself—creditable and satisfactory to the government. Biased and unscrupulous as has ever been the New York *Tribune*, in political, as well as relates to the interests of persons, resident on the Pacific coast—even *that* paper is forced into an admission, that Mr. Buchanan may consider himself fortunate should he be able to supplant the place of Mr. Guthrie by an equally honest, faithful and competent gentleman, as Secretary of the Treasury. It will be difficult, advantageously and satisfactorily, to supply the positions of Secretaries Marcy and Guthrie. *Would* that they *might* both be re-appointed.

As above intimated, the administration of Mr. Pierce was brought to a close on the 4th inst., and it has been a laborious, trying and eventful one. His policy has been firm, cautious and just—fully realizing the expectations incited by his inaugural message, and which sent a thrill of hope and pleasure through the heart of the entire nation. His administration has been conducted with that economy—with that strict regard to the equal rights of all portions of the country, and with that most faithful adherence to the old land marks of the constitution—uneclipsed by any that has preceded it, and only equalled—if at all—by such as those of Jackson, Madison, Jefferson, and the "Father of his country."

The administration of Mr. Pierce, as we have said, has been an *eventful* one—in its peaceful conquests—in its vindication of great domestic rights, and in the condition in which it has left all departments of the public service.

During his administration, war has raged abroad. Nearly all Europe has been in arms. Vast armies and immense fleets have met in deadly hostility; and with all the appliances of war, the great nations of Europe have struggled for about one half of his term of service;—Sebastopol fell, and that, too, at the expense of all parties engaged, and with a large debt—not including pecuniary considerations—many thousand lives—with very little advantage to either belligerant party.

The firm, practical and discreet course pursued by Gen. Pierce, has vindicated the national honor, and enforced the supremacy of the laws, without disturbing the peaceful relations of the country. His dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British consuls, for their violation of our enlistment laws—his course in in regard to the Sound dues—the Gadsden purchase—Central American affairs—have all shown a firm, just, and *decided* policy. He retires from the position as our Chief Magistrate, with the respect of the enlightened friends of freedom and democratic principles, and of clear-headed statesmen both at home and abroad. He has not, however, received plaudits from the enemises and revilers of American institutions and American liberty. *Great Britain* will touch for the truth of this assertion.

The fierce excitement which was consequent upon the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska" act of Congress—the acts of outrage on both sides—the venality and corruption of some of the officers appointed to administer the affairs of those new Territories, imposed a most trying duty upon President Pierce. When we reflect upon the fact, that this excitement not only prevaded the political world, but entered with an uninvited and an inapplicable attitude, into the sanctuaries of religion, and infested the ministers, too, of their laws—when a large portion of their energies were applied to fanning the flames of a national agitation, and that they called upon the God of mercy and of justice to visit the land of their birth or adoption with "sword, pestilence and famine," rather than Mr. Buchanan should be elected as our President;—when we reflect upon these things, we say, we can readily appreciate the nerve, head and heart of the President, who has taken us for the last four years, in safety over a tempestuous, turbulent sea of foreign and domestic difficulties, and has at last safely moored the ship of State in the embrace of a safe and capacious democratic harbor. And yet the Nebraska act simply recognized the equal rights of the Territories. It left slavery where the constitution had left it, and would have met the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the measure, had it not been for the interposition of fanatics on both sides. We equally dislike Kansas "shriekers," and "shriekers" on the other side. We deplore all fanaticism and excitement. We desire that all citizens of this great Republic should repair to their new homes in the Territories, on the Pacific and elsewhere, endowed with the right, quietly and unrestricted, save by the constitution, to establish their own municipal regulations; and such has been the policy indicated by the administration of Gen. Pierce. He has inflexibly persisted in maintaining it, and it is a source of congratulation to the whole country, that his policy has resulted in the restoration of peace to Kansas, and the general repression of agitation throughout the land. The agitators are justly regarded as enemies of our government, and opponents of our constitutional liberty. For his course in regard to Territories, *alone*, Mr. Pierce merits a high position on the roll of our country's *hero* Presidents—who deserves, and will receive the heartfelt gratitude of the people of both States and Territories.

But his administration has been most beneficial in its financial policy. It has enforced economy upon all branches of the public service, and has required a strict accountability in all its monetary operations. There was, when it came into power, a tendency to "Galphin" peculation and extravagance—the natural result of an exuberant and constantly increasing prosperity. There was a desire to embark in a magnificent system of internal improvements by the general government, contray to the established usages and doctrines of the democratic party, and in conflict with the spirit of the constitution of our common country. These improvements, as has been amply demonstrated, can be perfected with more economy by the several States, and those States are now in the most prosperous condition, which have awarded their public works to the care of private enterprise.

President Pierce arrested the extravagance of the times by his many vetoes; and it is to hoped that there will ever be at the helm of the ship of State, a President, having the nerve to enforce economy in the direction of public affairs, by the use of the veto power.

Well, it is to be supposed that Mr. Buchanan is now our President, and that he has, ere this, organized his cabinet. As far as the interests of this Territory, and the Pacific generally, is concerned, it is of the highest importance that judicious selections be made to fill the positions of Postmaster General, and Secretaries of War and of the Interior, as also of Indian Affairs.

Quite a number of leading democratic journals in the States strongly recommend, as Postmaster General, Col. Samuel Medary—editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. In connection with a highly complimentary notice of Mr. Medary for that post, by the editor of the *Boston Times*, Col. Pike's excellent democratic *National Flag*, of a late date, published at Bloomington, Illinois, contains the following:

"It gives us real pleasure to endorse the above. We know it to be true, and therefore take this occasion to urge upon the incoming Administration the claims of the gallant Colonel to a favorable consideration. We commenced editorial life the same year, in the same State, with Col. Medary, and have been a faithful co-laborer with him ever since. We have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in many of the hardest fought political battles ever fought in Ohio, and for the past twenty-five years, no man has rendered more valuable services to the Democracy of the Union, than he. He has been in the front of every battle and the last to quit the field. A warmer hearted friend lives not beneath the sun, and a more worthy gentle man would be hard to find.

"No man in America would make a better Postmaster General than Col. Medary. His long political experience, and intimate acquaintance with the Post-office regulations of the county, eminently qualify him for that position, and nothing would please us better than to hear of his appointment thereto, at the proper time."

We maintain that *note* is the *time* when the services of such a man as Col. Medary, of Ohio, or Senator Bright, of Indiana, is demanded by the country for the place of Postmaster General. We have known Col. Medary from our boyhood, and for three consecutive sessions of the Legislature of Ohio, was an employee in his office; and it was in the composition of articles from his pen, concerning the Pacific coast, that our first favorable impressions of Oregon were obtained. He was always an inflexible advocate and defender of the American title to the country up to the northern 54° 40 line, and we have no doubt, should he be selected by Mr. Buchanan, as the head of the Post-office Department, his course in giving direction to affairs on this coast would strangely and surprisingly contrast with the illiberal and narrow-contracted policy of Mr. Campbell. Col. Medary "is, exactly," *the* man for the place, and we earnestly hope it will be tendered to him. In a few weeks, the character of the cabinet will be known here. Let us all hope that the selections will be such as to afford satisfaction to the democratic party and the country.

The Commission on Indian War Claims.

This board having examined the rolls and passed upon the basis of report in reference to the personal service of Oregon, have adjourned to visit Olympia, in Washington Territory, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the volunteer departments of that Territory, and more particularly the rolls of personal service there, with the view of putting them into the hands of clerks, under instructions to make up the pay rolls concurrently with those of Oregon.

We learn that the commissioners have expressed a commendation of the manner in which the rolls and portions of the reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments which have been submitted have been made up.

It is understood that the Board will return to resume its session at this place in May.

It is probably that the several prominent points of supply during the late war will be visited, after the principle labors of the commission have been completed, for the purpose of examining such claims as may for any cause be suspended.—*Statesman.*

Second Judicial Distaict.—A term of the U. S. court for this district, was commenced in Olympia on Monday—chief justice Lander, presiding—in conformity with the late law of congress, and in compliance with the acts passed at the late session of the legislative assembly, making the statutes of the territory—the criminal, practice act, &c.—passed at former sessions, applicable to said act of congress. Several cases—criminal and civil—have been tried and disposed of. The trial of the notorious Leschi—the accredited war-chief in our late Indian war, on the western side of the Cascades, has not, as yet, been reached in the callender. We expect to have something to say about this matter next week.

☞ The *Washington Republican*, to be published at Steilacoom, Pierce county, under the editorial direction of Frank Balch, esq., will, we are informed, make its *debut*, in the political ring, about the 3d of April. *Courtesy* will be expected, and *courtesy* will be extended. We never had, or never expect to have a feeling of *dread* for a *worthy* political opponent. "Come along."

☞ The communication of our faithful and intelligent Whashington City correspondent, was received too late for insertion in this issue. It will find a place in our columns next week.

☞ The weather, for the past week—"speaking generally"—has been "so-so" or "cumtux." On the *whole*—not *bad*.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. J. Patton Anderson, delegate in Congress for this territory, for congressional documents, etc., received by the last mail and express.

☞ The Connecticut *Courant*, published at Hartford, enters upon its ninety-fourth year and its ninety-fourth volume on the 1st of January next.

☞ The New York Commercial Circulars variously estimate the cotton crop, of 1856 at from 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 bales.

☞ The man who thinks laboriously will express himself concisely.

Dalles, Walla-Walla, Ft. Colville, &c.

Arrival of the Government Express!

Mr. John Dunn, who, for more than a year, has been a regular and faithful expressman between this place and the country east of the Cascade mountains, arrived here, direct from the Dalles on Thursday evening, having left that place at the close of last week.

He informs us that Fred. White, a german, who we stated last week had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and retained by Kamiakin, as his secretary, had been released, or made his escape, and had arrived in safety at the Dalles, just as Mr. D. was on the point of taking his departure. Having been in the confidence of the leading war chiefs of the hostiles, it is to be supposed that he is in possession of much valuable information as to their future plans of operation, &c.; and hence we may look for some future important developments.

When Mr. Dunn left the Dalles, Kamiakin and some five hundred warriors were reported to be encamped on Camas prairie, near the Palouse river, over two hundred miles from the Dalles. Although Kamiakin, and other chiefs, profess friendship, and although they promised to return the beef cattle, horses and mules recently stolen by the Indians, in the Simcoe valley, belonging to the command of Capt. Woonruff, Ft. Simcoe, they have, as yet, taken no steps to comply with their promises. Their *professions* of peace are regarded by the people of the Columbia river, as *professions—only*. No further acts of hostility or robbery have occurred since our former advices.

The Dalles is steadily advancing in permanent improvements. The winter, east of the Cascades, has been unusually severe, and a lamentable per centage of the stock there, died of starvation on account of the depth of snow on the grazing lands.

The excitement concerning the gold region, in the vicinity of Ft. Colville, is growing more intense along the Columbia river, and small parties, almost every week, are leaving the Dalles for that section of country. About thirty persons spent the winter in the mines—most of whom, it is said, realized a handsome return for the time and labor bestowed. There, too, the winter has been uncommonly severe.

Mr. Woolf, a merchant at the Dalles, and trader in the mines, recently returned from Ft. Colville, with $2000 or $3000, in *dust*, for a fresh supply of articles, subsistence and otherwise, for the miners. He gives a most favorable and flattering foreshadowing as to what the future of our northern gold diggings are destined to be. He reports that "Skloom," one of the chiefs of the hostiles, has promulgated an edict, forbidding all "Bostons," and others, from passing to or from, or operating in the gold mines, during the coming summer. His *caution*, however, Mr. Dunn says, will not be observed. He says that business and general prosperity is rapidly increasing along the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers.

The last number of the Oregon *Times* says, that contracts have been let and the work commenced, for building two new steamers; one to ply between Portland and Cascades, and the other between that place and Cowlitz. They are being built at Milwaukie.

On his arrival here, Mr. Dunn placed us in possession of Oregon papers, of March 7th, and from San Francisco, of March 6th.

From the S. F. *Herald*, we are advised of the death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and of Sumner memory, who died at Washington City on the 27th of January, of croup.

By the same paper we are informed, that on the 31st January, a bill was passed the U. S. Senate appropriating nearly $700,000 for the restoration and maintainance of peace, etc., in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Also, that the Central American Treaty was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of *five* to *one*. This indicates its rejection by that body, as a two-thirds vote is required to confirm it. Such a proceeding cannot fail to complicate the relations between Great Britain and this country.

☞ Gen. Harney has recommended active hostilities against the Indians in Florida. The latest advices state that the savages were concentrated in the woods near New Smyrna, and that Gen. Harney had called for more troops for the purpose of surrounding them.

☞ The number of blind persons in Japan is said to be numerous. In Jeddo, the capital, 30,000 is the computation.

☞ Four and a half million dollars worth of raw silk are annually imported from China into this country.

☞ It is said that of the twenty-six members of the famous Hartford convention, noted in our political annals, every one has passed to his grave.

"Sanctum" "So-So's," &c.

Received by the Last Mail and Express!

Our files of Oregon papers, received by the last mail, (March 5th,) contain no local news of importance, Indian, or otherwise, concerning that territory.

☞ The San Francisco *Herald*, of Feb. 20th, says that two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in that city on the evening previous to the date as above. It appears that no serious consequences resulted from the shocks, and that the sensation was not, as on former occasions, of a rocking and oscillating motion, but resembled more the sudden jar of a subterranean explosion of powder, being accompanied with considerable noise. The interval between the shocks was about ten seconds. Much consternation was manifested throughout the city.

☞ The *Sea Bird*, and other vessels, have recently taken their departure from San Francisco, with over one hundred passengers—emigrants, ostensibly, for the new territory of Arizona.

☞ The San Francisco *Herald* is about to be enlarged again to its double, former size. It is decidedly the best *news*paper published in that city, and for its manly fight in the late presidential election for democratic principles, richly deserves an adequate support from the party.

☞ It is said that the notorious Ned McGowes, of San Francisco vigilance committee memory, has finally turned up in China—having had himself shipped in a coffin to the "Celestial Empire." The *Herald* is disposed to discredit the "yarn."

☞ A dreadful typhoon has recently visited the Chinese sea, by which, out of a fleet of twenty-two junks, from various ports, from Shanghae to Tientsing, seventeen foundered, and the remaining five were dismasted. Loss of life estimated at one thousand.

☞ A series of resolutions were introduced at a meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton buildings, Loudon, proposing a further, more vigilant and vigorous search in quest of the two remaining missing vessels, connected with the Arctic ocean exploration, commanded by Sir John Franklin. This occurred in December last, after the missing ship *Resolute*, commanded by Capt. Hartstein, of our navy, had been restored to Great Britain. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

☞ We learn from the New York *Mercury*, that the 9th infantry, a portion of which command has been stationed in this territory for over a year past, is now "in the field" for a "Colonel." The same paper says that Capt. Murphy, of the 11th, is the favored one. If the regiment is to remain in service, in this territory, for God's sake let the Colonel be—*somebody*.

☞ We have a report from Washington City, that Mr. Villiers, a relative of Lord Clarendon, has been appointed British Minister for our government. At the same time we observe by our exchanges that he will not receive the appointment.

☞ The New York *Herald* learns that Gen. Duff Green is preparing a book under the title of "Recollections of a Washington Politician who was thirty years out of the Senate." The intention is to make head against Col. Benton's work of Thirty Years in the Senate.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, says that the house committee have agreed to report the Pacific railroad bill gotten up by T. Butler King and Robert J. Walker, both of whom are now in Washington.

☞ During the year 1856 there arrived at Philadelphia 1934 vessels, of which 122 were from foreign ports. The imports of foreign merchandise for the year amounted to $17,858,617—showing an increase of $2,754,139 over 1855, but only $58,407 over 1854. The amount of cash duties received at the custom house was $4,292,123.

☞ Arrived at New York from foreign ports last year 3809 vessels, with 159,284 passengers; besides 11,925 passengers from California.

☞ It is remarkable that during the same year, 1620, in which the Pilgrims emigrated to New England, the first negro slaves were imported to North America and sold to the settlers in Virginia.

☞ Thomas Jefferson wrote of Andrew Jackson—"He is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has *more of the old Roman in him than any man living.*"

☞ A card from Hon. A. H. Stephens is published in the Augusta Constitutionalist, posting B. H. Hill for cowardice in declining a challenge.

☞ John Van Buren in a letter to a democratic committee in Boston, says that General Scott voted for Mr. James Buchanan.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* suggests to Mr. Buchanan that Gen. Quitmen is the proper man for the office of secretary of war.

☞ Caleb Croswell, of Wisconsin, has been appointed as the consul at St. Petersburg.

☞ Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th of December from Tunis, having just returned from a tour through Central Africa. This had lasted seventeen years, during all of which time he had disused the English language, and on reaching a British ship-of-war he found great difficulty in speaking a word of English. He was accompanied from Africa by a native of the interior of that continent, who, on reaching the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and various wonders of civilization, that he went mad, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

☞ In 1852, 1,260,000 squirrel skins were exported from Russia to China, in exchange for tea. Most of the skins came from Siberia.

The Oldest Man in America.—Peter Nassau, a colored man, now resident of Woodstock, Vermont, has reached the extraordinary age of 129 years! and is doubtless the oldest living man in this country. His history has been traced out by N. Haskell, esq., town clerk of Woodstock and it appears he was born two years before Washington, was 46 years old at the date of the declaration of independence, and long before the second war with Great Britain broke out he had passed the scriptural limit of life—three-score years and ten.

☞ Near Edith, (S. C.,) says the Mobile Advertiser, a crop is about to be gathered of four acres of sun-flowers. The seed will be used for oil and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fibres of the stalk for paper-making. If the cultivation succeeds it is expected to supply abundant material for fine writing and printing paper as well as fine and coarse for paper hanging.

Cotton.—The main dependence of the world is on this country for cotton, and last year 3,500,000 bales were sold out of a product of 4,200,000. The failure of one crop would be most disastrous.

☞ The sugar crop of Texas, for the past season, will probably not exceed 3,000 hogsheads.

☞ There are 551 rice plantations in Georgia. North and South Carolian, each raising 20,000 pounds and over. There are 16,745 tobacco estates of 3,000 pounds each, and over, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. There are 1,726 in Maryland.

Ancestors on Both Sides.—The grand father of Wm. H. Prescott, the historian, commanded the American forces at Bunker Hill, while the grand father of his wife commanded a British ship of war, which bombarded the American works in the same action. The historian has the swords of each, at his residence in Boston.

☞ The Boston editions of Mr. Prescott's histories bring him in $20,000 a year.

☞ Some enterprising citizens have purchased all the trees growing on the Mount Vernon estate, and intend converting them into Washington canes.

☞ Mr. Joseph Jackson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the Postmaster General of the Sandwich Islands.

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

☞ There are hundred and fifty newspapers published in the State of Virginia.

☞ The population of the United States is twenty-seven millions of souls—26,964,312.

Buchanan an Irishman.—The Belfast (Ireland) Morning *News* claims that Mr. Buchanan is a native of Omagh, County Tyrone!

☞ The Cleveland *Herald* says that enough is known to lead to the belief that the losses upon the lakes for the season just closed, amount to over $4,000,000.

☞ It is said that 20,000 song birds of various kinds are sold in New York every year.

☞ The cost of a message by electric telegraph between the Crimea and Loudon is said to be $600.

☞ The total wealth of the United States is, "say" $11,317,611,072.

☞ The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal chronicles a case where a child was born without eyes.

☞ Letters from Liberia state that the culture of sugar has been carried on so prosperously that several sugar growers are talking about exporting it largely to the United States. One of them, named Richardsen, expects to ship two hundred hogsheads of sugar, of his first grinding.

☞ A small telegraph apparatus has been invented, not larger than a tobacco box, which can be attached to the wire at any point along the line, at the instant, and a message sent as desired.

Gen. Wool.—In an apology for not giving publicity to a communication concerning the course of Gen. Wool, and his departure for the Atlantic states, sent for publication to editor of San Francisco *Herald*, that paper of the 20th ult., contains the following. The *apology*, we doubt not, in comparison with the letter to which it refers, would partake somewhat of character of some *pitchers* of which we have heard—the *handle* larger than the *pitcher*; or of a disease, in which death would be a trifle to the remedy. "We have received," says the *Herald*, "from an esteemed and valued friend, a severe letter on the departure of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. However much we may agree with him as to the justice of his mordant strictures on that officer, we forbear to give them publicity in consideration of the age and the former services of Gen. Wool. In his high office, he has, as we have already demonstrated, committed a grave crime against the constitution, by refusing the means of his command for the suppression of revolt; but his present position is so lamentable as to disarm all resentment. He has, indeed, lost the regard of his former friends, to an extent that is painfully apparent. The pseudo-proffer of a public entertainment by members of the Vigilance committee, and notorious sympathizers with that lawless organization, published in this morning's papers, is a most damaging commendation to an officer in the army; while the fact that to that document there are but three signatures of gentlemen who were in favor of maintaining the laws—and those affixed from motives of personal friendship—constitutes a humiliating and bitter reprimand to one who, three years ago, on his arrival in this city, was received with open arms by all classes. It would then be ungenerous and ungracious to use harsh language in commenting on the course of Gen. Wool. His present attitude—the loss of esteem—the alienation of friends—the circumstances under which he leaves—the bulk of the signatures to that card of sympathy—all this forms sufficient condemnation. For ourselves, we wish Gen. Wool all happiness and prosperity; but our wish is not based on his conduct in the Vigilance Committee excitement."

"The amount of gold received at New York from California during the present year is $40,319,929, which is $1,362,595 less than was received last year."—*N. Y. Herald.*

In answer to the above, the San Francisco *Herald*, of Feb. 20th, 1857 says, it is, possibly, true that there has been a falling off in the imports of gold from California at the port of New York of about a million and a half during the past year; but we have nevertheless exported during the same period *upwards of six millions more than in* 1855, *and eleven millions more than they received in New York.* The exports of the past year amounted to $50,981,834, while those of 1855 only reached the *sum of* $44,640,090. The falling off in the receipts from California has been attributed in the Eastern States to the gradual exhaustion of the mines; but we on the contrary know that the yield is increasing. There is every reason to believe that a much larger amount of gold will be taken out of our mines this year than in any year since the discovery of gold. But though the yield this year will probably be less. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition, and our manufacturing interests are daily growing more important. In a few years our dependence on the Eastern States will be very light indeed.

Chinese New Year.—The Chinese calendar reckons the year from the 25th of January, and the custom of celebrating its advent prevails with them as with other nations. On New Year's Day they pay their debts, so far as they are able, (a custom which might, without any great injury to society, be imitated by our own Yankee Nation,) and are released from payment if they are without means: thus, commencing the New Year with "a fresh start;" and though John may not have a dollar in his pocket, yet he has the enviable luxury of feeling that he is free from the paralyzing influence of debt, and owes no man a dollar. In this country, the Chinese devote three days to the New Year's festivities—at home they are kept up much longer.—*Alta California.*

California Refined Sugar.—We were shown last evening, by H. M. Hale, Esq., one of the agents of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, a sample of refined sugar just made at that establishment. In point of whitness and thorough crystalization, it compares favorably with any sugar we have ever seen, and the samples we saw last evening were even whiter than samples of Stuart's and Lovering's sugars placed alongside of it. The establishment of this refinery will be the means of keeping in California a large amount of money, which annually goes out now in payment for refined sugar; and anything which will tend to this is deserving encouragement and success.—*S. F. Herald.*

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Several weeks since, our esteemed democratic friend, J. S. JAQUITH, of Pierce county, sent us the particulars concerning the wreck of a new schooner, *(Mary Anna,)* recently built by Mr. BOLTON, of Pierce county, for his own use, and launched from his boat-yard in January; as also, of the narrow escape of his family, (his wife and two children) from drowning, in consequence of the wreck. Mr. JAQUITH was one of the persons who aided in the rescue of the sufferers, (the family of Mr. Bolton,) from a watery grave. We give a synopsis of the details concerning the wreck and rescue, furnished by friend Jaquith, as follows:

It appears that Mr. BOLTON, with his family, on board the *Mary Anna*, left his residence, a few miles below Steilacoom, about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of January, for North Bay, for a cargo of lumber. About one o'clock when under the lee of McNiel's Island, and whilst in the act of tacking, the vessel was suddenly struck by a squall and capsized—*Mrs. Bolton and children, and an old Indian, being in the cabin.* The capsizing of the vessel at once precipitated Mr. BOLTON, and the man who was with him, Mr. HUGH MORTON, who were on deck, into the Bay. Having taken a small boat along, they succeeded in getting into it, and remained in the vicinity of the capsized vessel some hour and a half; when, firmly believing his family were drowned, and being chilled almost to being frozen to death, Mr. BOLTON and Mr. MORTON started for his home for assistance, which place he reached the next day, at about one o'clock, when he immediately apprised commander SWARTWOUT, of the steamer *Massachusetts*, of the disaster which had befallen him, who at once despatched a boat and crew in quest of the wreck.

After Mr. BOLTON left the vessel, the wind, it appears, carried the wreck towards the Fox Island reservation, Mr. JAQUITH, S. S. FORD, jr., and WESLEY GOSNELL, being there at the time. In the morning, (25th) they were apprised by the Indians that there was a wreck in sight, which proved to be the schooner *Mary Anna*, on her beam's end. They at once started towards it with a crew of Indians, and on reaching it, ascertained that there were persons alive inside. A canoe was then sent to the reservation with all haste for an axe; when it was brought they cut a hole in the side of the vessel, and rescued Mrs. BOLTON and children from their uncomfortable and critical situation.

They found her standing upon the main-mast, *in some three feet of water*, with a child on each shoulder, she holding on to the knees of the deck-frame; after being liberated she was unable to stand, and almost speechless, and was taken as speedily as possible to the house on the reserve. The vessel was towed to the shore, and made fast.

Mrs. BOLTON attributes the preservation of her life, and that of her children, to the presence of mind and kind offices performed by the Indian, who was in the cabin of the vessel with her. He would shift her about from place to place, seeking to render her position still more comfortable. Her children were lost from her several times, and he would always manage to rescue them. On one occasion he was obliged to dive after them. He was not with her when rescued; about an hour before day he placed her on the main-mast, with a child on each shoulder, informing her that he was going on shore for a canoe, and would return. From that time until about eight o'clock in the morning, (at which time the party referred to rescued her,) she was alone with her children. The Indian reached the Island in safety.

This is decidedly one of the most peculiar and narrow escapes from drowning which has perhaps ever occurred on Puget Sound. The vessel being on her beam's end, and being light, a space of some ten inches were left between the combings of the hatch and the water. Thus, air was freely admitted, otherwise, suffocation would have been inevitable.

☞ Since the death of the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is the oldest member of the United States Senate, having first entered upon his senatorial career on the 4th of March, 1817. Hon. James A. Pearce, of Md., is next in seniority, his service dating from the 3d of March, 1843.

☞ Some one says the London Times is valued at $3,740,000. Its chief editor has a salary of $25,000 a year, and its Paris correspondent $10,000.

☞ The whole number of Atlantic steam ships lost is eight. Of these, the *President, City of Glasgow* and the *Pacific* were never heard of. The loss involved is nearly $4,000,000.

☞ The annual statement of railways in the Union makes the total number of miles of railway 24,192, being an increase of 3434 over the preceding year.

TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the leading features of the treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands which is now before the Senate. It is understood that by its provisions lumber, coal, fish and flour, and other articles of minor consequence, the same being the growth or produce of the United States, are to be admitted into all the ports of the Sandwich Islands free of duty. The important articles to be received into our ports free of duty are the growth or produced of the Islands, such as sugar, molasses and wool; but at present the importation is very small. It is said that some portion of the sugar produced there is of a very superior quality, and so is their coffee. The wool being much coarser, as it is in all tropical climates, cannot compete with our fine qualities in the least, but will rather promote their consumption.

☞ There are at present sixty three factories situated in different parts of California, in which quartz grinding and extracting the gold by machinery are carried on. Thirty of these are driven by steam engines and the others by water wheels.

TWENTY-FOUR POUND LUMP.—The *Jacksonville Sentinel* claim that McDonald & Co., Sucker Creek, Oregon, took out a nugget weighing twenty-four pounds avordupois.

☞ The forty members of the Utah Council and House of Representatives, have 420 wives "amongst them," that is, an average of ten and a half apiece. Some of the members, who are old crippled, pock marked, &c., have as many as twenty or thirty helpmeets!

☞ The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, Capt. Moses Rodgers, in 1818.

☞ The Toledo (O.) *Blade* of the 15th, states that the quantity of wheat and corn accumulated at that port is about half a million of bushels.

☞ Last season, Chicago shipped to various ports 9,900,000 bushels of wheat, 10,600,000 of corn, 764,000 of oats and 143,000 barrels of flour.

☞ Postage stamps, which are now so extensively used throughout the world, were invented by a Swede, named Trekenber, in 1823.

☞ Some wag took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid left so that he could raise it, placed him in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect, After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat after looking around, exclaimed: Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm confoundedly belated."

TRUE AS PREACHING.—Aunt Mary saw oacr a tailor's door a sign bearing the inscription, the "Fountain of Fashion." "Ah!" exclaimed she, "that must be the place where the *squirts* come from."

☞ A genius down East has discovered a method of manufacturing, from *one* dandy, a monkey, an ape, and three baboons, so as to have enough left for a small "yaller dog."

☞ A shallow-minded, tyrannical pedagogue asked a boy who was dull at his "letters," how long a person could live without brains. "How long has ye lived *yerself*, sir?" was the retort.

☞ Erskine gave a very *lively* illustration of the text, "Union is strength," when he said of a place where he had slept very ill, that if the fleas had been *unanimous*, they would have lifted him out of bed.

☞ A St Louis paper says that the grass-hopers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fences, begging every man that passed by for a chew

☞ A skunk once challenged a lion to a single combat. The lion declined accepting it.

"How," said the skunk, "are you afraid?"

"Yes," replied the lion; "you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight with a lion, while every one who meets me for a month to come would know I had been in company with a skunk."

☞ An Illinois editor, speaking of a rogue who lives in his vicinity, says: "The rascal has broken every bank and jail and Sabbath we have had in this county for the last five years."

☞ A pert lawyer in the South lately insulted the Judge, who fined him $50. He repeated the insult, and the Judge doubled the fine; he tried it again, and he tribled it. Finally, he asked permission to go home. "What for?" said the Judge. "To buy your honor's paper at *ten per cent.*, to pay my fine."

☞ A miss accepted the offer of a young man to gallant her home, and afterwards fearing that jokes might be cracked at her expense, should the fact become known, dismissed him about half way home, enjoying secrecy. "Don't be afraid," said he, "of my saying anything about it, for I feel as much ashamed of it as you do."

☞ The girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a boquet of tansy and wormwood. He says he dont care, it's sweeter than matrimony, anyhow.

☞ What sort of treess will bear removal and transportations? Ans.—Axle-trees.

☞ Speaking without thinking is shooting without taking aim.

DEMOCRATIC

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION,

For the Nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

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

DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,

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

The Second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

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

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

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

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

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

February 26th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XLII.

AN ACT granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections, to the State of Louisiana to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood; via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg; and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi; every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Louisiana, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroad shall be and remain public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

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

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

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

Warning to the Public.

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

A. L. PORTER.

Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 16tf

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

United States Mail.

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

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

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12749 From Steilacoom City, via the military road, to Fort Walla-walla, 200 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in one week;
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 20th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in one week.

Proposals to carry twice a month, and by a schedule connecting with the mails from San Francisco, California, will be considered.

INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1857. 4w16

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established in 1853.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. L. D. DURGIN. no.13-ly.

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

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is *BOUND TO CLEAR OUT* at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

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

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. JOS. CUSHMAN. no13 tf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

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

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

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.
Located at Olympia.

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

TUITION:

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

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

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

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

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

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

Nonpareil Saloon,

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

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

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. 1y.41.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,
Having resumed the paractice of
MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

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

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

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

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

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

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON. I. LICHTNER. A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

P. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, B. 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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1853-n49-1y.

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1853 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1856. 38-3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

Dr. 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.

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

MEDICAL.

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 23-ly

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

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STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

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September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Sec't.

June 8, 1855. 3

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.,

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

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

Seattle, Jan. 30th, 1856.—n10-ly.

L. YUCUST,

--TAILOR--

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, NORTH SIDE,

OVER THE STORE OF BETTMAN, BROS.

WILL give especial attention to the Cutting and Making of all Garments in his line of business, after the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

His long experience in the business of Tailoring inspires him with confidence that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom.

Prompt attention will also be given to the remodelling and repairing of garments, for all of which his terms will be as moderate as the times will justify him in charging.

Olympia, Jan. 16, 1856. 8-ly

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,

FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOWLER & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. KELLER, esq., Teekalet,
Dr. KELLOGG, Whidby's Island,
GEO. A. MEIGGS, esq., Port Madison, } *Agents.*
PLUMMER & CHASE, Seattle,
S. McCAW, Steilacoom.
KENDALL CO., Olympia,

Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8-tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

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

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

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

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Last Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

nov28tf

PROSPECTUS

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

By FRANK S. BALCH,

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

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

Said Newspaper to be called

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN;

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

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

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

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

Steilacoom, Feb. 5, 1857.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

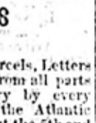
STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Implments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no5-yly.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.



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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—71y.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

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

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

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

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

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

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year	$3 00
4 subscribers, " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

Any person sending us *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis,

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

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

General Orders, No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

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

Washington Territory Volunteers. M.n51.

Boarding House.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.

M. ROSENSTOCK,

No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w45.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

Notice.

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

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

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Furs! Furs!

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

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1856—6tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionartes, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. H. L. YESLER & CO. 10f.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of the U. S., from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Rep. U. S., from California.
P. T HERBERT
House of Rep. of U. S. from California.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon, H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

To Persons mailing Letters for California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon:—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By this system, a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is *somewhere* in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantages thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case, direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri), Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," N. Y. Deposit the letter, *as usual*, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, *containing the card to publish the letter*, in the mail for New York. From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which is printed and sent by mail to each and every postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list thus being distributed over the entire Pacific region, George Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus MANY letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead-letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be pre-paid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamp enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must nor be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitely as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case, postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwardrd by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation; but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

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

Notice

IS hereby given, that, as required by the provisions of the act of incorporation of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, a meeting of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation will be held at Olympia on Thursday, the twelfth day of March next, to take the necessary measures for the opening of subscription books for the stock of said Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the commissioners.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,	WM. COCK,
R. M. WALKER,	WM. W. MILLER,
JAMES TILTON,	CHAS. H. MASON,
EDWARD LANDER,	ELWOOD EVANS,

Commissioners at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 6, 1857.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE N