PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 6. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858. NO. 17.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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

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POETRY.

Times go by Turns.

The following remarkable poem, by ROBERT SOUTHWELL, an English Jesuit, who was born in 1560, and executed in 1595, is, in compactness of thought and felicity of expression, hardly equaled by any similar production within our knowledge. It is a perfect mosaic of maxims, and with very slight alteration, would bear cutting up into lines, every one of which would serve as an apothegm:

The lopped tree in time may grow again:
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest wight may find release from pain;
The driest soil sucks in some moist'ning shower;
Times go by turns, and chances change by course
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow;
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go;
Her loom doth weave the fine and colored web;
No joy so great but runneth to an end,
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring,
Not endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing;
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all;
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost;
That net that holds no great takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed;
Few all things need, but none have all they wish.
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;
Who least, hath some; who most, hath never all.

My First Silver Hair.

A sad looking messenger lately, I see,
Has come, uninvited, and single, to me:
Some serious advice it purports to bear,
That well I may heed—*'tis my first silver hair.*
It utters no speech yet seems plainly to say—
"The freshness of *youth* passes swiftly away.
How soon do its *first* blossoms go to decay!
Life's little *remainder* will speed on as fast:
It *is* but *a day*—labor well while it lasts:
Make haste the mistakes of the past to amend,—
T' improve coming time to some virtuous end,—
To do all your duties while space shall be given,
Thus founding a claim for a passport to Heaven;
For shortly, *the evening*, the night will arrive,
And Death with his summons that none can survive:
To meet it serenely, in season, prepare"
So seems to admonish *my first silver hair.*

As bodies verging to a centre gain
Velocity as they descend,
So seems our life by *weight of years* to wane
More swiftly as we near the end.

☞ The English papers begin to realize the great importance of their American possessions. Mitchell's Maritime Register says:

"The progress of Canada, and the peopleing of those great western domains which are included within the possessions of the British crown, are questions which must occupy the attention of all thinking men. The nation which is rapidly rising upon the northern shores of the St. Lawrence has a noble destiny before it, and must keep the lead in the race of empire even of that energetic dependency which has within the past few years risen with the rapidity of magic upon the shores of the antipodes. The railway and the steamship, taking advantage of the natural highway afforded by the line of the lakes, have left only 1500 miles of untraveled country between the western margin of Lake Superior and Vancouver's Island. We cannot doubt that this region will be traversed at no distant period by the 'great iron civilizer.' The harbor at Vancouver is within fourteen days steam of the Chinese coast, so that a western 'overland' is a state of things by no means improbable, and, it may be, not very remote. All these facts and speculations serve to point out our North American provinces as the scene of great undertakings and well directed enterprise, and, if we are not greatly deceived, of a glorious future as the result."

ROYAL WIVES.—Queen Victoria is husbanding her daughters. An ambassador lately arrived from Holland, and officially demanded the hand of Princess Alice (14 years) for the Prince of Orange, son of the King, and heir apparent.

☞ The number of persons employed on the Paris *Presse*, lately suspended by order of the Emperor, Louis Napoleon—editors, reporters, correspondents, compositors, folders, carriers, &c.—was 774; a little army in themselves.

☞ Alexander Dumas receives twenty cents a line for his romances. One of his constant readers estimates that he has received twenty-five thousand francs for the line, "A cold perspiration stood upon the forehead of the countess," which occurs in most of his stories.

Proclamations of Gov. Cumming.

GREEN RIVER CO, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH TERRITORY:—

On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the Executive Department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time, in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow storms. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangement for the temporary organization of the Territorial Government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having recently been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been countenanced by the late executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion; proceedings will be instituted against them in a Court organized by Chief Justice Eckels, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the Constitution, to the organic laws of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistence, rely first upon a posse comitatus of the well disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust that this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the Government or the disposition of its representatives in this Territory to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this Territory, I hereby command all parties of armed individuals by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER CO., NEAR FORT BRIDGER, Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

To Brigham Young, Ex-Governor Utah Territory:—On the 11th of July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed (how truly I do not know) to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passes signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors.

If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.

You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient, etc., etc.
A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

☞ The income of the government of Great Britain for the year ending 10th of December, was about $335,000,000, and the expenses about $2,400,000 less.

☞ It is stated that the highest speed ever made on the ocean was by the clipper ship *Flying Scud*, on the voyage to California—460 miles in twenty-four hours—nineteen and one-sixth miles per hour.

☞ The present resident population of Washington city is estimated at 61,014; the total number of houses of all classes, 9,171; the number erected during the past year, 201; the entire length of pavement laid, 15,700 feet.

☞ The valuation of the taxable property in Pennsylvania is $568,770,234; assessment of tax $1,763,839; taxables 597,652. The population is 2,311,786.

☞ The human heart is like a feather bed—it must be roughly handled, well shaken and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent its becoming hard.

☞ You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be.

☞ Prentice says that the fault with the female Yankee teachers who go westward, is, that instead of teaching other peoples children they soon get to teaching their own!

WOMAN.—An article manufactured by milliners and dressmakers,

"Who wants but little on her head,
But much below to make her spread."

FOOLISH.—Two young ladies hating each other on account of a gentleman, who does not care a fig for either.

Additional News Items,

BY THE LAST U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 15th instant amounted to $285,781, an increase of $59,532 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

PISTOL MATCH.—We see it stated that a pistol match has been arranged at Louisville, Ky., between John Travis and J. W. Wales, both celebrated shots. The terms of the match are agreed upon, and the money bet—$1000—is put up. Wales bets Travis that he can split five balls out of ten on a knife, at a distance of thirty yards, to wheel and fire at the words one, two, three. Travis is to split one more ball than Wales. The whole number of shots are to be twenty. The match was to have come off the 2d inst.

☞ A match at billiards, between Michael Phelan and Ralph Benjamin, of New York, for $2000, took place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening. The play commenced about half-past six, and was not concluded until ten minutes past eleven o'clock, during which time eleven games were played. The game selected was the French carom game of sixteen points, and Phelan gave his adversary three points in each game. The match was to be decided by the winning of the greatest number out of sixteen games. Phelan won nine of the eleven games played, Benjamin winning only two. Amateurs from New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were present.

THE RETURNED FILIBUSTERS.—The Norfolk *Argus* informs us that orders have been received, from the capital, to set at liberty the filibusters brought home on the *Saratoga*. The *Herald* says that they refuse to be discharged from the *Saratoga*. The *Argus*, however, says they have come ashore from the vessel, and are in a very destitute condition.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN PARIS.—The President's message was published in full by all the Parisian Journals. It was telegraphed from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half—the same time as was required to telegraph it to London. But the two copies came over different wires, and while the copy sent to London was in English, that sent to Paris was in French.—This fact shows the importance of the message. The comments of the press upon this document are various. The *Debate* says that it approaches, more than any previous message, the style of an address from a throne in Europe. But the *Debate* is alone in this criticism.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—This woman is now residing in 23d street, New York, having her eldest daughter with her and the youngest at a seminary receiving a fashionable education, or as a New York paper aptly terms it, "finishing process."

☞ Senator Douglas has sold his estate in Mississippi.

☞ It is believed that Powers' statue of Daniel Webster is lost. It was shipped at Leghorn, over three months ago, in the ship Oxford, and has not since been heard of.

☞ To put a new set of boilers in one of the Collins steamers costs about $110,000, and this must be done every six years.

☞ A letter from Washington says—"It is seriously proposed to create the office of admiral of the navy. It has been often urged before, but without success. It is now thought expedient to adopt the title of captain general for the highest naval officer. Should it be created, it ought to be conferred upon Com. Charles Stewart, the senior post captain of the navy, and an officer who has been identified with the history of our navy and its achievements."

☞ The *States* says:—"So far as we understand the President's course of policy for Central America, we approve it. We believe that it will in time Americanize that region; that it is a sure means of doing so; and consequently, although we regard Commodore Paulding's action as illegally unpardonable, still we cannot attempt to call in question the justness of the grounds which, forming a portion of Mr. Buchanan's policy, suggest to him the non-dismissal of his official."

MRS. GAINES' CASE.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that some new and unexpected evidence has been educed by that indomitable little woman, Mrs. Mary Clark Gaines, in her famous case. She brings forward various witnesses, engravers, writing masters, and other experts, to show that the signature of her father, Daniel Clark, affixed to various documents, is a forgery. An interesting point in this connection is the testimony to the effect that these signatures were executed with a steel pen, whereas it is well known that at the time of their date, 1794, steel pens were not then in use.

☞ The money annually spent by American travelers in Europe is estimated at ten millions of dollars.

☞ Tunis C. Tarrout, a compositor in the Cincinnati Enquirer office, was, at one time, fillibuster Walker's "secretary of state"—the highest office of the "cabinet."

☞ Miss Leslie, the author, died at Gloucester, N. J., on Friday, from the effect of injuries received last summer.

☞ The Cuban women have a trait of character so noble that Mrs. Le Vert cannot refrain from mentioning it—"They never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for the errors of their own sex." This is a tacit admission that such charity is almost peculiar to the fair Havanese.

☞ THE "LEVIATHAN."—The London *Times* says $360,000 have been expended in the effort to launch the *Leviathan* steamship, and nobody knows how much more it will cost.

☞ ANOTHER BOURBON.—A writer in one of the magazines, emulous of the fame acquired by the inventor of the Indian Dauphin Williams, starts the story that the real Louis Napoleon died in a fit, in a drinking house in New York, some years since, and that a Yankee named Bowen, who had long been his companion in dissipation, assumed his name, sailed immediately for Europe, attended Queen Hortense in her dying moments, imposed upon the French people as a genuine Bonaparte, and finally succeeded to the imperial throne.

☞ The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The marriage of the Princess Royal of England to Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, took place on the 25th, and not on the 18th January, as was originally announced.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—A dispatch to the Government of Great Britain, from the south coast of Africa, dated October 19, 1857, says: "The slave trade is assuming a new aspect. The French Government has gone boldly into it, and the British squadron are ordered not to verify the colors of a French vessel, whether a legal trader or not. American ships, on the contrary, are searched, seized and confiscated, in a manner violative of our doctrine of the right of search." The subject has been laid before the cabinet.

FATE OF DR. VOGEL, THE CELEBRATED TRAVELER.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a Cairo letter was read, communicating authentic information obtained by British officials in Africa, touching the fate of Dr. Vogel, the celebrated traveler. It would seem to leave no doubt of his having been put to death because he ventured to ascend the sacred mountain of Wara, in the Kingdom of Darfur.

MORE ENGLISH FILLIBUSTERING.—It is stated that the English Government has "annexed" or "fillibustered" the Coco Islands, at the entrance of the Indian Ocean, and that a depot for the Suez and Ceylon line of steamers is to be established thereon. They lie just south of Birmah.

☞ Further attempts to launch the *Leviathan* were postponed until the spring tides at the commencement of January. The hydraulic power was to be more than doubled. The ship remained even and fair on the ways, and at high tide had nearly six feet of water under her.

☞ The King of Prussia holds a million of the Erie bonds of '62.

☞ It is stated that there are ten times as many newspapers printed in the German language in the United States as there are in Germany.

A VETERAN EDITOR.—The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* has been conducted for fifty-seven years by its present editor, the Hon. Phineas Allen. The *Sun* was first issued in 1800, as an advocate of the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, and it has continued steadily in the regular Democratic faith to the present day. The *Sun* has always been a favorite with the "Sons of Berkshire," in every State of the Union. We wish a happy future to the veteran disciple of Faust.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The two sons of Patrick Henry are about to erect a monument over his grave at Red Hill, in Charlotte county, Va., which has had not even a headstone to mark it. He died in 1799, and his wife, who was Dorothea Dandridge, died in 1831.

☞ It is stated that upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars have already been raised, and put out at interest, of the sum required for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Two hundred thousand dollars is the sum demanded for the land and buildings.

"IN THE DEEP BOSOM OF THE OCEAN BURIED."—During the year just past no less than 558 vessels, bound to or from U. S. ports, were lost at sea. Their value with that of cargoes lost is estimated at $17,367,100.

☞ A notorious miser, having heard a very elegant charity sermon: "This sermon," said he, "proves so strongly the necessity of alms, I have almost a mind to beg."

☞ A court in Pennsylvania has given a verdict to a wife for $2,508 for money earned by her after marriage and loaned to her husband.

☞ A long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some crown jewels, valued at over a million sterling, is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims of Hanover.

Mexico.

The whole of Mexico was in a state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital were robbed. Almost every State and town was pronouncing against Comonfort. The city of Mexico was in a state of siege. On the 11th General Zuloago's brigade, which was the first to declare in favor of Commonfort's dictatorship, pronounced against him, (Comonfort.) The brigade holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustin and San Domingo, into the latter of which he was refused admittance. Comonfort had assembled two thousand troops, with artillery, at the palace, and arrested General Zuloago, but afterwards released him on parole. A portion of Zuloago's brigade were in favor of that leader as President, while others favored Santa Anna. On the 15th, Comonfort attacked San Augustin, but was repulsed. The foreign residents in the city hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has Mexican dates to the 18th. The news is highly important. The capitol had been bombarded, with bloody fighting, for several days, in which over one hundred were killed and many wounded. The partisans of Santa Anna hold the citadel and San Domingo and San Augustine convents. A truce for one day was adopted. On the 17th a coalition was marching on the city, and civil war was inevitable.

Santa Anna was said to be closeted in Havana, preparing, with the aid of Spain, for a vigorous effort to regain his foothold and power in Mexico.

Gen. Comonfort had receded from the plan of Tacubaya, and, uniting with the liberals, has placed himself at the head of the army to operate against the reactionists, who have proclaimed Santa Anna.—By this move Chief Justice Juarez becomes President of the country, and as the enemy are in partial possession of the city of Mexico, the government is to be transferred to Celago, a city between Queretaro and Guanajuato, famous for being the place where Iturbide raised the cry of independence which drove out the Spaniards. As the clergy are at the bottom of the reaction, the liberal party is prepared to issue a general decree of confiscation against the church property as soon as it shall have put down the Santanistas. In the meantime, the parties are going to fight it out in the City of Mexico, having made a comfortable arrangement to have a three hour's truce every morning, to enable everybody to go to market. Some of the brigand leaders had already come into the capital to take part in the game, and had joined the Santa Anna party; while forces from the north and from Puebla are said to be on their way to assist the liberals. Vera Cruz, in the meantime, is determined not to let Santa Anna in; and so his friends have issued "a plan of salvation" from Havana, the amount of which is that the nation calls him back to reorganize the country just as he pleases. All this is a very pretty kettle of fish.

The Mexican Extraordinary estimates the value of American claims against the Government, at $20,000,000.

☞ There is late news from Havana that the slave trade is openly pursued on the coast of Cuba. It is stated that a slaver lately drove off by force the boats of a Spanish war schooner, sent to intercept her, and landed her cargo in defiance of the naval officers.

☞ It is stated that General Walker has issued bonds for $100 each, in his own name, running twenty years, and payable in Nicaragua lands.

☞ We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 31st of October. Surveys were making for a railway. The local Parliament guarantied six per cent.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The Republican has received information from Fort Laramie, through an Indian trader who arrived at Jefferson City on Monday. He reports having met, on the 23d of December, between six and seven hundred Cheyennes and Camanche Indians, who were returning from Salt Lake City to their villages on the Black Walnut hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie.—They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders, and it was their intention to remain at a camp they had erected until the spring, when they would employ themselves, under the Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains which may be sent to the relief of Colonel Johnston. The Indian trader had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men, who were well equipped. He also spoke of numerous fortifications, and of seeing a large number of the Indian allies. He declares that the Mormons have no idea of running away or emigrating to the British possessions.

COST OF KILLING "SAINTS."—The Baltimore Sun believes that four hundred millions of dollars will not pay the expenses of the Mormon war. If Joseph Smith, with his 7,000 angel recruits, arrives in time, the cost will probably exceed that sum.

The annual report on the commerce and navigation of the United States shows that, during the last fiscal year, Maine built nearly double the amount of shipping in tonnage, of any other State in the Union.

Europe, etc.

The general intelligence from Europe is the most important for several months, embracing India news, important financial and commercial intelligence, and the decease of a number of prominent personages.

The European *Times* says the Indian news startled the whole country. Annexed is the official dispatch:

"MALTA, Jan. 6.—The steamer *Caradoc* has arrived with important intelligence from India. General Havelock died on the 25th November, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. On the 27th November an affair took place near Cawnpore between General Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the loss of tents of the sixty-fourth, the eighty-second, and the eighty-eighth regiments, three thousand in number, which were entirely burned by the enemy. The sixty-fourth regiment is reported as nearly cut up."

The papers contain extended obituary notices of Generals Havelock, Radetzky, Reschid Pacha, and Madam Rachel. The latter died at her estate of Cannes, aged thirty-eight. Shortly before her decease she divided her fortune equally between her children and her parents.

Field Marshal Radezky, the Wellington of Austria, died at Milan, on the 5th of Jan., of paralysis of the lungs, aged ninety. Reschid Pacha, Grand Viezier of Turkey, died of apoplexy, on the 6th January. The *Times* says that in his death Turkey lost an able administrator—one who was capable of retrieving her finances, and extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the cabinet to deal with the rival pretensions of European powers.

All hopes of the recovery of the King of Prussia had disappeared. He has lost his intellect, and rumor says he will abdicate in favor of Prince Frederick. As the latter has recently married the Princess Royal of England, she will, in the event of his abdication, become Queen of Prussia.

Financial affairs in England and on the continent were improving.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The cost of launching the *Leviathan* steamship is now estimated at $500,000. Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished in an almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day, in about an hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by Trolman's anchor.

A Madrid paper says that Spain will give no satisfaction to America for the El Dorado affair.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia has been prolonged three months, owing to the King's continued illness.

The specie in the bank of England at last accounts, amounted to $55,000,000.

A rebellion against the government of the Hudson's Bay Company has just broken out in the Red River country.

Dates from Bombay to the 24th of December had reached Alexandria, but no further intelligence from Oude or Cawnpore was received. The garrison at Eutehpore had been so hard pressed by the insurgents that they were compelled to take up a more secure position. Col. Seaton had defeated a body of the mutineers and captured several pieces of ordnance. Other engagements had taken place without decisive results. Tranquility prevailed generally throughout the Punjad, Scinde, and Bengal.

The Queen of Spain, at the opening of the Cortes, had announced the intention of the government to accept the mediation of France and England in the difficulty between Spain and Mexico.

An attrocious attempt to take the life of Louis Napoleon was made by several Italian conspirators as he was entering the Opera House in Paris, by the explosion of projectiles, one of which pierced his hat. The explosion was so terrific that five persons were killed and sixty wounded, eleven of whom are in a dangerous condition. The Emperor and Empress drove out in an open carriage on the following day, and were enthusiastically cheered by the people. Many arrests had been made, including two Italian Counts, Orsini and Pierre. The police of Paris had been forewarned of the attempt on the life of the Emperor.

"Ion" says: "Advices of the most reliable character have been received here from the Utah expedition, showing that at present Colonel Johnston's force deemed itself quite safe. His officers and men were only anxious that no reinforcements should arrive prior to an engagement with the Mormons, if one they mean to have."

HE KNOWS.—Gen. Harney says it will require 20,000 troops to wollop the Mormons.

☞ Lamar presented the Oregon State Constitution. Referred to the Committee Territories.

☞ Probably the largest sale of slaves ever made in Virginia, lately took place in Brunswick county. Ninety-six, of all ages, sizes, and conditions, were sold at the unprecedented aggregate of about $75,000.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.

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

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

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF

J. Ross Browne,

(Special Agent of the Indian Department.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Concerning Indian Affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington—Dated, San Francisco, Cal, November 17th, 1857.

The last U. S. Mail brought to this place one or two copies of the Report, as far as concluded, of J. Ross Browne, Esq., on the condition of the Indian reservations in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. Upon examination we find no inconsiderable portion of the report to be but a favorable elaboration of the points elicited from Mr. B., by the Editor of the San Francisco *Herald*—published in that paper of Oct. 16th, and subsequently copied into the *Pioneer and Democrat* of the 6th of November last.

The special agent of government gives a minute and detailed account of his observations, and information derived from the local agents, from the Chehalis district to Bellingham Bay. He visited, and personally inspected the reservations and agencies of Puyallup—ten miles from Steilacoom; Nisqually—twelve miles from Steilacoom; the Kitsap agency—at the head of Port Madison Bay, sixty miles from Steilacoom; Port Townsend agency; Tom-whik-son agency, at Bellingham Bay; Penn's Cove agency, Whidby's Island; Squaxon reservation, ten miles from Olympia; and the Chehalis district—in which he gives the names of the bands and the number of Indians over which the local agents are supposed to exercise jurisdiction—the number of houses erected on the reservations—the extent of improvements perfected—the quantity of land under fence and in cultivation—the amount of land producing cereals and vegetable of various kinds—the number of hands variously employed—the expense incurred in the erection of buildings, &c., &c. In his investigation of the expenditures incurred in the erection of buildings—clearing and fencing lands, &c. —under all the circumstances, Mr. Browne is clearly of opinion that a due regard to economy has been observed. In short, the report thus far, is as favorable as the citizens of our Territory could desire. The portion before us contains forty-eight pages; and from the closing paragraphs, which are here annexed, it will be observed that it is far from being completed:

"It has been my desire in this report to furnish the department with information on every point affecting the public interest that came under my observation.—From the great extent of country travelled over and the variety of subjects introduced, it has been out of my power, in consequence of other pressing engagements, to conclude my labors on Indian affairs in time for this mail. There still remain the following agencies and reservations to be reported upon: Vancouver, Dalles, Warm Springs, Simcove, Umpqua, Astoria and Flat Head, and Nez Perces agencies.

I have also collected valuable data, and contemplate reporting fully on the subject of the late Indian war in the Territories of Oregon and Washington."

Concerning the late Indian war in this and Oregon Territory, and the justice of the claims of the citizens of each against the government, growing out of its prosecution, we doubt not but that his report will be as complete and satisfactory to the department, as just and favorable to all interested in the payment. Neither the movements of the army or navy, in this direction, acting under orders from high official sources, receive much "aid or comfort" from Mr. Browne. He makes a number of strong "telling" points against the conduct of each, in the selection of sites for military posts, &c. In speaking of the military post, established five miles from Port Townsend, he says:

"So far as this post is designed for purposes of protection, it might as well be fifty miles from the town as five. It is of no use whatever, and is merely an unnecessary expense to government. In a country so covered with woods and undergrowth, that even the Indians are forced to travel by water, it is not likely that regular soldiers can be of much service on land.

"There is no fear of the Indians ever coming within reach of the fortifications. Their mode of fighting is more sensible, and involves much less personal risk. When they contemplate an attack, they first reconnoitre the premises, and upon being satisfied of their ability to accomplish their object, make a descent at night, and massacre their victims with impunity. Before the soldiers from the fort could reach Port Townsend, the town might be in ashes, and every inhabitant murdered. One war canoe of sixty northern Indians could do it in half an hour.

"In expressing these views, I do not mean to reflect upon the judgment or energy of Major Haller. He is acting under orders, and will, no doubt, do all in his power to render protection to the inhabitants whenever it becomes necessary. I fear, however, that his efforts will be unavailing in case of an attack."

Again, in speaking of the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts*, Swartwaut, Commanding, in connection with the murder of Col. Ebey by the Northern Indians, Mr. Browne, says:

"About two years ago the United States steamer Massachusetts undertook to drive out of the Sound a party of these Indians, but they declined going, and made battle. It was deemed necessary to chastise them, and they were fired upon. Some five or six were killed. Since that period they have been heard to make threats of vengeance. The relatives of those who were killed were seen at Vancouver's Island for months after, holding lamentations and making war signs. They threatened to have the head of a white Tyee for each of their number killed." * * * *

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"On the 3d of September I crossed over to the Island at Ebey's Landing, and made a personal inspection of the premises. The house, a small log hut, partially boarded, was thoroughly ransacked. The furniture had all been taken away by the relatives of Colonel Ebey, and the place had the appearance of an utter wreck. A more desolate scene it would be difficult to imagine. On my return to San Francisco I addressed a letter to Captain Farragut, United States navy, giving him a statement of the occurrence, with a copy of Mr. Corliss' letter, [who was one of the inmates of the house at the time Col. Ebey was murdered,] and urged him to send a war steamer at once into the waters of Puget Sound. His reply* is enclosed, marked —. A copy of my letter to him will be found on file in the Navy Department.

"There can be no doubt that the immediate cause of this murder was the act of the steamer Massachusetts. That a vessel of the United States should kill a party of Indians, knowing that it is the custom of this race never to forget an injury, and immediately after take its departure, and leave the settlers to bear the consequences, evinces either a want of regard for the common principles of humanity, or unpardonable lack of judgment. For what purpose, it may be asked, are vessels of the United States stationed on the Pacific coast? Is it that they may lie rotting at Mare island, where they are of no use, or that they may be used to protect the lives of the settlers on the remote shores of our frontier?

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"The United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis can be made available at any time when the winds and tides are favorable. During the summer months, when these Indians commit their depredations, it takes the cutter about four days to reach Steilacoom from Port Townsend, a distance of ninety miles. She sometimes requires ten days to make the same distance Under these circumstances, unless the war canoes come up under her guns, it is not probable she can do much execution among them.

"But another question arises in the consideration of this subject. Can our vessels-of-war go into the British and Russian territories from which these northern tribes hail and capture the murderers?

"The British Hudson's Bay Company have had no difficulty in maintaining their supremacy over these races; but they pursue a different course. Whenever one of their subjects is murdered they pursue the murderers, compel them to surrender, and execute them on the spot. The Indians well understand that no matter where they may go they will be followed and captured, and, so sure as they deserve it, will suffer death. Our government adopts a different policy.—It sends up a war steamer to the Sound; this vessel drives out a few Indians, fires several rounds of ammunition into the trees back of Seattle, causes a general reverberation of large and small guns around the shores of the Sound, winds up by killing some four or five Indians, informs the settlers that there is no use in staying any longer, as the enemy have all left, gets up a head of steam, and paddles back to Mare island, where she rests from her labors for the space of one or two years.

"But, then, military posts are eshlished; pickets and block-houses are erected; officers and soldiers quarters are constructed; daily parades take place.—All this is done without doubt. But the country is impassable; the woods and undergrowth form a barrier to land operations along the shores of the Sound more impregnable than the great Chinese Wall. I consider, therefore, that, so far as any beneficial result is concerned, this expensive system of operations is worse than useless. One war steamer, of suitable size, and well armed and equipped, would do more good than the whole military force united, as it is now situated.

"I trust the attention of the War Department will be called to this subject."

After a careful and detailed statement as to the condition of the different reservations and agencies on Puget Sound, Mr. B. does not anticipate any beneficial results from either, under the present arrangement. He can see no permanent good likely to result from the expenses incident to partial supervision. He says that all the Indians should be concentrated, as far as practicable, at some principal reservation, and compelled to work; and all white employes, not actually engaged in active labor should be discontinued. Upon this subject, his views are very clearly set forth in the following extracts:

"The policy suggested by Governor Stevens, in submitting the various treaties made with the Indians of the Sound, was, that there should eventually be one main reservation at Puyallup, an isolated point ten miles northeast of Scagget Head. No settlers can approach within a large scope of country, on account of the swamp lands and dense forests intervening. This range of country is watered by two fine streams, the Snow-ho-mis and Stil-qua-mish, which abound in salmon. At the point indicated are three claims. Instructions having been given to Agent Simmons to examine and estimate the value of these claims, he did so.

* * * * * * *

On one of them is a good saw-mill, to which a grist-mill could easily be attached for the use of the Indians.—The location is central, and convenient of access by water. It is also sufficiently isolated to exclude the encroachments of white settlers. On the banks of the two streams above mentioned are some small prairies, suitable for cultivation.

"I fully concur with Governor Stevens in the propriety of concentrating the Indians of the Sound at some suitable point at as early a period as practicable. They are now scattered from Olympia to Bellingham Bay, under a merely nominal control. No advance is being made by any of them towards civilization. An expensive system of local agencies is found necessary to supervise them, and prevent difficulties between them and the settlers. At every place where they are in the habit of resorting are trading posts, established by a depraved class of white men who furnish them with whiskey. Boat-loads of whiskey follow them wherever they go. The agents have really little or no control over them; and the result is, they are descending from the level of Indians to that of the depraved whites with whom they associate.

"It can scarcely be expected that these numerous tribes shall continue to have the unrestricted range of Puget Sound. Some provision must be made for them consistent with the progress of immigration and settlement. The best mode of decreasing the expenses of the Territory will be to encourage population and the formation of a State. But so long as large bands of Indians, in a condition worse than pure barbarism, are permitted to roam at large, committing petty depredations wherever they can, lounging idly about the farms, consuming the substance of the settlers, affording a profitable trade to the worst possible class of whites that can infest any country, there will be very little hope for the Territory of Washington.

"I submit these views with a sincere conviction that the large appropriations made for the relief of the Indians in that Territory are resulting in no practical good either to the Indians or to that class of settlers whose presence is desirable. Nor is the lust for office, which is engendered by the large number of employes in this district, more advantageous to the unhappy race whose welfare it is the object of the government to subserve, than to the interests of the Territory."

"In stating the actual condition of the agencies," says Mr. Browne, "it will be understood that the blame does not necessarily fall upon the agents. Great difficulties have been experienced here which are scarcely known in more settled countries, and the evils are frequently beyond the control of the officers in charge."

We do not propose, at this time, to examine the report at length, or present the many recommendations contained therein, urging a change of policy in the Indian bureau concerning the management of the tribes on this portion of the Pacific. We will take occasion, at this time, to say, however, that Mr. B. recommends the establishment of three separate superintendencies. One for Oregon, west of the Cascades; one for Washington Territory, embracing a large tract of country lying between the Columbia river and the northern boundary, the Cascades and the Coast; and one for the Territories of Oregon and Washington, east of the Cascades to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Promising to continue the publication of report more at length, and in a more connected manner, next week, we will conclude our extracts, at this time, by giving place to the following:

"TREATIES MADE BY GOVERNOR STEVENS.

"The following is an abstract of the estimates made by Governor Stevens to carry into effect the treaties made by him with the Indians east of the Cascades, in the Territory of Washington, for the first year:

Treaty of Medicine creek	$15,700
Treaty of Point Elliot	70,400
Treaty of Near bay	14,400
Treaty of Olympia	11,400
Treaty of Point-no-Point	27,200
Total.	$139,100

"Of these treaties, the only one ratified was that of Medicine creek, made in December, 1854.

"The breaking out of the war, subsequent to ratification of this treaty, has been alleged as the cause of the non-ratification of the others. Political and sectional difficulties in Puget Sound, growing out of the course pursued by Governor Stevens, both before and during the war, and a disposition on the part of his opponents to misrepresent his acts, have, in my opinion, contributed to produce much misunderstanding relative to Indian affairs in Washington.

"From the general testimony of disinterested parties throughout the Territory, I am disposed to believe that Governor Stevens acted conscientiously, and with a sincere regard for the public interests. The unanimous opinion of all intelligent persons on the Sound, not prejudiced by interest, is in favor of the ratification of these treaties. The assertion that the war difficulties resulted from the dissatisfaction of the Indians, in consequence of the treaties made with them, is wholly without foundation. Some few Indians, no doubt, were dissatisfied, but the majority were anxious that friendly relations should be established. The true causes of the war existed long prior to the arrival of Governor Stevens in the Territory, as I shall be enabled to show in a future report on that subject, by testimony of the most conclusive character. That errors are committed in the administration of the affairs of the Territory is more than probable; but the condition of things there was anomalous. No parallel can be found in any Territory of the United States; no territorial government was ever conducted under circumstances so disadvantageous, or where difficulties so formidable existed. Tribes of Indians, with whom no previous relations of friendship had been established, had to be brought within the restrictions of laws of which they had never heard; a white population, composed of adventurers from all parts of the Union, had to be restrained from acts of retaliation where aggressions were committed upon them; the jealousies of political and military cliques had to be encountered at every step, and every species of annoyance, privation and suffering, endured under relentless opposition, the bitterness of which can only be accounted for by the indomitable energy and manliness with which it was resisted.

"Since the close of the war there can no longer exist any good reason why treaties with these Indians should not be ratified; but if the provisions of those made by Governor Stevens are deemed objectionable, it is within the power of the Executive to direct that new treaties shall be made."

* * * * * * * * *

"For a very impartial and intelligent account of the origin and causes of the late Indian war, in the Territory of Washington, I respectfully refer you to the report of Mr. Gosnell, of December 1st., 1856, to the superintendent. From long residence in the Territory and active participation in its affairs, as well as a thorough knowledge of Indian character, Mr. Gosnell is well qualified to give a correct version of the difficulties which have resulted so disastrously to the Territory. His views in reference to the policy adopted towards the Indians, and the expediency of carrying into effect the treaties made with them, are worthy of great consideration."

Capt. Isaac S. Sterrett.

We observe by the Executive appointments, and confirmations by the U. S. Senate, that, not long since, Isaac S. Sterrett, late a commander, on the retired list, has been promoted to be a captain in the Navy, to date from the 2d of March, 1857, and to take rank as such next after Capt. Henry W. Morris.

We are quite certain that a large majority of the citizens upon the waters of Puget Sound will feel a common gratification with us, that a faithful, competent and meritorious naval officer, has been rescued from the retirement to which he had been consigned by the iniquitous "Court of Inquiry," and that he will again enter upon active service, free from taint or official imputation — beyond the grasp of the "Retiring Board" inquisition.

It is well, and will be long remembered by such of our citizens as at that time resided on Puget Sound, that on the eve of the outbreak of the Indian war—approaching three years since—the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Decatur*—(Sterrett, commanding)—made its appearance upon our waters. The gallantry and coolness displayed by the commander, when the signal blow of hostilities had been struck by the Indians, will not soon be forgotten. The energy he displayed in his rapid movements from point to point—wherever danger threatened the settlements along our waters, speak a sufficient commendation of the prompt and valuable services rendered by him. He opened the armory of the *Decatur* to the unarmed—ammunition was freely furnished—the howitzers and some of the large guns of the vessel were placed at the disposal of the citizens for the defence of the towns and settlements. In short, he spared every thing that he could possibly spare in safety to the vessel he commanded, in order to prepare our citizens for defence. Thus, whilst busily engaged in his arduous duties—our citizens in a constant state of apprehension—he received news from Washington that the ax had fallen—the gullotine had done its work—*that he had been placed on the retired list*. Most heartily do we rejoice that Capt. Sterrett has triumphed over the court of inquiry and the retiring board, and that *justice* has been done by government in the premises. A thousand welcomes would greet his return to the waters of the Sound.

The court of Inquiry and the Retiring Board have, we observe, been pretty rudely handled in the Senate during the present session. Gen. Houston has denounced their whole proceedings in the roundest terms, and whilst the subject of their action was under discussion, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, mentioned two cases of gallant officers who had been struck down whilst on honorable service—one in Puget Sound, (alluding to the case of Capt. Sterrett), and the other on the coast of Africa.

New Haven, January 30.

Tuckerman the mail robber was committed to-day, in default of $20,000 bail.

* No copies of correspondence, or accompanying documents, were received here with the report.

From Washington City.

By the last U. S. mail we received a file of the Congressional *Globe*, from the 20th of January to the 27th, inclusive. The Kansas, Nicaragua and Utah questions appear to enter so exclusively into the deliberations of both branches of Congress, as to almost effectually overshadow all others, of whatever character. The military committee have not, as yet, reported upon the war debt of Washington and Oregon Territories, and months may elapse before their report will be submitted.

In the House, January 20th, the Speaker stating the first business in order to be the calling upon States and Territories for bills and resolutions — Washington Territory being called upon, Hon. I. I. Stevens introduced the following:

LAND DISTRICTS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, introduced a bill to divide the Territory of Washington into four land districts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MILITARY ROADS IN WASHINGTON.

Also, a bill for the construction of military roads in the Territory of Washington; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Also, a bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of the clerks of the United States courts in Oregon and Washington Territories; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Also, a bill making additional appropriations for the erection of public buildings of Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

SURVEY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Also, a bill to provide for the survey of the Columbia river, in the Territories of Washington and Oregon; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I would suggest (not that we particularly desire to have jurisdiction of this subject,) that all bills affecting the Territories ought to go to the Committe on Territories. I move that the bill be referred to the Committe on Territories.

The question was taken on the reference to the Committee on Territories; and it was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the reference to the Committee on Commerce; and it was so referred.

Our delegate has also given notice of his design to introduce a bill, as we understand it, for facilitating inter-communication between the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Explanatory of the character of the bill, we find the following in the Washington *Star* of January 29th:

"Military Road Bill.—It will be remembered that Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, delegate in the House of Representatives from Washington Territory, gave notice a few days ago that he would introduce a bill for facilitating the inter-communication between the Territories of Washington and Oregon. We now understand that this bill contemplates the construction of a wagon road from near Fort Benton, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river, to a point at or near Fort Walla-walla, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Columbia river. The intermediate distance is said to be about five hundred miles; and the practicability of the route to be established beyond all question. In fact we are informed that Mr. S. has himself traveled over most of the route, and has entirely reliable information respecting the other portions of it.

"The feasibility of the project is, therefore, with him rendered a matter of certainty. The main reason for the establishment of this road is with a view to facilitate military movements. The bill will be submitted to Congress in a few days."

"Puget Sound Herald."—This is the title of a new paper recently commenced at Steilacoom—George W. Lee and Charles Prosch, publishers and proprietors. The first number is before us, bearing date March 12th. It claims to be "*an independent family journal—devoted to the interests of Washington Territory.*" Subscription price $5 per annum—$3 for six months. The paper has a neat and respectable appearance—the mechanical execution being very fair, whilst its columns are well filled with selected and original matter. The motto adopted by the *Herald*, which is—

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow truth where'er she leads the way,"

we hope will be practically adhered to. So long as *neutrality* in political affairs is claimed for the *Herald*, the first line of the motto is a guarantee that it will not be made to subserve the interests of a *faction* of any political party. This is as it should be; and if it be the determination of the *Herald* to "follow truth where'er she leads the way," its publishers will come out right side up, albeit they follow her through the dominions of Belzebub.

We feel a pleasure at the prospect of having a neighboring journal with which we can be on terms of friendship, and as a co-laborer with us, in endeavoring to advance the interests of the Territory; and the proprietors of the *Herald* can rest assured, that so long as they follow in the path pointed out in their salutatory, and adhere to the motto heading their editorial columns, so long will they have our best wishes for their prosperity.

☞ We received by the last mail, a copy, in pamphlet form, of the circular letter of Gov. Fayatte McMullin, published in the *Pioneer and Democrat* of November 27th. It was thus printed in Washington City, and is prefaced by a few pages, descriptive of the character of the country between the Cascade mountains and Fort Benton, by the Delegate in Congress for this Territory.

☞ For the past fortnight the weather has been quite unfavorable for such of our farmers as are desirous of getting in spring crops. A cold south-easterly wind has prevailed, attended with considerable rain and frosty nights. Vegetation advances but slowly, and stock of all kinds look quite thin.

Found.—We learn that the party engaged in raising the steamer *Traveler*, in order to secure the engine, machinery, &c., in searching around her keel, found at the bottom, and within a few feet of the sunken vessel, the body of Capt. Thomas Slater, which was taken ashore and temporarily deposited near Foul Weather Bluff. This information was immediately communicated to Port Townsend, when a number of its citizens at once repaired thither—conveyed his remains back to Port Townsend, in the vicinity of which, they were consigned to their final resting place with appropriate ceremony. Although Capt. S. was almost universally esteemed by the residents on Puget Sound, the citizens of Port Townsend entertained for him a peculiar regard and attachment, as has been evidenced in their promptness, in discharging the last sad offices, which is so justly due, to all that remains earthly of the generous and lamented Capt. Slater. It is supposed that the bodies of Messrs. T. H. Fuller, John Stevens, and the other unfortunate victims of the treacherous vessel, are in its vicinity, and will, most likely, be recovered also.

Important from China.

The last number of the San Francisco Weekly *Herald*, has dates from Hong-Kong, to January 2nd—received in that city per Clipper-ship *Jos. Peabody*.

The news from China is of unusual importance, but our space will not permit us to give it in detail. There can be now no doubt but that the war has there commenced in solid earnest. The city of Canton has been besieged and bombarded. The British and French forces have combined, and act ostensibly as allies. The propositions for peace, submitted by the allies, has been rejected by Commissioner Yeh. The utmost secresy continued to be observed.

The demands of the Allies are said to have been—"The cession of the Island of Honam—the payment of two millions dollars indemnification for losses sustained by foreigners—the entrance into the city of Canton, and the immediate resumption of Trade. The document stated that Yeh's replies were, that Honam belonged to private individuals—if they wished to sell it and the Allies wished to buy it, the Chinese Government would throw no obstables in the way—that as for indemnity, the Allies should pay the Chinese, and not the Chinese the Allies—that the Allies might enter the city if they could, and that there was nothing he was so anxious for as the resumption of trade. It should be observed, as the entrance to the city was a treaty right—as Honam was promised in 1847, (under suitable conditions) and as both parties wished trade resumed, the only subject of difference, according to Yeh's own showing, was the indemnification. Instead of showing any spirit of accommodation regarding this point, Yeh aggravated the defiant posture he selected, by placing on the walls the heads of six British sailors whom the Chinese had overpowered when straggling. Furthermore, the American envoy, disclaiming all part in the quarrel, sent the assurance of friendship which the United States Government had instructed His Excellency to convey, but experienced an insulting reply.

After the dermination of Yeh had been ascertained, the bombardment of the city was determined upon.

The first step of the Allies was to occupy Honam, an island opposite the site of the foreign factories where the principal pack-houses are situated. The small island on which the fort known as Dutch Folly stood, (which structure had been entirely removed by the Chinese,) was next occupied. Heavy mortars were landed there, but still there was neither resistance nor opposition from the Chinese. In fact, Yeh would neither fight, fly, nor come to terms.

The Allied Plenipotentiaries, whilst they devoted their energies to induce Yeh to come to terms, took great pains to issue proclamations to the people, warning them away. This had the effect desired, and the population left under the guns of the Allies in thousands.

The day of grace was extended again and again—the warnings were disseminated far and wide, until the time had come when the Allies had simply the choice of yielding to Yeh, of assaulting the city or of bombarding it. The last course was selected.

THE ASSAULT.

The French and English naval brigades advanced on Monday forenoon and took Fort Lin.

The advance on the Magazine or City Hill fort, as it is variously termed, took place at 9 A. M., yesterday.

Gough Fort was taken between 2 and 3 P. M.

The bombardment was to be renewed during the night with greater severity.

The destruction of China life is not known, but as the Admiral humanely delayed commencing operations until it was apparent that all who desired to leave had left, it is supposed that the loss of life has been comparatively small for such a city.

THE ALLIES IN CANTON.

The Tartar portion of the city was in the occupation of the Allies. Sir Michael Seymour had taken up the Generalissimo's palace as his head quarters. Strong parties of our troops traverse the city in all directions without molestation. The Tartars have fled—the Braves are dispersed, and Yeh could not be heard of.

The bombardment and entrance of the city occurred between the 20th and 30th of December. The loss of the allies was very small, as the Chinese could not be brought to a formal engagement. One French officer and several French soldiers were wounded. Capt. Bates, of the British army was killed, and Lieut. Lord Gilford, wounded, with a number of soldiers. Five seamen were killed, and sixteen severely injured by the explosion (through carelessness,) of a store-house, attached to a magazine, containing a quantity of powder.

China at War with Russia.—Not the least interesting intelligence from China is a proclamation of the Emperor, which in effect amounts to an announcement of the fact that China is at war with Russia, in relation to the Amoor River country.

From Oregon.—Our last dates from Oregon, are March 6th. We observe but little news, of a local character, in the papers received. The Salem democratic convention met on Tuesday, of this week. A correspondent in the *Statesman*, estimates the population of Oregon at 80,300. This, the *Times* is convinced is an underestimate of the population. Enquiry is made through the *Times*, as to the whereabouts of James Scott—who is described as a carpenter, by occupation; five feet nine inches in height; rather stoutly built—formerly of Ohio, but more recently a resident for four years in California. The *Oregonian* says that an Indian who committed an act of violence upon the person of a white woman, near the Dalls, recently, was hung by the citizens of that place on Saturday, the 27th ult. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia*, experienced very rough weather on her last trip to Puget Sound and back to San Francisco.

Walton's Accomplices Arrested.—Officer Lees has arrested the two accomplices of Wm. N. Walton, engaged in the robbery of Trevett & Son's safe, in Oregon. They were arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Oregon, and their names are Joseph Spaniel and John Edwards.—Edwards was taken in Sacramento, on Tuesday last. They will be sent to Oregon on the next boat, for trial.—*S. F. Herald, 25th ult.*

☞ We are indebted to our delegate in Congress, Hon. I. I. Stevens, for a supply of public documents received by the last mail, embracing the Congressional *Globe* and Appendix, for the sessions of 1856–7; reports of various railroad surveys to the Pacific; message and documents, containing the reports of the heads of all the Departments; report of the commercial relations of the United States with all foreign countries; report of the Superintendent of the coast survey, &c., &c. We understand that 1600 volumes were transmitted from the same source for distribution throughout the Territory, and were received by the last mail on the Sound and the Columbia river.

U. S. District Court.—The U. S. District Court for the 2nd Judicial District—Judge F. A. Chenoweth, presiding—will, we understand, adjourn to-day. A large amount of business has been disposed of, which we will endeavor to copy from the record for publication, next week.

☞ A number of interesting articles have been crowded out of the present issue. We have not been furnished with a marine report, this week.

Utah.

We find in our express and exchange papers, little of importance, in addition to what appeared in our edition of last week, concerning this Territory, or the military expedition sent against them under Colonel Johnson.

The *Philadelphia Press* states: A few days ago, it was determined to send Gen. Scott to California, but it is stated the order has since been revoked. It is impossible to say what are the proposed operations of the Government in regard to Utah. The California delegation have informed the powers that be that they will pledge their State for five regiments of volunteers, and are persistently urging that the legitimate basis of operation is from that side, and the only efficient force for the war must be the volunteer soldiery. But they have as yet accomplished nothing.

It was reported that orders would be dispatched for the recall of the troops from Salt Lake. But the *New York Tribune* says: No purpose is entertained by the Administration of recalling the troops from Utah, or of negotiating with Brigham Young, unless ordered by Congress so to do. On the contrary, the War Department is actively engaged in shaping its organization, with a view to a demonstration early in the Spring, for which the Kansas troops will be employed, whether the Lecompton instrument pass or not.

Captain Marcy was expected to be back with animals from New Mexico, by the 15th April, and as soon thereafter as transportation could be effected, Colonel Johnson would make the effort to enter Salt Lake City, either by the Northern or Southern route, he had not yet determined which.

Brigham Young had delivered another warlike sermon in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, in which he enjoins upon the Saints to stick by him.

Colonel Johnston's impression was, from every demonstration made in the valley, that the troops would have to fight.

Added to his own troops (regulars) Col. Johnston has five full companies of volunteers, composed of Magraw's men, teamsters and others, mustered into the service of the United States for nine months, making in all a battalion of four companies, numbering in the aggregate three hundred and twenty.

Capt. Bruce, of the Tenth Infrantry, as Lieutenant-Colonel—a very good selection.

The stock at Camp Scott was wintering tolerably well. At least two-thirds would pass through the winter.

Provisions were tolerably plenty and would last, it was calculated, until June.—Salt was remarkably scarce—worth from $2 to $2 50 per pound. A considerable amount of it was near at hand, on pack mules from Laramie.

Court was in session on the 15th of December, Judge Eckles presiding—the first untrammeled one ever held in the Territory. A good many presentments were made by the Grand Jury, involving business enough for two or three weeks.

AFLOAT AGAIN—We observe by notices posted at various places in town, that the Steamer *Constitution*—Capt. A. B. GOVE—will leave the wharf of Mr. GIDDINGS at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, for intermediate ports between Olympia and Bellingham Bay—touching at Semiamoo Bay, with the U. S. Mails, &c.

The *Constitution* was sold by the U. S. Marshal, on Monday last, to satisfy an execution in virtue of a decree rendered in the U. S. District Court of the second judicial district, for the liquidation of an indebtedness growing out of a bottomry bond held upon the vessel. The steamer was awarded to Capt. A. B. GOVE, of the "Kendall Company," on a bid of $10,050—Capt. G. being, according to the terms of the sale, "the highest and best bidder." Since which time, it appears, she has been chartered, for the present at least, by Messrs. HUNT & SCRANTON for the performance of the U. S. Mail service, under their contract with the Post Master General.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—On Tuesday last, the steamer *Sea Bird*—Capt. CONNER, made her appearance in the harbor of Olympia—six days from San Francisco.—We are indebted to the Captain for files of late papers. The *Sea Bird* is a beautiful, side-wheel steamer, and is also advertised to carry the U. S. Mails from Olympia to the different ports on the waters of the Sound and Straits.

KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, transmitting the Lecompton Constitution and reciting the history of past affairs in Kansas.

He says that Kansas is as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and that the rejection of this constitution would be keenly felt by the fourteen slave States. Once admitted the excitement will become localized and cool and the troops may be withdrawn.

The President conscientiously believes the dark clouds, now hanging over the Union, may be dispelled by the admission or darkened by the rejection of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, but to pass one for themselves, and frame a constitution which will be in effect the Topeka instrument, and submit it to the popular vote for acceptance or rejection.

"LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 21, 1858.

Editor of the Star:—The Democrats have certainly carried the Legislature, and most probably the whole State ticket. Place no confidence whatever in what may purport to be contrary information concerning the result of the Kansas election of the 4th inst."

☞ Governor Weller urges upon the Legislature the importance of reducing the expense of the State Prison, but gives no definite plan to be adopted. Governor Johnson alludes to the same subject, and advises that the whole system be abolished, and each county have charge of its own criminals. The latter suggestion is ill-advised. Proper food and necessary care for the health of the prisoners would make the State Prison a paying institution, instead of an expense to the State. Honest and capable officers would ensure their being properly supplied with food, and an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for the purchase of the Gunsenberg Family Medicines would be a sufficient guarantee for their health, if the remedies were administered properly.—*Morning Call.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Linn county, Oregon, February 9th, 1858, by *Rev. Thomas Condon*, Mr. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, of Olympia, Washington Territory, to Miss SOPHIA ELLEN SUTTLEMIRES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Drowned

On the Steamboat *Traveler*, at Foul Weather Bluff, on the night of March 5th, TRUMAN H. FULLER, a native of New York City, aged 30 years.

TRUMAN H. FULLER, came to this Territory in the Fall of 1854—since that time has resided here, and was known to all the Puget Sound portion of it; and to all was known as a most exemplary man. In the straight path he pursued, none met him but who have a word to commend him, or a tear for his untimely fate. No man—not one in the Territory of Washington, earned or enjoyed a purer reputation. *He had no* ——fices. Falsehood was not near him. To the few who knew him intimately, he was inestimably dear. The writer of this knows that the Territory has lost a most excellent citizen, and he his firmest and truest friend.

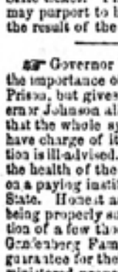
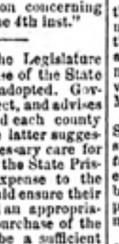
H.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES
MAIL LINE!
—CONNECTING—
THE COLUMBIA RIVER
—WITH—
PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

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


HORSES AND MULES,
Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

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

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

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

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

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL
CANOES,

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

TERMS:

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

From Ranier to Olympia,.....$10 00.
From Olympia to Ranier,.....$15 00.

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

MILITARY ROAD

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival, in San Francisco, of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.

I. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.

Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.

II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place, for opening a line, (under the specifications above named,) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay, and Whatcom—a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3 inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the Bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds, to the amount of the contract, will be required, for the faithful performance of the work.

The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.

The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.

In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and the Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.

The right is reserved, of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.

A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle, has already been partially opened.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."

Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DELACY, Esq., at Olympia.

Address

Lieut. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers,
Office 12th Light-House District,
San Francisco, California.

San Francisco, Cal., March 8th, 1858. n17-5w

CAUTION!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS FROM harborboring a boy by the name of *John Schneider.* Said boy is about 5 feet high—eyes dark—hair brown, and of German parentage. As said boy has been legally and lawfully bound to me by his parents, and as I have brought him to this country, and raised him as one of my family, I hereby give notice that I will prosecute any and all persons that may unlawfully keep said boy away from my house.

KONRAD SCHNEIDER.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-3w.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

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

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

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

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

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

HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.

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

CLARK DREW,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, &c.*, entrusted to him, with promptness and dispatch.

ALL HIS WORK WARRANTED!

JEWELRY of all kinds, such as BRACELETS, PINS, RINGS, &c., made to order, in any shape desired.

ENGRAVING, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Prices moderate. Give him a call.

Steilacoom, March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!

The New and Fast Running Steamer
EXPRESS!
WILL COMMENCE MAKING
WEEKLY TRIPS
BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!
Stopping at Intermediate Landings!
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23*rd.*

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

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

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

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

WILLIAM IRVING.

Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

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

All Work Warranted for one Year!

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

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

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

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

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

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

Attention, Notice, Attention.

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

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

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

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

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their Principals.

San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1858. no15-tf.

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

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

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

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

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

Feb. 19, 1858. 6mo13

Wooden Ware, Brooms,
BASKETS, BRUSHES,
Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE
WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT
...OF...
HAWXHURST & SON,
39 Sacramento street, Below Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 19, 1858. 3m13

Selling Off at Cost
And Carriage!

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

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

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

I. ROSENHEIM.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1858. 13tf.

Graefenberg
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY
REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS
Family
Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

Address Redington and Co., San Francisco.

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

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

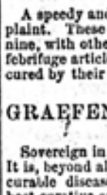
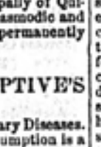
General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

January 15, 1858.-n8-1y.

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

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

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


THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach.


Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

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

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

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

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

Lettings of Mail Contracts.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

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

for the annual sum of —— dollars.

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

Dated. (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

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

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

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

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

Dated (Signed.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

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

PAPER HANGINGS
—AND—
CARPETS.

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

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

FRANK BAKER.
110 & 112, *Clay street, San Francisco.*
March 5th, 1858. n15-3m.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the October term, 1855, in favor of A. A. Denny and against David Maurer, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the premises in Seattle, King county, W. T., on the 10th day of April, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: One Horse, one House and half Lot, known and described as the south half of Lot No. 3, in Block No 7. Also, Lot No. 7, in Block No. 7, in the town of Seattle; or enough thereof to satisfy said execution—amounting to $525 40

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff of King County, W. T.

Seattle, March 4th, 1858. n16-1m

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston, }

WHEREAS, a petition has been filed in the Probate Court of Thurston County, by BENJAMIN HARNED, Acting Commissioner for the erection of the Public Buildings at the Seat of Government, in behalf of said Territory, praying for a decree from said court, authorizing the Administrator on the estate of JAMES K. HEND, late of Thurston County, *deceased*, to make conveyance to the Territory of Washington of the interest of said Hurd, in Lot No. 20 and 21, as laid out and marked upon the Plat of acre lots, sold by LUMAN H. CALKINS, and contracted, in writing, to be so conveyed by said Hurd, prior to his decease.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all parties interested in said petition, that the same will be heard at the next regular term of the Probate Court of Thurston County, to be held at Olympia, on the second Monday of April, next ensuing.

G. K. WILLARD,
Clerk, and Judge of Probate.

Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-1m.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-1y.

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

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

Orders from the country attended to with care.

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

December 25, 1857. 5tf

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

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.

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

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

LIVERY STABLE.

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

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

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

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

REFERS TO

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

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.

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

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

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, [illegible] Kentucky.

Hon. ELISHA WH[illegible] and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

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

YOUNG AMERICA

IN THE

FIELD!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

MR. I. ROSENHEIM,

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

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

In the first place I would like to mention about my fine and beautiful stock of coats, such as

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

PANTS.

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

VESTS.

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

BOOTS.

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

SHOES.

fine heavy brogans,
" sewed and pegged calf shoes.

UNDER GARMENTS.

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

SHIRTS.

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

BLANKETS.

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

HATS.

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

YANKEE NOTIONS,

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

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

I. ROSENHEIM.

December 18, 1857.-n4-ly.

GRAND MOUND

NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

Also, Artichokes—very productive.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

[illegible]ble for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and [illegible]

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-ly.

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.

L. [illegible]SSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 185[illegible]

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

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

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

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

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.35-ly.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

To Whom it may Concern.

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.16 tf.

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. 1f-no.15.

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

C. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.7y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

REMOVED.

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

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

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

$300 REWARD.

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

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

J. JOHN MOSS.

Seattle, Jan. 4th, 1858. no.8-4m.

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.

A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

Tuition in the several departments as follows:

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

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.

Phonography taught " " "

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

The government will be paternal, but strict.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.-tf.

LOST,

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

Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

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

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

NONPAREIL

Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 21, 1857. no.36-tf.

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

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

Notice.

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

To John L. Butler:

You are hereby notified that A. B. Gove, assignee of the Kendall Co., has filed a complaint against you in said court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the fourth day of December, 1857, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover judgment against you for the sum of two hundred nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents for goods and merchandise purchased of the Kendall Co.

B. F. KENDALL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857.—n2-3m.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

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

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

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

January 8, 1857.-n8.

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

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

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

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

CAUTION.

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

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 1853.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

Caution—Notice—Caution!

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

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

HUNT & SCRANTON, Brokers for themselves.

12tf

Caution—Notice—Caution!

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

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES, Brokers for their principals.

Feb. 5, 1858. 11tf