PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

Catawba Wine.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

This song of mine
Is a song of the vine,
To be sung by the glowing embers,
Of way-side inn
When the rain begins
To darken the drear Novembers.

It is not a song
Of the Scuppernong,
From warm Carolinian valleys,—
Nor the Isabel
And the Muscatel
That basks in our garden alleys,—

Nor the red Mustang,
Whose clusters hang
O'er the waves of the Colorado,
And the fiery flood
Of whose purple blood
Has a dash of Spanish bravado.

For the richest and best
Is the wine of the West
That grows by the Beautiful river;
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver.

And as hollow trees
Are the haunts of bees
Forever going and coming,
So this crystal hive
Is all alive
With a swarming and buzzing and humming.

Very good in their way
Are the Verzenay,
And the Sillery soft and creamy;
But Catawba wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious and dreamy.

There grows no vine
By the haunted Rhine,
By Danube or Guadalquivir,
Nor on island or cape,
That bears such a grape
As grows by the Beautiful river.

Drugged is their juice
For foreign use,
When shipped o'er the reeling Atlantic,
To rack our brains
With the fever pains
That have driven the Old World frantic.

To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the mixer!
For a poison malign
Is such Borgia wine,
Or at best but a Devil's Elixir.

While pure as a spring
Is the wine I sing,
And to praise it, one needs but name it;
For Catawba wine
Has need of no sign,
No tavern-bush to proclaim it.

And this Song of the Vine,
This greeting of mine,
The winds and the birds shall deliver
To the Queen of the West,
In her garlands dressed,
On the banks of the Beautiful River.

Atlantic Monthly.

Before leaving Cincinnati, recently, while under the inspiration of Longworth's nectar, the poet Mackay's exuberant Muse descanted the following sweet song:

CATAWBA.

Ohio's green hill-tops
Glow bright in the sun,
And yield us more treasure
Than Rhine Garonne;
They give us Catawba,
The pure and the true,
As radiant as sunlight,
As soft as the dew;
And fragrant as gardens
When summer is new.

II.

Champaign is too often
A trickster malign,
That flows from the apple
And not from the vine.
But thou, my Catawba,
Art mild as a rose,
And sweet as the lips of
My love, when they close
To give back the kisses
My passion bestows.
Thou'rt born of the vintage,
And fed on its breast,
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

III.

When pledging the lovely,
This sparkler we'll kiss;
When drinking to true heart's,
We'll toast them in this—
For Catawba is like them,
Though tender, yet strong,
As pleasant as morning,
As soft as a song
Whose delicate beauty
The echoes prolong:—
Catawba! Heart warmer!
Soul cheerer! life-zest!
Catawba, the nectar
And balm of the West.

☞The N. Y. *Post* reads Senator Seward out of the black republican party, and accuses him of the most unprincipled "log rolling" in his senatorial career. The *Post* is in John P. Hale's train.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory,
September 20, 1856.

Since the date of my last annual report, September 20, 1855, a complete and disastrous change has taken place in the Indian relations in Washington Territory.

In October, 1855, this office had in the field eight surveying parties in full and active employment. A simultaneous outbreak of the Indian tribes inhabiting the greater portion of the Territory, and numerous murders committed by the savages upon our people, rendered it impossible for but one party to remain in the field.

As there were but about 1,700 white male inhabitants in the Territory, and 2,000 Indian warriors were absolutely in arms, it became a matter of vital necessity for all able-bodied men to bear arms in assisting the feeble garrisons of regular troops, who were stationed at three widely separate posts.

As there were 2,000 Indians known to be hostile, and some 8,000 others wavering, active and decided measures were necessary to subdue those in arms, and overawe those who were apparently only awaiting the chance to join whichever party proved the stronger. One thousand men were raised, and subsisted for nine months by the patriotism and devotion of the scanty population.

The families occupied the five villages and forty-three block-houses of the Territory, and almost every farm was abandoned.

Such was the state of affairs at the opening of spring. By June last, the enemy occupying the region east of Puget Sound, and west of the Cascade range, were effectually subdued, and the usual employments of life resumed.

I have been able to make but four contracts, however, from the above causes, together with the topographical difficulties of the country, which do not admit of profit to the deputy surveyor at the present prices.

In the vast region lying east of the Cascade mountains, several powerful tribes of Indians are still at war with our countrymen. If a permanent peace should be made with them, it will throw open a large extent of excellent country, and require a new base and meridian line to be established. From present appearances, I am of opinion that public surveys can be extended to the eastward of the Cascades during the summer of 1857. The gold mines at Fort Colville were profitably worked until the miners were dispersed by the Indian war; the few who remained in that remote region had profitable employment. Many of the inhabitants will return there when the savages are subdued.

In conformity with instructions from your office, I stopped the public surveys short of the outlines of lands claimed by the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, and notified their agents that proof of the extent of their boundaries, duly authenticated, was required from the committee of the honorable Hudson Bay Company, in London. Nothing has been received at this office in answer, except an acknowledgment of the request made by the chief factor, Dugald McTavish esq., at Fort Vancouver, and a statement from that officer, of the message of your office having been sent to the honorable committee in London.

Many American farmers are upon those claims, and are making permanent improvements. I strongly urge upon your office such steps as may be requisite to define the extent of those claims, which are becoming more valuable every year by the labor and enterprise of our countrymen alone. I would recommend that commissioners be appointed to survey the northern boundary, and define the claims of the British companies here at the same time.

I send herewith triplicate copies of a map of that part of Washington Territory lying west of the Cascade range of mountains. It has been compiled with great care, and contains much new and interesting material of the most authentic character. Wherever scouts or marches of either the regular or volunteer forces penetrated the country east of Puget Sound, a topographical reconnoissance was made, and the results carefully collected in this office, and the work platted into this map I send you. I would recommend that this map be lithographed, and a few hundred copies sent for distribution here.

The thorough scouring of the forests lying between Puget Sound and the Cascade mountains developed large bodies of excellent land, and some small prairies, but the general character of the country is unbroken forests of the greatest magnitude of vegetation. Firs, admirably adapted for masts and spars; cedars, frequently ten feet in diameter and two hundreed feet high, and an undergrowth of shrubs bearing edible and not unfrequently delicious berries, which constitute a considerable part of the food of the aborigines. The ferns, lacamas, and other plants, produce edible roots; and the numerous rivers, taking their rise upon the western slope of the Cascades, and flowing eastward to Puget Sound, abound in excellent salmon.

Military posts are established now upon a line of frontier some thirty miles to the eastward of Puget Sound, and within that space the country is beginning to be reoccupied by settlers.

In my estimates heretofore forwarded I have affixed a price for the extension of the meridian and standard parallel lines, and the township and sub-divisional lines, some twenty-five or thirty per cent. above the rates now allowed by law, as the few prairies of any extent, not occupied or claimed by foreign corporations, are already surveyed. I am convinced that honest and capable deputy surveyors cannot find remunerative occupation for their labor in the country now occupied by settlers upon either shore of the Sound. As all articles command a price greater than in California or Oregon, and the exceeding difficulty of the country prevents provisions being transported, except on men's shoulders, (horses not being able to get over the immense undecayed trunks of firs and cedars,) the cost of making surveys in Washington Territory, in the forests, at least, is greater than in any other part of the United States.

I released from their contracts all deputies who were driven from their work by the violence of the Indians; and although I have offered them the same or other work this summer, but two have accepted.

The work examined by this office, for which accounts were made out and transmitted, exhibits a remarkable degree of accuracy in the closings, considering the difficulties of the country.

The office work is fully up, and we have a full and comple copy of all surveys completed north of the Columbia river by the Oregon office. Copies of all the township plats, meridian and standard parallel lines surveyed before the organization of this office, have been transmitted to you, and copies of all the township plats have been sent to the office of the register and receiver of the land office at Olympia, Washington Territory.

The expense of private surveys, the incomplete character of the title, and the difficulties of transfers of property under inchoate title, render the gift of lands under such conditions of questionable value; could the titles be made complete, upon production of proof of value of improvements, or could the actual settler purchase his land at the minimum price after it was surveyed, it would be more convenient to a large class than the onerous condition of continuous residence.

The pre-emption laws are acceptable to many of the inhabitants; and when the Territory recovers from the prostration of the Indian war, which has cost the inhabitants, in value of time, provisions, munitions, horses and supplies, some two millions, a rapid development of the resources of the country may be confidently expected.

Excellent coal in inexhaustible quantities exist. At Bellingham bay, near the northern boundary, mines are worked with success, and cargoes shipped to San Francisco.

Fine bodies of rich lands have been explored in the valleys of the Chehalis river, which falls into the Pacific at Gray's harbor.

The bottom lands of the Nisqually, the Puyallup, Snohomish, White and Green rivers, the waters of which all disembogue in Puget Sound, are broad, rich and of the most fertile quality, but densely timbered.

The navigation of Puget Sound is perfect at all seasons of the year.

East of the Cascades, and upon the Columbia river, and upon its northern tributaries, are also large bodies of excellent lands.

Settlements extend along the western shore of Puget Sound, from Hood's canal to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, consisting of several large saw-mills; at several villages, the inhabitants of which have opened farms and annually load many vessels with timber and spars for California, China, Sandwich Islands, and Australia. I propose surveying this country by extending the standard parallels east and west from the Willamette meridian.

Except for a short distance from the shore the country is unexplored to the west.

The Cowlitz river, running southwardly and falling into the Columbia, also drains fertile lands, and has many of the oldest settlers in the Territory among its prosperous farmers.

Although the degree of latitude is so far north, yet the winters are mild, and cattle thrive during the whole year upon the prairies or in the timber. The climate is greatly modified by the prevailing winds and the general set of a vast "gulf stream" traversing the Pacific from the southwest, and breaking upon the shores of Washington Territory.

The cereal grains, except Indian corn, flourish admirably here; the wheat being of excellent quality and abundant in quantity.

I propose to extend the guide meridian from the seventh standard parallel north to the 49° of north latitude, and run the standard parallel west from it to the eastern shore of the Sound, as soon as I can find competent surveyors who will undertake the work.

The third standard parallel has been extended from the Willamette meridian to Shoalwater bay, on the Pacific, and developed a fine body of fertile lands upon the Willapa river. A settlement is made on Shoalwater bay.

Several claim surveyors have been appointed by this office. As a general rule, the county surveyors have been selected for this employment. The closings upon the pre-established sectional surveys exhibit honest and efficient work by the deputy surveyors of both the Oregon and Washington offices.

Descriptive notes of the field work done in Washington Territory before the organization of this office and since have been made out and transmitted, with the township plats, to the office of the register and receiver.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES TILTON,
U. S. Surveyor General for Wash: Ter.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City.

THE ROUTE FROM FORT BRIDGER TO SALT LAKE CITY.—The road or line of March from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City, and over which the United States troops have to pass before they reach the capitol of the Saints, possesses so much interest at this special time, as to entitle it to a description. The distance between the two points is one hundred and thirteen miles. As Colonel Johnston intends taking up his march when the weather moderates, the ground will be soft and miry from the melting of the snow and the early spring rains.

From Fort Bridger to Bear river the distance is about fifty miles, the road generally running through an open country, where little or no opposition can be made by an enemy. There are some very steep hills to descend and ascend, particularly the Shaking Aspen Hill, the dividing ridge between the waters of the Gulf of California and the Great Salt Lake Basin, which has a greater elevation than the South Pass. At Bear river the difficulties of the march will commence. This river, at that season of the year, will be swollen from bank to bank, and can only be crossed by boats, or by being bridged. As the current is very rapid and timber scarce, it will be difficult to throw a bridge across, and boats will have to be built, as those now there will no doubt be destroyed by the Mormons.

The Mormons, if so disposed, cannot oppose the passage, as the opposite bank can be swept by our batteries from this side. The river, where the road crosses it, is about seventy-five yards wide. Beyond the river the road continues to run through an open but broken country for about ten miles, where it strikes the head of Echo Canon. From this point to Salt Lake City, a distance of some fifty miles, the road runs through a continuous series of canons, and over two mountains, and along this part of the road will come the tug of war.

Echo Canon is twenty miles in length, and descends gradually until it opens on Weber river. This canon—and the same can be said of all the others through which the road runs—is nothing more than a deep ravine, with sloping sides covered with verdure to their summits. The great difficulty will be to get the wagons over the road; for no doubt it will be cut up and filled in with rocks, so as to be almost impassable. The ravines are narrow and can easily be obstructed, which obstruction will have to be removed, as there is no other place for the road to run. After getting through Echo Canon, the next obstacle is the Weber river—a stream somewhat smaller than Bear river, but presenting the same difficulties in crossing. From the Weber to the summit of the Big Mountain—a distance of fifteen or twenty miles—the road runs through four canons, from three to five miles in length, and susceptible of the same obstructions as in Echo canon.

From the top of the Big Mountain is obtained the first peep of the Holy Land. It is the Holy Mount of the Mormon.

From the summit of the Big Mountain the road pitches down into one of the most difficult ravines on the route. The hill is so steep that all the wheels of a wagon must be locked to descend in anything like safety. Twelve miles further is the Little Mountain, and it is eight more to the city. After descending the Little Mountain you strike into Emigration Canon, which comes out in Salt Lake valley, just in the rear of Salt Lake city. As you debouch from the mouth of the canon, you find yourself on a table land running along the base of the mountains, and about four miles in width.

Crossing this table land, which is about two hundred feet above the level of the valley, you find the city stretched out at your feet. Its position is very badly chosen, in a military point of view, for it is completely commanded by the table land in its rear; but well selected in other respects, for it is so situated that one of the mountain streams throws its water through every street, which enables the inhabitants to irrigate their gardens—the only process by which the land of that region can be cultivated. The streets are broad, and at right angles with each other; each building lot contains one and a quarter acres, which allows large gardens, from which is obtained an abundant supply of vegetables for the entire city.—*St. Louis Republican.*

NOVEL SUIT AND INTERESTING DECISION.—Senator Gwin, some years ago carried several slaves with him to California, who, after working about a year, sued him for wages. The case has lately been decided by Judge Norton, of San Francisco, who, in his decision, stated that no contract was proved, and that the circumstances of these ex slaves bore an analogy to those of adult children who remained with their parents and worked for them. The law would not imply a promise to pay wages; and some proof of contract or request must be proved to justify a judgment in favor of the claimants.

Rebuke of Sectionalism.

The following eloquent and manly rebuke of the spirit of sectionalism was administered by the very able Senator from Mississippi, Col. DAVIS, in a late speech in the U. S. Senate, during a running debate:—

* * * * * To what issue are you now pressing? To the conclusion that because within the limits of a territory slaves are held as property, a state is to be excluded from the Union. I am not in the habit of paying lip-service to the Union. The Union is strong enough to confer favors; it is strong enough to command service.—Under these circumstances, the man deserves but little credit who sings pæans to its glory. If through a life, now not a short one, a large portion of which has been spent in the public service, I have given no better proof of my affection for this Union than my declarations, I have lived to little purpose, indeed. I think I have given evidence in every form in which patriotism is ever subjected to a test, and I trust whatever evil may be in store for us by those who wage war on the constitution and our rights under it, that I shall be able to turn at least to the past and say, "Up to that period when I was declining into the grave, I served a government I loved, and served it with my whole heart." Nor will I stop to compare services with those gentlemen who have fair phrases, whilst they undermine the very foundation of the temple our fathers built. If, however, there be here those who do really love the Union and the Constitution, which is the life-blood of the Union, the time has come when we should look calmly, though steadily, the danger which besets us, in the face.

Violent speeches denunciatory of people in any particular section of the Union; the arraignment of institutions which they inherited and intend to transmit, as leprous spots on the body politic, are not the means by which the fraternity is to be preserved, or this Union rendered perpetual. These were not the arguments which our fathers made when, through the struggles of the revolutionary war, they laid the foundation of the Union. These are not the principles on which our constitution, a bundle of compromises was made. Then the navigating and the agricultural states did not war to see which could most injure the other; but each conceded something from that which it believed to be its own interest, to promote the welfare of the other. Those debates, whilst they brought up all that struggle which belong to opposite intercsts and opposite localities, show none of that bitterness which so unfortunately characterizes every debate in which this body is involved.

The meanest thing—I do not mean otherwise than the smallest thing—which can arise among us, incidentally, runs into this sectional agitation as though it were an epidemic, and gave its type to every disease. Not even could the committees of this body, when we first assembled, before any one had the excuse of excitement to plead, be organized without sectional agitation springing up. Forcibly, I suppose gravely and sincerely, it was contended here that a great wrong was done because New York, the great commercial state, and the emporium of commerce within her limits, was not represented upon the committee of commerce. This will go forth to remote corners, and descend, perhaps, to after times, as an instance in which the democratic party of the senate behaved with unfairness towards its opponents; for with it will not descend the fact that the democratic party arranged for itself its portion of the committees, taking the control of them, and left blanks on the committees to be filled by the opposition; that the opposition did fill the blanks; that the opposition had both the senators from New York; but did not choose to put either of them on that committee, though it afterwards formed the basis and staple of their complaints.

☞James, the novelist, has pronounced the equestrian statue of Washington, at Richmond, "not only the finest work of art in the United States, but one *as fine as any in the world*—one worthy to commemorate a man whose mind was capable of comprehending that duty is superior to glory, patriotism more great than power." Mr. James' letter is well written.

CAMELS FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.—It is stated that a project is on foot to introduce a large number of camels into Texas, Arazonia and New Mexico, at private venture, Lieut. Beale's experiment having proved the vast superiority of these animals over mules for the transportation of passengers and merchandise across the sterile plains toward California.

VIRGINIA OYSTER TRADE.—The bays, tide water creeks and rivers contain 1,280,000 acres of oyster beds. These beds are estimated to produce 619,520,000 bushels of oysters. Not less than 100,000 tons of shipping are annually employed in the trade; 20,000,000 bushels of oysters are taken every year, of which 15,000,000 are carried out of the State.

☞The North Pacific whaling fleet of the past year has comprised 150 vessels. Allowing 800 barrels of oil to each vessel, the usual average, and we have 120,000 barrels. The whole number of vessels engaged in the whaling business is estimated at 654.

Political Intelligence.

A NEW PARTY IN MISSOURI.—The Parkville (Mo.) *Courier* of the 18th ult., publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the old whig party and others, held in that place on the 13th. The meeting was large, and several speeches were made. Among others the following resolutions were adopted:—

We hereby organize a new party, to be called the Union party.

We are opposed to and will discountenance all efforts to array the citizens of this Union against each other upon sectional or geographical issues.

We oppose abolitionism, border ruffianism, and every other fanaticism which has a tendency to infringe the rights of others.

THE READING OUT PROCESS.—At a meeting of democrats in Milwaukie last week, James Buchanan, President of the United States, was unanimously read out of the democratic party.

☞The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Armstrong, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 14. He reports everything now quiet at Canton, and all along the whole coast to Shanghae. He also says his health is still very feeble, and that he shall leave for the United States on the arrival of Capt. Tatnall.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 15th.

Late arrivals from Kansas state that the Anti-Topekaites had trumped up a Free-State Convention at Leavenworth, and succeeded in nominating a candidate to the Constitutional Convention. They had also nominated a Douglas Democratic ticket.

The election on the 9th inst. passed off quietly as far as known. The estimated number of the votes polled is from 8,000 to 10,000.

The enrollment of the militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Governor Denver against it.

Mr. Babcock, the Anti-Topeka candidate for Mayor of Lawrence, has been elected by a large majority.

All is quiet at Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 17th.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) correspondent of the *Leader* says that the Free-State vote for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in that city was 650 against 1,196 cast for State officers on the 4th of January.

The White Man's Country.

The democracy hold that *white men* should rule this country, and they labor to elevate the character, promote the interests and protect the rights of the white man. The black republicans, on the contrary, seem to ignore the whites and devote all their efforts to promote the interests of the blacks. Thus the former is emphatically the white man's party, while the latter is the black man's party. The black republicans are constantly concocting schemes to deprive white men of the right of suffrage, or to curtail and embarrass them in the exercise of that right; and at the same time they labor with equal zeal to enlarge the rights and privileges of the blacks.—Thus they favor laws which would practically prevent foreign white men from becoming citizens, while they favor laws allowing foreign negroes to enjoy all the rights of citizenship. They also favor laws to deprive white men of the right of suffrage because they may be so unfortunate as not to be able to read; and at the same time they pass laws which allow black men who never saw a letter of the alphabet, to become voters! These things have been done or attempted by the black republicans of this state, and their legislation in regard to naturalized citizens and fugitive slaves, and in Gov. Haile's recommendation to deprive of the right of suffrage the unfortunate white men (natives as well as foreign) who cannot read. And it is the same in other states where black republicans rule. In the Massachusetts legislature, last week, this matter was under consideration, in the form of a proposition to amend the Constitution with a view to curtail the rights of foreign citizens. There, the *blacks* go for denying the foreign *white men* the rights of citizenship, while they would extend them freely to black, yellow and red, of all countries! In reply to some of this kind of *republican* talk, Gen. Caleb Cushing made an eloquent and excellent speech.—*N. H. Patriot.*

AN ENTERPRISE OF SOME MAGNITUDE.—A French Savan thinks he has invented an apparatus that will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the earth's surface; and this grand object attained, he proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasure, in the deep bosom of the ocean buried, in the track of the East India commerce. The value of these treasures he estimates at $4,000,000,000, which, of course, divided up into shares, will make a very respectable "fancy."

THE GEORGIA CHALLENGE.—The London *Times* insists that the recent challenge to Englishmen, from the Georgia sportsmen, to run a match race of four miles and repeat, for $100,000 a side, over the Ten Broeck course, at Savannah, will be accepted. The *Times* calls on Lord Zetland to become the champion of the British turf, and send out his noble horse Skirmisher, to do battle against the American celebrities.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

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

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

Reply to the Report

UPON THE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES ASSESSED BY GOV. DOUGLAS, VICTORIA, V. I.

Statement and valuation of sheep, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, forcibly seized and carried off on March 20, 1855, by Ellis Barnes, sheriff of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, aided and assisted by the armed posse of said county, in the name and behalf of the United States of America; and of losses resulting from the violent acts of the said Ellis Barnes, in consequence of the flocks being driven into the woods and there destroyed by beasts of prey, and through other causes:

Carried off by Sheriff Barnes and posse of Whatcom County:

	£	s.	d.
12 choice Southdown rams, at £20	240	8	0
8 Cheviot rams, at £20	160	0	0
6 Leicester rams, at £25	150	0	0
8 Merino rams, at £25	200	0	0
Number of sheep missing in consequence of the flocks having been driven into the woods:			
156 Southdown ewes, at 33s. 4d	260	0	0
63 Southdown lambs, at 15s	47	0	0
86 Cheviot ewes, at 32s. 4d	143	6	8
23 Cheviot lambs, at 15s	17	5	0
25 Leicester ewes, at 33s. 4d	41	13	4
56 Merino ewes, at 50s. 6d	141	8	0
Cost of collecting and re-sorting flock:			
Hire of 10 men for 8 days, at 12s. 6d. per diem	50	0	0
Hire of steam vessel Beaver for protection of property under my charge	500	0	0
Pay of 8 men for 8 days, hired to protect the property in my charge, at 12s. 6d. per diem	40	0	0
Incidental losses through the derangement and suspension of business in consequence of Sheriff Barnes' violent acts	1,000	0	0
Total	2,990	13	0

CHARLES J. GRIFFIN.

SAN JUAN, *July* 26, 1855.

I hereby certify that this is the signature of Charles John Griffin, and that he is a person worthy of credit.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor of Vancouver's Island.

HUDSON BAY HOUSE, *December* 6, 1855.

MY LORD: With reference to the deputy governor's letters of the 11th and 24th of July, and Mr. Hammond's replies of July 13th and August 2d, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, dated Victoria, September 28, 1855, covering an account of the damage caused to the Hudson's Bay Company by the unjustifiable proceedings of the United States authorities in the isle of San Juan, together with a copy of the further correspondence on the subject between Mr. Isaac Stevens, governor of Washington Territory, and Governor Douglas. I have to beg that your lordship will call upon the government of the United States to reimburse the *Hudson's Bay Company* for the illegal acts of their officers.

I have, &c.,
A. COLVILE, *Governor.*

Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

We publish the above bill of particulars that it may be seen by all acquainted with the facts, what an egregious swindle has been attempted. We doubt whether in the history of the many efforts to defraud the United States Treasury, there has been a single instance characterised by such cool assurance as the present effort of Governor Douglas of Vancouver's Island. He claims the sum of £2,990 13s., nearly $15,000, as damages on account of the seizure by Mr. Barnes, sheriff of Whatcom county, of certain sheep to pay the taxes due from the persons and upon the property on San Juan or Bellvieu Island.

A simple statement of the facts is all that is necessary to show the fraud attempted and the falsehoods perpetrated in the bill rendered by the Hudson Bay Company through their agents.

The first Legislature of Washington Territory, in the organization of Whatcom county, included San Juan Island within its boundaries. The question was not raised as to the legality of its being within our Territory. Every honest, sensible, disinterested man, even on the English side acknowledged that. In the adjustment of the Oregon dispute, the parallel of 49° was adopted as the compromise. The line was deflected on striking the Gulf of Georgia, so as not to separate the jurisdiction of Vancouver's Island. The parallel of the 49° of north latitude, carried out as the boundary, would have included within our limits the principal settlement on Vancouver's Island—the most valuable portion of that Island. The only just interpretation, therefore, that can be given to the treaty—its clear intent and meaning—is that all land south of 49°, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, belongs to the United States. The question is not on the relative merits of either one channel or the other; the nearest channel to Vancouver's Island, whether it is best (as it happens to be,) or worst, is the line of separation.—Especially as by all international law, Islands not specially designated and set apart are appertenant to the adjacent continent, and *not* to another Island.

The present English Commissioner, a high toned, honorable gentleman, especially appointed to examine and adjudicate the dispute in the matter of the Island, and not likely to surrender an iota of his country's rights, at once, after an examination of the subject, will, we doubt not, concede our claim to San Juan is a just one—therefore, the sheriff was simply performing his duty in collecting, according to law, the tax of his county, and in consequence, the Hudson Bay Company have no claim for damages, on the contrary, is still indebted to Whatcom county a considerable sum for arrears of taxes.

If they are within our domain they must abide by the law of the land in common with every citizen of the United States. It cannot be termed unjust since it was not a special tax levied upon them—it falls alike on all, whether native or foreign. If they were not willing to abide by it they had only to remove from within our borders to be free from its exaction.

The question, and the only question in the affair is, whether, legally, the sheriff was in the actual discharge of his duty.—If he was, then there was no damage—if he was not, then what amount of damage was actually done. That he was in the discharge of his duty, the evidence is the fact of his being the duly elected and qualified sheriff of Whatcom county, and that San Juan Island is a part of that county. But that the fraud may be seen in all its bearings, we will state the amount of loss actually incurred. The sheriff took with him a *posse comitatus* on proceeding to San Juan Island, to collect the tax due, as he was informed its collection would be resisted. He therefore notified that in pursuance of law he should seize and sell sufficient property to the highest bidder to satisfy the demand. Previous to doing so, however, desirous by every proper means to prevent difficulty, he and others with him, advised Mr. Griffin, the agent in charge, to either bid the sheep in or *pay the tax under protest*. That the tax was lawfully due, and that as a public officer, he was compelled to the course that he had taken—that they appreciated the unpleasantness of his position, and would do everything consistant with duty to free him from the censure of his employers of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Griffin would have done so, but for positive orders from the Chief Factor Gov. Douglas, which he dare not disobey. His orders were to resist the collection of the tax with all the force at his command. He saw, however, that would be useless, as the sheriff was determined to execute his duty at all hazards. Had Gov. Douglas, himself, been present, (and it was a matter of regret that he was not, instead of Mr. Griffin,) the result would have been the same. On Mr. Griffin refusing to pay the tax, even under protest, he was asked where the flocks were? He said they were on the other side of the Island. The party then left, the sheriff stating that they would next morning, seize the sheep and sell them in the manner prescribed by law. They, however, returned about 3 o'clock in the morning and found near Mr. Griffin's house, 45 rams in a pen—which were immediately seized and about noon were sold to the highest bidder.

Whilst the purchasers were securing their rams and had taken some 34 of them to the boat—leaving one of the posse in charge—some of the shepherds rode up and gave the "shepherd's call," the rams obeying the well-known signal, jumped the pen and ran away.

The whole damage then, if any, can only be the 34 rams and nothing else. *So far from the sheep being driven into the woods, the flocks were neither seen nor sought for.*

The claim for hire of the steamer *Beaver*, is an item which in itself is sufficient to stamp the whole affair as an unmitigated fraud. The *Beaver*, so far from being a hired steamer, is, as every one knows, the property of the Hudson Bay Company.—Besides which she did not come to the Island. She steamed up, it is true, came out two or three miles from Victoria harbor and then returned; by that time, whoever was in charge, had come to the conclusion that it was better not to interfere with a sheriff in the discharge of his duty. Since then Gov. Douglas has been very profuse in his abuse, terming all concerned "filibusters and sheep-stealers." Were they so in his opinion, why did he not give orders for the *Beaver* to overtake and capture them? The fact of it is, the Governor himself was more than doubtful of the propriety of his own course.

Hire of 8 men 8 days, at 12*s.* 6*d.*—say $3 per diem! Another absurdity. The Hudson Bay Company employ Indians at from two to three blankets per month.—Their shepherd's pay is £17 per annum.—Their Bailiffs, as was shown by a contract lately exhibited in court at Olympia, only get £60 per annum. Mr. Griffin, the agent at that time, received, we believe, only £75 per annum.

The lumping charge of £1,000 is only equalled by the keeper of a tavern, who entertained one of the Bonaparts, in his travels, and who, the next morning, after footing up the bill as largely as possible, not making it reach beyond $80, put down "$20 for kicking up a d—m fuss, generally"—with the idea that all that would be looked at, was the aggregate and not the items.

The true fact of the matter is probably this: The statement of Mr. Griffin was made by Gov. Douglas' direction, and doubtless his own individual specification. It was most probably, merely *signed* by Mr. Griffin, after being thus drawn up by direction of Governor and Chief Factor Douglas.

Gov. Douglas is a partner in the concern, and as the claim, over and above the cost and expense of the 34 rams, is a clear profit, will be the largest gainer by the transaction.

Then, also, Mr. Colville claims on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company. The Hudson Bay Company is a trading company, and by the very tenet of its charter is prohibited from agricultural pursuits. To obviate that difficulty, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was organized. Yet this claim is not on behalf of the Puget Sound Company, an agricultural and stock raising association, but of the Hudson Bay Company.

The fact of the whole matter is, Gov. Douglas, anxious to gain some little notoriety with his government, claims a part of the soil of this territory as belonging to the British government—lands under cover of night, a flock of sheep on San Juan Island, which so far from being a worthless island, as he represents, contains several thousand acres of fertile land, and which he himself had intended, in case the claim was made good, to purchase for his own individual use.

The quiet occupancy is frustrated by the authorities of the county collecting the claim for taxes; he then lays claim for damages. What those damages are we have all seen—what Mr. Douglas alledges them to be, the written documents exhibit. We had always believed that in dealing with Englishmen, we had to deal with a frank out-spoken people. If our opinion is correct, then Gov. Douglas does not, in this affair, exhibit the characteristic fair play of an Englishman He says that the amount claimed is a less damage than would be granted in a court of law. He seems to labor under the impression that boldness of assertion will supply paucity of facts.—So far from it, if that bill of particulars was sworn to in any court, either in the United States or England, it would render the individual so swearing, subject to the penalties for perjury, and all others connected therewith, accomplices in the endeavor to obtain money under false pretences.

BITTEN BY A BEAR.—We are informed that Mr. DAVID CHAMBERS, while engaged in company with Mr. H. COCK, in hunting cattle on the "Tyrrell Prairie," in this county, suddenly came upon a large black bear, which the parties endeavored to take by means of lariats. Both being mounted, and believing themselves safe in attempting the task, a lariat was thrown over the animal by which he was caught in the middle. Mr. CHAMBERS then alighted from his horse, designing to dispatch him with a club.—Whilst thus engaged, the bear suddenly reared on his hind legs, and by some means caught the hand of Mr. C. in his teeth, and so severely crushed it that amputation is supposed to be necessary. The occurrence happened yesterday morning. Mr. C. was formerly a member of the Territorial Legislature.

☞Persons desiring a good, competent, and honest agent to transact their business in Whatcom and vicinity, are requested to give Mr. D. F. NEWSOM, formerly of this place, a call. He is a young man, desirous of turning an honest penny, in which we hope he may abundantly succeed. We know him to be all we have represented.—See his card in another column.

Also, see advertisement of E. S. FOWLER & Co., in advertising columns. Mr. F. is one of our oldest citizens, well known throughout the country for uprightness and honest dealing. They probably have the largest stock of goods in Port Townsend, and purchasers can suit themselves accordingly.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We are under obligations to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, through their agent, P. M. REED, of this place; to "Noisy Carriers" and J. W. SULLIVAN, News Agents and Stationers of San Francisco, for the prompt and early delivery of full files of both Atlantic and California papers. Also to Purser DAVIS, of Steamer *Columbia*, for memoranda and other favors. Thank you, gentlemen, and continue doing so.

GENERAL STAMPEDE FOR THE FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.—The intelligence of the extraordinary richness of the Frazer and Thompson river gold mines has created a perfect fever of excitement in this city, fully equalling that which raged in the Atlantic cities in 1848, 1849 and 1850. We learn that between five and six hundred of our citizens are already booked for a passage on board the steamer *Commodore*, which leaves to-day. Among these are many of the most active members of our Fire Department, some of the companies of which will lose from five to ten men.—*San Francisco Herald, April* 20.

THE ORIZABA.—The steamship *Orizaba* is undergoing repairs in every part. Her boilers, decks, bottom and top sides, are being put in first-rate condition, and gangs of men are actively employed in getting her ready for sea. As the Nicaragua line is not running, we have come to the conclusion, that the *Orizaba* is destined for the northern route, probably the Frazer and Thompson river gold mines, toward which a large emigration is about setting forth.—*San Francisco Herald, April* 18.

From the Frazer River Gold Mines!

We have nothing specially new or intersting to offer our readers, this week, from these diggings, save what is contained in the memoranda of the steamer *Sea Bird*, hereto appended, and that the excitement is still intense—in fact, a perfect *furor* exists.

Within the last week, upwards of seven hundred miners have arrived from California—250 by steamer *Columbia*, and 450 or more by the *Commodore*, which latter vessel has been specially placed on the route for that purpose. This number, added to those who have crossed by land from Oregon, and such as have left this Territory or are now *en route* for the above mines, will probably swell the numbers to upwards of one thousand persons who are at this time at the points below—Whatcom and Port Townsend—who are preparing outfits and seeking fortunes on Frazer's and Thompson rivers. How this number are to be subsisted until the waters subside or the trail now being constructed from Whatcom to the diggings completed, we are unable to divine; while the possibility of obtaining mining implements and provisions, at *this time*, it seems to us, is entirely out of the question. The news of extensive mines, north, came upon us unawares, at a time when the country was not prepared for this state of things. Picks and shovels, etc., are not essentially necessary in the manufacture of lumber or the pursuit of farming, and of flour, pork, &c., only enough has been kept in the country sufficient for its own probable consumption. Consequently we are not prepared to have 5,000 or 10,000 consumers thrown upon our hands just at present. At all events, it would prove to the advantage of miners from California, arriving within the next month or six weeks, to come ready prepared. After that time our merchants will be enabled to supply them with every thing necessary, at reasonable rates. Just at present, such is not the case. Flour was worth $12,50 per hundred pounds at Whatcom when the *Sea Bird* arrived there, and still rising; pork and bacon commanded a proportionate price, and very scarce at that.

Furthermore, we would advise all to defer their mining schemes and operations at least three months. The waters by that time will have subsided, and mining can then be pushed forward with vigor. The trail will then have been completed, and such as choose to adopt this route in preference to the river and canoe navigation, can do so. We therefore, suggest to all to bide their time, patiently. If any gold is deposited there at all, it will not have been removed by that time. In the meantime, we will give our readers any and all news from that quarter which may be deemed reliable. Many of our friends have gone thence, in whose veracity we have not the least doubt, who will then have had a good opportunity of judging for themselves, and whose experience we will give without coloring to our readers.

The following is the memoranda of the steamer *Sea Bird:*

"The steamer *Sea Bird* left Olympia for Bellingham Bay, with forty passengers and thirty-five tons of freight, bound for the gold mines on Frazer's river—all the passengers taken down on the previous trip had started in canoes, bound up, before our arrival. We have no later news from the gold region. At 11 o'clock P. M., Monday night, met and boarded steamer *Commodore*—Capt. STAPLES—on her way to Nanimo, for coal. She had just landed four hundred and fifty passengers at Victoria and Port Townsend, from San Francisco. Mr. CHAS. VAIL arrived at Whatcom, last Monday, and reports that the trail from there is advancing rapidly towards completion. Goods of all kinds are in active demand at Whatcom, which is the best point for outfitting.

P. A. OWENS, *Agent.*

☞In reference to the war debt, we have private advices from Washington that Gen. Lane and Gov. Stevens have made speeches to the committee in session upon the subject; that the committee were favorably disposed to report for its payment.—*Oregon Times, April* 24.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MEXICO?—The London *Times* says: "There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibilities of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that springs out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

☞The War Department some time ago disapproved of the conduct of General Twiggs in ordering a Court of Inquiry, and directed him to promulgate this censure of disapproval in his next division orders.—He did so, but accompanied it with comments, saying he would give both the bane and antidote together. A court martial, composed of Generals Wool, Jesup, Harney and other high officers, has been ordered to meet at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the 28th of April, to try General Twiggs on a charge involved in this matter.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA!

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Columbia*—C. C. DALL, Commander—arrived in the harbor of Olympia on Tuesday night—(having touched at all the way ports)—6 days from San Francisco, with the mails, freight, and a number of passengers.

The news by her was mostly anticipated by the arrival of Mr. RUTLEDGE, last week, from San Francisco *via* Oregon, which we published in our last week's issue.

The San Francisco *Herald* says that the excitement in California, occasioned by the discovery of gold mines, north, was fully equal to that existing in the Atlantic States in the years 1848-9 & 50. If so, we may expect an influx of population unprecedented in this Territory heretofore.

The following is the *Columbia's* memoranda:

The P. M. S. S. *Columbia*—C. C. DALL, left San Francisco, April 20th, 1858. Met strong N. W. winds. Made all way ports, and arrived at Olympia, April 27th, at 12 P. M.

Consignees at Olympia.

Brown & French; Jas. Tilton; Phillips, Horton & Co.; W. E. Miles; C. Crosby; G. K. Willard & Son; Willard & Whitworth; Wm. Wright; Capt. Hunt; Barnes & Ayres.

The *Columbia* brings 250 passengers for the Sound, nearly all of whom were for Port Townsend and the gold diggings.

THE MORMON WAR.—The New York *Times* details a conversation with a gentleman direct from Salt Lake City, Dec. 10, having, indeed, made the entire journey through, overland, from the Pacific coast. He represents the Mormons as everywhere, on the whole route, well organized and ready to give our troops a warm reception. At Salt Lake City, the suffering of our troops was a subject of much congratulation. The *Times'* informant adds:

The people believe in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the mountains and as many more as may join them in the spring; not by the superior human force which may be brought to oppose their entrance into the valleys; but by the exercise of "the Almighty's power." The Mormons see no possibility of the troops ever getting in, though the valleys should be besieged on every side. The narrow defiles must be passed, in which bodies of men can be awfully harassed by guerrilla parties, and for that business they seem ready and well-skilled.

They have strongly fortified Echo Cañon—as the troops are now in that direction; but every other entrance will be made a place of defence before the summer. Every able-bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the spring crops, and they say that in the time of harvest—if the men cannot return—the women and the rising generation, together with "the fathers in Israel," will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over delicate in frame. Many of them, natives of Europe, have been accustomed to the work of the field and factory; so that, under the actual supervision of Brigham, there is little doubt that much of the harvest, if not all, will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death.

The party found very heavy snow in the mountains.

SHIP FOR THE CZAR AND A PUMPING ENGINE FOR EGYPT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, 21st inst., says:

The Russian corvette Mansure, which is receiving her engine at the Novelty Iron Works, will be ready for her trial trip by the 1st of March. She has cylinders 56 inches in diameter, with three feet stroke of piston, and a brazen screw, calculated to make 60 revolutions per minute. She will be a beautiful vessel.

The same firm are building a pumping engine of large capacity for the Viceroy of Egypt, designed for irrigating his gardens in Cairo.

Work has also been commenced upon the engines of the Gen. Admiral, the great Russian war ship, building by Mr. Webb. The hull of the vessel is nearly in frame. The various iron works of the city are doing considerable business at the present time.

☞The Secretary of War has examined the finding of the Court Martial in the Sumner and Harney case. The Court acquitted Colonel Sumner, holding that no challenge was sent. The Secretary dissents from the finding of the Court, on the ground that the note sent was clearly, in his opinion, a challenge.

☞In the case of Miss Beneway, who died very mysteriously in an alleged house of ill fame in Grand Street, New York, has been undergowing a rigid examination before Coroner Taylor, at Poughkeepsie. Drs. Hills and Cooper made a thorough post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased, which proved that an abortion had been produced, and was the cause of her death. The inquest closed on Tuesday, the jury finding a verdict against Milton W. Gray, the alleged abortionist, and against John Olmstead, the alleged seducer, as accessory before the fact. Olmstead fled on Thursday night, and has thus far evaded the pursuit of the officers.

☞Edward Everett has just been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France. The actual foreign associates of this Academy, which is the fifth in point of date of the divisions of the Institute, having been refounded by Louis Philippe in 1832, are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians Prescott and Bancroft, and three Englishmen, Lord Brougham, Mr. Henry Hallam and Mr. McCulloch.

From the New York Herald.

The Late Attempt on Louis Napoleon.

BY WHOM AND WHY IT WAS DESIGNED—ITS REPETITION CERTAIN.

Since the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, it is often asked why the greater number, if, in fact, not all engaged in the conspiracy are Italians?

Pianori, the Italian who was executed some years ago for attempting to assassinate the Emperor, was offered a free pardon if he would make a full confession and divulge his accomplices, but he bravely refused; and now every inducement is held out to the present prisoners to reveal the details of the plot for participating in which they will undoubtedly forfeit their lives. And though the rumor that Endie has confessed and will appear as a witness against his fellow conspirators is industriously circulated, it is not at all believed.

The reason I have hitherto seen assigned for the fact that the numerous attempts upon the Emperor's life have been almost invariably made by Italians, do not explain the matter correctly. It is known that Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* of the 2d December was received with acclamation by the Liberal party in Tuscany; and even in Rome, though by his troops he kept the Pontiff on his throne, the news was not received with ill favor. On the contrary, the Constitutional Liberals, who wish for national liberty, but who are opposed to the Red Republicans, even to this day, regard him with favor, knowing that he has pressed upon the Pope many measures of reform in opposition to the suggestions of Austria. The Italians, as a nation, are friendly to the Empire. The memory of *the* Napoleon is still revered by them. But there has existed among them for many years a body of admirable organization and great power.

I allude to the dreadful Carbonari. Immediately after the French Revolution of 1830, there were a series of outbreaks through the Roman territory, extending into the Duchies of Parma and Modena. They were the work of the Carbonari, and were soon put down in a most sanguinary manner by the troops of the late Pope Gregory. In the Roman Legations the present Emperor and his brother, who died during the insurrection, were actively engaged. *They were both members of the Carbonari.* It is generally understood that it was Pietri, the present Corsican Prefect of Police, who initiated the present Emperor into the Carbonari, of which Mazzini, *the present Pope*, and the late King Charles Albert were active members. This society never forgives a renegade member; and this fact is mentioned in explanation of Mazzini's opposition to Pious IX. and Charles Albert; and "this is the real secret" of the recent and other attempts by Italians upon the Emperor's life.

Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs of the society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him. Those now in prison may perish on the scaffold, but they know that thousands are ready to avenge them; and even though torture be tried, (that it was under Louis Phillippe is proved in Louis Blanc's "History of Ten Years"); they will die without making a sign.

Orsini is not expected to survive his wounds. He is a member of the noblest house in Italy. His work narrating his most singular escape from the Austrian prisons, you remember, made a great sensation some time since. He is singularly handsome in person. Pietri, in alluding to him after his arrest, said to Prince Napoleon, "He is the handsomest man in the world. I never saw anything to equal the beauty and grace of the monster."

At a ball at Paris, not long since, a Senator, a great friend of the Empress, was congratulating her on her gayety and good spirits. "Yes," said she, "I seek to forget myself, I know that one of these days we shall all perish together!" Poor woman! she is to be pitied. Her grace and goodness merit a happier fate. The crown is indeed to her composed of thorns. As for the Emperor, he is as thorough a fatalist as any Turk. "What will be, will be," is his motto, but yet it is thought that much of his confidence is assumed.

It is known that the French exiles in London and Kossuth were not concerned in the late conspiracy. Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin are both opposed to assassination. The affair was solely the work of the Carbonari, and it really seems a just retribution that one who conspired himself, should now be the object of detestation to his brother conspirators. "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

☞By a despatch received here on Saturday, we learn that the steamer Silver Moon, plying on the Upper Red river, had been totally destroyed by fire.

☞One item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage, should attract the attention of American women. A part of her "fit out" was twelve pairs of boots, which are described as "useful and solid;" some of them, intended for "rough walking," are provided with treble soles.

THE TWO ATTRACTIONS IN WASHINGTON.—It may appear a little singular, yet it is said to be true, that the two greatest attractions to lady visitors at Washington, are President Buchanan, who has no wife, and Mr. Mormon Bernhisel who has a dozen.

☞It is stated, on the authority of a Belgian paper, that the funded property of the house of Rothschilds, in Paris, is forty millions sterling, or two hundred millions of dollars.

☞Lola Montez is clearing $500 a lecture in New York. This is talking to the point.

FOR EVERY BODY TO READ AND REMEMBER.—How annoying it is when seated alone in your office to have some one open the door, look all round the room to be satisfied that you are its only occupant, and then ask, "Mr. —— (your partner, perhaps), is not in, is he?" The custom is as common as it is ridiculous and annoying. The Buffalo Express instances a case in that city, where one of these askers of needless questions was effectually taken down. A member of a law firm in that city is sitting at his desk, busily engaged in important business, when the door opens, Mr. Auger walks in, takes his seat, and says, in a drawling tone, "Mr. —— isn't in, is he?" The question was useless, of course, as there was no one else in the room but the two; but the counsellor arose, and with great urbanity replied, "I will see, sir." He looked under his chair, behind the stove, into the "pigeon holes" of his desk, and saying, "I don't see him," sat down and went to writing. "Hold on, squire," said the visitor, "you have taught me a lesson, sir, and I'll send you a peck of apples," and departed.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Egypt, says:

"Those friends of the African race who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in Ethiopian wars of the Pharaohs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Daref and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphy of monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the Valley of the Nile that the negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this, not from any feeling hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States."

☞A writer in the Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* describes the statue of Washington, in Richmond, as having its eyes fixed on the House of Delegates, and its right fore-finger *pointing to the Penitentiary.*

☞An official statement shows that the effective force of the Navy now embraces sixty-two vessels of all kinds.

☞It is said that religious animosity rages in some parts of Ireland with the most unparalleled intensity. At Castlebar, both Catholic and Protestant soldiers go armed to their respective places of worship.

☞A bill has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature, allowing further time of two years for the General Government's acceptance of the Hermitage for the site of a military school.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—There are 60 seaports in Cuba, and, last year, there were 3680 coastwise arrivals, and 3659 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present regime.

☞During 1857, according to the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, 185,186 emigrants arrived at New York—41,431 more than during 1856.

☞The territorial legislature of Kansas has passed a bill through both branches providing for an election of delegates to a new constitutional convention. The election of the delegates is to take place on the second Tuesday in March.

Mr. D. B. Allen, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, returned home in the *Moses Taylor* from his mission to Central America, where he went to secure the transit route for the Commodore. Mr. Webster, who went with him, has not, we believe, returned. It is said that Mr. Allen's mission is a failure.

☞A lad who run away from his mother in Cleveland, Ohio, nine years ago, has just turned up in California, the owner of a valuable ranch near Humboldt. The mother had given him up for dead, and was so rejoiced at again hearing from him that she fainted. The son joined her at Cleveland.

☞Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought electricity to be the daily servant of millions; Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars, and made their motions the mariners' guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done for science in their departments, the Graefenberg Company have done for humanity in the manufacture of their family medicines. They have turned the great truths of science to use in the cure of disease, and have made the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life.—They have brought within the reach of every man the best wisdom and skill of modern times.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 23, 1858.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3,50
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	16@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₱ "	15@18	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	18
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@30
" retail,	none	Coffee, ₱ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₱bbl.	none	Tea, " "	75@1
Clear Pork, ₱ "	none	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	@12
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	30@33	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	@25
Hams, ₱ lb.	@33	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@33	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₱ lb.	6@10	Soap, ₱ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ₱ lb.	6@8	Starch, ₱ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₱ hf. bbl.	none	Candles, ml'd, ₱ lb	37½
Butter, ₱ lb.	75@$1	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	40	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@$8 00	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb.	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.00@1.25
Salt, coarse, ₱ ₱.	@3	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon,	75
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	1.50	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	@$1.75
Onions, " "	3.00	**Liquor—**	
Wheat " "	2.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	@$1.25	Gin, ₱ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	7@9	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	1.50@$2
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	none	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₱ doz.	50	**Sundries—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₱ keg	@$5
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	Window glass, ₱ box	$6@$8
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	none	Sash, ₱ light	@25
Shirtings, bleu. 4-4	16½	Axes,	$@$2.50
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16½	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@75
Prints, ₱ yard	15@20	Brooms,	50
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$6@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz	$3@$6	Sawed fir, ₱ M	$12@15
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50	" cedar, "	$15@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₱ M	$3@$5
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20@25	Square timber, ₱ foot	8@10
do colors, " "	25@37½	Piles, ₱ foot	4@5
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$3.50		

New Advertisements.

D. F. NEWSOM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

April 30, 1858. 23tf

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, by the Clerk of the District Court for the Second Judicial District in Washington Territory, I have levied upon, and will, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1858, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., at the door of the house last used as a court house in Olympia, W. T., (now occupied by H. R. Crosbie), offer to lease, or on failure to lease, will sell for cash to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, situated in Thurston county, Washington Territory, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution, to-wit:

Fractions (1) one, (2) two and (3) three in section 29, containing one hundred and ten 21-100 acres, and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 28, containing forty acres, all in township 18 north of range 1 west, by the plats and surveys of the United States. The said land is levied upon and to be sold as the property of Wm. N. Horton, to satisfy a judgment rendered against him before J. C. Head, Justice of the Peace, on the 31st day of December, 1857, in favor of Peter Thompson, for one hundred dollars, with lawful interest from date of judgment, and costs.

The above described land lies adjoining David J. Chambers' claim on the south.

ISAAC HAYS, Sheriff.
By WM. MITCHELL, Deputy.

Olympia, W. T., April 23, 1858. 4w23

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of TRUMAN H. FULLER, late of Thurston county, deceased, are required by law to present the same for allowance at the next term of the probate Court for said county; and all persons indebted to said estate are again requested to make immediate payment.

WM. W. MILLER, Administrator.

Olympia, April 29, 1858. 4w23.

To all whom it may Concern.

E. D. WARBASS HAS THIS DAY MADE AN assignment to me of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to forward them to me at Bellingham Bay as early as practicable.

E. C. FITZHUGH.

April 27, 1858. 3m23

JOHN C. BELL,

182 Clay Street,

Next door to the Museum, near Kearney, St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS OF ALL KINDS,

FLOOR AND TABLE CLOTHS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BAIZE, PEW CUSHIONS, &c.

☞ A liberal discount will always be made to people from the country. Cheapest Carpet Warehouse on the Pacific Coast. Don't forget the number,

182 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

April 30, 1858. 3m23

London Club House Gin.

To the Public.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after eight years of public approval and very extensive sales, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the Western cities, has been pronounced by the public, as well as by the best medical and scientific authorities throughout the United States and the Canadas, to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is unequalled in its medicinal efficiency in all classes of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North and South, and more particularly to those crossing the Isthmus, and who are constantly changing their water as well as their climate—who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing an unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that this article is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act, as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has never been attached in any way to this article.

The London Club House Gin

Requires none of the usual "caution to the public" to beware of counterfeits, it being, like all other genuine articles, beyond the base art of counterfeiting.

The London Club House Gin

Is an antidote to the horrible adulteration to which everything alcoholic is submitted—the noxious poisons made up and sold as

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, &c.

The London Club House Gin

Requires no "word of advice," no "caution to the public." Those who once drink it, find the security in its virtues against the vicious temptations of drinking any of its vile imitations, even under "advice:" while those who "caution the public" against counterfeiters, have themselves been cautioned by the public to beware of any but

THE LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN.

WILLIAM H. DALY,
Sole Importer, New York.

NOTICE.—The unexampled success of

THE LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN

has induced a host of imitators, who are putting up an inferior article, under similar titles. Purchasers will please notice the *fac-simile* of the signature of the undersigned on the label.

For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco.

April 8, 1858. 3m23

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.

Bring the Measure for Shades & Carpets.

Land Warrants for sale.

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Olympia, April 16, 1858.

FOR BELLINGHAM BAY!

THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE

Frazer's River Gold Mines!

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER

"SEA BIRD,"

FRANCIS CONNER, Commander,

WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY FRIDAY at 4 o'clock, P. M., touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

For passage or freight at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to

P. A. OWENS, *Agent.*

April 16, 1858. 21tf

THOS. J. HANNA,

Commission Merchant.

FORWARDING AND RECEIVING.

HAVING AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR the display, sale, and storage of all kinds of merchandise, and having had considerable experience in mercantile business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends.

Port Townsend, W.T. 21tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JAS. SINCLAIR, late deceased, by the Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me, verified according to law, at my residence in Vancouver, W. T., within one year of the date of this notice, or be forever barred.

L. BROOK, Administrator.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., March 31, 1858. 8w21.

Notice to Claimants.

ALL CLAIMANTS IN THE COUNTIES OF Thurston and Sawamish wishing their claims surveyed prior to October next, will call on the undersigned before the 10th of May next, as I will be engaged in the public surveys after the 15th of May next.

THOS. P. BERRY,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Olympia, W. T., April 4, 1858. 20tf

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 February term 1858, in favor of Oliver Shead and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $731 00 as principal, and $1002 91 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one black-smith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $731 00 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, A. D. 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow, and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody for the sum of $244 95 as principal, and $258 66 interest, together with costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., on the 21st day of May, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One saw Mill, situate on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also one anvil, one black-smith's bellows, and one vise, or enough to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $244 95 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

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

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

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

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

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.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

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.

NOTICE!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston, } In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District

TO JOHN HENNING:

You are hereby notified that Henry L. Yesler has field 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 16th day of April, 1858, 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 the sum of Twenty-three hundred dollars, for personal property purchased of said Yesler, and for damages suffered by breach of contract.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

February 26, 1858. 3m21

CARED.

CAMERON, WHITTIER & Co.

Importers, and Dealers

—IN—

PAINTS, OILS

AND WINDOW-GLASS;

Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol;

Glue, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronzes;

Hooks' Gilders' and Artists' Tools;

Artists' Colors—A General Assortment.

WE have also, constantly on hand,

A Prime article of the best Machinery,

ELEPHANT LARD, AND SPERM OILS; CAMphene and Burning Fluids, Fresh Distilled, &c., &c

CALEB CAMERON, W. FRANK WHITTIER, E. B. BENJAMIN.

105 *Front Street, near Washington,*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

April 3d, 1858. n19-3m.

Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes.

ALL THE STANDARD AMERICAN DO

Adams' Boston Brushes.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD.

FOREST RIVER DO.

TIEMANN'S and other Colors.

GLUES, BRONZES

GOLD LEAF, &C.

San Francisco, March 20th, 1858. n19-1y

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1858.

FROM AND AFTER THE 29TH INST., T. M. REED, is our agent at Olympia, W. T., in place of C. E. Williams. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

By LOUIS MCLANE, General Agent.

April 3d, 1858 n19-4w-pd

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV.

OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.

Olympia, April 3d, 1858. n19-tf.

J. PETERSON, & Co.,

BAKERS,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANnounce to the Merchants of Puget Sound and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with—

CRACKERS, HARD BREAD, PILOT BREAD, NAVY BREAD, etc.,

WHICH they *CAN* and *WILL* sell at prices to make it an object to buy of us, instead of importing.

PIES, CAKES, BREAD, FRUIT, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIS, Family Groceries, &c.,

ARE also kept constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail. J. PETERSON, & Co.

Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. n18-3m.

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.

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

CARPETS.

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

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls of French and American Borders;
300 ps. Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps. Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps. Three-Ply Carpet;
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;
6000 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.

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, Covelitz 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 13, 1858. n17-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

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 GETLEMENS'

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

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. 6m13

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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.

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. Sep. 17-ly.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

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.

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

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

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

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 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the February term, 1858, in favor of S. D. Howe, Administrator of the estate of B. P. Barstow, and against H. C. Page, Henry Roder and R. V. Peabody, for the sum of $369 00 of principal, and $505 55 as interest and costs of suit, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington Territory, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One Saw Mill, situated on the east side of Bellingham Bay, and known as the Whatcom mill, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging"; also one anvil, one blacksmith's bellows, and one vise, or enough thereof to satisfy said execution, together with interest on $369 00 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date of execution and costs of sale.

JAMES CARR,
Sheriff Whatcom County, W. T.
Per JOHN A. TENNANT, Deputy.

Whatcom, W. T., March 26, 1858. 6w20

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

Feb. 19, 1858. 6m013

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

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURNEYORS' 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

Pre-emption Laws.

The following are the laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory:

AN ACT to appropriate the proceds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior to thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and *no person who shall quit or abandon his residence* on is own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by

* * * * * * * *

* * * [any] Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; * * *

* * * * * * * * and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines.

* * * * * * * *

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such person shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such land may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, [Interior] who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such land, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same), that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales aforesaid.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled, or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and when it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid and make such affidavit, proof, and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Approved September 4, 1841.

The fifth section of the act approved March 3d, 1843, is as follows;

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That claimants under the late pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale are required to make known their claims, in writing, to the Register of the proper land office, within three months from the date of this act, when the settlement has been already made, and within three months from the time of the settlement, where such settlement shall hereafter be made, giving the designation of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise his claim to be forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, in the order of time, on the same tract of land, who shall have given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

The following is the form of a pre-emption declaratory statement:

I,.....of.....

being.....

have, on the.....day of.....A. D., 18 ; settled and improved the.....quarter of section number.....in township number .....of range number.....in the district of lands subject to sale at the Land Office at at Olympia, W. T., and containing.....

.....acres, which land *has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry*; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this.....day of..... A. D. 18 .

In presence of

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

CLARK DREW,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

WILL attend promptly to the *REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, SURNEVORS' 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

Graefenberg Family Medicines

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. These Pills are composed principally of Quiline, 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 vareity 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.

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 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. 54f

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.29-1y.

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. 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

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.
Carnations,
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.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

ANOTHER advertisement from WADSWORTH & MEISSNER, 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 other brokers or principals in the columns of a newspaper.

It "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 a 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

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

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.

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. n49-1y.

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.

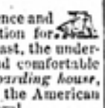
T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

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 cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-1y.

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 customary 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.46 tf.

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.

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, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.

Address

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

Feb. 5, 1858. 11y

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.

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.

$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 terms, 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.

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.

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.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

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

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.

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, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alem 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.

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.32-1y.

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.

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.*

12tf HUNT & SCRANTON, Brokers for themselves.

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 LAND