PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

I have no Mother Now.

I hear the soft wind sighing,
Through every bush and tree,
Where now my dear mother is lying
Away from love and me.
Tears from mine eyes are starting,
And sorrow shades my brow;
Oh, weary was our parting—
I have no mother now!

I see the pale moon shining
On mother's white head-stone!
The rose-bush around it twining,
Is here, like me—alone.
And just like me are weeping
Those dew-drops from the bough;
Long has she been sleeping—
I have no mother now.

My heart is ever lonely,
My life is drear and sad;
'Twas her dear presence only
That made my spirit glad.
From morning until evening
Care rests on my brow;
She's gone from me to heaven—
I have no mother now!

Forget not thy Mother.

Forget not thy mother, for soon she will lie
Beneath the cold valley at rest:
The tongue that oft whispered love's accents to thee,
Will soon become silent in death!

Forget not thy mother, for thee hath she warned
Of the follies and errors of life:
She bade thee march upward in wisdom's bright paths,
That lead to the mansions of light.

Forget not thy mother, she is thy best friend,
So long as God giveth her life:
The loved one she cherished, she can never forget,
But loveth them even in death!

Forget not thy mother, although she be old,
And sorrow hath faded her cheek,
Although the bright vigor of youth is decayed,
For soon all her sorrows must cease!

Forget not thy mother, although thou may'st be
Far away from the scenes of thy home,
For surely no mortals, though pure he may seem,
Can love like thy mother at home!

Forget not thy mother, for no one can fill
The place of a mother bereft;
The love that she bore no mortal can feel,
For her love it is stronger than death!

Forget not thy mother, although she now lies
Asleep in the grave far away;
Remember her prayers and the counsel she gave,
As she gasped her last breath away!

MARRYING HER COACHMAN.—An Irishman named John Dean has just issued legal proceedings in New York to get possession of his alleged wife, who is the daughter of his employer, named Boker, an extensive importer of wines and liquors. The young lady is twenty-two years old, and Dean's affidavit alleges that she is shut up in her father's house, against her will, and that he was married to her on the 4th of March, by Rev. Mr. Hatfield. It appears that Mr. Boker has a place at Tarrytown, and Dean is his coachman. During the absence of Mr. B. in this city, attending to his business, Dean was in the habit of taking the daughter out riding in her father's carriage, and through this kind of intercourse, according to Dean's story, became enamored of each other, which fact coming to the ears of Mr. B., he dismissed the coachman from his service. Dean, through a family servant, found means, however, of communicating with Mary, and being in the city on the occasion referred to, he met her by appointment, and they were secretly married.—*New York Express.*

QUICK MARRIAGE.—A marriage without courtship came off at Primrose, Williams county, one day last week. The couple were schoolmates, and attended school together in the forenoon. In the afternoon the bridegroom went to a neighbor, borrowed a suit of clothes and a horse and cutter, went after the license and procuring it repaired to the schoolhouse, called his "heart's idol" to him, "popped the question," received an affirmative answer, she jumped into the cutter, when he drove to the parson's and had the knot tied. He had never spoken to her on the subject before.

☞ A western editor having heard that two persons in a drowning condition, all the events of their past life suddenly rise vividly before them, modestly expresses a wish that some of his delinquent subscribers would take to bathing in deep water.

☞ The man who thought he could learn to make boots by swallowing sherry cobblers, has written a book in which he attempts to prove that by eating hops you will acquire a knowledge of waltzing.

Late News from Nicaragua.

CAPTURE OF SAN JORGE BY WALKER—THE ALLIED FORCES CUT TO PIECES—DEFEAT OF THE COSTA RICANS AT RIVAS—OPERATIONS ON SAN JUAN—ASSASSINATION OF RIVAS AT LEON.

THE PACIFIC SIDE.

In the *Aspinwal Courier* we find the memoranda of the Orizaba, which left San Francisco on the 5th of March. The dates are San Juan, March 18th:

President Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition. On the 16th, General Walker, with four hundred men made an attack on San Jorge. The enemy, thinking that Rivas was left without protection, Gen. Chamorro, with one thousand men, made an attack on that place, which was defended by Gen. Henningsen with a strong force.

Gen. Walker, after considerable fighting, succeeded in getting into the Plaza of San Jorge, killing a considerable number of the enemy. As soon as he found the enemy, under Chamorro, had gone to attack Rivas, he withdrew his men and marched to attack the enemy in the rear. The howitzers of Gen. Henningsen, on the Rivas side, and Gen. Walker's riflemen and six pounders in his rear, succeeded in cutting the Chamorro forces nearly to pieces. The enemy, by their own account, lost 327 killed, and over 300 wounded, and Walker's forces only 2 killed and 21 wounded. The rangers, under Major Rodgers, were at San Juan when the Orizaba left.

THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

We copy the following from the extra of the *Aspinwal Courier:*

The steamer Texas arrived here to-day, from New Orleans, via San Juan del Norte, where she landed one hundred and thirty men, under the command of Major Ceupers, for the reinforcement of the forces of Col. Lockridge, Walker's representative on the San Juan river. This reinforcement is composed chiefly of Texans, and a very large proportion of them did service throughout the war between the United States and Mexico. General Hornsby is with the men, but not in command.

Since our last advices from Greytown, nothing has been done by the fillibusters, excepting the repair of the steamer Scott, which vessel left Punta Arenas yesterday morning in excellent condition, with the recruits and a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

She was to carry the troops to Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the river St. Carlos—thence to convey the force required to open the river above, to Machuca rapids; then the force would go around the rapids, as it probably could not pass over and cut a road across to Castillo. The present plan is to proceed immediately to San Carlos, after taking Castillo, and to invest it, by landing below and attacking it on the north side.

The force under Lockridge is now considerably more than four hundred, one hundred and twenty of which will remain at Serapique, and seventy-five at Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the San Carlos river. These stations are to be permanently garrisoned.

The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan from the interior, was the death of Ex-President Rivas by assassination, at Leon,. The news was received by the wife of Ramon Rivas, the son of the deceased.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"The allusion in the inaugural to the purchase of territory by the United States, will receive an early solution, in all probability, in the acquisition of Lower California and Sonora. Under the peculiar position of affairs now in Mexico, there is no doubt those possessions could easily be purchased, and whilst they are an expense to Mexico, they would be of immense importance to the United States. Mr. Buchanan's policy in this respect is decided, and the purchase, if within reasonable bounds, will be made."

THE ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.—In answer to a series of questions of the construction of the late act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, the Attorney General has rendered a decision, which was submitted to the Naval Board on the 23d of January, and of which the following are the leading points: He decides that the cases may be referred to several courts of inquiry, or to one court, but if to one, that still the court must be sworn separately and make a separate report in such case; that the court is to be a public court, admitting spectators as well as parties; that the investigations are not limited in point of time, but may go back in the discretion of the court and according to the nature of the case; that no case can come before the court except upon the request of each officer who stands in the position of a plaintiff, having to satisfy the court of his fitness, physical, mental, professional and moral, for the naval service; that the question of fitness in each of these respects has to be tested by evidence documentary and oral, and in some cases by personal inspection as in the courts generally, and as usual in many cases now in the navy.

☞ A woman stopped at a hotel in Covington Ky., a few days since with her husband and thirty-two children, all her own. This beats Mark Beaubien.

Final Failure of Negotiations between the United States and New Granada.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Panama under date of March 30, says:

"We have important news from the capital. In my last, I wrote you that Mr. Morse's demands and propositions for the settlement of the question of the 15th of April massacre, had been rejected—that he had asked the New Granadian Government to reconsider its decision, but that there was not the least prospect of an amicable understanding. I am sorry to inform you that the negotiations have completely failed on all points, and intercourse between the two governments has been formally broken off. This event happened on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Morse first demanded indemnity, in the sum of $600,000; asked the cession of the islands of Taboga, Taboguilla, Culebra, and Perico in the Bay, and municipal control over the transit route, including the cities of Colon and Panama, in consideration of a large sum from out the United States treasury. The answer was that the propositions for cession of territory were insulting, and could not be considered for a moment. Mr. Morse then presented his *ultimatum*, which was "400,000 and nothing more." This was not only rejected at once, but Mr. Morse was informed that the United States had no just claim against New Granada, and that not a dime would be paid. More: that New Granada thought *she* had just grounds for demanding indemnity from the United States for outrages of American travelers against her citizens, and that the Secretary of State would in due time urge them at Washington for settlement! Of course there was nothing further to be done, and Mr. Morse broke off the conference with a few threats, stating that he should leave Bogota at once, and that our Minister resident, Mr. Bowlin, would soon follow him. Mr. Morse left Bogota on the 8th for Honda, en route for the United States, and was complimented on quitting the city with cat-calls and the jeers of the mob. This latter fact I do not get in my own correspondence, but others have received letters which assert it as a fact.

NECESSITY OF THE UNITED STATES CONTROLLING THE PANAMA ISTHMUS.

"Although all accounts, both public and private, assert that Mr. Morse finally modified his demands to a simple cash payment, I can hardly conceive it possible that this will satisfy the United States. Security for the future is what we want; and a payment of 'smart money' out of the National treasury of New Granada would not encompass that object. The government of this country will not maintain a sufficient force, and of the right kind, on the transit route to make it safe for travel; and the State has not the means to do it. In short, those that have lived the longest here, and who are possessed of good judgment, believe that the only security for safe travel on this great highway of nations, is the complete occupation of it by the United States. We await with a good deal of anxiety the course of Mr. Buchanan on the subject.

HARDSHIPS OF THE WINTER.—Capt. Gilford of the South Shoal light ship, writes to the Nantucket Inquirer:

It has been a winter that will never be forgotten by me or those with me, full as it has been of heart-rending scenes. I have seen men call for help when it was impossible to render it, and assistance asked for which I have given. And there have been vessels, the crews of which have probably been washed overboard, leaving their bark to drift by our vessel. For two days the ice was twelve inches thick and no water in sight, expecting every moment to have to let our boat go to keep the vessel and the ice from coming over us. Worse than all, I have seen bodies go by, and on life-preservers, too. From boyhood I have been on the ocean, but never before saw sights so sad as this winter presented.

☞ Some one not otherwise profitably employed, pays the following compliment to the fair sex. Of its justness let readers determine: "Calico is a great promoter of laxiness. If young men wish to accomplish any thing of moment, either with head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution entirely A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, a swelling chest, and a pressure or two of delicate hands, will as much unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

THE BUSINESS OF LIFE.—Burke says it is our business to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the utmost vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen. To cultivate friendships, and not to incur enmities. To model our principles to our duties and situation. To be fully persuaded that all virtue which is impracticable is spurious; and rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect and energy than to loiter out our days without blame and without use. He trespasses upon his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy.

A Buck-horn Chair for the President.

On Saturday we saw a great curiosity in the shape of a chair made entirely of elk antlers, and designed as a present to Jas. BUCHANAN, President of the United States. It arrived here on Saturday afternoon on the steamer Goliah. It was made in the northern part of Humboldt county, by SETH KINMAN, a hunter, who has arrived with it in this city, en route for Washington. It is mainly composed of four massive buck horns, with the antlers branching as appropriately as if the whole affair were the work of a carver. The two largest horns compose the hind legs and back, and they incline backward very gracefully at the top, and meet together so as to form an arch. The two other horns compose the fore legs and sides, and extend back so as to lap on and firmly fasten in the forks of the back part. The feet are original: instead of taking old antlers, the hunter "brought down" the largest living bucks, and cut the horns out of their heads with about three inches of bone attached. This bone is solid and white as ivory, and the ends on which the chair rests are formed into the shape of deer's hoofs. The rounds or rungs are made of straight pieces of horn, and so neatly jointed that there is no outward evidence of it. The small horns which project from every part of the chair, have their points polished like ivory. The seat is composed of white buckskin, prepared expressly for it by the maker. We saw the chair in the cabin of the steamer Goliah yesterday afternoon, and its owner exhibiting it to a number of admirers. SETH KINMAN is about as extraordinary as the chair. He is the beau ideal of one of the "advance guard of civilization," or Rocky mountain hunters—being in the prime of life, over six feet high, a large pair of whiskers, buckskin pants, ditto coat, and a heavy bowie-knife attached to a belt around his waist. Here is part of his conversation while showing the chair, which he handled as tenderly as if it were a child: "Anybody can make a cheer, but I take credit for the design of this. I kill deer and elk most up in Humboldt county. My range is from Bear Valley into Oregon. This winter I killed considerable meat, so I thought I would take it easy, and set about making this cheer, with the view of sending it on to Washington for old Buck. After I got it finished, though, the boys up in our parts thought it would do to travel on; so I thought I would try and go on with it to Washington myself, and left my mother and four children behind and started, with nothing but my rifle and powder horn. Nobody has ever yet sot in this cheer, and never shall till after the President. I was told that they would help me to get through with it, and here I am to see. If they don't, why I will have to put back to Humboldt county. I would like to see the President, though, and I have several friends in Washington. Jim Denver is an old friend of mine; it was him who recommended me to locate in Humboldt county for game. Here's the cheer, gentlemen; the more you see it, the better you'll like it."—*San Francisco Herald, April* 17.

END OF THE WORLD AT HAND.—Paris is very much excited by an astronomical controversy at which all do not laugh! The two most eminent astronomers, one of France, the other of Germany, are urging whether the world is to come to an end on the thirteenth of June next! All the scientific world, it appears, have long been uneasy at the approach of a comet to our earth; and though it is conceded by the disbelievers that the contact must take place in June next, they argue (or Mons. Babinet, the French astronomer, for them) that, as comets are but atmospheric affairs, it will not materially affect us. The German, on the contrary, says that it will not merely be the passing of "a gentleman who smokes," but that its centre is solid fire, and that the surface of the earth will be turned into a sea of fiery lava, by his formidable cigar! The millennium, of course, is to turn out a fiction, and Mr. Barnum will barely have time to get well of his billious fever.

CAMELS FOR TEXAS.—The United States store-ship *Supply* arrived at New York on the 22d February, from Smyrna, which place she left on the 16th November; arrived at the Belize Feb. 28, and sailed again for New York on the 3d ult. She experienced very rough weather in the Mediterranean. The *Supply* took on board at Smyrna 44 camels, three of which died before passing the Straits; the remainder arrived in fine condition, and were put on board the steamer Suwannee at the Belize, which conveyed them to Indianolia, Texas.

☞ The soldiers of the war of 1812 carried, at the inauguration procession, a venerable relic. It was the flag of Gen. Morgan, of the 11th regiment of Virginia Rifles, in 1776; given by Morgan, after the war, to Gen. Washington, and by him to Alexandria Museum. It was borne in the procession by Capt. Chas. Fletcher, a volunteer soldier of 1814.

A WEALTHY CLIENT.—By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we preceive that government has brought 1,200 suits during the present century against defaulters to recover $6,213,000. In all these cases the conclusion of the suit has been that the defaulter has not been found, or has been dead or insolvent, and government has had to pay the costs.

President Pierce.

The following merited notice of President Pierce appears in a late number of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a journal confessedly at the head of what is termed the independent press:

"President Pierce will retire from public office in a day or two, and some of the newspapers which have very roundly abused his administration now discover that there was considerable merit in it. Like Mr. Polk's administration, it has, in spite of assault, left its mark distinctly impressed upon the history of the country. There is no question of foreign or domestic policy which has arisen during the last four years which it has not frankly and boldly met, and nearly all of them have been settled upon principles advantageons to the nation and promotive of its peace and prosperity. We need mention but the northeastern fishery question, the enlistment question; one of which adds to our commercial advantages, the other to our national honor. Then came the Central American question, which, though it has not been settled definitely, has yet released us from the entanglement of a very bungling treaty. The Koszta affair, the Spanish difficulties, and in fact every question which brought us in collision with the powers of Europe by the fearless enunciation of principles favorable to democratic progress, or in vindication of our sovereign rights, has been honorably and peacefully settled, and an American policy established which hereafter must be regarded and respected by the nations of the world in their international conduct. All these things speak highly of the firmness of the Executive, the wisdom of his counsellors, and his own appreciation of their suggestions. In our domestic policy, the same foresight, discrimination, and adherence to sound principles have added to the strength of the nation and increased its prosperity. A wise forbearance during a heated political struggle saved the country from the evils of a civil war; and, whatever may be the differences of opinion respecting the constitutional control by government of slavery, circumstances will hereafter show that the principle adopted for the Territories is the one which best favors freedom without producing the shock which would have been caused by the attempted exclusion of slavery. The administration of President Pierce we regard as one of the most successful in its results, amid its most trying difficulties, that we have had."

THE RUINS OF BABEL.—The *Journal de Constantinople* publishes a letter relative to archæological discoveries made in western Asia by M. Place, French Consul at Mossul. The passage which refer, to the ruins of the Tower of Babel are interesting. These ruins are still most imposing, and can be discovered at a distance of twenty leagues. Six of the eight stories of the tower have crumbled away. Its base forms a square of 194 metres. The bricks of which it is formed are of the purest clay and almost white. Before being baked they were covered with inscriptions, written in a clear and regular hand. Some persons in modern days have inquired where all the bitumen came from which was employed in the 11th chapter of Genesis. It happens that a stream of bitumen still exists in the neighborhood of the tower, and flows in such abundance as at times to form a bona fide river. The inhabitants then set fire to it and calmly wait until the flames die away from want of fuel. Several interesting photographic views have been taken by M. Place of the ruins, as well as of various parts of Nineveh. Among these ruins he discovered a quantity of small jewels, engraved stones and a profusion of coins. Some of the engraved stones are remarkable; one is of a cylindrical shape, and pierced in the direction of the axis, in order to be suspended around the neck if necessary. On this piece of transparent quartz the sculptor has engraved a figure with fine curling hair, dressed in a long narrow tunic, bordered with fringe. It is upright, and extends one hand toward an alter. Among other inscriptions are bands of gold, silver and copper, and species of unknown substance similar to ivory.

WITH A CIGAR IN HER MOUTH.—On our way to the office yesterday morning, we noticed a female leisurely promenading Main street, with a cigar, or as Lola Montez would say cigarette which she clasped, bug in the rose like between her beautiful (?) lips. For men to smoke is as natural as for a chimney, and equally absurd; but a dimity with a cigar in her mouth is too disgusting to think about. We suppose she was one of those distinguished by modern definition as coming into this country with their "clothes on, hoops and all!" To a bison-eating squaw, with a ring in her nose, and a pound of bear's grease in her hair, a cigar would not be singular, as nothing is more *outre* for the aborigines.

☞ At Davenport, Iowa, a sail sleigh is doing a good ferry business in carrying passengers across the frozen river at five cents a head. It has two stationary runners in front and one moveable runner behind, by which it can be steered in any direction. In a good breeze the velocity is very great.

☞ The lands in Illinois are assessed at $202,194,179.

Clipper Ship Great Republic.

The magnificent, world renowned clipper Great Republic, now lying at Greenwich and Lombard Docks, has attracted a large share of public attention, ever since she has been in port. Her performance at sea since she started on her first voyage, have been truly remarkable, and have challenged the admiration of our English and French friends, as well as the attention of the good people of all the ports she has visited. It will be recollected the Great Republic was built by Donald McKay, at East Boston; and, after having been taken to New York, and loaded with a full cargo of breadstuffs, &c., for England, she was accidentally burned almost to the water's edge, whilst lying at her dock. She was subsequently rebuilt by Messrs. Sneaden & Co., of New York, on the old lines, but with one deck less than when first launched. She is, strictly speaking, an extreme clipper.

The first voyage of the Republic was to Liverpool, making an exceedingly short run from New York across the Atlantic. She was subsequently chartered by the French Government to carry troops, horses, and ammunition, from Marseilles to the Crimea. It was on a voyage of this kind, with a heavy and valuable cargo, and a large number of soldiers, that she was ordered to be taken in tow by a steamer; but, a breeze springing up, Captain Limeburner loosed his topsails, and top-gallant sails, and ran completely away from the steamship, putting her hull down in a few hours. After several successful voyages in the Mediterranean Sea, she returned to New York, and loaded for this port.

To give our readers an idea of the mammoth proportions of this ship, we give her measurement, which is—extreme length, 325 feet; breadth of beam, 53 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet, register 3,357 tons, with a carrying capacity of 5,500 tons, assorted cargo.

Her mainmast is 220 feet long, from the kelson to the truck; her main yard about 100 feet in length, with the other lower spars in proportion. She carries four masts, the fore, main, and mizzen masts, being ship rigged, and a fourth mast, or, as, it is called, the "spanker mast," being schooner rigged. Her anchor and chains are larger and heavier than are usual on the largest American men-of-war. To stand on the decks of this noble vessel, and survey her magnificent proportions, is the only way to appreciate her immense size. Her model and lines are so perfect, that she does not seem so large, from a broadside or angular view.

She left New York for this port at 3 o'clock, P. M., "sea time," of Dec. 7th, and ran down to the Line in fifteen days and nineteen hours, being the shortest time ever made by several hours. From the Line to the Horn she was forty-six days, and to the Equator, in the Pacific, seventy two days. When within five hundred miles of the Heads, or about two days sail, she was baffled with light airs, calms and fogs, and was five days getting in, making the whole voyage in 91 days from port to port, which time has only been equalled by the Sword Fish, and exceeded by the Flying Cloud some twenty-six hours. The Republic has made as high as 413 miles in twenty-four hours; and on this voyage, in the North Atlantic, ran the great distance of 360 miles in nineteen hours, which was at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, or 456 miles in twenty-four hours.

She is owned in New York by Messrs. Lowe Bros. and others, and is commanded by Captain Limeburner, who took charge of her when starting on her first voyage. We return our sincere thanks to Capt. Limeburner, and to the first oficer, Mr. Parker, for their hospitality and kindness, and wish them and their noble craft, the Great Republic, a brilliant future.—*Alta California March* 28, 1857.

WHOOP, WHOOP, HURRA!—The hoop fashion is exploded!—such is the highly important announcement from Paris. The Empress Eugenie has made her appearance in public without any crinoline or hoops—and of course the whole feminine world is preparing to follow suit. As this *coup d' etat* in the world of fashion is said to have originated in the brain of Louis Napoleon, mankind at large must give him credit at least for one good deed. The lady who wears a hoop after this announcement, is decidedly out of date, vulgar, behind the times. The price of rattan and whalebone undoubtedly will be seriously affected. Barricades of hoops no longer will flaunt in the breeze at the doors of the shopkeepers. The pavements again will be wide enough for two. Gentlemen no more will be covered over in omnibusses by indecorous skirts. The reign of a hateful and vulgar monstrosity—which has existed just long enough to prove that the women of this generation are not so much wiser than their grandmothers as we had thought—is fortunately over.

☞ A policeman has been suspended for five days by the Mayor of Brooklyn, for neglecting to pay his debts. If all persons were suspended from office for not liquidating their debts, it would cause something of a commotion in the world.

☞ The editor of the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette has been presented with a candle made of Cannel coal. It was made at a new establishment in Kanawha county, Va., and is nearly transparent, resembling wax, and burns with a beautiful clear light.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

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

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

At Home Again.

Respited by the worthy junior from the cares of the sanctum, the senior has returned to his post, (after an absence of four weeks) from a visit to Oregon—embracing most of the important towns and cities on either side of the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

It can be only those who have been voluntarily imprisoned, as it were, almost uninterruptedly for four years—whose minds have been constantly on the stretch, and taxed until apathy and melancholy dullness assert supremacy—whose physical energies have become relaxed, and whose lives have become a sort of chaotic indifference to them, that can fully realize the revival of hope and buoyancy of spirits—the invigorating tendencies both to the mental and physical organization to be derived from a lively canter over our beautiful prairies—of floating with, or stemming the currents of our inland rivers—of enjoying the mild or bracing breeze from the decks of the steamer, and ever and anon, as they pass from point to point, receive a kindly recognition, and hearty shake of the hand from friends of by-gone years—it is only such, we say, that can fully appreciate the contrast between the drudgery, cares and often comparatively thankless mental labor of those who pursue a sedentary life, compared to the pleasant relaxation—the hopes of the future aroused by the enjoyment of a few days or weeks abroad and afloat in the "wide, wide world."

But we have no idea of becoming either prosey or poetic on the subject of our late excursion; but thinking it might not be wholly uninteresting to dot down some impressions formed, and institute a few contrasts of the past of four years, with the present of to-day, derived from our truant wanderings, we will proceed with a few disjointed, harum-scarum etchings as they occur to us.

Oregon has become a great country, and well deserves to become a sovereign State. There, the harrowing and desolating consequences of an *internal* Indian war, as between the Dalles and its southern confines, are unknown, and the baneful effects thereof upon its growth and energies, in comparison with our own, experienced to a very limited extent. In point of wealth and intelligence, if not in numerical strength, we apprehend that but few territories, *if any*, have ever knocked at the door of congress for admission having superior, or bringing more unquestionable claims. The patriotism—the attachment of the people of Oregon to the union of the States has been fully exemplified by the trying ordeal through which their citizen soldiers have passed in the late Indian war—the alacrity with which the people at home supplied their friends and neighbors in the field with subsistence, clothing, &c., as well as the unwavering triumphs of the national over all sectional political parties, will give to the State of Oregon a proud position amongst the young, vigorous and union-loving states of the confederacy. That the people will decide in favor of the adoption of a State constitution at the coming election, appears to be very universally conceded and decided upon, to which Washington Territory most cheerfully responds "amen."

Portland has grown—has advanced with giant strides—within the last four years, and has become a city in point of business and commerce of no mean pretensions. Had it not been for a familiar building and face here and there dispersed, we would have failed to recognise the place. There is an apparent permanency, a staid and settled fixedness of purpose on the faces of its inhabitants—throughout business transactions, and on the surface of all things that meet the eye, that strangely contrasts with former years. Fire-proof brick mercantile houses are rapidly supplanting the insecure frame. The merchant—the business man—the professional man and the citizen, appear to be fixtures and at home. Front street is thronged from morning till night, giving assurance that the vantage ground of local and commercial importance gained by Portland will be maintained with *tenacity* by its citizens. Some years ago, Portland was the principal emporium for the supply of the southern mines, and it was thought by some that should the revenue derived from that trade, be cut off, the place would inevitably retrogade. Crescent City, and other southern ports have long since relieved Portland of the lucrative mining traffic, and it is now clearly demonstrated that the agricultural resources of Oregon alone, are amply adequate to sustain an increasing commerce, and a rapidly expanding city. The agricultural and grazing interests of Oregon are in the most flourishing condition, and, although the frost may have committed considerable injury to the fruit crop, yet it is anticipated that it will be abundant—almost equal to the united crop of the past four years. Almost every permanent resident, in town and country, has his orchard or garden nursery.

Oregon City is not improving; and were it not for the business transacted at the various mills in the neighborhood, would, we think, look quite deserted. Milwaukie remains unchanged. We should say, judging from appearances, that both places are in their decline.

Crossing the Willamette and Columbia rivers into our own territory, the evidence of change—the hand of improvement, becomes, if possible, more plainly apparent than in Oregon.

What *was* Vancouver, four years ago, consisted exclusively of the dingy, weather-beaten, antiquated fort and buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company, relieved in the distance by the U. S. garrison. Now the foundation of a flourishing city has been established on perhaps the most beautiful location in either territory, and by a class of citizens as generous and hospitable as live beneath the sun. A very considerable amount of business—commercial and local—is transacted at Vancouver; and although the place is steadily, not to say rapidly improving, were it not for that eye-sore, the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company, we doubt not but it would advance with much more rapid strides.

Cascade City, Phœnix-like, has sprung from the ashes, to which, over one year ago, it had been reduced by the hands of the hostile Indians. Mills are being erected in the vicinity, a steamboat is on the stocks, and nearly completed, and we are told that it now contains more buildings, (including an excellent fort) than before demolished by the late desolating Indian war. Business, there, too, is active and flourishing.

Ranier, on the Oregon side, continues to hold its own. We observed that the wharf of Mr. Moody was crowded with produce, intended for shipment to San Francisco on the *Commodore*—the P. M. S. S. Co., having refused to land a steamer at that place for several years, for freight or passengers accumulated or congregated there.

At Monticello, mouth of Cowlitz river, but slight change is observable. The heavy growth of timber in the vicinity of Cowlitz Landing has disappeared, with which exception, and the erection of a few buildings and an excellent fort, its appearance remains unchanged. An immense quantity of pork has been made in Lewis county the past year; and although the productiveness of its soil, for agricultural pursuits, is unsurpassed by any in the territory, yet the trouble and expense of getting the surplus products to a market is so great that but slight inducement is held out to the farmer to raise a larger crop than what is requisite for home consumption. By placing upon the Cowlitz a steamboat, peculiarly adapted to the navigation of that rapid stream, the resources of that fertile section of country would be speedily and largely developed, and the projectors of such an enterprise, we doubt not, would be most liberally rewarded. Why do not some capitalists turn their attention in that direction?

On the east side of the Cowlitz river, from the landing to the forks, an excellent trail has been opened, of sufficient width for a good wagon road; and it now only requires the removal of a few logs—a little bridging and grading to render it entirely practicable to be traversed by any description of teams. Three or four hands in one week's time, could accomplish this, and we are told that a like expenditure of labor on the west side, from the forks to Monticello, would make the trail there equally favorable. Along the river, on either side, the timber and matted undergrowth of vine maple, &c., is diappearing, and at intervals, dotted along the shores, the eye is arrested by the abodes of civilization. But more on this subject at another time.

On the entire route between the Sound and the Columbia river, the country bears ample evidence of having been besieged; and instead of the picketing being displaced, we observe that most of the new country residences are being erected of hewn timber—provision for port-holes having been made for their defence.

A much larger amount of land has been placed in cultivation in Thurston, Lewis and Cowlitz counties, than we had supposed the inclemency of the past season would have permitted. Having been got in late, most of the crops appear to be suffering somewhat for the want of rain.

The late heavy frosts, we are sorry to say, have seriously injured a portion of the fruit crop. The apples have measurably escaped, but the peach has been seriously, and in places, entirely ruined. J. R. Jackson, Esq., Highland farm, had the prospect of a heavy yield of peaches, cherries, pears, plums, etc., which have been completely cut off. It is cheering and refreshing to notice the attention which is being given by the residents of our territory to the cultivation of fruit. Almost every farmer has a thrifty orchard planted. In a few years, with the blessing of peace within our borders, we will have fruit for exportation. To conclude, take it all in all, we like Washington much better than Oregon territory. "There's no place like home."

Democratic Territorial Convention.

It would be supurfluous for us to remind the democracy, or the delegates chosen by the various counties to attend the democratic territorial convention, that one week from Monday next they are called upon to assemble at Drew's Mills, Lewis county, to nominate a democratic candidate for congress. We hope to see a full attendance, and from present indications, we are led to believe that no disappointment will be experienced on that score. The party seems to be thoroughly aroused and awakened to the importance of the occasion, much more so, apparently, than it was two years ago. The distance that some of the delegations northward on the Sound, will have to travel, will be considerable, but they will no doubt take the precaution to start *in time*, to the end that they may *be in time* on the ground, on the morning of the *eleventh* inst. To prevent confusion and misunderstanding concerning their right to a seat, delegates should in no instance, neglect to procure certificates of their election from the officers of the meeting which selected them as their representatives. That whoever may be the nominee of the convention, *be he chosen fairly and honorably*, will be triumphantly elected, no sane man, we think, will now question. Let but the convention be true to itself and to the democracy—*the people*, who have chosen them as delegates, and black republicanism, and all other isms might as well at once arm themselves with "dark lanterns," and commence hunting knot holes. "Kinkey-hair" and "mid-night" will stand no show in the contest.

We believe now, all the counties, except Clarke, have held their conventions and appointed delegates to the convention. The convention in Clarke takes place to-morrow.

The following counties have instructed in favor of Isaac I. Stevens, as their choice for next delegate to congress:

Thurston, Sawamish, Lewis, Cowlitz, Pacific, Chehalis, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Clalm and Skamania and Walla Walla. In Jefferson, it is reported that the delegation will be divided. In Slaughter, it is reported that three of the four delegates will support Stevens. In Pierce and Island two sets of delegates will claim seats in the convention—one in each, instructed for, and the other opposed to Stevens. We understand that the delegation from King county will go into the convention untrammeled by instructions.

New Appointments.—By the last mail and Express, official information has been received here that Col. J. Patten Anderson, our late delegate in congress, has been appointed Governor of Washington territory, to take effect from the 17th day of March—at which date the commission of Gov. Stevens expired. No appointment could have been made of a successor of Gov. S., with which we could have been better pleased, or as well satisfied, as with that of Col. Anderson. We can but wish his career may be less perplexing, and his pathway be less thorny than that which was vouchedsafe to his predecessor. Col. Anderson is expected on the next steamer. "Welcome home."

Col. J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington territories, and J. S. Smith, of Island county, W. T., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for this territory—both national democrats.

Did Col. Nesmith *reside* in our territory, we do not know a man that we had rather see occupy the position. But as to the *policy* and *expediency* of appointing *one* superintendent for *both* territories, we may have something to say hereafter. We regard it as rather the crowning act of injustice to our territory.

☞ A rumor has reached this place during the week, that "Stock Wheatley," chief of Tye and Deschutes tribes of Indians was murdered near the Dalles recently, on three or ten mile creek. The rumor needs confirmation.

☞ See the advertisement of "*The Alta House*," on the next page. Those of our citizens who may have occasion to visit Vancouver during the coming season, either on business or for pleasure, may rest assured that Messrs. Goodwin & Spears will do their utmost to render their sojourn not only comfortable but pleasant. They set an excellent table, and their lodging accommodations are of the first order.

Northern Indians.

Capt. James Carr, of the schooner rigged scow *H. C. Page*, recently from Bellingham Bay and Port Townsend, reports that the schooner *Phantom* was boarded and robbed by the Northern Indians, whilst *en route* to Victoria from Port Townsend. He reports some three or four canoes in the harbor of Port Townsend and vicinity. One large canoe, containing 60 men—no women—subsequently gave chase to the *H. C. Page* half the distance between Port Townsend and Volcano Point. We have learned no further particulars concerning the meditated descent of these British-Russia savages upon our settlements. The revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* should return without delay, and the commandant of our naval forces in the Pacific should at once dispatch at least *one* U. S. steam vessel of war to guard our settlements along the Sound and Straits.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. Ed. C. Fitzhugh, who has just arrived here from Bellingham Bay, who informed us, that about the first of this month, a party of Northern Indians visited Whatcom in the night—surrounded the house of a Mr. Louis Losher, awakened him, and by hostile pantominee demonstrations, frightened him into silence, when they deliberately proceeded to plunder the house of blankets, and such other articles as they desired; after which, they compelled him to accompany them to their canoe, when they moved off. They informed Mr. Losher that their *then* mission was not that of plunder or hostility, but merely one of inspection; that they were spies; that they wanted to see how strong the place was—how much of a guard was kept out by Capt. Pickett, commanding a detachment of U. S. troops at that place, and how large a force would be opposed to an attack; that they had been there some time previously—had, unobserved, thoroughly inspected the place, and that they could take it with all ease; that they had raised a ten gallon keg of whiskey which had been buried on Elizas Island, (some nine miles from Whatcom), which had been buried there by their confederates last fall—that they were only awaiting for a sufficient force to make an attack, and that they were determined to have the heads of Col. Fitzhugh, Capt. Pickett and Mr. Peabody, at all hazards. They advised Mr. Losher to leave the place forthwith—peculiar reasons intervening to prevent him from becoming a victim also.

About this time it was known that thirty armed canoes were in the vicinity—having a few days previously been refused a landing at Victoria, by Gov. Douglass. Their whereabouts at present is unknown. All the circumstances above recited were known to Capt. Swartwout, of the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, prior to his departure for San Francisco; yet, *after consulting Gov. Douglass*, he concluded to leave our waters, thinking, we presume, that there was no danger. The U. S. steamer *John Hancock*, McDougal, commanding, is expected from San Francisco in a short time.

The citizens of Bellingham Bay have formed themselves into a volunteer company to aid the military in case of an attack, and have provided themselves with block-houses. They are much in want of howitzers there, and Col. Fitzhugh will return with one, at least. Considerable fear of an attack is apprehended to the northward.

Gen. Lane.—This veteran hero and statesman, who has so long, faithfully and ably represented the people of Oregon in the Congress of the United States, arrived at Portland on the 22d inst., on the steamer *Columbia*. The *Times* says: "He is in fine health and spirits, we never saw him look better. His arrival was signalized by a salute of artillery."

Steamers for the Sound.—Whilst in Portland we were assured, on unmistakable authority, that the repairs on the steamer *Resolute*, purchased by Messrs. Keller, Tekalet, Hood's Canal, and Meigs, Port Madison, were nearly concluded, and that she might be looked for in the Sound about the 1st of May. From the same source, whilst there, we were informed that little doubt existed but that to Capt. Jas. M. Hunt, and John H. Scranton, Esq., had been awarded a contract for a term of years for carrying the U. S. mail on the waters of the Sound and Straits, between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and that they would at once place a competent steamer on our waters. We shall anxiously await the fulfilment of the expectations induced.

☞ The attention of the traveling public is directed to the card of Ransom Clark, "*Columbian Dining Hall*," Portland, Oregon. Mr. Clark is a "gentleman and a scholar," furnishes a first class table, and to our notion, uses greater exertions to render his guests comfortable, contented and at home, than "mine host" of any public house in Portland. He puts on no "airs" but those of affability. Give him a call.

Arrival of Troops, &c.—The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Columbia*, Capt. Dall, arrived at Steilacoom on Saturday last, with some 50 recruits, under command of Dr. Taylor, Medical Staff, U. S. A., for Co.'s "A" and "I," 4th Infantry, and Co.'s "H" and "D," 9th Infantry. The *Columbia* left San Francisco with some 216 recruits—all but about 50 having been designed for the military stations at Vancouver and the Dalles. The *Columbia* took her departure from Steilacoom about one hour after her arrival.

Mr. S. Garfield, Receiver of the Land Office, Olympia, W. T., and Capt. E. A. Turpin, came passengers on the *Columbia*, and arrived at this place several days since.

☞ In our advertising columns will be found the Medical card of Dr. J. B. Cole, Portland Oregon, to which the attention of the afflicted in the vicinity of his practice is respectfully directed. We have known the Doctor from our boyhood, and take pleasure in attesting not only to his estimable qualities of head and heart, but to his reputed proficiency as a physician and surgeon, and to the promptness and care with which he watches over the pillow of the suffering patient. The Doctor never allowed anything to interfere with his professional duties, and we presume he continues to maintain the same even tenor of former years. May abundant success attend him.

Pierce County Convention.—We have been furnished with what purports to be the proceedings of two separate democratic county conventions held at Steilacoom, Pierce county, for the appointment of delegates to the democratic Territorial Convention. We are reluctantly compelled to defer their publication until next week, when they will certainly appear. Want of room, alone, will plead our apology in the premises. The participants in either convention will readily perceive that it can make no sort of difference, as far as the rights of either set of delegates to seats is concerned, whether the proceedings be published this week or next.

Thurston County Convention.—According to the proceedings of the county convention of Saturday, for the selection of delegates to attend the Territorial Convention, (published in another column), it will be seen that *the third Saturdry in June* has been fixed upon as the day for holding the county convention for the selection of a democratic representative ticket, and other county officers. The convention will merely be an adjourned one—consisting of the same precinct delegates.

☞ We are authorized to say that the bursting of one of the boilers in the steam saw mill of Messrs. Renton & Howard, Whidby's Island, referred to in our issue of April 10th, was not, as then reported, owing to the carelessness of the engineer, Mr. J. J. Riley, in allowing the water to become too low in the boilers, but was the result of a purely local and unavoidable cause. We make this correction in justice to the character of Mr. Riley, as an engineer.

☞ In consequence of General Orders, No. 1, of March 2d, 1857—directing the 4th U. S. Infantry to proceed to Fort Benton, &c., the detachment of troops belonging to that regiment, stationed on Whidby's Island, under command of Sergeant White, were rendezvoused at Fort Steilacoom, and the post referred to abandoned. Since that order, however, has been countermanded, in view of the threatening attitude of the Northern Indians, it is to be hoped that a strong detachment will be returned to that post.

Orders Countermanded.—Official information has been received here, and at the various military stations in the Territory, by the last mail, countermanding an order but recently promulgated, by which the 4th regiment of the U. S. Infantry was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Walla-walla, preparatory to proceeding to Fort Benton—thence in boats from the Upper Missouri to Fort Leavenworth. It will be remembered that this regiment, in pursuance of General Orders, No. 1—dated at Head Quarters of the the army, March 2d, 1857, was charged with the construction of the military road through to Fort Benton, authorized by an act of the XXXIVth Congress, appropriating $30,000 for that object. According to the former order, it was provided that the 6th Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, should proceed overland in equal divisions, *via* Fort Benton and the South Pass, to occupy the place, in the Pacific Department, vacated by the 4th Infantry. As matters now stand, in virtue of the new order, it is not contemplated that any material change will take place in the disposition of troops in this Territory. The first order, it will be remembered, was issued by the retiring Secretary of War. His successor, it would seem, disapproves of the arrangement, and hence the countermand.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!
Five Days in Advance of the U. S. Mail!
Fifteen Days Later from the Atlantic States!
INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS!

As usual, we are again called upon to record our thankful acknowledgments to the faithful, trustworthy, and thorough-going express agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., (Mr. Chas. E. Williams), who arrived at this place from Portland, Oregon, on Saturday last, for an ample supply of Atlantic city papers up to date of March 20th—from San Francisco to April 19th—and for a late issue of Oregon papers. To the San Francisco *Herald*, Boston *Statesman* and *Courier*, and New York *Herald* and *Tribune*, we are indebted for whatever items of subjoined information may prove interesting to our readers.

We have no news of interest from California or Oregon. The prospect is, that Gen. Lane will be re-elected to Congress by a vote almost as unanimous, comparatively, as that by which he received the democratic nomination for the delegateship.

The steamer *Commodore*, Capt. Fontleroy, arrived at Portland, from San Francisco, week before last, with a large amount of freight, and a number of passengers, and returned 'ladened to the guards' with a cargo—with crowded cabins and swarming decks. The citizens—commercial men of Portland, and other river towns, seem determined to sustain the *Commodore* against the P. M. S. S. Co. monopoly. We glory in their spunk and resolution. We hope they may not recede from their decision, so long as the arrogant corporation referred to is inflicted upon them.

Prior to the adjournment of Congress, a new tariff bill had been considered and adopted—the provisions of which, want of room forbids us from giving this week, duties on imports have been considerably modified.

The Cabinet.—We have at last a definite announcement of the new Cabinet. It is as follows:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd fo Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee.
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania.

☞ Colonel Mannypenny has tendered his resignation as Indian Commissioner, and Colonel James B. Steadman, of Ohio, succeeds him.

Ex-Governor Medill takes the first Comptrollership, vice Whittlesey, resigned. Ohio is satisfied with these two appointments in the absence of a Cabinet position.

☞ Gov. Geary, of Kansas, who has resigned his office, and is now on his way to Washington, has published a statement in the St. Louis papers, giving the reasons that impelled him to the course he has taken.

☞ Mr. Buchanan is disposed to invite Col. Geary to resume his post, with the assurance of spport to a reasonable extent.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, it is stated, has emphatically announced that he will carry out the principle of rotation in office through the whole Union, vacating commissions as they expire.

☞ So far as appointments in the interior of the State are concerned, Mr. Buchanan has signified an intention to let the incumbents remain till the expiration of their commissions, which generally have one year to run, unless some special cause is assigned.

☞ There is every probability that the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's administration will be signalized by the seizure and military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama.

The treaty concluded by Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, has been repudiated both by the old and new Administration. It was a treaty designed altogether, as very innocently remarked by the Mexican paper from which we first received a synopsis of it, for "the building up of Mexico" without securing any corresponding advantage to our Government.

☞ Telegraphic despatches from Washington announce the basis of a new treaty with Mexico. It embraces the acquisition of Sonora and Sinaloa, with the command of the Gulf of California, on the one side, in consideration of a sum of money as an equivalent on the other.

☞ Lord Napier had an interview with the President some weeks since. He made a short address in presenting his credentials, couched in more amicable terms than were ever used before by any British Minister to this country. The President responded in a kindred strain

☞ By a law of the last Congress, the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a regular coach mail between the Mississippi and San Francisco. Where it is to begin is not known. He is empowered to contract either for a monthly, semi-monthly or weekly mail across the plains, by the most feasible route, taking one or the other of two wagon roads just established by Congress. For the monthly service, $300,000 is appropriated; semi-monthly, $450,000, and the weekly, $600,000. When that is done, it will not be long before a daily mail is commenced, and by such, time, the overland route will be the shortest and the most popular.

Increase of the Navy.—Congress, at its last session, authorized the construction of five additional sloops of war, and the force

of seamen to be increased one thousand greater than the present maximum standard.

A NICARAGUA RUMOR.—It is reported to us, from Washington, that the Government has received lengthy despatches from Nicaragua, which will lead to an early recognition of the Minister and Government of Walker, and the speedy reestablishment of the Nicaraguan Route. The exact purport of these despatches has not transpired, but it is understood that President Buchanan holds the opinion that it is the duty of this Government to maintain open the communication by the San Juan route to the Pacific. The aid which the British have furnished the Costa Ricans in closing the Nicaragua route, is contrary to their treaty engagements with this government, and Mr. Buchanan won't stand it.—*New York Sun.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—BALTIMORE. March 18.—The New Orleans *Picayune* learns, by a private letter from Tehuantepec, that as soon as the steamers already contracted for, stages, baggage wagons, &c., can be placed on the line, transit by this route will be opened to the world. One thousand men are now working on the road to bring it at once to perfect completion.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.—BOSTON, Thursday, March 19, 10 p. m.—Nothing has yet been heard of the overdue steamship Alps. The weather is very thick, and if below she would undoubtedly wait for daylight before coming up.

MISSIGAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The ship Hungarian, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia, has now been out one hundred and thirty-days, without any news being heard of her. As she has never been seen or spoken, she is most probable lost.

☞ The Dallas and Clarendon treaty was ratified by the Senate with some important amendments. The principles and objects of the treaty are preserved so far as they relate to the security and protection of the isthmian transits for the benefit of the whole commercial world. But everything in the treaty which looks to a continuation of the British Mosquito Protectorate, and of the retention by Great Britain of any jurisdiction over the Bay Islands, is entirely repudiated.

The grants made by Mosquito chiefs to British subjects at Greytown and Blewfields and other points along the Coast are all annulled. The grants made to the Sheppards and Haley are, together will all other grants, extinguished. In every respect the sovereignty to the Mosquito Indians is ignored by the treaty, as it is modified by the Senate, and the British-Mosquito protectorate is required to be abandoned. The little *Wilmot Proviso*, which lurked in the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, is now abolished by the provision that the sovereignty of the Bay Islands shall be invested absoutely in the State of Honduras.

That this treaty, as modified, will be accepted by the Government of Great Britain, is generally believed here.

☞ Capt STEWART, (known as 'Harry,') of the Bellingham Bay schooner rigged schow *H. C. Page*, was accidentally shot by one of the crew, about the last of March, on board the scow, at Whatcom.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the delegates heretofore selected by the various precincts, convened at Masonic Hall, in Olympia, on Saturday the 26th day of April, 1857, for purposes as stated in the published call convening them, Mr. Stephen Guthrie was called to the chair, and Edward Furste appointed secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the convention to be to select delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held at Drew's Mills, in Lewis county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and also, if deemed advisable by the members of the convention, to make nominations of county officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The convention proceeded to business, and on motion of Wm. Rutledge, jr., a committee of five, on credentials, was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Rutledge, jr., James K. Hurd, A. J. Chambers, C. B. Baker, and Levi Shelton.

The committee having previously retired, soon returned, and submitted the following report:

"We the committee appointed to examine the credentials of members elect to this convention, have performed said duty, and find the following persons as duly entitled to seats, viz:

Grand Mound Precinct—S. S. Ford, C. B. Baker, Thomas Rutledge, (vote to be cast by Mr. Baker) Alexander Yantis, Joseph Borst, Mr. Van Wormer, (the latter casting the vote of Mr. Borst) Wm. Martin, Augustus Gangloff, and R. D. Canby—9.

Olympia Precinct—G. K. Willard, W. W. Miller, (whose vote was cast by Mr. Rutledge), Wm. Rutledge, jr., John N. Low, E. Furste, J. K. Hurd, F. W. Seeley. (vote cast by Mr. Hurd), Wm. Mitchell, Smith Hays, Joseph Cornell, E. Sylvester, F. Lindner, A. Frankel, B. F. Shaw, and W. H. Carlton—15.

Black Lake Precinct—Gabriel Jones, T. J. Harper, Daniel Kiser, Wm. Rutledge, sen.—4.

Chambers' Prairie Precinct—S. Guthrie, T. W. Glasgow, J. M. Hawk, Chas. H. Eaton, Isaac Wood, A. J. Chambers, and Joseph A. White—7.

Yelm Prairie Precinct—McLean Chambers and Levi Shelton—2.

And this committee would further recommend, that Mr. John A. Packard be granted a seat in this convention, as a delegate from Nisqually Precinct, in accordance with the written request of a number of the voters of said precinct, herewith transmitted."

The report was adopted, and Mr. Packard, by a vote of the convention, permitted to take a seat therein.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the convention then proceeded to the selection of delegates to attend the Territorial Convention;—which, on motion of Jas. K. Hurd, was proceeded with *viva voce*,—and, further, on motion of John N. Low, the candidates were voted for singly, the person receiving the highest number of votes cast at each roll call, being declared elected.

The names of S. S. Ford, Wm. Rutledge, sen., A. S. Yantis, W. W. Miller, A. J. Chambers, Daniel Kiser, J. A. White, B. F. Shaw, C. B. Baker, B. L. Henness, S. Guthrie, J. K. Hurd, T. W. Glasgow, G. K. Willard, A. Gangloff, I. Wood, J. A. Packard and others, having been placed in nomination, the convention proceeded to vote in conformity with previously carried motions, and on calling the roll and canvassing the votes, A. Gangloff was found to be duly elected, having received 29 votes—the total vote in convention being 39.

On motion, Wm. Rutledge, jr., was here appointed assistant secretary.

After some discussion as to the mode of voting, and various motions made, withdrawn, or voted down, on motion of Ed. Furste, a vote was had to ascertain the choice of the convention for delegate to Congress, which resulted, on call of the roll—for Stevens 39—unanimous.

The names of Messrs. Yantis, White, Guthrie, and Wm. Rutledge, sen., were here withdrawn, and the convention then again proceeded to vote as at previous ballot.

On calling the roll as second time, Wm. W. Miller receiving 36 votes, was declared elected. On third call, A. J. Chambers received 30 votes, and was declared elected; on fourth call, B. F. Shaw received 33 votes; on fifth, C. B. Baker 36; sixth, S. S. Ford 20; seventh, J. K. Hurd 20; eighth, T. W. Glasgow 37; ninth, G. K. Willard 29; tenth, Daniel Kiser 33; eleventh, J. A. Packard 17, all of whom, having received the highest number of the votes cast, were declared duly elected as delegates for the county of Thurston.

The convention then took a recess of 20 minutes.

On re-assembling of convention, the roll was called, and a quorum being found present, again proceeded to business.

Wm. Rutledge, jr., introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates this day elected to attend the Territorial Convention, to meet at Drew's Mills, on the 11th day of May next, be, and they are hereby instructed to cast their votes *first, last, and all the time*, for Isaac I. Stevens as Delegate to Congress, as the first choice of this convention, and of the citizens of the county of Thurston; and they are hereby further instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, at least so long as there may be any probability of securing the same.

The convention then proceeded to discuss the expediency of making the nominations for county officers and members of the Legislative Assembly, and the members from Sawamish county being consulted as to the nomination of the joint member to which, with this county, they are entitled, and they giving in their assent to meet this county in convention at some future day, on motion, (previously modified and amended from the original motion of Mr. Packard), this convention stands adjourned until the 3d Saturday of June, when it again assembles in the town of Olympia, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

On motion of Mr. Packard, the proceedings of this convention were ordered to be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

Then adjourned.

STEPHEN GUTHRIE, *Chm'n.*
E. FURSTE, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED.

At Portland, Oregon, on the 19th inst., by William Beck, Esq., Mr. GEORGE WANCH, of Thurston County, Washington Territory, and Miss MARY HAGER, of Portland, Oregon.

MARINE.

The steamer *Traveller*—HORTON, master, arrived at the harbor of Olympia on Wednesday evening with freight and passengers from Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, &c.

The schooner *Isaac I. Stevens*—FITZPATRICK, master, arrived at Olympia on Tuesday evening, from Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, to load with flour at the Mills of Ward & Hays, for the Indian reservation, Island county.

The schooners *Mary Dunn, S. N. Parker, John Laughlin, Rob Roy, H. C. Page*, &c., are actively engaged in the local trade between the different ports on the Sound and Straits.

An English vessel cleared from the timber and lumbering establishment of GRENNAN & CHENNY, McDonald's Island, the present week, with a cargo of magnificent spars for the British Navy. This makes the fourth cargo of spars shipped by the above firm, for the use of the English, French and U. S. Navies, within a year.

The British ship *Catherine*, arrived at Port Madison on the 16th inst., for lumber, &c.

The bark *Jeremy Ward*—MCCARTY, master, sailed from the Port Gamble, Hood's Canal mills, on the 15th ist., with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands.

On the 19th inst., the schooner *Emma*—VINCENT, master, went ashore, in the night, on Ringold Points. Vessel and cargo, (potatoes), a total loss.

On the 19th inst., the schooner *R. B. Potter*—FOWLER, master, went ashore abreast of the Fort, on Whidby's Island, in a heavy N. N. W. gale. Reporter supposes not seriously injured. She was endeavoring to make a landing, to take on board the detachment of U. S. troops, stationed there.

The Kendall Co.'s bark *Sarah Warren*—A. B. GOVE master, sailed from San Francisco on the 20th inst., with a full cargo, consisting, mainly, of material for the New Dungeness Light House. She has also on board merchandize for Olympia, and will take a return cargo of piles and square timber for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Kendall Co.'s Clipper bark *Samuel Merritt*, has been sold to Messrs. Abernethy & Clark, Oregon City.

The bark, *Ork*—TRASK, master, is now due with merchandise for Olympia.

New Advertisements.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Offers his services as
Physician and Surgeon
To the people of
PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.
☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.
Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.
Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

THIS New and commodious House, situated on B. Street, adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is emphatically THE HOUSE for the business man, the traveller and the guest, seeking the quiet comforts of a home.

The proprietors beg leave to state that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them by a generous public.

Those who wish **Neat Beds, an abundant Meal, and a pleasant locality** in which to enjoy health, will please to give us a call.

GOODWIN & SPEARS.
May 1, 1857. 23-y.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,
EIGHT DOOR TO THE GARTER HOUSE
Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accomodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of **Evening Parties** of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have NICE TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.
Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS

WANTED
AT PORT LUDLOW.

THE Undersigned having taken the contract to furnish Lumber, Stone, &c., for the Light House on Patoash Island and at New Dunginess, will employ about twenty men, and will receive proposals for the delivery of Stone and Lumber on Dunginess Spit, and Patoash Island from parties having suitable vessels for conveying such materials. Application to be made to Capt. J. R. Thorndyke, at Port Ludlow.

W. T. SAYWARD.
May 1, 1857. [23-3t.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172, Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHEET, CARD, & BOOK
MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,
AND OTHER
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
STRINGS & REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, BILLIARD BALLS, WAX AND CUE LEATHERS, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BOXING GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS, useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

☞ All orders should mention by what boat or express company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172, Washington Street.
San Francisco, May 1, 1857. 3m-no.23.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having 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.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,

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

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-1y.

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.
PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

HAVING established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform those wishing to purchase goods, that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shelf-ware, &c., which they purpose selling off at very low figures for cash or country produce, but not on a credit.

Fresh additions will be made to the stock already on hand by future arrival of vessels.

In short, it is our intention to keep as stock adequate to the wants of the people. And as our goods are bought with cash by the senior partner (an experienced buyer) we are confident that we will be able to give as good bargains as any house in the Territory.

Then to one and all we say CALL and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.
Olympia, April 17, 1856. [n21-tf.

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article.

LEVI OFFUTT.
Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

REMOVED.

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

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

MEDICAL.

C. K. WILLARD, M. D.,
HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE under signed has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Graefenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Graefenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opodeldoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Graefenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Graefenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Graefenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Linglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoscamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulphur; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

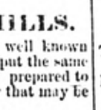
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

☞ Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's. G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.



THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and fill any bills for lumber that may be entrusted to him.

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.
Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n13-tf.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

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

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

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

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3 m.

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from.

Information addressed to W. H. WOOD, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, W. T., or to the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat," Olympia, W. T., will be thankfully received.

☞ Oregon and California papers, will confer a favor by inserting the above.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.
BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-y.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and *pay up* such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"come up every body." The public's humble servant,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Proprietor "Nonpareil."
Olympia, April 24, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Steilacoom, W. T.,

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

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

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-1y.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n17.

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.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

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

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-1y

DEMOCRATIC
TERRITORIAL CONVENTION,
For the nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

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

DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,

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

The Second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,
J. W. WILEY, of Thurston, Chm'n.
SETH CATLIN, of Cowlitz;
HENRY MILES, of Lewis;
WM. A. STRICKLER, of King;
ED. C. FITZHUGH, of Whatcom.
February 26th, 1857.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;		
6	"	" Raspberries;
15	"	budded Peaches;
50	"	Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-1y.

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

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

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

JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. no13-4t.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT To an order of sale issued out of the Probate Court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, at its April term, 1857, I will sell, upon Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th days of May, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises of James McAlister, late of said county, deceased, to the highest bidder for cash, a lot of Cattle, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c., constituting the goods, effects and personal property of said estate. For further information enquire of the undersigned.

THOMAS W. GLASGOW,
Adm'r of estate of James McAlister, dec'd.
Thurston county, April 16, 1857.-ts.

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & POULIST.
—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.

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute.

THE SUMMER TERM Of the above School commences on Monday, the 27th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.
Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

E. S. FOWLER, F. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. | GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.
April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

Warning to the Public.

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

A. L. PORTER.
Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 16tf

Notice to Claimants.

HAVING received the appointment for claim surveying from the Surveyor General of W. T. for the counties of Thurston and Sawamish, all persons not having their claims by legal subdivision lines, wishing their land claims surveyed prior to the first of November next, will give me notice, or leave notice at the Land Office at Olympia by the first of May next, as I will not be able to survey claims after the first of June;—after that date I will be engaged at the public surveys.

T. F. BERRY,
March 20, 1857. 6w17 U. S. Dep. Surveyor.

ALAIN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m12

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXXX.

An act making appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office, Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenue of the said department, in confolmity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) six million one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture in the post-offices, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For mail bags, fiftyeight thousand five hundred dollars.

For blanks and paper for the same, ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail-locks, keys and stamps, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, seven hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for purchasing a site and the erection or preparation of the necessary building for the post-office in the city of New York.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act of Congress approved fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five," be and the same is hereby continued for one year from August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury shall proceed to execute the provisions of the ninth section of the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," in conformity with the directions of said act, notwithstanding the acceptance by William L. Blanchard of one month's extra compensation under his contract, the said payment being deducted from any further allowance, if any, made under said act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the First Comptroller of the treasury be and he is hereby required to adjust the damages due to Edward H. Carmick and Albert C. Ramsey, on account of the abrogation, by the Postmaster-General, of their contract to carry the mail on Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and San Francisco route, dated the fifteenth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; to adjudge and award to them, according to the principles of law, equity and justice, the amound so found due; and the Secretary of the treasury is hereby required to pay the same to the said Carmick and Ramsey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to Jacob Hall, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and twelve, from Independence to Santa Fe, twenty-two thousand dollars per annum, instead of the sum for which he contracted, commencing August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and ending with his contract; and the same shall be in full for all the losses by him sustained in said service by Indian depredations or otherwise. This grant is made on the condition that the Postmaster-General may at any time, on giving three months' notice, annull the contract of said Hall.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to pay to George H. Giddings, contractor for carrying the mail on route number twelve thousand nine hundred, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, monthly each way, according to the contract under which said service is being performed, the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, for each years' sereice, commencing with the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and continue during his contract: Provided, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to annull said contract, on giving three month's notice to said contractor.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted That the proper accounting officers of the Post-Office Department be and they are hereby authorized and required to execute the "joint resolution for the relief of Seth M. Leavenworth, now deceased, approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six," and that the amount found due shall be paid to his legal representatives out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the proviso, at the end of the third section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifyt-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLX.

An act making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land, which it may be necessary to use, cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation by law would fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature in any state wherein such land be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

Maine.—For altering, re-fitting, and improving the light at Mount Desert Rock, ten thousand dollars.

For building a suitable tower and keeper's dwelling and for providing and placing the necessary illuminating apparatus at Martinicus Rock, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling, and for supplying and fitting first order illuminating apparatus at Seguin, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house, and fitting it with proper illuminating appartus at West Quoddy Head, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Brown's Head light-house, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Marshall's Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Fort Point, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Deer Island Thoroughfare, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Bass Head Harbor, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on or near Spoon Island, in addition to the appropriation of five thousand dollars, approved August third eighteen hundred and fifty-four for a light-house in I-le-au-Haute Thoroughfare, one thousand dollars.

For a light-house on or near Widow's Island, in addition to the appropriation of third August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a bell buoy to be placed on the south breaker off White Head light-house, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a [illegible] be placed on the ledge about three miles [illegible] of Boone Island, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a stone beacon, Fiddler's Ledge, three thousand dollars.

For placing buoys at various points in the waters of Maine, for which none have heretofore been authorized, three thousand dollars.

For a light-house and keeper's dwelling on Round Islands, in Machias Bay, five thousand dollars.

Massachusetts.—For the construction and repair of beacons at Newburyport, two thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light house, on a proper foundation, on or near Billingsgate Island, in place of the present one, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the erection of beacons on "Old Cock, and "Cormorant" Rock, in Buzzard's Bay, and on Great Rock, entrance to Hyannis Harbor, three thousand dollars.

For a fog bell at Eastern Point light-house, eight hundred dollars.

For a light-house on the Bishop and Clerk's Shoal, in place of the light-vessel now placed near that danger, and for stationing the light-vessel (on the completion of said light-house) off the south end of the "Hankerchief" Shoal, in the Vineyard Sound, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the stone beacon at Lane's Point, Annisquam Harbor, seven hundred dollars.

Rhode Island.—For the erection of a keeper's dwelling, and foot bridge to Lime Rock light-house, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For reconstructing the light-house tower, and for new illuminating apparatus at Dutch Island, four thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house tower, for preservation of site, and for new illuminating apparatus for Nayat Point light-house, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the sea-wall for the preservation of the light-house site at Watch Hill, ten thousand dollars.

For rebuilding a light-house tower on a proper site, in place of the present light on Block Island, and for fitting the same with suitable apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Sand Spit, off Cannonicut Point, west side of entrance to Providence River, one thousand dollars.

For restoring pier, dyke-wall, and shore-facing at Goat Island light-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For restoring pier, dyke-wall, and shore-facing at Goat Island light-house, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For rebuilding keeper's dwelling and for alterations at Point Judith light-house, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Connecticut.—For the protection and preservation of a light-house site and for a new dwelling for keeper at Lynde Point, mouth of Connecticut River, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For a light vessel to mark the Long Sand Shoal, off Cornfield Point, in Long Island Sound, eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

New York.—For completing the first class light-house at Great West Bay, Long Island, twelve thousand dollars.

For the protection and preservation of the light-house site at Sand's Point, Long Island Sound, four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For securing the foundation and preservation of the light-house site at Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an iron spindle on the "Hen and Chickens," Rock Island Sound, seven hundred dollars.

For the protection and preservation of the piers in the Hudson River, upon which lights are placed, five thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For completing the light-house authorized August, three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for Horton's Point, in addition to the former appropriation of four thousand dollars, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house at or near Tarrytown Point, on the Hudson River, seven thousand dollars.

For the preservation and protection of the light-house site at the mouth of the Genesee River, two thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the beacon-light at Van Wie's Dam-Hudson River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For a day-beacon on Charity Shoals, Lake Ontario, five thousand dollars.

New Jersey.—For erecting a first-class light-house, and fitting it with first order apparatus at Barnegat, in place of the present inefficient one, forty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing and completing the light-house authorized August three eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be erected at or near Absecum, seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.

For rebuilding the foundation of the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling at Bergen Point, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the foundation, light-house tower, and keeper's dwelling at Passaic light-house, in Newark Bay, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each per annum, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting of stations, old and new, on the coast of New Jersey, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

To complete the fitting out of stations, old and new on the coast of New York, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies, five thousand dollars.

Delaware Bay.—For making additions to the light house works in Brandywine Shoals, and for their protection and preservation, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on or near Ship John Shoals, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eigteen hundred and fifty-four, for Cross Ledge, forty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For banking in and protecting the site of the light-house on Reedy Island, three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents.

Eclaware.—For the erection of a light house on Fenwick's Island, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maryland.—For buoys, stakes and day-marks to, mark the bars and channels of Eastern bay, and its tributaries, (Chesapeake Bay,) at south end of Kent Island, at south-west and South east points, at Ward's Point, and the bars and channels leading to the St Michael's and Wye rivers, five thousand dollars.

For a small beacon-light at or near landing at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, five hundred dollars.

Virginia.—For rebuilding the Cape Charles light-house upon a proper site, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding, on a proper site, the light-house destroyed by ice during the last winter, at Pangoteague, five thousand dollars.

South Carolina. For a first order lens apparatus, placing the same, and rebuilding dwelling for keeper and assistant, at Charleston light-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a keeper's house on Morris' Island, Charleston harbor, in place of the one destroyed by the storm of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house to be placed in or near the town of Mount Pleasant, Charleston harbor, six thousand dollars.

For completing the two beacons or range-lights on South Island Point and north Island, Georgetown, in addition to the former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Fort Point, near Georgetown, six thousand dollars.

Georgia.—For a beacon-light on or near the south point of Sapelo Island, to range with the main light for the bar and channel, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon-light to range with the Amelia Island light and the outer bar, two thousand dollars.

For the beacon-lights and keeper's dwelling, on or near the north front of Amelia Island, five thousand dollars.

For a small light to be erected on the "bay," in the city of Savannah, to guide vessels from Fig Island light-house, two thousand dollars.

For a bell-buoy to mark the entrance to Savannah River, five thousand dollars.

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at Doboy, five thousand dollars.

Florida.—For continuing and completing the erection of the first class light-house, authorized March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be placed near Jupiter inlet, nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents.

For continuing the efforts to erect a beacon on Rebecca Shoal, authorized August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and August three, eighteen hundred end fifty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at the mouth of the St. John's River, five thousand dollars.

For a small light-vessel to be placed near Dame's Point, in the St. John's River, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For beacon-lights at Piney Point, Cuckoo Point, and Nine-mile Point, in the St. John's River, between Jacksonville and Pilatka, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and day-marks in the St John's River, two thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon on Sea Horse Reef, (Cedar Keys,) three thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for Cedar Key Channel and Manitee River, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house, on a proper site, at Dry Tortugas, and fitting it with first order apparatus thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of proper range lights for crossing the bar at the entrance to Pensacola harbor, and for completing the light authorized at that place August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house tower and keeper's dwelling at Egmont Key, sixteen thousand dollars.

For a day-beacon at Turtle harbor, Florida Reef, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house to mark the entrance to St. Andrew's Bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the bar and channels leading to and in St. Andrew's Bay, four thousand dollars.

For buoys and day-marks in Pensacola Bay and tributaries, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Alabama.—For the erection of a sea-coast light, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, on Sand Island, off the entrance to Mobile Bay, in place of the present light at that point, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing the light-house and keeper's dwelling enlarging and fencing in the grounds attached to the same at Choctaw Point near Mobile, Alabama, two thousand dollars.

Mississippi.—For rebuilding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Round Island, eight thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house tower at the west-end of Cat Island, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.

Louisiana.—For rebuilding the light-horse and keeper's dwelling at Pass Manchac, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light house on the south-west reef near the entrance to Atchafala bay, to serve as a substitute for the present Atchatalaya Bay light-ship, and also for the light-house at Point de Fer, twenty-thousand dollars.

For a light-house at or near the mouth of the Amite River on Lake Maurepas, Louisiane, six thousand dollars.

Texas.—For the erection of a light-house at or near the head of the "Swash" abreast of "Alligator Head," in Matagorda Bay, ten thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light at the mouth of the bayou at Saluria, five hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the lower part of Aransas Bay, and for the inland channel to Corpus Christi, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, six thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light at Corpus Christi, five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania.—For rebuilding the beacon-light at Erie, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Ohio.—For rebuilding the beacon-light at Huron, four thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at Black River, seven thousand three hundred dollars; and for the completion of the rebuilding and repairs of the west pier and pier head upon which said light-house is erected, and connecting the same with the shore, eleven thousand and twenty-six dollars.

For a channel range-light at Maumee Bay, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Michigan.—For additional buoys in Detroit River and to mark obstructions to navigation in the St Lawrence River and Niagara river, and in Lakes Ontario and Erie, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house to be erected on Traverse or Charity Island, in Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of the Au Sable River, on Lake Huron, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at Fort Austin, on Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For repairing light-house, banking in and protecting the site of the light-house at Huron, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For a light-house on Point Peninsula, between Big and Little Bay du Noquet, in Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light at Sand Point, on the west side of Little Bay Noquet, one thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light at Grand Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Wisconsin.—For rebuilding the light house at Port de Mort, six thousand dollars.

For a light on the outer end of the outer pier at Kenosha, one thousand dollars.

For a lake-coast light on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at or near the Portage, and opposite to the head of Big Sturgeon Bay, five thousand dollars.

Minnesota Territory.—For a light-house at Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a light house at Grand Marais, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

California.—For providing a suitable vessel, and for maintaining the same for one year in visiting the lights and other aids; for inspections and delivery of supplies; for placing and removing buoys; and for the transportation of materials, supplies, and laborers for constructing and repairing light-houses on the Pacific coast, sixty-thousand dollars.

For the construction of a road for the keeper's dwelling at the South Farallone to the light-house tower on the Peake, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a road from La Playa, San Diego Bay, to the light-house at Point Loma, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving the road from the Coxo or landing at Point Conception to the light-house, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a sea-coast light on the main land between Buena Ventura and Point Duma, at such place as may be determined upon to indicate the approach to the Santa Barbara channel, in addition to the appropriation contained in the third section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for light-houses, &c., thirty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the light-houses at Santa Barbara San Pedro, and Santa Cruz harbors, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a first class light at Cape Mendocino, forty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.—For a light-house at Red Bluff, on Whidby's Island, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to accept from the city of Charleston a conveyance of a lot, to be held and used solely for the purposes of a light-house site, and not otherwise; and that he be authorized to use the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose to erect a light-house or beacon-light on or near the Battery, in that city, upon the Attorney General certifying to the validity of such limited title.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following named lights be discontinued, provided the Secretary of the Treasury so directs, viz:

At Silver Creek, on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Barcelona, (or Portland,) on the south-east shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Port Clinton, in Portage Bay, Ohio.

At Cleveland, east side of entrance to Cleveland, (on the hill,) Ohio.

At the Northeast Pass of the Mississippi: Provided The Secretary of the Treasury shall decide said lights to be unnecessary.

At Dice's Head, Maine.

At Parmet Harbor, Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to have a re examination made (under the seventh section of the act approved August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for light houses, and so forth) of the Point of Rocks, West Port, Massachusetts, to determine whether or not the light-house authorized for that place is necessary to the commerce of that vicinity; and if reported upon favorably and approved by him, to use the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, in erecting a light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near that place.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light-house or other aid provided for in the bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all necessary examinations and surveys on the sea-board to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the north-western lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session, and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a good title cannot be obtained by the United States to Dry Point and Liniken's Neck, on the western side of Damariscotta River, in the State of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause another suitable site to be selected for the light-house appropriated for at the mouth of the said river, by the act of Congress approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXIII.

An act to authorize the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia to decree to the Sale of Real Estate in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which real estate within the District of Columbia shall have been limited heretofore, or shall be limited hereafter, by the provisions of any deed or will to one or more for life or lives, with a contingent limitation over to such issue of one or more of the tenants for life as shall be living at the death of their parent or parents, and the said deed or will containing the limitation shall not prohibit a sale, the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, upon the application of the tenants for life, shall have power to decree a sale of such real estate, if, upon the proofs, it shall be of opinion that it is expedient to do so, and to decree to the purchaser an absolute and complete title in fee simple.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That application for the sale of such real estate shall be by bill in equity, verified by the oath or oaths of the party or parties, in which all the facts shall be distinctly set forth, upon the existence of which it is claimed to be expedient that such sale should be decreed; which facts shall be proved by competent testimony. Such of the issue contemplated by the limitation as shall be in existence at the time of the application for the sale of such real estate, shall be made parties defendent to the bill, and if minors, by guardian ad litem, together with all who would take the estate in case the limitation over should never vest. Such of the parties defendant as shall be of the age of fourteen years or more shall answer in proper person, on oath, and all evidence shall be taken upon notice to the parties and to the guardian ad litem.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sale of such real estate shall be held under the control and subject to the order of the court, and shall be vested under its order and supervision, upon real and personal security, or in government securities; and the same shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed real estate, and stand in the place of the real estate from the sale of which such proceeds have arisen, and as such real estate, be subject to the limitations of the deed or will. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

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 French and American Borders;

300 ps Tapistry 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;

8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;

325 dozen Matts, assorted;

Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,

mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

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Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

General Orders, No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES TILTON,

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

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

Washington Territory Volunteers. 1f-n51.

Boarding House.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

NOTICE

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

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

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

WILLIAM W. MILLER,

Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

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Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

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Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855. 6tf

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Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDERAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, }
September 30, 1851. }

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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Sept. 12, 1856. 44 tf