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POETRY.

The Ocean Shell.

BY JOHN ANTROBUS.

A mariner, long years ago,
On a strand of the lonely sea,
Gave to a maiden an ocean shell
Of wondrous melody.
It was wreathed, and horned and pale,
With a girdle of amber bound;
But its lips were glossy and ruby-hued,
Whence issued the wondrous sound.

The mariner passed away
To the regions of spice and gold,
But the maiden held the ocean shell,
To listen to the tales it told.
It was hoary, and sickly, and worn,
With the tides of a thousand years,
But its lips were red as the blood of woe,
Seen through a mourner's tears.

The mariner came no more
To the strand of the lonely sea;
But the maiden held the ocean shell,
With its wondrous melody.
Its face was jeweled with silent tears,
Falling from eyes of pensive blue,
But its lips were parted, and moist and red
Its wailings trembled through.

The waters came up the rocks,
With a shriek and a sudden flow;
The samphire-gatherers shouted loud
To the maiden far below.
The sea-weed, in banners of grey,
With the billows rose and fell,
But the maiden lingered, and only heard
The voice of the wondrous shell.

She heard, in its depth of pearl,
The voices of years ago—
The mariner, long since cast away,
Now whispered in murmurs low;
And the tides came rapid and high,
And the surges o'er her fell;
But the maiden heard but the crimson lips
Of the moaning ocean shell.

She held the wreathed shell
To her lips, and then to her heart,
And sat with deeply-drinking ear,
Till her pulses gave no start.
Like a statue, palid and cold,
And her blue eyes froze with fear,
She heard but the moans of the horned shell,
Yet shuddered anon to hear.

'Twas an argosy of might,
And 'twas laden, like golden June,
With the wealth of an Eastern summer,
In the glow of the harvest moon;
And she heard in the syren shell,
Wild sounds from that distant sea,
And the struggling breath of the baleful winds
Swept over the argosy.

And the waves crept up the rocks
With a stealthy and snaky pace,
But the maiden still sat listening,
With pale and averted face.
She heard but the sounding, purple waves,
As madly urged, they rose and fell,
In the phantom hues of a twilight clime,
In the moaning ocean shell!

The surges were round her feet.
And the sea-gull circled near;—
But the maiden held the charmed lips
Of the sea shell to her ear.
Statue was never so fair and pale
As she, above the billow-swell,
Ere the gathering waves leaped wildly o'er
The maid and the ocean shell!

THE VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.—The New York *Evening Post* relates the following remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of commerce:

"A few months since, the partner of a commercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared $1,300,000. He died in the asylum and his own estate was valued at $2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day and is now said to be utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was a thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at $140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the installments, $800,000. The same property sold yesterday at public sale at $50,000.

All this occurred within eighteen months—the prosperity, the insanity, the decease and the insolvency."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Quartermaster Reynolds, who was dismissed as a defaulter three years ago, but has since been decided not to be such, is restored to office, with full back pay.

☞ A gentleman being asked "how many dog days there was in a year? replied that "it was impossible to number them, as every dog has his day!"

The late State Elections.

THE DEMOCRACY IN THE ASCENDENT!

Niggerism and Thuggery on their last Legs!!

We copy from *Forney's Philadelphia Press*, the following glorious suming up of the State elections held in October last.—That paper of Oct. 20th, says:

"The Pennsylvanians in California will find glorious news of the election which was held in this State on the 13th of October. It is the finishing *coup de grace* of the Republicans in the free States. General WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have a plurality of forty thousand over the Republican candidate, and some seventy thousand over the American candidate, defeating them both by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority. The leader of the Republicans, WILMOT, retires to private life forever. He was the author of the celebrated proviso that bears his name, and has done more to keep up agitation on the subject of slavery than any man in the Union. His defeat makes Pennsylvania a Democratic State for a long series of years, indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and compels the opposition to assume a new name and adopt new tactics for the future. Before the election, WILMOT tried to take advantage of the money crisis by throwing off his free-trade cloak; but the old-line Whigs refused to be caught, and voted against him steadily. What did much to bring about this result was the successful application of the principle, that the majority should rule in the late election in Kansas, and which passed off peaceably, giving a triumph to the Free-State men. In addition to the election of General PACKER, the Democrats have elected a Canal Commissioner, two Supreme Judges, and an overwhelming majority in the State Legislature."

OHIO.

In Ohio, the result, though not so decided as in Pennsylvania, is quite as significant. We have given the returns up to the last moment, by which it will be seen that the chances in favor of the Democracy are good. The Ohio Democrats have taken ground in favor of the Independent Treasury for the preservation of their State revenues, [how does California preserve hers?] and this, with the divisions in the opposition ranks, by the secession of a large number of Americans into a separate organization, added to the establishment of peace in Kansas, seems to have done the work of Republicanism there. We give the last returns from Ohio:

'The returns show gains for the Democracy. A despatch from Cincinnati puts them at 10,000 in 45 counties, and says the Governor is doubtful, and the Legislature Democratic. The Republicans figure up a majority for Governor Chase of 1024, while the Democrats claim 300 majority for their candidate.

The contest in Ohio has been so close that the result can only be known from official returns. The democrats are sanguine of victory.

IOWA.

In Iowa, a Democratic victory seems to be certain. Up to the present writing, the Democrats in this State fought on the principle of hostility to negro suffrage, which the Republicans advocated; and this, with other causes, including the decay of Republicanism, and the breaking up of a corrupt banking system all over the country, has given them the advantage.

DUBUQUE, October 17.—Twenty-one counties give Samuels, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a gain of 5,000 votes over Fremont's majority. Seventy counties are yet to be heard from. The State Legislature will probably be Democratic. In the General Assembly the Democrats gain fourteen members.

MINNESOTA.

The returns from Minnesota are just beginning to arrive. In this State the Republicans and the Democrats united upon the same constitution, with the exception of a separate clause which was presented to the people on the subject of negro suffrage, the Democrats against it, the Republicans in favor of it. They elect one delegate to Congress until the State is admitted into the Union, which will be early next Congress. They also elect three members of Congress, which shows the rapid increase of Minnesota in population, which three members take their seats the moment the constitution, which has been adopted by an overwhelming majority, is accepted by Congress. It is supposed that Hon. HENRY M. RICE will be one of the Senators to be elected by the Legislature.

KANSAS.

Both parties claim to have triumphed in the recent election in Kansas. The Chicago *Times* of the 14th inst., however, claims to have intelligence from Kansas which warrants the announcement of the election of Mr. Parrott, the free State candidate for delegate to Congress, by a majority of not less than five thousand.—The Legislature, it is also stated, will stand as follows—

	Dem.	*F. S.*
Council	4	9
House	18	21
Total	22	30

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Returns from one hundred and sixteen towns in Connecticut show that the Democrats carry in sixty-two; Republicans forty-nine, and three are divided.

NEW MEXICO.

There is no qestion about the Democracy of this distant Territory. Of the twenty-six members of the lower house nineteen are Democrats, and of the twelve councilmen ten are Democrats, if not the whole. Mr. Otero is returned as delegate to Congress by a large majority, and has gained largely.

THE SOUTH.

The tide of victories has not been continued to the Free States. It will be seen that Georgia and Mississippi have rolled up enormous majorities for the Democratic party. We give the returns as far as received.

MISSISSIPPI.

An election was held in Mississippi, on the 5th inst., for State officers, and five members of Congress. The Democrats have carried everything by immense majorities—McWILLIE, Governor, and five members of Congress.

GEORGIA.

Brown's (Democratic) majority for Governor, in the State of Georgia, exceeds ten thousand. Six Democrats to two Americans are elected to Congress, being a Democratic gain of one.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 11th ult., gives the official vote of the gubernatorial election in Tennessee, as follows:

For Harris, (Administration)	71,159
For Hatton, (American)	59,807
Harris's majority,	11,352

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Gov. Andrew Joshnson is elected to the U. S. Senate in the place of Jones.

☞ The Democrats have gained thirteen Representatives in the Vermont Legisloture.

☞ At the late election in Maine, the Republican loss is, in one hundred and seventy-five towns, 5,173.

The October Elections.

The N. Y. *Herald*, (black republican,) of October 20th, in speaking of the late State elections, says:

"So far as we can learn, the democrats have either carried or nearly carried all the States which have had elections this October. Even Ohio, which was esteemed a perfectly safe and reliable State for the republicans, came near going over to the democracy. The returns indicate that the large and enthusiastic party which so nearly elected Colonel Fremont to the Presidency of the republic has almost altogether disappeared, has been swept out of existence within a few months after that stupendous manifestation of its power. States, counties, cities which teemed with ardent republicans last fall now return a small, sullen democratic majority, and the republicans do not seem surprised or shocked at their losses. One does not hear their voice anywhere. Even the *Tribune* deserts "bleeding Kansas" for stock."

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.—Some two months since, the residents of Carson Valley, held a public meeting, at which they resolved to memorialize Congress for the erection of a new territory east of the Sierra Nevada, including that and several other valleys at the base of the mountains. On the 3d inst., the residents of Honey Lake Valley held a meeting and endorsed this action of their Carson Valley brethren.—The design is to include in this new territory the great basin between the Goose Creek range of mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, and between the Oregon and Utah line on the north and the Colorado river on the south.

Both the meetings referred to elected Judge J. M. Crane their delegate to lay the subject before Congress. The Honey Lake Valley people resolved that if any attempt be made to bring them under the jurisdiction of California, before the boundary line between this State and Utah has been officially surveyed, they will resist it, with all the power they can command. A committee has been appointed to ask the Legislature of California to cede and transfer all the State's interest to all lands lying east of the main Sierra Nevada, to the United States Government, so that theirs may be established on the other side.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—The following from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier* will be read with deep regret by the public:

"Mr. Benton is generally believed to be convalescent, but this is an error. A severe paroxysm is over; his physicians have pronounced him better, and his family are cheered; but *he* knows that he holds but a slender lease of life, and he has friends who divine this conviction, though he does not express it. There is a deep and painful disease within the cavity of the abdomen, which does not always excite the viscera to morbid action, but is always impairing his energy, and tending to the ultimate result. He has not, in the present interval of comparative repose, regained his flesh, his strength, or natural buoyancy, and he will not."

☞ The amount of gold now on the way from Australia to England is about five and a half millions of dollars.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.—The *Liverpool Times* says, attention is now fixed so exclusively on India, that the strength of the British forces, and the troops which have been sent since the commencement of the disasters, are matters of arithmetic of the first importance. Before the outbreak, there were, it appears, about 40,000 English soldiers of all ranks, in India; of these, about 15,000 were stationed in the Punjaub, while in the northwestern provinces and Bengal proper, there were not more than 5000 or 6000. Lord Canning, since affairs became critical, has collected seven regiments from Madras and Bombay, which have been dispatched where aid was most needed, together with a wing of the thirty-seventh and some Royal Artillery from Ceylon; four regiments on their way to China have been intercepted, and three regiments, it is likely, have been dispatched from the Cape.

From England there were sent in July about 9,000 men, in August 16,000, and six vessels in the early part of the present week were embarking about 3000 more. But the Indian Company, during the last few days, have made a requisition for 6000 additional troops, which will raise the total European force in India to 80,000 men. So far, the number of troops sent out has exceeded by some thousands the aid specified by the Governor-General, but circumstances have changed since his views were last sent home, and his hands at the present moment cannot be too effectually strengthened. The outbreak is still confined to a comparatively small centre, which may thus be described:

The Ganges and the Jumna measure in their course the entire length of the plains of Hindostan. To the north-west of the sources of these streams lies the Punjab, constituting the extreme province of the Bengal Presidency, and at Allahabad, where the two rivers unite, commences a succession of districts terminating with Lower Bengal, in which the insurrection has either never broken out or has been successfully put down. It is between the two points thus definable, or as may be more precisely expressed, between Allahabad to the southeast and Umballah to the northwest, that the disturbed territories lie. They comprehend the central seats of the old Mogul Power. Oude and Bengal in those days being governed by viceroys, and the Punjab having passed into the hands of the Sikhs. In the usual territorial nomenclature of India they are described as the Northwestern Provinces, having become attached as new districts in the extension of our empire to the already settled dominions of Bengal.

POWERFUL ENGRAVING MACHINE.—By means of a machine invented by a French artisan, lines are engraved so minute as to be undistinguishable and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. It is designed for the production of private marks in bank notes, and it is capable of producing two hundred thousand different combinations of minute kaleidoscopic line figures, only to be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, yet perfectly regular and distinct, and insusceptible of being imitated. At every turn of the tiny wheels which work it, the machine produces four entirely new designs, exceedingly complicated and quite different from one another.

A SEA DEVIL.—A sea devil was caught on the coast of England recently which, says the Greenock Advertiser, is anything but captivating. It is flat; four feet eight inches in length; two feet six inches in breadth; its mouth, in which there is a single row of cuneated sharp teeth, measures 12 inches horizontal, and when its jaws are fully opened, measures betwixt the lower and upper 16 inches; on its belly, and near the lower part of the head, are two hands, having five fingers on each, distinctly exhibited and webbed. It has also two anterior fins, and two lateral bags of great capacity, with one of a triangular form on the belly. It weighs about eighty pounds. It is altogether a formidable and strange looking fish, and the name by which it is known is not inappropriate.

☞ Commodore Paulding, who has been engaged in an exploration of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has reported the results of his observations to the Navy Department. He says that no serious obstacle exists, but that the great difficulty would be to procure laborers. The length of the proposed route is 45¾ miles, and it is estimated that the cost will not exceed $80,000,000.

☞ A company of Ohio capitalists, at whose head is Thomas Corwin, have purchased 26,000 acres of coal land in the valley of Kanawha, Va., at $1 an acre, and will immediately commence the manufacture of coal oil from the valuable mineral.

☞ A fire occurred at Chicago in October last, which destroyed property to the amount of $600,000, on which there was insurance of about $300,000. Four men were buried beneath the ruins of the buildings, and it was feared that others had met with a similar fate.

☞ The telegraph announces the sinking of a Russian man-of-war, involving the loss of fourteen hundred lives.

From Europe, India, &c.

The solemn entry of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England, into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for Feb. 23. Great preparations are making for imposing ceremonies.

A telegraphic dispatch in the *Times* dated Berlin, Friday evening, says the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last twenty-four hours, and that fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the Royal Family are assembled at Potsdam.

☞ The Imperial interview between Napoleon and Alexandor at Stutgardt has terminated.

The Emperor of the French left Stutgardt on the 29th ult., on his return to France.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Weimer on the 1st of October.

The King of Saxony had not then arrived.

The Emperor of the French is reported to be intent on a personal meeting with all the principal sovereigns of Europe.

The Indian revolt is the absorbing topic in Europe. The natives continue the excesses and barbarities whenever opportunity offers, and at last accounts the English had made but little headway in bringing them to terms.

The London Morning *Chronicle* professes to have good authority for stating that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen of Hindoostan, and that the next telegraphic advices will probably bring news of such a proclamation.

At Calcutta the statement was generally regarded as absurd, on simply constitutional grounds.

The London *Morning Post* of Saturday positively announces that the Governor-General of India has been recalled. No other journal has the news.

The besieged at Arrah had been relieved.

Later advices from India state that the insurgents still hold Delhi.

The European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault was expected about the 20th.

Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more victories, but his forces, weakened by war and disease, would be compelled to return to Cawnpore.

The garrisons at Lucknow and Agra still held out, but their positions were considered precarious.

A despatch received at Paris from Marseilles says that the Bengalize are beginning to rise, and are killing the English.

The war is becoming general.

Mutinies are occurring among the Bombay troops, and several regiments which were suspected have been disarmed.

The steamer Indus with the heavy portion of the Indian mail had arrived at Southampton. She had nearly £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

The passengers report that Nena Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body guard who are engaged to deprive him of his life should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Gojra. The river was lined with forts, well manned with mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man who escaped the massacre at Cawnpore had gone raving mad. When they left Calcutta, only 3,000 troops had arrived there since the outbreak.

It was believed by many at Calcutta that when some English troops arrived out, the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the Sepoys will bring money and treasures and lay down their arms. They are in much terror of English soldiers.

Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to it.

Calcutta is crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

The paper of the East India Company is quoted at 25 per cent discount.

CHINA.—Letters from Paris say that the Viceroy, Yeh, had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces of China.

Yeh attributes the departure of the English regiments for Calcutta to the alarm created by his military preparations, and by the view of his army, which is as numerous as the leaves of the forest.

Yeh adds that the new Chinese fleets will soon appear and scatter the barbarian vessels. The proclamation concludes by proposing fresh taxes for the maintenance of the imperial troops.

Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton river.

☞ It is stated, on the authority of the New Orleans *Picayune*, that forty passengers by the unfortune steamer Central America are now detained in Cuba, being prevented from leaving in consequence of the stringent quarantine regulations. We hope the statement may prove to be correct.

☞ W. R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris.

☞ The steamboat Tropic sunk in the Missouri river, on Thursday last, by which casualty eight or ten lives were lost.

Mormon Muss.

Beside what may be found on our fourth page of to-day's issue, we learn that an Express is through from Utah to the Dalles, with the intelligence that a battle has been fought, between the U. S. forces under Col. Johnson and the Mormons assisted by their Indian allies; that some one hundred and eighty of the U. S. troops were killed, and that the Mormons were the victors; and that the battle was fought near Fort Bridger, some two hundred miles east of Utah. We are inclined to credit the intelligence, since it corroborates our other advices from that region. Our last dates, *via* California, reported the U. S. troops within one or two day's march of the Fort, and that Gov. Young had menaced a battle at his outposts near that station. We give the rumor for what it is worth, assured that if it is not true it will not be long before it will be.—*Oregon Times, Nov.* 28.

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS.—Advices have been received from the South Pacific coast of the intended shipment to this country of 140 to 150 "Llamas," via the Isthmus of Panama. Of these animals the New York *Commercial* remarks:

"These animals are well known in the Pacific, where they are extensively used as beasts of burden, and are very valuable for their wool. In the mountains of Peru and Ecuador, where there is much snow, they are found in large numbers, and as they are thus accustomed to cold weather, it is believed they are well adapted to the climate of this country, particularly that of our northern latitudes. They are very hardy, vigorous animals capable of bearing much fatigue, and of being sustained with comparatively little food. Those expected here are of the description from which the alpacca wool is obtained. They were to leave Guayaquil about the middle of September, and will probably arrive here next month.

☞ The crops of the State of New York this year are estimated at 26,000,000 bushels of corn, 14,000,000 do. wheat, 30,000,000 do. oats, 4,000,000 tons hay, 9,000,000 hogs, 3,6000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 sheep, 40,000 tons butter, and 25,000 do. cheese.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The negroes of New York have formed an association for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the right of suffrage in that State. They met lately in New York, on which occasion they spoke of the Republicans as "a rascally set of men," and of the New York *Tribune* as "a scandalous paper" and "a lying sheet." Among other statements, they declared that the grand festival supper given by the Republican Central Committee at the Academy of Music, last campaign, was furnished by two poor negro cooks, who had never been paid for it to this day.

☞ The Patent Office has received from the office of the proprietors of locks and canals on Merrimack river, Mass., a communication relating to certain means of arresting the rapid decay of several kinds of wood. The manufacturing companies there had, at their joint expense, put up an establishment for carrying on the process, mainly for their own purpose. A good deal of lumber was also prepared for other parties—principally for railroad companies in the vicinity—the total amount annually prepared at the establishment, being from one to two millions of feet, board measure. The experiments indicate that the process is not, by any means, a complete protection from decay in all cases, but that, as applied to some of the more perishable woods, it has a powerful effect in checking the tendency to quick decay.

It was presumed that there can be no doubt of the value to the farmer of a cheap process that will render some of the perishable woods, like poplar, really durable.

The process is extremely simple, consisting only in immersing the wood in a dilute solution of chloride of zinc. In a large establishment, a vacuum and forcing apparatus is convenient, but on the scale usually required for private purposes such apparatus is not at all essential.

It is suggested that the Patent Office make experiments on the subject at Washington, and it is now more than likely such experiments will be made, and the results published to the country.

HOW BARNUM STANDS.—If the Stamford *Advocate* is to be believed, P. T. Barnum is not intending to move to Europe, and is "on his legs" again. The *Advocate* thinks he is to-day a richer man than he was before the connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that he has bought all the claims against himself for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of some $15,000 held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors, has again passed into his hands, and he is now refurnishing and refitting "Iranistan" in good style for his future 'permanent residence.' This "poor, abused man" seems to have a faculty of giving the lie to all who attempt to commiserate him. All his other moves have been humbugs; are we now to see a sham failure?

☞ 800 tons of coal are consumed by a Collins' steamer in making the trip from New York to Liverpool.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

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

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

About our Indian Affairs.

In opening this question we plead innocence of undertaking to ridicule the position, assumed by the U. S. Government, connected with its relations towards the various Indian tribes within the jurisdiction and upon territory claimed by our home government.

On the fourth page of to-day's paper will be found a transcript of the instructions enacted by our Congress, approved June 30th, 1834; also, in connection therewith, an act supplementary thereto, passed March 3, 1847. We have no inclination to endeavor to be *severe* in criticising the policy pursued by our government in the enactment of laws as between the white and the red man. Justice to both, however requires that they should be plain and emphatic. The members of the U. S. Senate in the year 1846, entered into negotiations with the government of Great Britain, whereby all that portion of the Pacific coast south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, was made the boundary line as between the two governments. Afterwards, whilst this Territory was an integral portion of Oregon, in 1850, the Congress, in its wisdom, enacted a law known as the Donation Act, the provisions of which guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, as well as to those who had taken an oath to become such, that they should be entitled to a certain portion of the public donation, and, as it was understood, clearly vouchsafing to them that they should be protected and defended in their occupancy and right to the same. The question arises, "to whom did these lands belong?" Did our treaty with Great Britain give to our government an undisputed right to them? If not, why the passage of the donation act alluded to, or why the assumption on the part of government to donate property that did not belong to it? The disposition evinced by Congress demonstrates very conclusively in the passage of this act, that the Indian rights to lands in this locality, was very poorly regarded.

In the carrying out of the policy of the Indian bureau it so transpired that a Governor was appointed for this Territory, clothed with authority to enact treaties with the various Indian tribes, with instructions not to transcend bounds therein prescribed. Accordingly, treaties were framed with nearly all the Indian tribes between the coast range and the Rocky mountains. Indeed, a treaty of amity was concluded between the Blackfeet and their natural enemies, the Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Nez Perces, &c., on this side. Indian agents were appointed in the mean time, to adjust excesses and abuses committed by one race upon the other. In order the better to enable the Indian agents to discharge their duties, and act justly in the premises, a *few* volumes of general instructions were sent to them—it appearing to be tacitly understood that *that* would be all that would be necessary to the end that each individual member of community—white and red—would be thoroughly posted up as to their obligations one with the other.

A few months ago, Col. M. T. Simmons, Indian agent for the Puget Sound district, called upon us with a request that we should publish the several acts passed by Congress in relation to Indian affairs. Knowing full well that the Col. had ever endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully to the Indian, the citizen, and government, we were at a loss to know why he should ask of us the performance of labor for which he could give us no assurance of compensation. However, he placed in our possession a volume of general instructions of government relating to Indian affairs, and we confess that we were in no slight degree astonished at our own ignorance in the matter. Without endeavoring to be specific, we recommend that all good and law-abiding citizens should read the enactments and determine for themselves whether or not they are not more or less enlightened and astonished at their provisions.

We are are led to believe that a large per centage of the difficulties that have been encountered in the intercourse between the white citizen and the Indian race, has arisen in consequence of an ignorance of the law on the subject. We verily believe that if our population were thoroughly acquainted with the instructions sent to the various Indian agents, that a much better understanding would exist between them and the Indians.

It would seem to be the idea of government that the few volumes of instruction transmitted to the Indian agents here, should be all-sufficient for every one to know for himself *all* that might be required of him through law. Such an idea is simply ridiculous; and every day's observation leads us to the irresistible conclusion that general publicity of the enactments of congress on the subject be given to the public. We very modestly suggested to the Indian agent for this district, Col. Simmons, when he intimated that the publication of the instructions found in to-day's paper, should appear, that the "laborer was worthy of his hire,"—that although, by complying with his request we might be subserving the public weal, we should be recompensed for the same, particularly, as he gave us to understand that the Indian department would not recognize the validity of a claim of the character referred to. Taking the subject under advisement, and recollecting that, at present there was a sort of "*vacuum*" in the U. S. Treasury, and remembering, at the same time, that, at present, the U. S. Government was very lamentably poverty-stricken, we came to the conclusion that if Government could not afford to pay for the publication of matter of *common* importance, that we should be generous enough to shoulder the expense ourselves, albeit, that we might, in consequence, become somewhat round-shouldered and "bible-backed."

Some of the provisions of the laws under consideration, it will be discovered, affect somewhat the course of procedure on the part of a few citizens of the Territory concerning the annuities that the government contracted to pay to the *only* Indian tribe with which a treaty had been ratified by the U. S Senate. On Christmas day, it is understood, that at Squaxon, the half-yearly instalment of the Nesqually's will be paid, amounting, probably, to fifteen hundred dollars. It is understood that there are some persons who will endeavor to defeat the object of the agents of government in the payment,—advising the Indians, as we understand, not to receive their annuities as per contract, but to demand that their reservations be enlarged. "A word to the wise is all sufficient."

In view of the foregoing, we have determined to publish the laws which will be found in to-day's issue, for three months consecutively, and if Government feels indisposed to pay for the same, we will do it at our own expense, believing, as we do, that the public interest requires it.

For further information concerning Indian treaties, &c., we extract the following from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted to Congress at the last session, amongst the accompanying documents of the President's Message:

"During your administration there have been negotiated fifty-two Indian treaties; of these, thirty-two have been ratified by the Senate, and twenty remain yet to be acted on. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to, and reacquisitions made of, lands amounting, in the aggregate, to 174,184,710 acres; of which, about 52,000,000 are included in the ratified treaties, and about 122,000,000 acres are secured by those now before the Senate, besides 19,343,960 acres which have been reserved for Indian purposes. The aggregate money consideration involved is $11,184,203 80.

"These treaties are of three classes; of peace and friendship; of acquisition, with a view to the colonization of the Indians on reservations; for providing for the permanent settlement of individual Indians upon seperate tracts of land, as homesteads, and extinguishing at once, or paving the way to the final abandonment of, the tribal character.

The money consideration has varied according to the nature of the title, the resources and value of the country obtained, and the relinquishment of all claims or supposed claims, against the United States; the last being deemed essential to the quietude of the Indians, to protect the interests of the Government, and promote harmony between it and the respective tribes.

Besides the actual money consideration, other important benefits are guarantied at times and in the manner indicated in the treaties, which cannot be estimated accurately in money.

The object throughout has been to do ample justice to the Indians, and leave no room for the complaint, sometimes, heretofore made, that they had been overreached by the white men. Whether such complaint was just or not, there is no doubt the Indians believed, or were persuaded by others, that just grounds existed for its indulgence. It must be admitted that in some cases the "talks" with the Indians, upon which treaties were based, did not correspond with the treaties themselves, and that the Indians generally relied on these "talks," which they recollected and understood, and not on the treaties as reduced to writing, which they seldom correctly comprehend.

Great difficulty has heretofore existed, and still exists, in making even an approximate estimate of the population of the various tribes of Indians within our borders; but from the most reliable information, they are now supposed to number some three hundred thousand souls. As we become more familiar with the remote tribes, we find the representations made as to their numbers generally exaggerated. The aggregate number, however, of the whole is very large, and although it will not probably increase, yet it shows the immense responsibility resting upon this Government, to which is entrusted their welfare and happiness.

The average amount annually expended by the General Government for the past six years for Indian purposes has been about $2,625,932 61—$15,755,593 87.

Concerning the Indian policy of the government, we have, in common with others, a right to our own opinion. We are thoroughly convinced that the whole Indian policy inaugurated at Washington, is radically wrong and defective. The more we are made acquainted with its workings, the more we are convinced that the missionary labor and educational instruction sought to be carried out for the amelioration of their condition, is simply a *sunken* fund and advanced, perhaps in many instances, with benevolent intention. In this we refer more particularly to the Indian adults. The experience of the past has proven the impracticability of christianizing, civilizing, or educating the Indian race as a body, during the first generation in which the effort may be made. However philanthropic may be the motives that induced persons to engage in the undertaking as above, the painful discovery will be made upon *practical* examination, that their labors have invariably proved abortive.

The Legislature.

The members of both Houses with the exception, we believe, of Mr. Kellog, of Island county, are present. On Tuesday last the House organized by the election of Hon. J. S. M. Van Cleave, of Pacific county, as President; Mr. A. J. Cain, of Clarke county, Chief Clerk; Mr. Rufus Willard, of Thurston, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Carpenter, of King, Sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Wm. Rutledge, Sr., of Thurston, Door Keeper.

The Council temporarily organized on Monday, by the selection of Hon. H. J. G. Maxon, of Clarke, President *pro tem.*; W. H. Wood, Secretary, *pro tem.*; Travers Daniels, of Kitsap county, Assistant Secretary; Jos. Wright, of Clarke, Sergeant-at-arms, and J. L. Morrow, of Sawamish, Door Keeper. On Thursday the Council organized permanently by electing Hon. C. C. Pagett, of Lewis county, President; Mr. J. T. Turner, of Island county, Secretary, and the other officers as above.

There seems to be a general good understanding amongst the members, and a desire at once to proceed to business.

Supreme Court.—The annual term of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington convened on Monday last—Hon. O. B. McFadden, of the First Judicial District, presiding. Present—Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, of the Third Judicial District; absent—Chief Justice Lander. B. P. Anderson, Esq., was appointed Clerk.

Several causes of importance are in process of investigation, and it is possible the court may not adjourn for two or three weeks.

Killed.—*Sluggie*, the Indian who was most instrumental in the capture of Leschi, the noted war chief during our late Indian difficulties, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung at the February term of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, was killed a short time since by *Yelm Jim* on the Nisqually reserve. The deed is supposed to have been committed to avenge the probable death of *Leschi*, of whose fate the Indians seem to entertain no doubt.—If *justice* be done him, there can be no doubt among the whites.

An Item for Housekeepers.—It will cost but a penny to try the following, which an exchange recommends for keeping stoves and ranges bright:

Make a weak alum water and mix your British lustre with it; put two spoonsful to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, and brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

Increase of Judicial Salaries.—Numerous petitions signed by many of the most intelligent citizens of our State, have been presented to the present General Assembly for increasing the salaries of our Judges. They are based upon the admitted fact that unless the salaries are raised to a higher rate than they are now in most cases, the best legal talent will remain at the bar or in the pursuits of private life.

We notice that similar movements are going on in the east. We extract the following remarks on this subject from an exchange. They are as applicable to us here in this Territory as in the East.

"Good and faithful Judges can only be procured by paying them a fair compensation. We think it would be well if we turned our attention to this matter, and paid our judges a better salary than they get at present. The increase would be, in our opinion, economical. While house-rent and all the expenses of living have of late considerably advanced, the salaries of our Judges have remained fixed. We ought to proportion the salary to the expenses of living and as the former bears an unjust proportion to the latter, give these important dignitaries fair compensation. By all means let our judiciary be placed beyond the reach of circumstances so that it will command greater respect and keep the ermine above suspician."

Potato Digging by Machinery.—Captain Taggart, of Roxbury, Mass., has patented a plow-shaped machine, with a double set of revolving metal fingers, which take up the potatoes, winnow them from the earth, and deposit them in baskets hung on each side, or in a couple of rows upon the earth. With a pair of horses it is calculated a man may dig from six to eight acres a day.

Demand for Cotton.—The New York *Herald* estimates the requirements of trade at the end of ten years at from five and a half to six millions of bales—an amount, says the *Herald*, "which this country would find no difficulty in supplying, or even augmenting to 7,000,000 bales, were African labor at all available for the purpose." Bennett, therefore, proposes to re-open the slave trade as a method of supplying the deficiency of African labor.

☞ The new cotton factory in the Louisiana penitentiary, at Batou Rogue, is said to be capable of doing double the work executed by the old one, which was destroyed by fire in June last. The present factory contains one hundred looms and fifty cards, with all the spinning and other machinery necessary to supply thread.

Mitchell's Type-Setting Machine.

"We witnessed yesterday a mechanical performance, which it will be somewhat difficult to make our readers understand. In the well-known Printing Establishment of John F. Trow, Esq., No. 49 Ann street, we saw type set by machinery, not only with remarkable accuracy, but with extraordinary rapidity. Mr. Trow has five of these machines in operation, all that have been made, and Mr. Mitchel, the inventor, gives them his personal superintendence. The volume of Bancroft's Miscellanies was set up in Mr. Trow's office, entirely by one of these mechanical compositors; and they are now at work in getting out "Washington Irving's life of Washington," to be published in a few days by Messrs. Putnam & Co. We have before us a couple of pages of the "first proof" of this machine work; and it is remarkably free from errors. In fact, these machines cannot possibly make a mistake, if the performer upon them touches the right keys. We shall not undertake to describe this wonderful labor-saving invention except briefly and in general terms. It must be seen at work in order to be appreciated and admired. The machine is of a triangular shape, somewhat resembling a grand piano forte, only not so large. It has a key board corresponding to the letters of the alphabet and the "punctuation marks," as the keys of the piano represent the various notes in the scale of music; and the work is done by playing upon the finger board precisely as tunes are played upon the piano forte.

This part of the performance is done by girls, who acquire the art with great facility. The letters are supplied by long gallies, each filled with a single letter, which require constant replenishing; and every touch upon the key sends the desired letter into a long line beneath the machine, from which it is taken by a compositor, broken into lines to suit the width of his page or column, and "justified." The "distribution" of the type is as ingeniously managed as the "composition;" but we cannot undertake to describe it. This part of the work, too, is done by girls. Mr. Trow informs us that one of these machines will do the work of five men; and, after deducting the manual assistance required to operate them, the saving in the cost of composition is an important item.

Mr. Mitchel has devoted three years to perfecting his invention; and, of course, having a patent right, secured throughout the world of letters, will soon make his fortune. His present price for the machine is seven hundred dollars. It is the opinion of Mr. Trow, who is one of our most intelligent and artistic practical printers, that these machines are even better adapted for newspaper composition than for book work; and there is this advantage about them, they never "strike" for higher wages, never go on sprees, and never come to their work late and lazy in the morning. We congratulate Mr. Mitchell on his great invention; and the republic of letters on the prospective cheapening of "printed matter."—[New York Mirror, March 31.

How to Secure Good Fruit Crops.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Vancluse recommends, that in order to insure a large crop in fruit trees, the following plan should be adopted: A hole must be dug round the tree to a certain depth in the autumn, but not deep enough to expose the roots, and must then be filled up with manure; the manure should be left until frozen, and then be covered with the earth extracted. Thus covered over, the manure does not thaw until a late period, and thereby prevents the tree from budding early, and produces the effect intended. The same society further makes known that it is a well ascertained fact that trees which yield most fruit are those whose branches grow horizontally, instead of vertically; and it therefore recommends that trees should, as far as possible, be trained to grow in that direction; it even declares that by such training, trees that have never yielded any fruit previously, may be made productive.

"What's in a Name?"—Everything. Charles Lamb understood this matter when, speaking of giving children ugly Christian names, he said—"Don't *Nicodemus* a man into nothing." A boy's name has more to do with his happiness and prosperity than we are apt to imagine. A diminutive, ill sounding cognomen has kept many a poor fellow in the back ground all his days. And an unlucky nickname, applied to the wearer by the caprice or malice of his fellows, not unfrequently affects his peace and respectability through life. We once knew a man whose real, *bona fide* name was "Stuffle Sickle." He was called "Stuff Pickle," for short. Well—what of him? Nothing. He was a "nobody," of course, and his whole history, "nix." Reader! if you are young, (as we hope you are), and married, (as you ought to be), and should have "sons and daughters," (and may you be blessed with half a dozen of such sort) remember that much depends on naming them properly. Beware of top-heavy names—such as Byron, and Washington, and Shakspeare,—which only serve to belittle the wearer. Better by half call them all John and Mary, and then *number them*, as they do steamboats in the west. Give them good, plain, manly, spelling book titles, and then if any man "nicknames" your child, prosecute him for slander.

Railways.—The annual statement of railways in the Union has just been published by the *United States Railroad and Mining Register*. It makes the total number of miles of railway 24,192, being an increase of 3,423 over the preceding year. The increase is larger in Pennsylvania than in any other State, being 426, while the largest increase in other States is, Illinois 398, Indiana 388, and Wisconsin 353 miles. Our total is now 2,164 miles, Ohio heading the list with 2,869, New York following next with 2,702, and Illinois 2,531. Pennsylvania is now the fourth Railway State, but is fast overtaking those ahead of her.

The Twelve Pound "Chunk."

A returned Californian relates the following good one:

The landlord of a hotel, built of boards, and located somewhere near the Tekulk Diggings, was presented by his wife with a fine twelve pound boy, which coming to the ears of a wag, he circulated the story that the host found a "twelve pound chunk," which ran like wild fire through the place, and caused quite an excitement. A few weeks afterwards a miner from another quarter having heard of the twelve pound "chunk," arrived at the hotel, and at once made application to the landlady for lodging. Her husband being absent, she attended to the guest, when the following conversation took place, which should be prefaced by the remark that the story had exploded several days before his arrival, and the landlady had enjoyed the sell with the rest:

"It was your husband, ma'am, wasn't it, who got the twelve pound chunk?"

"He had some help, I believe," replied she, with a sly laugh.

"Yes, I s'pose so. Where was he digging?"

"Oh, that's a secret."

"Yes, I s'pose it is," replied the miner. "He thinks he'll get another there, don't he?"

"I don't know what he thinks, but I know he won't."

"I shouldn't think it improbable, although it's possible."

"So they say."

The miner here paused awhile, and at last, after some reflection, he said:

"I s'pose the chunk's gone, aint it?"

"Oh, no, it's in the other room.—Would you like to see it."

"Well, I should; but 'taint lying round loose, is it?"

"Not exactly," said the lady, throwing open the door, "for there it is in the cradle."

The miner bent over, when a pair of chubby fists were extended, and giving the jolly landlady one look, he left for parts unknown.

Dr. Rae on Sir John Franklin.—At the Scientific Convention recently held at Montreal, Canada, Dr. Rae, the discoverer of the relics of Sir John Franklin, was introduced to the association, and exhibited the portion of the relics still in his possession, such as watch cases and chains, and a spoon marked with Sir John's crest. These relics were obtained from the Esquimaux, who gave him positive information concerning the party. He said he had not the least hope that any of Dr. Franklin's party yet survived—no more than of those who perished in the steamer Arctic; because, in the locality where they were known to be, it is almost impossible to find food of any kind, and even experienced hunters could not have survived. Dr. Rea believes that, after wintering the first year at Beechy Island, Sir John Franklin attempted to carry out his plan by crossing Peale's Sound and reaching Behering's Straits. His party was seen coming down Peale's Sound at a place near King William's Land. Dr. Rae thinks they must have perished from hunger and scurvy.

Railroads in the World.—The whole number of miles of railroad, we learn by a New York paper, in the world on the 1st of July last, was inside of 50,000 miles.—Of this amount more than one-half (27,850 miles) is in the United States. Railroads were started in England, and yet in ten years we passed her. At the present time, the Model Republic has three times as many miles of railroad as Great Britain and France united. The following table showing the miles of railroads in different countries, we clip from a report made to Congress some three weeks since:

In the United States	27,850	Germany	5,800
Great Britain	8,000	Spain	60
France	2,880	Africa	25
Belgium	531	India	100
Russia	422	Cuba	359
Italy	170	British Prov.	1,600
Sweden	75	Panama	50
Norway	42	South America	60

The average cost of American railways has been estimated to be $40,000 a mile, which is rather over than below the mark. The English railways have cost, on an average, $200,000 a mile; the Belgium railways, $90,000; the French railways, $130,000; the Germany railways, $56,000.—Many reasons may be assigned for these variations.

The German and American roads have in general but one track; the French and English two. The principle pursued by the English engineers, who also built most of the French roads, was to avoid abrupt curves and steep gradients, by grading and cutting, hence a large increase of expense.

☞ The Postmaster General has ordered that all postmasters whose compensation exceeds $12 50 per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping paper, twine, and sealing wax for the use of their offices by the Post Office Department; and the rule adopted March 12, 1855, in relation to the same subject is repealed. All postmasters whose compensation per quarter is less than $12 50 can purchase for the use of their offices a reasonable amount of the articles last above mentioned; provided the nett proceeds of such offices are not less than $20 per year.

How to Detect Photographic Bank Bills.—The sure method of detecting a photograph is to touch it with a solution composed of 60 grains of cyanide potassium in an ounce of pure water. This solution is a poison. It will remove the photographic impression almost instantaneously, but it will not touch the carbon ink of the bank note plate printer. It can be put up by any apothecary for eighteen pence.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to our State Agricultural Societies a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant six ten acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant.—*N. O. Pic.*

The Future of Kansas.

The black republicans are beginning to back down from their position that Kansas must inevitably become a slave State. They now admit that the "climate and productions of Kansas are not adapted to slave labor," and that the chances are the people of that territory understand this fact. From the day the Kansas bill passed Congress, until very recently, the black republicans kept up the howl that Kansas had been consigned to slavery—to use their own language, the words they proclaimed from the pulpit, press and stump, that slavery was legislated into Kansas by the Kansas Nebraska bill. They now come forward, however, and admit that they lied like the devil every time they uttered this charge, and they openly confess that there is no sort of prospect that slavery will go into Kansas, or that Kansas will become a slave state. This fact the people will not forget. Hundreds of innocent and unsuspecting men were befooled into the belief that the Democrats *had* legislated slavery into Kansas, by the passage of the Kansas bill—and being made to believe this, they voted the black republican ticket, and against the democracy. This deception has been kept up by the black republican leaders, for three years past, and they now impudently throw off the mask and openly confess the fraud they have practiced upon the people. They now coolly tell their followers that they were only humbugging them—that it was all the mere clap-trap of electioneering—and that there is no possible chance for Kansas to become a slave state, for the reason that its "climate and productions are not adapted to slave labor." The present position of those who have followed the lead of the Black Republican press and pulpit, in this matter, is humiliating enough. How much longer they will consent to follow their lead, and be thus imposed upon—and laughed at for their stupidity, by those who have duped them, remains to be seen. Since it is admitted by the Black republican press that the charge that the democracy had legislated slavery into Kansas, was a false charge, and admitted, further, that the institution will not go into Kansas at all, what further use is there for Black Republican leaders and their long train of befooled, befogged, blinded, bewildered, deluded dupes of followers? We pause for reply.

How it is Done.—Everybody knows that when rain or sleet, or snow makes a railroad track slippery, that the engine wheels are apt to slip around without drawing much; but everybody doesn't know how that difficulty is overcome in slippery weather. Well, a large box full of dry sand is placed on top of the boiler, and pipes attached which sift it down very delicately on the track, just forward of the driving wheels. This experiment had rather a novel origin, somewhat in this wise:

A certain poor woman had a cow killed by a locomotive, but could get no pay for her grievous loss. Whereupon, for revenge, she made the cow all into soft soap, and soaped the track for several rods, just where the animal was killed, and then sat down to enjoy the result. In due time, a train came whizzing along like a crazy demon, but suddenly stopped; as though frightened at the old woman, and though the driving wheels fairly buzzed around, the train stood perfectly motionless. Here was a dilemma, and the old woman well nigh went into hysterics with laughing. In course of half an hour the passengers began to get excited and wax boisterous, for they could not budge an inch either way; when the shrewd dame very quietly proposed that if they would make up a purse and pay her for her cow, she would instantly send them on their way. In a very few minutes three times that amount was at her disposal.—She then took a bucket full of sand and sprinkled the soap all over with it, and the train went on without further difficulty.

☞ A Vermont genius, by name Mead, 19 years of age, has been astonishing the natives near the asylum, Brattleboro, Vt. During the night before Christmas, by the light of a lantern, young Mead constructed of blocks of frozen snow, on which water had been poured, a statue which genius alone could form or conceive. The figure is said to represent a beautifully sculptured figure of the Goddess of Fame, rather larger than life size. The design indicates decided genius. Fame has just recorded the past year's history. Her right hand, still grasping the pen, has fallen carelessly to her side, while her left hand, holding the tablet, rests upon her knee; her attention for the moment being engrossed with passing and changing objects yet to be recorded. Close scrutiny is necessary to detect the fact that *the whole figure is made of snow and ice*, while the tablet and pen are but pieces of an old cigar box. This curiosity is reported to have attracted a number of visitors.

Early Discovery of the Lake Superior Copper Mines.—It would seem from the following extract of a letter, dated May 1, 1829, from Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Pa., to the editor of the N. Y. American, that the existence of copper in the region of Lake Superior was known earlier than it was supposed to have been, and that the United States are indebted for its possession to Dr. Franklin:

"Dr. Franklin told me that when he was drawing the treaty of peace with England, in the city of Paris, he had access to the journals and charts of a corps of French engineers that had sloops and were exploring Lake Superior when Quebec fell to the British, from which chart he drew the line through Lake Superior to include the most and the best of the copper ore of the United States; and the time would come when drawing that line would be considered the greatest service he ever rendered his country; the facilities of transportation would be well improved so as to export the copper ore to Europe cheaper than they raised it from their own mines."

Hudson Bay Company's Possessions.—A select committee of the British House of Commons have recommended the cession to Canada of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, and the termination of the connection of the Hudson Bay Company with Vancouver's Island. As to the extensive regions in Rupert's land and the Indian territory, they think that, both in regard to the interests of the fur trade and the Indian population, it is desirable that the Hudson Bay Company should continue to enjoy the exclusive privileges which they now possess. At a meeting held in Toronto, at the close of the last month, strong resolutions were proposed, insisting that every part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay corporation should be thrown open to commercial enterprise and traffic, and repudiating any compromise of the question such as that proposed by the report.

The Horse.—Among the great mass of "fol-de-rol" delivered in the shape of lectures, it is refreshing to come across such a gem as the following:

Ike Partington is well advanced in his class. He is in some things beyond the teacher's art, and could, in fact, give that functionary some lessons in arts wherein he is perfect. Ike dislikes 'composition,' where a theme is given out to be written upon by scholars, and his credit is not very great for his efforts in that direction generally; but the other day he astonished the master and every one in the school by an elaborate article on the horse. He was called upon to read it aloud to the scholars, and on getting upon the platform, he made a bow and began:

The Horse.—The horse is a quadruped with four legs, two behind and two before. He has a tail that grows up to the hind part of his body, that nature has furnished him with to drive the flies away. His head is situated on the other end opposite his tail, and is used principally to fasten a bridle to him by, and to put into a basket to eat oats with. Horses are very useful animals, and people couldn't get along very well without them, especially truckmen and omnibus drivers, who don't seem to be half grateful enough because they've got 'em. They are very convenient animals in the country in vacation time, and go very fast over the country roads, when the boys stick pins into them, a species of cruelty I would not encourage. Horses are generally covered with red hair, though some are white, and others are gray and black. Nobody ever saw a blue horse, horse, which is considered very strange by eminent naturalists. The horse is a quiet and intelligent animal, and can sleep standing up, which is a very convenient gift, especially where there is a crowd, and it is difficult to get a chance to lay. There is a great variety of horses—fast horses and slow horses, clothes horses, horse mackerel, saw horses, horse flies, horse chesnut, and chesnut horse, and horse radish. The clothes horse is a very convenient animal to have around a house, and is never known to kick, though very apt to make a row when it gets capsized. The same may be said of the saw horse, which will stand without tying. The horse fly is a vicious beast, and very annoying in the summer when a fellow is in swimming. Horse mackerel I don't know anything about, only that they swim in the water, and are a species of fish. Horse chestnuts are prime to pelt Mickies with; and horse radish is a mighty smart horse, but bad to have standing around where there are children. The horse is found in all countries, principally in livery stables, where they may be hired by the mile, and are considered by them as can get money a great luxury, especially in the sleighing season. In South America they grow wild, and the Indians catch them with nooses that they throw over the horse's heads, which must be thought by the horse a great noos-ence.

The Grain and Lumber Trade of Chicago.—The receipts of lumber at Chicago, Ill., for the last week are 13,359,000 feet. The total receipts for the season are now 388,983,853 feet. The total receipts of breadstuffs at Chicago for the season now amount to 184,705 bbls. flour, 5,274,154 bushels wheat, 5,875,305 bushels corn, and 772,061 bushels oats; or a total equivalent to 12,938,439 bushels grain. The total shipments of the season amount to 97,160 bbls. flour, 5,136,135 bushels wheat, 5,540,690 bushels corn, and 237,634 bushels oats, equivalent to 12,471,615 bushels of grain.

Powers' Statue of Webster.—The Florence correspondent of the *Newark Daily Advertiser* says that Powers' noble statue of Webster has been transferred to bronze at the foundry in that city, and it is about to be shipped for Boston. The casting is quite worthy of the model; admirable for tone and accuracy. It was visited by the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of State, and many of the connoiseurs of the country, who concur in ascribing to it the highest merit.

The Hermitage.—Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, reports the purchase for the State of the Hermitage, and its tender to the Federal Government. In case the tender is not accepted, the Governor recommends that the property be retained as a residence for the future Governors of the State.

☞ A frightful catastrophe happened on the Central Railroad last month, about six miles west of Syracuse. It seems that the recent rains had weakened an embankment at Nine Mile Creek so that when the train came along it gave way, and the cars were precipitated, one upon the other, into the stream. To add to the horror of the scene the mail car caught fire, and all the mail bags save one were destroyed.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 11, 1857.

Provisions—	
Beef, fresh, ⅌ lb	12@15
Mutton, " ⅌ "	15@18
Pork, fresh neat	8
" retail,	10@15
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	$30
Clear Pork, ⅌ "	$35
Bacon, clear, ⅌ lb	20@25
Hams, ⅌ lb	@25
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	@20
Salmon, ⅌ lb	@10
Codfish, ⅌ lb	@8
Mackerel, ⅌ hf bbl.	none
Butter, ⅌ lb	75
Lard, " "	25
Cheese, " "	50
Flour, ⅌ 200 lbs	@$7 50
Corn Meal, ⅌ lb	7
Salt, fine, " "	@5
Salt, coarse, ⅌ ⅌	@3
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	1.00
Onions, " "	2.50
Wheat " "	1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50
Oats, per bushel,	75@$1
Beans, Chili, ⅌ lb	7@9
Beans, white, ⅌ lb	none
Eggs, ⅌ doz	50
Dry Goods—	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	none
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16⅔
Drillings, bro. ⅌ yd	16⅔
Prints, ⅌ yard	12½@20
Blankets, ⅌ pr	$7@$8
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$3@$6
do cotton, ⅌ doz	2.50
Paints, &c.—	
Lead, white, ⅌ lb.	20@25
do colors, " "	25@37½
Linseed oil, ⅌ gal	$3.50
Turpentine, " "	3,50

Groceries—	
Sugar, bro. ⅌ lb	14
Sugar, white crush. per lb	@25
Coffee, ⅌ lb	18@20
Tea, " "	75@$1
Rice, Caro., ⅌ lb	@12
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	@18
Dried Peaches " "	none
Chili Peaches, " "	none
Soap, ⅌ lb	10@12½
Starch, ⅌ lb	25½
Candles, ml'd, ⅌ lb	37½
do Adm. " "	50½
do Sperm, " "	75
Tobacco, ⅌ lb	50@75
Saleratus, " "	25
Pepper, grain, ⅌ lb	37½
Syrup, " "	$1.25@1.50
Vinegar, cider, ⅌ gallon	75
Lamp oil, ⅌ gal	@$2.25
Liquors—	
Brandy, ⅌ gal	$1.25@1.50
Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Gin, ⅌ gal	@$2.50
Port Wine, ⅌ gal	1.50@$2
Cherry Brandy, ⅌ gallon	$1.50@$2
Hardware—	
Nails, ⅌ keg	@$8
Window glass, ⅌ box	$6@$8
Sash, ⅌ light	@25
Axes,	$1.50@$2
Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Brooms,	50
Lumber—	
Sawed fir, ⅌ M	$10@12
" cedar, "	$15@20
Shingles, ⅌ M	$3@$5
Square timber, ⅌ foot	8@10
Piles, ⅌ foot	4@5

"Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

THE regular meetings of "Olympia Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance," is held every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, in the Hall now occupied by the I. O. O. F. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, W. P.

R. Willard, R. S.
Nov. 20, 1857. n52.

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. I. Dillon will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Adminitration on the Estate of James K. Hurd, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county, on the 11th December, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same within one year from date.

CHARLES E. WEED, Adm'r.

Olympia, Dec. 11, 1857.-n3-4w.

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of Christian Giesy, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Chehalis county on the 8th of September, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN GIESY, Administrator.

Dec. 4, 1857. -n2-4w.

Notice.

The United States, vs. The Schooner Violet. } U. S. District Court, 3d Judicial District, before F. A. Chenoweth, Judge in Admiralty.

COMPLAINT having been entered before Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, Judge in Admiralty, that the schooner Violet having cleared from the Port of Victoria, V. I., in ballast, and it being charged that she had on board goods, wares and merchandise, consisting of blankets and flour, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided, and said schooner having been seized by order of the Hon. Judge aforesaid, he has ordered that the process for the seizure of said vessel and cargo be made returnable Monday, the 21st day December next, at Penn's Cove, Island county, before him sitting in admiralty, and that this notice be published for fourteen days in the Pioneer and Democrat, and also posted in a conspicuous place at the Custom House at Port Townsend. This is therefore to forewarn all persons claiming said vessel or cargo that unless they apperr on the day above named and make defense, the complaint will be taken as true, and a sale of said vessel and cago and a distribution of the proceeds ordered.

S. GARFIELD,
U. S. District Att'y pro tem., 3d Judicial Dist.

A true copy delivered to me by the District Attorney. JAMES BARRY,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Notice.

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

To John L. Butler:

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

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

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857. -n2 3m.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

GOLDEN PRIZE.

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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

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

TO CLUBS.

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

READ—READ—READ—READ

THE

LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 package containing	$500 in Gold.	
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches	$160	each.
15 " " " " "	75	"
25 " " " Gold Watches	60	"
100 " " " " "	50	"
300 Ladies " " "	35	"
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches,	25	"
200 " Watches	10 to 20	"
300 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 30	"
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10	"
Gold Pings—Ear Drops—Broaches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.	1 to $15	"

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

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

November, 1857. 8w

Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!!

A. RANNEY,

PUBLISHER,

293 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFERS FOR SALE

500,000 BOOKS AND MAPS,

OF ALL KINDS, AT PUBLISHERS PRICES,

TO BE ACCOMPANIED WITH

500,000 GIFTS,

Worth from 25 cents, to $200 each;

Consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD LOCKETS, GOLD CHAINS, CAMEO PINS AND DROPS, GOLD BRACELETS, GOLD PENCILS, SEWING BIRDS.

In short, Jewelry of every description; *Reticules, Ladies Purses, Portmonaies, &c., &c.*

$150 worth of Gifts distributed with every 500 Books.

A Gift will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or Article will be sold for more than the usual retail price, many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1,25 books is 18 cts; and for $1,50 and $2,000 books, 21 cents.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.

A BOOK AND GIFT without money.

Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money enclosed), will receive an *extra Book and Gift* with every Ten Books to be sent to one address.

This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by Express.

Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post paid to any address on application.

Address A. RANNEY,
No. 293 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 27, 1857—1m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of C. B. Armstrong, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Chehalis county, on the 16th November. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN BRADY, Administrator.

Nov. 27, 1857.-n1-4w.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S BANK.

Deposits secured by $450,000 of Productive Real Estate in Trust for their Redemption.

TRUSTEES:

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, | SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, ELI COOK.

THE undersigned has established in the City of San Francisco a BANK, under the above name, style and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to FARMERS, MINERS and MECHANICS. For the accomplishment of this object there has been conveyed to competent and reliable Trustees, PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, amounting to not less than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for any amount, from five dollars upwards, but no certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The interest paid upon these certificates will be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

All moneys loaned will be upon first class securities—but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and other papers—the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be drawn.

Gold dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or any Assay Office, for assay, and the depositors of the same charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded charging usual commissions in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the City of San Francisco, on the North-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, and will be open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the night previous to the sailing of the Steamers from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

Nov. 27, 1857.-n1-4w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, William C. Dobbins, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

To Whom it may Concern

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

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

NOTICE.

To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS Desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per brig consort, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,

West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of Fresh and Pure Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give* and *will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C. and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.

Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commence on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be secured.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: *Primary, Scientific and Classical.* Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Milas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

Board $4 dollars per week, payable in produce. students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department,		$6 00
Scientific,	do	8 00
Classical,	do	10 00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each,		15 00

Incidental expenses added.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.-tf.

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

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

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

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

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

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

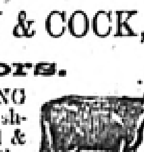
CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.



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

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

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

E. H. Wilson, *San Francisco.* | W. G. Dunlap, *Olympia.*

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., upon the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date October 5th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence in Island county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.

October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 11, 1857. no.39-tf.

SCRIP NOTICE.

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.

WM. W. MILLE ,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

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

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

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

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

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-ly.

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situate, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Faugh an Ballagh.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

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

RURAL ANNUAL & HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY For 1857.

PRICE--------25 CTS.

IT CONTAINS a valuable article on Rural Architecture, accompanied by beautiful designs of Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, &c., also, practical treatises on the management of Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, cultivation of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., plan for laying out a Fruit Garden, and ornamental grounds with the best location for Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., together with useful articles on the rearing and management of Poultry, and various other subjects of interest to every lover of Rural Life. It contains, also, a very full and correct List of Nurserymen in the United States and Canada. List of Agricultural Implements, Makers, &c., together with a list of the Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society as corrected at its last meeting held at Rochester, Sept. 1856. It is a work of 144 pages, illustrated with 80 engravings and is alike attractive and useful, containing as much matter and more information than many dollar books.

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.

Publisher of Genesee Farmer, and Rural Annual.

NONPAREIL Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.

A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER, "CONSTITUTION," JAMES M. HUNT, Commander.

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

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

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

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

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.

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 24th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON.
Locating Commissioners.

September 25th, 1857.-n44-10w.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

THREE good plasterers and masons wanted immediately, to work on the public buildings on the military reserve near Port Townsend, W. T.

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.-n41

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Main St.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. Willard. Rufus Willard.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

C. C. French. E. H. Wilson, Wm. G. Dunlap.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

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

Two Acts in Relation to Indian Affairs.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas; and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians, (in the Indian country), without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent; which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any superintendent or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country; or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of, or for, the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy any peltries, or game, except for subsistence, in the Indian country, such persons shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range and feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents, and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with, the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter, to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also,* That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy any horse, horses, or other property belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the meantime, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party so injured an eventual indemnification: *Provided,* That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also,* That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendents, agents, sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country), such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel, in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That in all trials about the right of property, in which an Indian may be a party on one side and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner, and under such regulations, as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided,* That no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri, west by the Mexican possessions, south by Red river, and east by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and, for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situate.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided,* The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found), the one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States; in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person, prosecuting on behalf of the United States, to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: an act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however,* That such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the Intercourse acts of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relates to or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided, also,* That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That, until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country, or for such tribes as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendents, shall cease: *Provided,* That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved June 30, 1834. [Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 729, &c.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," and an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved March 3, 1847.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the 20th section of the "act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be and the same is hereby, so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange, or barter, give, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States, and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall, in the former case, be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

FRENCH & WILSON, No. 11½ Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP, No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

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.

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAILEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

NONPAREIL

Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Cor. Cal. & Front sts.

September 25th, 1857.–n44-4w.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST,

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

CAUTION.

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

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

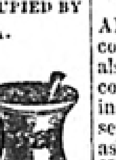
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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



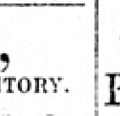
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession,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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.



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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

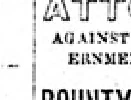
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 1853.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,

At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

IN ANNOUNCING THE THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the Scientific American, the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Emerson's Magazine

AND

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The friends of these favorite Monthlies will be pleased to learn that in their consolidation the best literary and artistic talent of both publications has been secured, and that the most attractive features of each will be retained in the combined work.

In its literary tone, and in its pictorial embellishments, the publishers will spare no pains or expense to make it a worthy representative of American literature and American art.

In its criticisms it will aim to be just and truthful, and in its discussions fearless and independent.

It will be purely national in its character, and will be careful to preserve and cultivate that wholesome moral and religious tone so highly cherished by the American public, and so essential to the welfare of the race.

We hope to merit the continued favor of all the old friends of both "Putnam" and "Emerson," and to make hosts of new ones in all quarters.

Though the consolidated Magazine will contain a few less pages, yet there being nearly one-third more matter on each page, each number will contain as much as "Putnam" since the enlargement.

All subscribers having paid in advance for either of the Magazines will receive the combined work to the full amount of their subscription.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year; Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. A liberal per centage allowed to Postmasters and Agents for circulating the Magazine.

CLUBS—Two copies, Five Dollars; Five copies, Ten Dollars. A splendid LIBRARY of FORTY LARGE BOUND VOLUMES is presented to every person who gets up a Club of 24 subscribers. Full particulars on application. We prefer that Clubs shall not be formed where the Magazine is for sale in the trade.

We will furnish any of the readers of "Putnam" the July, August and September numbers of "Emerson," containing the opening chapters of the "Life of Washington," for fifty cents. The "Life of Washington" will be continued through the next volume, and the whole will be illustrated with several hundred fine original engravings.

"My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," by Major Jack Downing, was commenced in the January number of "Emerson," 1857, and will be continued through several numbers more. The letters embraced in each number will be found of exceeding interest, not only for their humor and drollery, but also for their historical character.

Volumes commence in July and January, yet subscribers may commence at any time.

Any of the nine volumes of "Putnam" that have been published, neatly bound in cloth, may be had through any bookseller or news agent, price $2 each, or half morocco, $3. As the plates are about to be melted up, this is the last opportunity that will be offered for obtaining a set of this standard American work.

Four volumes of "Emerson" have been published. Vols. I, II and III, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated; can be obtained at $1 50 each, and Vol. IV at $2.

Odd numbers of back volumes furnished when desired.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

ELISHA KENT KANE,

BIOGRAPHY.

BY WILLIAM ELDER.

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.

This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the snpurb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation it will

MORE THAN 300,000 SOLD WITHIN 9 MONTHS.

DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.

500 Newspapers

have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.

THE FOREIGN JOURNALS

and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.

It is more interesting than

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.

OUR MOST EMINENT MEN have vied with each other in extolling its merits.

Two vols., octavo, Superbly Illustrated.

Three Hundred Engravings.

Price $5.

DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATITE.

The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the years 1850—51.

A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 300 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.

This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. KANE.

TAKEN FROM LIFE BY BRADY OF NEW YORK.

Price $3 00.