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Agriculture.

Transplanting Small Trees.

It has been a very general, almost universal desire among tree-planters, to have large-sized trees from the nursery. One person about to set out an orchard, wrote, "Send me the man trees. I do not want puny little children—but large, full grown specimens." Another said, "I want the largest trees you have—I don't care much what kind they are—but give me tall ones—if a rod high, all the better." "But," the nurseryman replied, "smaller ones will be better in five years than these." "I don't care, I wan't big ones; I may not live five years, and I want fruit *now*." Three or four years after, the same planter called again. Without waiting for an inquiry, the nurseryman immediately remarked. "Well, I have some fine large trees which I can furnish." Don't want 'em! don't want 'em! was the answer, "I've had enough of large trees—they have cost me ten times as much labor to set out as the small ones I took from necessity. They have not grown one inch; are just the same size I bought them, although I have doctored them and nursed them, and they have borne me only a very few of half-grown worthless fruit. The small trees have already outstripped them, and have began to bear large, excellent specimens."

These experiments have now become so numerous that a change in the opinion of planters has generally taken place, in relation to the size of trees. Where twelve feet were formerly demanded as a desirable height, five or six feet are quite as satisfactory, and some find still smaller ones to do better. At a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, held at Rochester a year ago, this subject was fully discussed, and none, who had ever tried the experiment with large and small trees side by side, could be found who preferred the former. Many instances were related, and in every case without exception (good culture being given) the small trees soon outgrew the others, and were not only larger, but incomparably more vigorous and thrifty. Two year apple trees and one year peach trees were preferred by some of the best cultivators present, to any of larger dimensions. And in addition to these advantages, the smaller trees are almost sure to survive transplanting, with scarcely a loss of one in a thousand; while the extra large ones, the roots of which must be greatly mutilated in removal, die by scores. The labor of digging up the large trees, the cost of transportation on them, and the cost of resetting them, are all several times greater than with smaller ones. Where they are to be sent some distance, the increased cost of conveyance, as well as in risk, and in packing, is greater than a hasty observer has any idea of. A tree, for example, which is twice the height and diameter of another, is greater in weight in a cubic ratio. If a hundred of the smaller weigh two hundred pounds, one hundred of the larger will weigh eight hundred pounds, or nearly half a ton—the cube of two being eight. A single season's growth will often make the difference in the nursery—but many years, after being checked by removal when large. There seems, indeed, to be every reason why trees should be removed small, and everything against the practice of leaving the work till they attain large size. Sir Joshua Reynolds said if he were to plant a picture of Folly, it would be by representing a boy climbing over a high wall with an open gate close at his side. Had he lived now, he might do it with equal effect, by representng a purchaser selecting large trees at a nursery, and rejecting the young thrifty ones.

There is only one instance in which the larger trees can have any advantage, or can maintain it for two or three years,—and this is where both large and small are treated with total neglect after setting out, so as barely to survive and not grow at all. Both remaining stationary, the larger ones will of course maintain their superiority. But all good cultivators discard such treatment.

The practice of copying English customs, has in this case had an especially pernicious effect. In Britain, the moist climate favors the removal of larger trees than can be safely transplanted here.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

To Start a Balky Horse.—Tie a rope to his fore foot and go ahead. He will follow.

THE ANGELS.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE GERMAN.

Now list while I tell thee, my darling child,
How lovely and fair are the angels mild!
They have radient faces more purely bright
Than the heavens and earth in soft spring light;
They have eyes so blue, and serenely fair,
And eternal flowers in their golden hair,
And their flashing wings which to thee would seem
Of silvery moonshine, a dazzling beam,
The angels wave so stately and light,
From rosy morn till the dewy night.

Now list while I tell thee, my darling child,
How softly and light soar the angels mild!
As lightly as flutters from heaven the snow,
As soft as o'er earth the pale moonbeams glow,
As light as the mist in silver wreath curls,
As soft as the bud into blossom unfurls,
As lightly as leaflet is borne from the tree,
As soft as the lightfall o'er land and o'er sea,
Thus lightly and softly, my darling child,
On pinions of air soar the angels mild!

Now list while I tell thee, my darling child,
Where dwell the angels so lovely and mild!
Where the voice of the poor is heard in need,
There haste the angels with manna to feed:
Where o'er her sick babe the young mother weeps,
Bright angels flock nigh, and the little one sleeps,
Where the worn and weary faint and fear,
Where trembles a soul, where falls a tear,
There swiftly speed, my darling child,
On ministering wing the angels mild!

And wouldst thou, my child, the angels view?
That, on this earth thou canst not do;
But if holy and pure thou livest here,
A beauteous angel will ever be near;
And in that hour when realms of light
Refulgent dawn o'er the dimming sight,
Thou'lt see them then, as they beckon aloft,
Expand their budding wings so soft!
And lo! in Elysium, my darling child,
Thou wilt be triumphant an angel mild!

THE FLOWER-GIRL OF MADRID.

CHAPTER I.

It was one delightful evening in August, when the plaza of Madrid was crowded with *elite* promenaders and gay cavaliers, that a young girl, dressed in the fanciful attire of the peasants, was observed by all, as she presented for sale some beautiful flowers which she carried in her basket. She was apparently not over sixteen, but the sparkling intelligence of her large black eyes, and the voluptuous development of her form, pronounced her older. None, it would seem, could be better adapted to her vocation, for her strange beauty attracted all eyes, and the pleasant fascination of her smile caused them to pause and buy her flowers.

Among the promenaders was a tall, lithe young man, of commanding figure, but pale, expressive countenance, and dark, restless eyes. He was evidently a commoner from his dress, and a close observer would have at once concluded him to be a student of the public university. As he approached the flower-girl, the smile beamed brighter on her face, and he recognised her with an equal degree of pleasure. The hand which she extended to him did not contain flowers.

"Good evening, Azole!" said the young man, as he took her hand. "How are you succeeding to-night?"

"Oh, excellent," she replied, smiling. "Indeed, I will not have a flower left when I reach home; so I will go no farther down the plaza."

"Then turn back and walk with me," said the young man.

"No, no, Eugene," she said, timidly, "there are too many abroad; I would be afraid; come to the house this evening at seven. Stay; let me fasten this flower in your breast!" And with all a lover's pride, she selected one of her prettiest sprigs, and pinned it to his lappel, smiling happily.

At that moment a tall, noble-looking cavalier, dressed in a light tunic, and wearing a sword and the cross of honor, passed them, with slow and measured steps, and glanced at Azole with an expression of the deepest admiration. This was nothing unusual for a noble to do with a handsome flower-girl; but it brought a blush to Azole's cheeks, and a frown to the brow of Eugene.

"Who is that cavalier?" asked the latter, quickley, as the don went on.

"I know him not," said Azole, timidly; "he belongs to the court, and a few days ago, the queen, in returning from a pleasure party in the country, bade him purchase my flowers. I do not like his looks, even though he is so handsome?"

"It cannot be the prince, Don Philip," said Eugene, musingly.

"No, I think not, though he was very near the queen's person," replied Azole.

"His face is not a familiar one; I have never seen it at any of the great *fetes*. By heaven, if he should harm you, Azole—"

The little hand of Azole closed over his mouth, and cut short the imprecation.

"Don't swear, Eugene," she said, tremulously. "What fears can you have of me? Beside, you forget that we are on the plaza, and are attracting attention."

"True, true, Azole; I forgot," he said. "But these nobles are becoming so insolent and tyrannical toward the peasantry that none are safe if they once excite their lust."

"Speak no more of it," she replied, smiling again. "Come to the house at seven. There—go now. *Adios*, Eugene!"

"*Adios*, dear Azole."

The student, Eugene Gonzalo, stood looking after her as she glided down the street holding up her flowers. He was troubled, and his brow grew stern and thoughtful.

CHAPTER II.

It was the policy of Isabel, in order to keep her court pure, or at least maintain the appearance of virtue in the House of Aragon, to keep as few retainers as possible, over whom she set the strict watch of her uncle, Don Jose. Her cousin, Don Manuel, a young and handsome—perhaps the most handsome man in the realm—she especially designed for the church, and sent him to a distant part of the realm to be educated for that purpose. There is no doubt that this was simply to rid the court of so dangerous a person as Don Manuel, who, with his beauty, added every grace and accomplishment, beside a lively and adventurous spirit.

Whatever may have been her motives, Isabel found it a difficult matter to execute her wish, for Don Manuel eschewed the church, and joined the army. All her efforts to keep him from the capital proved unavailing. Though she sent him to the remotest part of the realm, he would return, and win her favor to a brief stay which was usually protracted to his liking. Her worst fears, too, were soon realized, for the very boon and espoinage which hung over him only aroused the spirit of rebellion and adventure which she most wished to suppress. His *amours* soon became proverbial, and taint soon crept into the virtuous court of the religious Isabel.

The reader has doubtless already guessed that the cavalier, who had so ogled Azole, the beautiful flower-girl, was no other than the noted *roue*, Don Manuel. He had become fascinated with her rare beauty, and resolved to win her favor. He overheard the last word uttered by the lovers as he passed, and he at once decided upon his course.

"Seven o'clock!" he muttered to himself, as he passed slowly on. "Humph! you shall have two lovers, perchance, fair Azole."

The flower-girl had become so much interested in what afterwards passed between herself and Eugene, that she took no further notice of his actions, and was suddenly surprised on her return, to find herself interrupted by the don.

"Ah! I see you have not disposed of all your flowers, pretty Azole; let me relieve you; here is a sovereign," said Manuel, slipping the coin in her hand, and at once gathering some of the flowers.

Azole was too much overwhelmed for a moment, but at last managed to stammer:

"You are very kind, sir; but the flowers are not worth so much as you have given me."

"Oh, yes they are, and if they are not, a sight of your pretty face is worth as much more," replied Don Manuel.

"I would rather not accept so much," said Azole, trembling. "See, sir, you have not taken half the flowers."

"As for that," said the don, smiling, and taking the basket, "I will throw the rest in the street—there! now then you are free of them, and can accept the sovereign. But, come! we will attract attention by standing here; I will drive you home."

The don hailed a passing cab, without further parley, and before Azole could recover from her surprise, or offer an objection, he had hurried her into it.

"Oh, sir, this must not be!" she cried, "I will call to the officers."

"And what would the officers or grenadiers do to Don Manuel?" said the *roue*, smiling.

"Don Manuel?" echoed Azole, starting pale with terror.

"Ah, Azole; why do you start? Do not fear me; I promise you shall be taken wherever you may direct, without harm or danger. Where is your home?"

"I would rather not tell. Oh, sir, if you have one spark of manhood left, for the sake of my poor mother, whom I support, permit me to leave the carriage, and return alone."

But Azole's entreaties were vain; the more she plead with Don Manuel, and the longer he remained in her presence, the greater became his desire to possess her. She was at last compelled to yield her address, when it was found that the cab had already driven far out of the way, and had to return. This the *roue* did with rather an ill grace, but he endeavored to make the most of his time.

As the carriage drove up to the door of her humble dwelling, Azole uttered a slight scream of surprise. Eugene Gonzalo stood before them. He had followed her!

CHAPTER III.

It has been said that there are circumstances under which a great many things can be done in a very brief space of time. Eugene Gonzalo was just the man to perform that feat. He stood in the plaza, and saw Don Manuel arrest Azole on her return. He at once asked of a passing cavalier who he was, and through him received the don's name. His character and purpose were at once known, and when he saw them enter the cab, he at once ordered another, and followed. By taking a by-street, he reached the home of Azole, and dismissed the cab, before they had arrived. For a moment a jealous thought shot through his brain, that even she whom he loved so madly, might be fascinated by the gay Lothario; but he banished it in a moment, and his next emotion was revenge.

Eugene Gonzalo was far beneath Don Manuel in point of station, being only the son of a wealthy merchant; but, as we have before intimated, the prosy monotony of a prolonged peace had so engendered a longing for adventure among the cavaliers, that they did not cavil at station, and precedents were quite numerous where scions of the proudest families had rendered satisfaction to those of lower birth but respectable station. This was Eugene's hope, and when the carriage stopped at the door, he stepped boldly forward, and assisted Azole to descend.

"Oh, Eugene, I did not wish to come with him," she exclaimed; "I could not help myself!"

The handsome features of the don changed color, as he met the stern gaze of Eugene's black eyes, and marked his pale, firm features.

"Don Manuel," said Gonzalo, in a slow, determined manner, "you belong to a royal family, and are far above my station; but since you have stooped so low as to attempt to desecrate this pure and humble maiden, perhaps you will condescend to render satisfaction to her betrothed—Eugene Gonzalo?"

"Your family is respectable, young man," said the don, recovering his self-possession, "and I shall fight you with all the pleasure imaginable, if only to get you out of the way of my prize. Just take her place in the cab, and we will drive to the Mart de Polina, and settle the matter at once!"

Eugene sprang into the cab ere Azole, who was speechless with fright, could arrest him. The driver cracked his whip, and they were gone.

"I have but one prerogative to ask," said the don, as they whirled onward; "you may choose sword or pistol, as you please, but I desire there shall be no witness to the affray, save the cabman. We can do without seconds. The fact is, although some very noble families have fought commoners, yet none of the royal blood have done so, and I flatter myself that none but such a scapegrace as Don Manuel would do you the honor."

"It shall be as you wish," said Eugene, drily.

They soon reached the ground, when it was discovered that there was but one sword—that worn by the don; neither had pistols, and the matter looked somewhat awkward, when the cabman suggested a place near, at which he could procure one. This was at once acceded to, and, ten minutes after, the combatants were standing front to front, with their weapons crossed.

It is a well known fact—and rather remarkable, too—that the students of Spain and France are the finest swordsmen in the world—far superior to the military. This would seem strange since the latter have them in constant use, but can only be accounted for upon the result of battle or parade, which necessarily destroys that precision and delicacy of stroke and action which the calm student acquires in his hours of exercise.

This fact was soon made manifest in the contest between Don Manuel and Eugene; for although the former, since his release from clerical bonds, had studied under the best masters, yet he was far too reckless in his play for so precise a swordsman as Eugene. The fight proved a short one. Thrice had Don Manuel lost his guard, when Eugene, by a dexterous movement, caught the foil of his sword in his own carte, and snapped the blade in the centre. Don Manuel turned pale, and started back an instant.

"Strike," he said, "I am in your power, and have lost the game!"

The point of Eugene's sword lowered slowly to the ground, and a slight sneer curled his thin lips, as he said:

"Nobler in blood, but not the better man, Don Manuel. Take your broken sword, and hang it among the armorial bearings of your family, with the inscription that it was broken in attempting to slay the defender of an innocent young girl!"

"Strike!" thundered the don, now pale with anger.

"No, I will not strike an unarmed man, be he prince or peasant," exclaimed Eugene, proudly.

For a moment they stood gazing into each other's eyes, and the features of Don Manuel slowly relaxed. Then, with the impulse of his more generous nature, he suddenly extended his hand, and said:

"Eugene Gonzalo, you are too noble a man to be wronged or insulted. Can you forgive?"

"I can," said Eugene, taking his hand.

"You shall hear from me again. Farewell!" He sprang into the cab, and was gone in a moment, leaving Eugene standing alone, gazing after him.

The next day Eugene Gonzalo was surprised to receive an offer from the prime minister to accept the position of private secretary. He guessed at once that the position had been secured through the influence of Don Manuel, though he had scarcely expected such generosity. He hastened to accept the offer, and return his thanks to his benefactor—late his enemy—but was surprised to find that Don Manuel had departed suddenly for the frontier, on a mission of state.

He had returned to Azole's home the preceding evening, immediately after the duel, bearing with him the trophy of his victory—the broken sword! He now hastened hither to inform her of his good fortune, and receive her congratulations. Suddenly the pretty flower-girl was missed by the promenaders on the plaza; and years afterward—when Isabel's reign had been succeeded by another—they little dreamed that she might be identified in the wife of Don Eugene Gonzalo, prime minister to the realm!

A Witty Auctioneer and an Old Clock.

The *Christian Register* of Boston published some years ago, with just commendation, the annexed speech of an auctioneer unnamed, who had the selling of the clock of the "old brick meeting-house" in Boston.

"Here is the relic of the early days of our country's annals, a remnant saved; antique of its kind, and venerable for every association connected with its history—the old church clock—bearing a mark of patriarchal longevity in the date, that speaks it one hundred and eighteen years of age. Yet, while it has ticked and struck off the thousands and tens of thousands, who have looked on its calm face, into eternity, it is still in good time and going! going! Though its existence was begun in the land of kings, moved by the spirit of our pious fathers, it followed them to the land of pilgrims, and was consecrated to serve in the house of God, whom they came hither to worship as the children of his kingdom, and not as spiritual slaves to earthly despotism. The sober, ever-going clock, came over in the days of caution and sanity. It came when a sea voyage was a serious thing, and religion a serious thing, and a church clock a serious thing. It counted the moments, while the minister of God was preaching, and his hearers listening of eternity. It echoed his text, 'Take heed how ye hear.' Then was there real clock-work and order in men's minds and principles. Vanity did not then stare this venerable monitor in the face, and study the while how to display its plumage. Avarice did not dare, under its measured 'click,' to be planning in the temple how to lay up goods for many years. Nor was pride then puffed up by the breath of its own nostrils, while this minute-hand was showing its duration cut shorter at the beat of every pulse. Now, who will let this memento of those days be desecrated? Who will not wish to possess himself of it, as a relic of the days of simplicity and godly sincerity? Look at its aged but unwrinkled face. It is calm; for it has not to answer for the sermons it has heard. Look at it, ye degenerate sons of New England! Do ye not seem to see the shade go back on the dial-plate to the days of your fathers, and to hear the voices of those aged servants of God, who went from their preaching to their reward? I would speak more, but the hour is come. To whom shall it be sold?"

Joe Phelps' sneezing Dogs.

Joe Phelps, who by virtue of a long and painful residence in Jersey, has a face sprinkled with freckles, the result of the sunlight on the sunny soil of that monopoly domain—is, and has been, and always will be—a dog fancier. His house is a perfect menagerie of dogs, of every variety known to man. His greatest pleasure consists in teaching the young canine ideas how to shoot; and the laziness of two brindle, crop-eared, bow-legged, big-headed, hair-lipped bull terriers, which he calls his favorites, is sufficient evidence that they are indefatigable "settlers."

Joe keeps a tavern a few miles in the rear of Camden, upon a dismal sort of a by-road, which by virtue of crossing the Camden and Amboy Railway several times in zigzag course, is sometimes called the "Short Cut to Eternity." The sitting-room to Joe's tavern was large, airy, comfortless; and there was an old-fashioned fire-place, which occupied an entire side of the apartment. The two bull-terriers, in cold weather, were continually roasting themselves at each side of the hearth—scarcely ever stirring, unless tempted by hunger to hunt a bone or two. One evening a stranger stopped for the night, and, after his horse was cared for, Joe ushered his guest into the sitting-room and went out to "do up the chores." The stranger drew a chair to the centre of the hearth, and then noticed for the first time that he was the object of an intense scrutiny from two ugly-looking canines, one on each side of him.

Presently the stranger gave vent to a violent sneeze. To his astonishment the two dogs wagged their stumpy tails, looked at each other with a solemn expression of countenance, and then slinked away through an open door into another room. A moment after, Joe came in.

"Hello! stranger, where's them dorgs of mine?"

"I don't know, sir; I don't know. I sneezed just now, and it must have frightened them, for they started off immediately."

"That's it, I 'spected you had sneezed. I always whip them dorgs for sneezing."

The mystery of the sudden departure of "them dorgs" was now explained; each dog had thought that it was the other that sneezed; so both went out mentally thinking of the "strapping" in perspective.

What is a child to a man if it shall be a stain upon his ancestors that he leave such offspring?

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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CHARLES PROSCH.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1859.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the fourth page of this issue will be found copious extracts from the Message of President Buchanan. The great length of this interesting state paper, and our want of space, prevented us from giving it in full to our readers. We have omitted the elaborate discussion of Kansas affairs, and the history of the rise, progress, and final settlement of the Mormon difficulty, as well as other portions, interesting chiefly to politicians. We trust our selections will prove satisfactory to our readers. With the political questions discussed in the Message, our position precludes us from intermeddling, and our inclination prevents us from reviewing other portions of it. In all its voluminousness, there is but one topic which is directly interesting to Washington Territory, and that is the Pacific Railroad. He comes out plainly and squarely in favor of this great enterprise. We are not disposed to cavil about his recommendation of a route through the temperate latitudes. We hail with joy the favoring of any route by the President.

Aside from this, we cannot predict for the document under consideration a favorable or enthusiastic reception, or any very great applause by the people of this Territory. It is precious little hope which we can derive as a people from this source, relative to the adjustment of that vital question, *our war indebtedness*, for the President is silent on the subject. We had thought a claim against the Government of five millions of dollars, in which the people of two Territories are interested, would have elicited at least a notice in a document purporting to portray the condition of the whole nation.

The President says in reference to our relations with Great Britain: "I am truly sorry I cannot inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted." Further, he says: "A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries." This is high and indisputable authority; and if it is the case that the last remaining subject of dispute will be wiped out when that is settled, the people of Washington Territory are in happy ignorance that the complications arising out of the Buchanan and Packenham treaty of June 15, 1846, have been finally adjusted. This dispute involves the question of jurisdiction over a whole archipelago of islands, whose aggregate worth to the United States may prove to equal that of the single island in the Gulf of Mexico, for the acquisition of which the President is so desirous.

The gratifying intelligence which the President communicates relative to Japan and China we have published in full. A loophole has been left in the President's views relative to the admission of new States for Oregon to creep in at.

SEMIAHMOO.

At the time of the great excitement relative to sites for cities, in the extreme northern portion of our Territory, consequent upon the gold discoveries on Fraser river, we published several letters, written by persons in whose judgments we placed great reliance, relative to Semiahmoo and its prospects; and then, as now, entertained a very favorable impression of its location for a place of considerable importance. Subsequent events have added strength to our first impressions.

The mines, which at that time were but imperfectly prospected and of doubtful richness, have since been proved to offer flattering inducements for a large mining population; and will, without doubt, the coming spring, receive a large and permanent emigration from all parts of the world.

With this basis, the British Government have established over that region under the title of British Columbia a colonial government separate and distinct from that of Vancouver's Island. The permanent capital of this colony has been fixed at Langley, on Fraser River, 35 miles from its mouth.

By this adjustment of affairs on the part of the home government, the fallacious idea that Victoria must become the commercial depot for the Fraser River country has received its final death-blow. But experience has shown that except for steamers, and they not in the winter months, Fraser River is not practicable for the navigation of a commerce which that country will call into being. The question, then, naturally arises, where is the commercial town to be located. Even the fruitful brain of the Victoria editors have reluctantly admitted that Semiahmoo bay is the only haven of hope. Now it happens by the bungling of her Majesty's Minister who made the treaty with the United States that the 49th parallel, though running through Semiahmoo Bay, and giving a portion to each of the high contracting parties, obstinately refuses to come far enough south to embrace within the British dominions the only safe, convenient, and snug harbor in this fine large bay. This is unfortunate for our neighbors, but highly gratifying to us; and affords some slight consolation for the loss of that country which should have been ours.

Semiahmoo is situated on Drayton's Harbor, the only harbor, refuge or convenience for commerce in Semiahmoo Bay, and, as we before remarked, it is entirely within the U. S. Territory. The very best evidence of its excellence as a harbor is deduced from the fact that Her Majesty's steamers, *Satellite* and *Plumper*, always avail themselves of its protection when in that vicinity, as well as the U. S. steamer *Actice*.

Langley, the capital of British Columbia, and destined to be its metropolis, is just 18 miles from Semiahmoo. The country is level, and no formidable obstructions are to be encountered in the construction of a Railroad between the two points, which enterprise, we confidently predict, will soon succeed the developments that will be made in that country the ensuing year.

ARREST OF KITSAP.

The well-known Indian chief Kitsap was captured by the military authorities at Fort Muckelshute, on the 6th inst. On the requisition of acting Governor Mason, a short time since, Gen. Harney issued an order to Lieut. Col. Casey for the arrest of Kitsap, Nelson and others; and, instructions to this effect having been given to Sergeant Gardiner, commanding the detachment of troops at Muckelshute, that non-commissioned officer seized the first opportunity that offered. Kitsap and Nelson were on a visit to the Indian Agent at Muckelshute, when the doors of the house were immediately closed, and Kitsap thrown down and tied. Nelson, in the confusion, managed to escape. Some Indians who were with the chiefs fired on the Sergeant, and the fire was returned by the soldiers of the garrison, but without effect. Kitsap struggled fiercely, and endeavored to draw a pistol from his breast, but was finally overpowered. Intelligence of his capture having been sent to Fort Steilacoom, Lieut. Conner was detailed with a small detachment to bring him in, and returned on Saturday last, 8th inst., with the prisoner, who was lodged in the guard house to await the action of the civil authorities.

Kitsap is accused of having been the leading spirit in the White River massacre, in the fall of 1855, in which thirteen persons, including three women and five children, were murdered. There is an indictment hanging over him for this offence by the Grand Jury of King County, and he will accordingly be tried, and, if found guilty, undoubtedly hanged.

It will be recollected that Gov. Stevens, after the massacre, expressly excluded Kitsap, Nelson and some others from any mercy until they were tried by the civil courts; but Col. Wright, in virtue of his office as military commander in the war, subsequently made a treaty of peace with these same Indians. Whether the advice of Gov. Stevens with regard to the treatment of the hostile Indians should necessarily have been followed by Col. Wright, or whether Col. Wright had the power, as a military chief, to make treaties on his own hook with the enemy, are questions which we are unable to decide. It, of course, requires a very extensive knowledge of the powers of a governor, and of the laws of nations with regard to hostile people, to settle the question.

However, we hope that justice may be meted out to all, and if the Indian Kitsap is really amenable to our laws, that he may meet the punishment his imputed crimes deserve.

SUICIDE.—We learned, a few days since, that a man named Connelly, an Englishman, and formerly a resident of Steilacoom for a short time, committed suicide a week ago last Monday in Sawamish County. He was employed by Col. M. T. Simmons as a servant about the house. Hearing the report of a pistol in his room, the people about the house went in and found the unfortunate man dead, a pistol near him, and a letter from his daughter in England, which he apparently had been perusing. The ball entered the breast, making a fearful wound.

J. L. MITCHELL, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for Legislative proceedings to Jan. 7th, and for copies of Reports, Resolutions, etc. We are unable to publish the proceedings this week, owing to the lateness of their reception, but they will find a place in our columns next week.

THE LATEST ATLANTIC NEWS came by the overland Mail from St. Louis, Mo., to San Francisco, in the unprecedented time of 19 days, bringing dates from the States to Dec. 7, and the President's Message. We are indebted to the San Francisco *Herald* for copies of the Message and summary of latest news. Owing to the unusual press on our columns, many interesting items of news will stand over until next week.

W. L. DALL vs. STEILACOOM.

This case has been pending some months, and we now propose to argue it briefly, as counsel for the defendant, and submit it for adjudication to that tribunal, whence all others derive their existence—the people. Against the plaintiff in this case, personally, we entertain no feelings which can operate to induce us to "set down aught in malice." We shall proceed in the investigation with the determination to make a plain, unadorned statement of facts; and, whatever the verdict may be, shall rest content with the consciousness of having performed our duty to our client. So much by way of introduction.

The facts in the case are briefly as follows:

Some time during the past year, one of the steamers of the P. M. S. Co. was unfortunate enough to run into the wharf at this place, causing considerable damage. In the adjustment of this matter with the proprietors of the wharf, a difference of opinion arose as to the amount of said damage; but it was finally arranged by the company agreeing to put the wharf in as good condition as before the accident, which they accordingly did. It is important to a full and proper understanding of the case to observe here, that the citizens of Steilacoom own no interest in the wharf—it is private property. Since that unfortunate event, the plaintiff has, whenever he happened to be in command of a steamer, persistently pursued a determined persecution against the citizens of this place. It is not considered out of the way to make a landing at Steilacoom, either in going to or returning from Olympia, and the best evidence which we can adduce in proof of this statement is the fact that all steamers, with the solitary exception of those commanded by the plaintiff, (W. L. Dall) call here, frequently with neither mails, passengers, nor freight. He has taken freight at San Francisco for merchants in Steilacoom, and obliged them to receive it at the ship's side in the harbor, at great inconvenience and extra expense; and on different occasions, has taken freight and passengers for this place on to Olympia, 25 miles distant, thus involving the patrons of the steamer in an unexpected extra expense, and intolerable annoyance, which they had no intimation or idea of being obliged to encounter. Some weeks since he had several passengers for this place, among the rest a sick man who offered him $20, in addition to his fare, to permit him to get ashore in a boat or canoe, but he was inexorable. Again, some officers at Ft. Steilacoom came up with him, and by dint of pleading only succeeded in getting landed. This was at night, and we could have excused his passing on that occasion, there being no light on the wharf. He said, on the occasion referred to, that if a light was placed on the wharf, he would always land at night. The sincerity of these words of hope we have tested, and we have to mention the final act of persecution, which caps the climax. On her last trip, the *Northerner*, Capt. Dall, hove in sight about 1 o'clock P. M., and steamed past as if unconscious of the existence of such a place as Steilacoom. We have subsequently ascertained that she had on board some two or three lady passengers, coming, unprotected, to their relatives in this place, whom he landed at Olympia among strangers. This was eminently gallant. We still had hope that he would stop on his return, as there were several passengers here anxious to take passage for San Francisco, but our hope proved baseless. His loss of passage money, however, is no offset to the loss which will ensue to the business of some of the parties who desired to go.

Now, in conclusion, we have to submit, that W. L. Dall, though he may have just grounds of hostility to one or two individuals in Steilacoom; we say, admitting this for argument sake, he has no right to continue his persecutions against a whole community, that has never, by word or deed, injured him, either in his private or official relations; but, on the contrary, has contributed its patronage towards filling the plethoric coffers of a company in which he is said to be largely interested. With these remarks we rest our case.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to state that this association is in an extremely prosperous condition. Some nine months only have elapsed since its inception, during which time it has been steadily gaining in strength and usefulness. The first instalment of books is daily expected from San Francisco; three hundred dollars having been sent some weeks since for their purchase. Nearly an equal amount of money is now in the hands of the Treasurer for a second purchase. The books ordered by the Association are of the highest literary character; great care having been taken in their selection, both with respect to matter and binding.

The annual election of officers of the association took place on the first Monday evening of this month, and resulted in the election of the following gentleman for the ensuing year:—

President—S. McCAW.
Vice President—E. A. LIGHT.
Recording Secretary—O. C. SHOREY.
Corresponding Secretary—O. P. MEEKER.
Treasurer—W. R. DOWNEY.
Librarian—A. P. DELIN.
Committee on Debates and Lectures—Stephen Judson, P. H. Hughes, W. H. Wood.
Committee on Library—A. F. Byrd, J. R. Meeker, J. P. Judson.
Executive Committee—S. McCaw, ex-officio, E. R. Rogers, E. M. Meeker.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The friends of Benedict Butler, a practical printer, and formerly a partner in the proprietorship of the Red Bluff *Beacon*, are anxious to hear from him. When last heard from he was at Portland, O. T., about the middle of August last, *en route* for Bellingham Bay. Any information sent to the *Beacon* Office, Red Bluff, concerning his whereabouts, will be thankfully received.

HENDERSON'S BAY.

This bay was explored and named by Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N., nearly twenty years ago, Carr's Inlet, and by that name it is known on all the charts which have since been published. How it came to be called Henderson's Bay, the name by which it is known in this vicinity, we are not apprised. It is not our intention at this time to discuss the question of nomenclature of our numerous inlets, sounds, bays, and harbors, and will simply remark that we incline to retaining those which the gallant commodore gave them. Our purpose, in this brief article, is to call attention to this magnificent bay and its bordering country.

Standing here in Steilacoom, and looking to the northwest, between McNeil and Fox Islands, the entrance of this bay can be seen. It is twelve miles from here to the entrance, and six miles, in a northeastly direction, to the head of the bay. It is from two to three miles wide, and contains within it several small bays and one island. Like all of our waters, its navigation is unobstructed, and ships of any size can be fearlessly taken to any part of it. One prominent feature of attraction which it possesses, is the excellent and almost exhaustless growth of timber on its borders. Notwithstanding its forests for some years have contributed largely to our exports of piles and square timber, and millions of feet of saw logs have been culled from them, it is, unquestionably, even now, the best location this side the narrows for prosecuting profitably the same business. Another feature is its farming land. There are several unoccupied claims in different places on the borders of the bay, which, when seen by claim-hunters, will be eagerly taken. Already two of our old residents, Mr. John Swan and Mr. L. F. Thompson, have driven their stakes there, sanguine of making farms to rival any in the country. We look upon this as the nucleus of a large and flourishing settlement.

But we have not mentioned all the resources of this magnificent section of country. We have heard of no place having such fine locations for steam saw mills. No convenience is wanting. An exhaustless supply of saw logs is at hand, fresh water abundant, and the approaches, with the largest class of vessels, bold, and the harbor snug and safe. The waters of the bay abound in fish. All these things, combined with its proximity to the rising city of Steilacoom, render it a section of country worthy the attention of the public.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Wilmington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that a bill is in course of preparation looking to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. It will be presented early in the session, and pressed by all the Southwestern, Northwestern, and Pacific coast interests as the only tangible method of deciding the questions of route and capital. It will provide for equal grants of assistance per mile, in money, lands, and mail contracts, to three different routes, upon the construction and equipment of certain sections of the line. This arrangement, it is contended, will divest the question of all local and sectional difficulties, and leave to private capital and enterprise the selection of the most practicable route. Past experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to pass any bill through Congress designating any particular route, owing to the difference of opinion existing among the members as to the superior characteristics of this or that line. All may unite in the opinion that a road is necessary—that Government may and should render liberal aid in its construction upon military and defensive considerations, and in view of the facilities it would afford for the transportation of the mails, and munitions and stores, and they may also agree to throw the disturbing elements of routes open to the competition of private capital. While the explorations which have been made thus far have resulted in the raising up of partisans favorable to all the routes, they are not entitled to the distinction of surveys sufficiently minute to demonstrate the superiority of one route above all others. Believing this or that line the best is no evidence of its practicability, neither will such belief induce the investment of capital for its construction without such minute and detailed surveys as shall afford a basis for reliable or approximate estimates as to its probable cost. But if Congress shall pass a bill offering such inducements to the investment of capital in case of success as will guarantee a reasonable profit upon the investment when the road is finished, there may be some hope of accurate surveys being made.

The publication of the Portland (O. T.) *Standard* has been discontinued.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T., Jan. 14th, 1859.

Bell, Henson S	Prouty, Margaret
Broomo, A	Perkins, J L
Cameron, William	Leman, J D
DeShaw, John	Stewart, Allen
Hinckley, T D	Wiley, Allen
Lord, Richard, 4	Wing, Hiram
Myers, Joel	Wikle, M L
Magary, Wm	White, O H
Murphy, J D 2	E. A. LIGHT, P. M.

Great Excitement in Steilacoom!

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 11th, AS THE STEAMER Constitution arrived at Balch & Webber's wharf, an unusually large crowd had assembled, so much so that many, supposing another Dall catastrophe had occurred, rushed to the spot; but, upon arriving, found their attention taken up with a Boot and Shoe manufactory, under the New England House, in full blast, and superintended by the proprietor of the above house, where all kinds of

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS

are made and repaired with dispatch. Being stocked with as good materials and as good workmen as this coast can produce, this establishment offers facilities for all in want of the above articles.

All work executed with promptness; fits guaranteed, and work warranted. Give me a call.

45:tf J. F. SAUNDERS.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., JAN. 14, 1859.

Arrived.

Jan 6th—Schr Reporter, Allen, fm Victoria.
10th—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, fm Olympia.
11th—Stmr Constitution, Gove, fm Olympia.
Schr R B Potter, Gibbs, fm Port Townsend.

Sailed.

Jan 10th—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, Penn's Cove.
11th—Stmr Constitution, Gove, Victoria and intermediate ports.
13th—Schr R B Potter, Gibbs, Port Townsend.

In Port.

Jan 14th—Ppte Storm Bird, Gerard, loading lumber for San Francisco; schr Reporter, Allen, ldg for Semiahmoo.

FOR SALE

BY THE

PUGET MILL COMPANY.

TEEKALET, W. T.

CARGO OF THE BARQUE OAK HILL, TO arrive about the 15th of January; cargo of the brig KOLOA, to arrive about the 1st of February; and cargo of the schooner TOANDA, to arrive about the 15th of February, all direct from Boston, viz.:

COAL.

Lehigh and Cumberland.

LUMBER.

White Oak Plank	Eastern W. Pine Boards
White Ash do	Eastern W. Pine Plank

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Barrels Pitch	Coils Manila Rigging
Do Tar	Do hemp do
Do Rosin	Blocks of all sizes
Anchors from 60 to 300 lbs	Oars
Bales Oakum	Marline
Houline	Ships' Cabooses
Mast hoops	Pitch Mops
Jib hanks	Scrub Brooms

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Plain and moulded Doors, all sizes;	Windows, from 7 to 9 to 10 x16;
Sash Doors	Kegs Nails
Window Blinds	White pine boards and plank

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Bbls clear pork	Tierces hams
Half bbls clear pork	Bbls crushed sugar
Bbls mess pork	Half do do do
Do do do do	do N. O. sugar
do mess beef	Do do do do
Do do do do	do brown Hav sugar
Do do dried apples	Do do do do
Do do Carolina rice	Boxes saleratus
Cans lard	Hill's extra No. 1 soap, half and qr. boxes
Cases ground rock salt	Hill's family soap, half and qr. boxes
Kegs East Boston syrup	Chemical olive soap
Do butter	Eagle soap, qr boxes
Do beans	Winchester's extra soap, hf and qr boxes
Bbls corn meal	Do. No. 1 do, hf and qr bxs
Yeast powders	Do. family do, do do
Half bbls split peas	
Castile soap	
Dry codfish, in boxes	
Boxes candles	

DRUGS.

White lead	Paints, all colors
Linseed oil	Varnish
Spirits Turpentine	

HARDWARE.

Sheet iron	Wrought spikes, from 4 to 8 inch
Hunt's handled axes	Bar iron
Ames's shovels	Cook and house stoves
Iron safes	

TINWARE.

All kinds of extra tin and sheet iron ware.

CROCKERY.

Crates of crockery ware	Crates of stoneware

WOODENWARE.

White oak brass bound pails	Painted 3 hoop pails
Nests tubs, brooms	Bedsteads

DRY GOODS.

Bales Bane sheeting	Bales Piscataqua sheeting
Do L and V sheeting	Do. Malakoff drills
Do. Suff'k denims	Bolts cotton duck

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Long leg waterproof boots	Kennebec boots
Long grain double sole extra boots	Half welt extra boots
Half welt kip brogans	Men's pump wax brogans
Do. calf brogans	Drab foxed Congress boots
	Glove foxed do do

Purchasers wishing for any of the above goods, in large or small quantities, will please send in their orders, which will be filled at a low rate.

PUGET MILL CO.,
38:tf Teekalet, W. T.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING FITTED up and opened the above establishment, desires to call the attention of the traveling public on Puget Sound thereto, and solicit their patronage.

The house is kept on the Restaurant principle; Meals can be had at all hours of the day and night at moderate rates, and always comprising the very best the market affords.

In connection with the Eating department, private apartments have been fitted up expressly for Lodgings, where the weary traveler cannot only refresh the inner man, but refresh the body in clean linen and comfortable quarters. Parties traveling on the Sound, and arriving after hours, need only knock to be admitted.

The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

25:tf JAMES F. SAUNDERS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN announcing to his friends and the public that he has removed the above establishment to his new building, adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf, where he will be happy to receive his friends and patrons with as good cheer as the market affords.

☞ The Bars will be stocked with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Thanking them for their heretofore liberal patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same.

45:tf J. F. SAUNDERS.

Stoves! Stoves!

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OF HIS business in Steilacoom, is prepared to supply the residents of Pierce county with Stoves of every description, and Hardware of every variety, at prices to suit all.

Give him a call, next door to McCaw & Co's store. 32:tf

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

BARLEY—1200 sacks just landed and for sale by BALCH & WEBBER.
18-tf Steilacoom, W. T.

CHOPPED FEED—Nourse & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

POTATOES—1000 bushels good Potatoes from garden, on hand and for sale by
35:tf P. KEACH.

HAY—500 bales of good California Hay for sale by BALCH & WEBBER.
18-tf Steilacoom, W. T.

FLOUR—100 bbls Fresh Flour on hand and For sale by
35:tf P. KEACH.

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade, For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

Special Notices.

☞ **Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for** Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Chronic Debility, are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstances. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation, Debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate. Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first-class saloons throughout California and Oregon.

CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hostetter's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington st., San Francisco.
1-8m

☞ **Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow** Dock and Sarsaparilla, put up in quart bottles, contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other of the Sarsaparilla compounds. The invalid should beware of mineral and metallic poisons, which enter into and form the active basis of most of the Sarsaparillas and Panacens of the day. Guysott's Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla does not contain a particle of these substances, as any one can ascertain by applying the necessary tests.

Let all poisonous Sarsaparilla preparations alone, and use Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is thoroughly efficacious, perfectly harmless, and purely vegetable. All kinds of disease yield to its genial influence.

As a purifier of the blood, and the various skin diseases, it has no equal.

Be sure and get the QUART BOTTLES, sold by druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, Importers and Dealers in all valuable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. 50:8m

☞ **For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use** Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of Nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases, when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

8-3d by all respectable druggists.

Be cautious, as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M.D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

ALSO,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Agents

OF

ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.

132 Washington st., opposite the Market, San Francisco.

Hostetter—The surprising effects of Hostetter's VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS, in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, are truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. One wine-glassful, taken three times each day, before meals; or, if the patient should be a lady or child in a debilitated condition, half the quantity will do until sufficient strength is restored, which will be realized in a very short time, and convince the patient of the truth of the above named happy results, which have gained for these Bitters such an enviable reputation everywhere.

Sold in quantities to suit by

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
50:8m 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8.

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. J. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

For Sale,

MILK COWS AND HEIFERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE, at moderate prices, a large number of Milk Cows and Heifers. Apply at his Farm, near Gravelly Lake, 1½ miles from Fort Steilacoom.

42:tf ABIAL MORRISON.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHAS. GALLAGHER, DECEASED.

BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE PROBATE COURT of Jefferson County, Washington Territory;

Notice is hereby given that on the Twenty-third day of February next, 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock and sunset of the same day, all of the Real Estate of the Estate of CHAS. GALLAGHER, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction to the law directs. Terms of sale will be thirty days credit, at the option of the purchaser, with note, surety, and mortgage on the Estate.

Said Estate is a donation quarter section of land, supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres, with a small well-built house on the premises, and is located and lying on the south side of Port Discovery Bay, in Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

Sale will be made on the premises.

Also, all of the balance of Personal Estate of said Estate, consisting of Tinware, Crockery, Woodenware, a chest and wearing apparel, Tools and Implements, and a variety of Household Fixtures.

Terms of sale, cash at the sale.

Port Townsend, W. T., December 22d, 1858.

JOHN E. BURNS,
43:3 Administrator.

NOTICE—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading in any manner for the large frame house on Lot 2, Block 2, in the town of Steilacoom, (Balch's position) generally known as Slaughter's large house on the hill, as the said house and lot are claimed as belonging to the estate of the late W. A. Slaughter, deceased, and the matter is now the subject of judicial investigation.

41:tf J. M. BACHELDER, Adm'r.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or giving credit to any one in my name without an order from my hand, as I will pay no debts so contracted.

23:tf THOS. TOLLENTIRE.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork,
Bacon,
Hams,
Salmon,
Butter,
Cheese,
Flour,
Beans,
Rice,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Salt, fine,
Salt, coarse,
Tobacco,
Molasses,
Syrup,
Vinegar,
Nails,
Glass,
Axes,
Buckets,
Brooms,
White Lead,
Oil,
Turpentine,
Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,
Coffee,
Tea,
Dried Apples,
Dried Peaches,
Soap,
Starch,
Sugar,
Crushed do,
Adamantine Candles,
Saleratus,
Pepper,
Alspice,
Cloves,
Mustard,
Capers,
Table Sauce,
Can Oysters,
Can Lobsters,
Can Chickens,
Can Beef,
Can Peaches,
Bottled Peaches,
Brandy Peaches,
Can Apples,
Can Strawberries,
Can Pie Fruits,
Bottled Pie Fruits,
Ex. Lemon,
Ex. Vanilla,
Ex. Orange,
Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., JAN. 14, 1859.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To some kind, though unknown, friend at the Capital, we are indebted for the following proceedings had in the House since its reassembling after the holidays, and for copies of bills and resolutions:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 4, 1859.

Pursuant to adjournment the House convened, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Biles, Brisco, Caples, Catlin, Chapman, Carter, Cline, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Henness, Longmire, Manning, McCall, Purdy, Rutledge, Smith, Stiles, Sylvester, Shead, Tennant, Weed, and Mr. Speaker.

The proceedings of Thursday, Dec. 23d, were read, corrected and approved.

The following bills were read a second time:

An act to encourage the destruction of cougars and wolves.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act relating to County Assessors." On motion of Mr. Biles, referred to committee on Ways and Means.

An act to change the time for holding the sessions of the County Commissioners' Court. On motion of Mr. Henness, referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

An act in relation to the construction of roads and highways, and defining the duties of supervisors of highways. Referred to committee on Ways and Means. This is an elaborate bill of 42 sections, introduced by Mr. Thurston, and no doubt intended to cover the whole ground and supersede all past acts on this subject. We are not disposed to comment on its provisions.

An act to provide for the collection of County and Territorial revenue. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The following Joint Resolution was then taken from the table:

Resolved, by the Council of the Territory of Washington, the House concurring, That this body, as the representatives of the people thereof, have an abiding and unimpaired confidence in the integrity, justice, and ability of the administration of President Buchanan, and that we hereby extend the gratitude of our citizens to the Departments of War, the Post-office and the Interior, for the able manner in which they have given us to understand that it is their determination to discharge their duty nationally, to the great interest of the United States possessions.

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, ability, and working qualities of Gov. Stevens, the present delegate in Congress for this Territory, is unimpaired; and that we can confidently look forward to his services in Congress for the interests of these territories with pride and pleasure; being assured that he will do all that one man can do for the advancement of all interests with which this portion of the United States possessions are identified.

Read a second time and referred, on motion of Mr. Biles, to a select committee, on which the Speaker appointed Messrs. Biles, Henness and Tennant.

The Speaker presented to the House the annual report of the Territorial Librarian. On motion of Mr. Howe, laid on table and ordered printed.

On motion, House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1859.

Mr. Biles, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred bill relative to conferring civil jurisdiction on Judges of Probate, reported the same back with amendments, and recommended its passage. Also bill relative to the escheat of property of intestates without kindred to the Counties, and recommended its passage without amendment.

Mr. Henness was granted leave to introduce a bill relative to granting a charter for a steamboat on the Cowlitz River. On his motion the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time. On motion of Mr. Catlin, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. McCall, Judson and Chapman.

Mr. Stiles was granted leave to introduce a bill relative to fences and fence viewers. Read first time.

Mr. Catlin was granted leave to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled "an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies." Read first time. This bill proposes to introduce the *viva voce* system of voting.

Mr. Judson introduced joint resolution relative to joint election of Territorial officers on Jan. 31st, 1859. Read first time.

Message from the Council announcing the passage and introduction of sundry bills. Mr. Purdy introduced a bill establishing the boundary line between Sawamish and Thurston Counties. Read first time.

The act to encourage the destruction of cougars and wolves, being on its third reading, was, on motion of Mr. Henness, indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker announced the reception of the annual report of David L. Philips, Esq., Territorial Treasurer, which was read, laid upon the table and ordered printed.

The Council bill, relative to expense of care of Territorial arms, read a first time.

House then adjourned.

COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1859.

In the absence of Hon. Mr. La Du, President of the Council, Mr. Wiley was called to the Chair.

The bill appropriating sufficient to meet the expense of cleaning and taking care of the Territorial Arms; read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution of the House relative to the election of an enrolling Clerk, and fixing his pay at $4 per diem out of the Territorial Treasury, was taken up, and elicited quite a discussion, in which Messrs. Wallace and Denny opposed its passage, and Mr. Maxon advocated it. It was finally passed, the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Wallace, by the following vote.

Ayes—Messrs. Fales, Maxon, Miller, Wiley and Woodard—5.

Nays—Messrs. Denny and Wallace—2.

Absent—Messrs. Phillips and the President—2.

On leave, Mr. Maxon, of Clarke, introduced the following bills:

An act authorising Edward L. Massey to establish a ferry on Snake river.

An act to locate a Territorial Road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Colville.

An act appointing officers for Walla-walla county.

An act autorizing W. C. Holman to establish a ferry across the Columbia river.

An act appointing officers for Spokane county, which bills were all severally read a first time and ordered printed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1859.

The several bills introduced yesterday by Gen. Maxon were read a second time this morning, and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees. These bills are all local in their character, referring to the counties of Spokane, Walla-walla and Skamania.

Mr. Maxon, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back House bill relative to extending the provisions of the Wreckmaster's Law to the counties of Pierce, Clalm and Kitsap, without amendment. Bill read a third time and passed.

Then adjourned.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

According to previous notice by Rev. G. F. Whitworth, D. M. W. P., the representatives of the several Divisions of Sons of Temperance of Washington Territory, assembled, Dec. 28, 1858, in Olympia, at the Hall of Olympia Division, No. 2, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Division.

The credentials of the different representatives having been examined, they were found entitled to seats, and were duly initiated as members of the Grand Division of the Territory of Washington.

The constitution and by-laws of the Grand Division of Oregon was adopted for temporary use.

The following named officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

O. P. Meeker, G. W. P.; J. W. Miller, G. W. A.; Rufus Willard, Grand Scribe; Ira Ward, G. T.; F. M. Sarjent, G. Conductor; Alfred Hall, G. Sentinel; G. W. Sloan, G. Chaplain; A. E. Young, P. G. W. P.

Resolved, unanimously, that the annual session of this Grand Division be held at Olympia, the 3rd Wednesday in October, and that the quarterly sessions, for the ensuing year, be held as follows:

At Tum Water, the 3d Wednesday in Jan'y.
At Steilacoom, the 3d Wednesday in April.
At Grand Mound, the 3d Wednesday in July.

A committee was appointed to correspond with Monticello and Vancouver Divisions relative to their remaining under the jurisdiction of this Grand Division.

The committee on publication was instructed to procure not more than 100 blank Charters.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare Constitution, and report a code of By-Laws, to be adopted at the next regular session of Grand division.

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of this Grand Division be tendered to Olympia Division, No. 2, S. of T., for the use of their Hall.

On motion, the Grand Scribe was instructed to furnish a synopsis of the proceedings of this Grand Division to the *Puget Sound Herald* and *Pioneer and Democrat* for publication.

Adjourned, to meet at Tum Water, the 3d Wednesday in January, 1859.

RUFUS WILLARD, G. S.

THE PEOPLE AND GOV. DOUGLAS.

The people, says the *British Colonist*, have lately forwarded a memorial—signed by several members of the legislature, prominent citizens, and those holding a permanent interest in the colony—to the Colonial Secretary, for the removal of Gov. Douglas. Another will shortly follow detailing particularly the abuses under his rule. Should the Colonial Secretary prove dumb to their demands, a delegate to the Imperial Government will be sent to lay the abuses and grievances of the colony, and the dereliction of duty on the part of Her Majesty's Minister, before the British public for merited condemnation and redress.

* * * * *

The people are at work to secure a Legislative Council, the choice of the people. Not a council of Three, like that of Venice; nor one like the present, which debates with closed doors, like an inquisition or a conspiracy.

The people are preparing for more representation, a removal of the property qualification of representatives, a new House of Assembly, and an extension of the elective franchise. They are awakened to a lively sense of the wants of the colony, and demand the immediate establishment of self-government. Nothing will satisfy them but the whole and sole control over the local affairs of the colony. When that is inaugurated, then the Augean stable will be cleansed.

TIT FOR TAT.—A prima donna of the Royal Italian Opera, who has lately risen to great fame and acquired a first-rate position on those boards, has just been claimed as his daughter by one of the highest functionaries of the country. The claimant is possessed of rank, wealth and influence, and, though it was well known in the young lady's family that the great man in question was in reality her father, yet no notice of the connection was taken by him until her successful *debut* caused him to feel a pride in his offspring. His anti-musical tastes had prevented him following her through her musical education, and he was therefore as much surprised as delighted at her success. He has just made her an official offer of recognition and formal adoption, with the bestowal of his name and wealth, in addition to the advantage of the magnificent position to which he would raise her. But she has surprised him still more by the manner of her refusal. "My father refused to recognize me while I was in poverty and obscurity; now that I am celebrated and rich, I refuse to recognize him. Let us be strangers to each other."

FOWLER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE,
SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES,
MINING TOOLS, &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 7 tf

JACKS FOR SALE.

25 JACKS AND JENNIES for sale by PUGET MILL CO.,
27:tf At Teekalet, W. T.

100 BUSHELS COLLINS ONIONS, ON HAND and for sale by
38:tf P. KEACH.

TURNIPS—300 bushels Rutabaga Turnips For sale cheap by
38:tf P. KEACH.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails, For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

Shipping.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 350 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 238 Tons,
W. H. DIGGS, Commander;
AND

Brig CYRUS, 213 Tons,
S. C. MITCHELL, Commander.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T.
LAFAYETTE BALCH, Stewart st., San Francisco.
1-tf

Miscellaneous.

STEILACOOM
DRUG STORE

A large assortment of Drugs and Chemicals constantly on hand, next door to the Puget Sound Herald office. 30:tf

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

MILES J. WEST,
BLACKSMITH.

HAVING purchased the interest of his late partner in the Blacksmithing business, the undersigned is prepared to execute satisfactorily all work in that line entrusted to his care. Wagon tires, bolts, and all work pertaining to his line, guaranteed.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
16-tf MILES J. WEST.

New Arrival.

JUST RECEIVED, PER BRIG W. D. RICE, A LARGE assortment of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.,
As follows:

Flour,	Syrup, Refined,
Pork,	Sugar, China No. 1,
Beef,	Do. Crushed,
Bacon,	Do. Sand. Islands,
Lard,	Teas,
Butter,	Coffee,
Cheese,	Beans,
Codfish,	Pilot and

Navy Bread, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
29:tf BALCH & WEBBER.
Steilacoom, W. T.

NEW FIRM.

RABBESON & BARNES.

THE NEW FIRM WILL SUPPLY ALL DEmands for work in their line on as good terms as such articles can be obtained in this section of country.
They offer for sale Stoves of different patterns—Cooking, Parlor, Tin Plate and Box Stoves.
Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper work done at the shortest notice.
Steilacoom, Oct. 14th. 32:tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BALCH & WEBBER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER BRIG CYrus and barque Ork, a large assortment of articles, viz:
China and New Orleans Sugars;
Soap;
Candles;
Syrup;
Liquors and Wines of all kinds;
A full assortment of
CROCKERY,
DRY GOODS, and
CLOTHING,
Which they offer at the lowest market rates.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
18 tf STEILACOOM, W. T.
LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.
Store corner of Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER Republic—
HAMS, BACON,
SMOKED BEEF, CORNED BEEF,
SARDINES, DRIED APPLES,
FRESH CHEESE, SYRUP,
SUGAR, TEA,
COFFEE, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS,
And a general variety of Groceries of all kinds, suited to the country and Mining trade, all for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
15-tf P. KEACH.

OLYMPIA
HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED INTO COpartnership in the
HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS,
will hereafter (at the old stand of W. S. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c.
Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of
Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.
All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.
Send in your orders and give us a trial.
BARNES & AYERS,
1-tf Olympia, W. T.

NAILS—90 kegs assorted Nails
For sale cheap by
35:tf P. KEACH.

Miscellaneous.

HUGHES'S HOTEL,
Corner of Commercial and Balch streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP this Hotel in a comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate transient and regular boarders with bed and board.
His table will be furnished with the best the country affords. The sleeping apartments will be found clean and comfortable; there are several pleasant rooms in the house for families and single persons.
The Bar is furnished with the best of Liquors and Cigars.
The house is convenient to the steamboat landing at Balch & Webber's wharf, and travelers will be received at any hour of the night.
☞ A good Stable is attached to the Hotel.
Terms moderate.
38:1y JAMES HUGHES, Proprietor.

The Washington
NURSERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends, patrons, and those intending purchases, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Frazer's River, Roads, Passes and Trails, he has withstood the temptation for the purpose of supplying the wants of the people with as good a selection of
Fruit Trees,
and the LARGEST TREES, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the BEST TREES—no gas about that—Forty Thousand trees, from one to three years growth from the graft. For particulars see catalogues.
So now have your Orchard grounds ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of Trees on the first day of November.
Catalogues can be had by applying to the undersigned, by letter, (post paid) or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.
N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.
HUGH PATTISON,
29:6m Washington Plains, W. T.

Patent Medicines.

P. KEACH

HAS JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER NORTHERNER, a well selected stock of PATENT MEDICINES, which he intends to keep constantly on hand, adding new varieties to his stock as the demand requires it.
At present he offers for sale the following articles:

Sands' Sarsaparilla,	Wright's Pills,	Arsenic,
Graefenburg "	Brandreth's "	Lobelia,
Townsend's "	Graefenburg "	Elm Bark,
Pressed Hops,	Ayers' "	Gum Arabic,
Sulphur,	Borax,	Sponge,
Epsom Salts,	Pain Killer,	Saltpetre,
Extract Licorice,	Gum Camphor,	Beeswax,
Glue,	Soda Ash,	Alcohol,
Sal Soda,	Chalk,	Opium,
Blunestone,	Castor Oil,	Russia Salve,
Mustang Liniment,	Ardike Potash,	Strychnine,
Blue Mass,	Oil of Lemon,	Snuff, Scotch
Spirits of Nitre,	Oil of Orange,	" Macaboy,
Balsam Copaiba,	Capsules,	" Rape,
Potash,	Paregoric,	" Gentleman
Jayne's Ague Pills,	Holloway's Pills,	" Catarrh
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,		Ayers' Expectorant,
Ayers' Alterative,		Jayne's Sanative Pills,
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge,		Jayne's Cormorative Balsam,
Essence of Jamaica Ginger.		Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Vials, Corks, &c, &c, &c.

Also, per recent arrivals,
A good assortment of Gents' Calf, Kip, and India Rubber Boots, Frock, Dress, and Business Coats, Black Beaskin, French Cassimere and Satinet Pants, White and Fancy Shirts, Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c., Shoes, Jumpers, Overalls, &c., together with a general variety of Hats, Caps, Pocket Cutlery, &c.
Also, constantly on hand, a good variety of Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Crockeryware, Stoneware, Groceries, Liquors, Dry Goods, &c. 38:tf

ANOTHER
New Arrival,
Per CLIPPER W. D. RICE, DIGGS, Master.

EAGLE PLOWS, NOS. 19½, 20, 21 AND 22, 2 extra points; sugar cured Hams, crushed Sugar, 50 boxes Colgate's Soap, Castile Soap, Rice, Tea, Coffee, ground and green, Beans, Sweet Oil, Syrup, Bacon, Pork, Sardines, Codfish, California Cheese, fresh, &c.

ALSO,
Glass and Crockeryware, viz:

Tea cups and saucers,	Coffee cups and saucers,
Meat dishes,	Plates, assorted;
Bowls, assorted;	Water Pitchers,
Cream Pitchers,	Soap Dishes.
Soup Tureens,	Marine Clocks,
Glass Lamps, assorted;	Salt sellers,
Tumblers, assorted;	Goblets,
Spittoons,	Trays,
Glass and Earthen Sugar Bowls,	
Glass and Earthen Butter Dishes, &c., &c.	

ALSO,

Heavy Boots,	Ladies Rubber Shoes,
Caps,	Vests,
Coats,	Pants,
Shirts,	Socks, Gloves, &c.,

Together with a choice selection of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ale, Porter, Raspberry, Lemon, Strawberry
And other Syrups, calculated to suit the most fastidious palate.
All for sale, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, by
38:tf P. KEACH.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, THIS DAY,
EX BRIG W. D. RICE, A LARGE INVOICE of goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, (every variety)
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
WINES,
LIQUORS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Call and examine our stock.
BALCH & WEBBER.
Steilacoom, Nov. 19th, 1858. 37:tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Steilacoom, W. T.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 40:tf

Livery Stable,
Balch street, near Commercial,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
39:1y JAMES HUGHES, Proprietor.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Main street, Olympia, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE, a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
3-1y Main st., Olympia.

Cattle for Sale.

120 HEAD OF PRIME CATTLE, CONSISTing of Cows, Calves, Yearling Heifers and work oxen, in good condition. For sale by
D. H. BYRD.
Apply at Byrd's Mill. 34:tf

WANTED—By the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet, W. T., good Choppers, Sawyers, Teamsters, and Contractors for getting logs.
J. P. KELLER,
19-tf Agent for Puget Mill Co.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE,
128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.
20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY large stock of the following articles, viz:

Plates of all sizes,	Tumblers,
Meat Dishes,	Decanters,
Vegetable Dishes,	Goblets,
Ewers and Basins,	Champagnes,
Coffee and Tea cups,	Wines,
Stone Butter Pots,	Candy Jars,
Syrup Pitchers,	Spittoons,

&c., &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LAMPS:
Oil side and hanging Lamps; Camphene side and hanging Fluid and oil Parlor Lamps; Lamps;
Hall Lamps and Ship Lanterns; Globes, Chimneys, and
Wicks for Camphene, Oil and Fluid.
Plated and Britannia Castors;
Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons;
Ivory and common Table Cutlery;
CLOCKS:
Striking and Alarm, Thirty Hour and Eight Day.
We have the above articles for sale by the package or in small quantities, and we give particular attention to the packing of goods for shipment to all parts of California and Oregon.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant sts.,
33:3m San Francisco.

LONDON CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

To the Public.

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

The London Club-House Gin

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

The London Club-House Gin

Is an antidote to the horrible adulteration to which every thing alcoholic is submitted—the noxious poisons made up and sold as Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, &c.

The London Club-House Gin

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

WILLIAM H. DAY,
Sole Importer, New York.

NOTICE.—The unexampled success of the LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN has induced a host of imitators, who are putting up an inferior article under similar titles. Purchasers will please notice the *fac simile* of the signature of the undersigned on the label.

WM. H. DALY.

For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco California. 6-3mis

EUREKA WHISKY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUfacturers, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of
WHISKY.
It is made from the finest Rye Spirits, and is a
GENUINE MONONGAHELA.
It is put up in barrels and half barrels, for the convenience of the trade.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 12-3mis

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed
"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."
The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOUTHBURY ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., April 17th, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:
Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.
CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

I have analysed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.
JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY
Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 14-3m

Nets, Seines,
COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,
Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:
Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;
Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, 8's, 10, 3 and 12;
Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;
Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 36;
Together with a full assortment of
Gelling Nets, Fikes;
Perch Traps, Dip Nets,
Bird Nets, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c., in the city,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ELAM & HOWES, No. 84 Clay st.,
One door from the N. W. cor. Front st., San Francisco.

San Francisco.

MUSIC!

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT
KOHLER'S,
No. 178 Washington st.

SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
OPERAS,
ORATORIOS,
SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
MUSIC PAPER,
BRASS BAND MUSIC.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

TROMBONES,	CORNETS,
POST HORNS,	CORNOPEANS,
OPHICLEIDES,	ALTO HORNS,
BUGLES,	TENOR HORNS,
CYMBALS,	BARITONES,
	TUBAS.

ACCORDEONS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.
SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at
25 per cent. Less than Former Prices.

GUITARS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAKERS.
☞ Note.—A. KOHLER is Sole Agent in California for the celebrated maker,
CHARLES STUMCKE.

VIOLINS,	FLUTES,
BANJOS,	FIFES,
TAMBORINES,	CLARIONETS,
FLAGEOLETS,	PICOLOS.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description always on hand in large quantities.
ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.
Just received, an invoice of the famous R. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Flacons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY-JUMPERS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.
N.B.—Customers are requested to send their orders direct to the undersigned, either by mail or express, and they may be assured of having them filled promptly and to their satisfaction. All goods warranted perfect, or the money refunded.

WHOLESALE DEALERS
Are particularly invited to call and examine our immense stock. They will find our prices from 25 to 30 per cent.
LOWER
Than any other jobbing house in California.
A. KOHLER,
1-3m 178 Washington street.

NOTICE
To the Consumers of
CLUB HOUSE GIN!
The great reputation of Daly's Old
LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN,
in consequence of its superior and uniform quality, has induced other parties to import, and also to put up in this market, an inferior article of Gin, branded
"LONDON CLUB HOUSE."
We caution consumers against purchasing any of these brands of Gin for the genuine. Each case of the genuine article is branded
"Old London Club House Gin, Wm. H. D."
The name of J. T. DALY is also blown in each bottle; none other being genuine.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 17-3mis

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.
DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are affected with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office: office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be, faithfully attended to.
Charges moderate.
Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.
Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures and Whites.
Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Lucorrhœa, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.
Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copaiba, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.
Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 38:tf

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.
DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the practice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.
Letters addressed
P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
17 tf will be duly acknowledged.

DOORS AND WINDOWS.

ASSORTED SIZES OF DOORS, PINE AND Walnut;
Assorted sizes of Windows;
For sale by
PUGET MILL CO.,
At Teekalet, W. T.
All orders promptly attended to. 29:tf

OATS—3000 bushels Oats for sale by
33:tf P. KEACH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical periods of our history.

* * * * *

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools; to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, by this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contest among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogenous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

* * * * *

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants, which, in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and, if found sufficient, then, by the terms of this act, to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a sensus of the people of Kansas.

* * * * *

I am happy to inform you, that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws have been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

* * * * *

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against China. He was, however, at the same time, directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this, of my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully but effectually co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic, yet conciliatory, efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

* * * * *

I am gratified to inform you, that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, (United States and Great Britain) in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas.

* * * * *

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

* * * * *

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be entrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after signing the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

* * * * *

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geophrapical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

* * * * *

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

* * * * *

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

* * * * *

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy toward the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 20th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars: whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the small service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any description. Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

* * * * *

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted, that it would be expedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies, whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon-road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned were appointed on the 24th day of December, A.D. 1858, by the Judge of Probate for Pierce County, Administrators upon the Estate of LION A. SMITH, deceased, late of said county.

All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said Estate are requested to present the necessary vouchers within one year from date.

Steilacoom, December 24th, 1858.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS, HENRY MURREY, } Administrators.

42:3

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

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 travelling 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 bedrooms 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 traveling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 8 1y

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Scheidam, in Holland, and well known during the last twelve years throughout the Atlantic and Western States.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal qualities. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

Analyzed, it is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, in its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

In Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a SURE PREVENTIVE.

For Fever and Ague it is one of the most efficacious preventives that can be resorted to.

The Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps

Is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its other remedial properties.

In all cases of Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the cholic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men, both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by the highest written authorities.

Put up in quart or pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the respectable druggists and Liquor dealers in California and Oregon.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver street, New York.

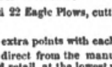
Caution to the Public.

London Cordial Gin,
Club House Gin,
Scheidam Schnapps,
Medicated Schnapps,
Royal Schnapps,
&c., &c., &c.

Under the above and similar titles, the liquor mixers of this city are bottling large quantities of adulterated, unwholesome trash, costing but little, on which they hope to realize large profits by selling in California.

Avoid all compounds. Some are so skilfully prepared as to pass for good Liquor, except with the best judges. If you would be safe, use only the long established renowned, genuine WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
27:6m 22 Beaver street, New York.

PLOWS!  PLOWS!

X-8 Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 12 inch furrow;
X-4½ Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 14 inches;
X-8½ Boston Clipper Plow, cuts 14 inches, stubble Plow;
X-1 and 1½ Clipper Plow, 10 inches.

Cast Plows,

ALL SIZES.

Nos. 18, 19, 19½, 20 and 22 Eagle Plows, cutting from 10 to 16 inches.

2 B Plow, (12 inch) two extra points with each, Cast Plow.

The above Plows come direct from the manufacturers, and are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

J. D. ARTHUR,
26:6m Washington street, near Davis.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with WILLIAMS's Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

On hand and for sale low,

Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
1-tf Watchmaker, Portland.

J. W. SULLIVAN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they *can be supplied in advance of any other house.* All orders will be answered *promptly.*

San Francisco.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

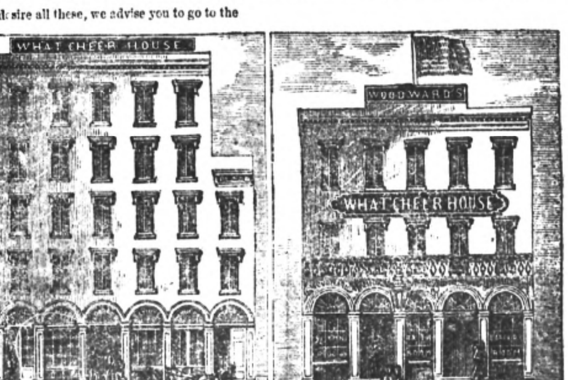
SAN FRANCISCO.

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you want to patronise a house conducted on strictly temperate principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places for its moderate charges, good and the best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to the



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street...117, 119 and 121 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

This establishment is centrally located in the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co.'s office the Express Co.'s offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $5.50; Board, per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.

Single rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair matrasses, clean bedding, &c.

Superior Bathing accommodations also connected with the house.

SHOWER BATHS FREE!

Free passage in the Omnibus to and from the Boats. Look to the Name on the Omnibus to avoid imposition.

There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

1-tf R. B WOODWARD, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known and old established house is still at his old tricks—of feeding the public at the low price of Six Dollars per week, and still they come to partake of his good and well furnished table; and as Mr. Kelly is one of the pioneer hotel keepers of this city, he pledges himself that there will be nothing wanting at his house to make the public comfortable.

The house is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and also of the up river and ocean steamers.

The house contains a number of single and family rooms, well ventilated, suitable for ladies and single gentlemen.

There is also attached to the house a READING ROOM, and a LIBRARY which contains a large number of selected standard works. There is also, at the arrival of each steamer,

A WAGON,

which belongs to the house, to convey passengers and baggage, free of charge. The public are respectfully requested to give the house a trial.

Board, per week, $6; per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodging, per night, 50 to 75 cents; Lodging, per week, $2 to $4. JOHN KELLY, Jr., Proprietor.

San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1-tf

FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Flour, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.

Ship Stores Put up.

☞ Orders promptly attended to, and goods packed in the most careful manner for shipping.

FORDHAM, JENNINGS & CO.,
STEAMBOAT BLOCK,
Corner Front and Jackson streets,
26:3m San Francisco.

JANSON, BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—
200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
100 bolts No. 0—000 Duck;
500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
10 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Prague prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases ¾ and 4-4 bleached shirtings;
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtings;
20 cases blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels;
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool new styles De Laines,
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;
And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBG Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap blue English Blankets;
500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen duck and cottonnade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;
Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
33:tf Cor. Battery and Clay sts., San Francisco.

NOTICE.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT FORT Steilacoom has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.

Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.

4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

J. KINGSBURY. A. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Board per week, $6; Board and Lodging per week, $8 to $10; single meals, 50 cents, Board per day $1; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.

KINGSBURY & DODGE,
Proprietors.

N.B.—The Baggage Wagon runs from the boats free of charge. 1-tf

M. JORDAN,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

165 Montgomery street,

Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.

ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-tf

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IN QUART BOTTLES,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and genuine article. This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Jaundice and Costiveness.

The Best Female Medicine known.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted that a bottle or two of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by unprincipled Druggists. Take none but the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable druggists.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
132 Washington street, San Francisco.

Also, Importers and general Agents for all the genuine PATENT MEDICINE, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. 1-tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1850.

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT IS BELIEVED to have facilities for the manufacture of every description of

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

superior to any other on the Pacific coast. Every kind of SAW and FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, &c. &c., made at short notice and in the most workmanlike manner.

We manufacture a style of

Shingle Machine

at moderate cost which we believe to be more efficient than any other in use.

Orders are particularly solicited from Oregon and Washington Territories, which will have the same authority as though the parties were personally present.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late RANKIN & Co.,
24:6m San Francisco.

DALY'S AROMATIC

Valley Whisky!!!

This Whisky is manufactured expressly for us by one of the oldest Distillers in the Valley of the Monongahela, from the finest quality of Rye, prepared by a process known only to him.

Consumers can depend upon getting a pure article when they buy the

VALLEY WHISKY.

It is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. It is recommended by the first physicians for its medicinal qualities.

J. T. & W. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietors, New York.

☞ For sale by all the principal Liquor houses in San Francisco. 20:tf

Quincy Hall

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

149 and 151 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS IS THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE ON THE Pacific coast, and Clothing of every description is sold as cheap as in any of the Eastern States. 27:3m