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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Procrastination.

Por la calle despues ce va a la casa de nunca.
* *Spanish Proverb.*

There is a thief that walks the world,
In the quick noon-day and the starless night,
Protean like, now ringed and curled,
Ragged anon, and grim and stark;
And he plies his trade with a ceaseless skill,
Defiantly, warily, working ill.
But I troll the charm
Will keep you from harm,
If scored in your memory ever—
'Who walks in the streets of *By-and-By*, will stop at the house of *Never*.'

He steals your purse and he steals your time,
The golden grain of deed,
From the chaff of purpose he filches oft,
With subtle hand of greed;
He flings the numbered rust on mind,
And it sinks his captive, chained and blind;
But this is the charm
Will keep you from harm,
If scored in your memory ever—
"Who walks in the streets of *By-and-By*, will stop at the house of *Never*."

Hopes which should blossom into joys,
As the blushing rose uncurls;
Tears which wisdom should alchemise
To a glorious rain of pearls—
Soft germs whence love's goodly fruit should rise,
He withers, and changes, and petrifies;
But here is the charm
Will keep you from harm,
If borne on your mind forever;
"Who walks in the streets of *By-and-By*, will stop at the house of *Never*."

Like the mighty Nemesis of old,
His sandals of wool are made,
And swift will he glide, and still to your side,
With light touch on your shoulder laid:
And "Wait," there is time, are the *drugged* words given,
And he steals from your soul its last chance of heaven.
But this play-actor bind
On the brow of your mind,
Firm and forever—
"Who walks in the streets of *By-and-By*, will stop at the house of *Never*."

As the stony seeds in the olden time
Sprang up into armed men,
So thoughts—seeds sown in the field of life—
Raise goodlier ranks again.
Those—mailed hosts in earth's strifes known;
Those—angels to stand by the Great White Throne;
Then the wisdom deep
Of these old words keep
Your guide forever;
"Who walks in the streets of *By-and-By*, will stop at the house of *Never*."

The Hardest Case on Record.

He took the ague badly,
And it shook him, shook him sorely;
Shook his boots off, and his toe-nails;
Shook his teeth out, and his hair off;
Shook his coat all into tatters;
And his shirt all into ribbons;
Shirtless, coatless, hairless, toothless,
Minus boots, and minus toe-nails,
Still it shook him, shook him till it
Made him yellow, gaunt and bony;
Shook him till it reached his death-bed;
Shook him till it shuffled for him
Off his mortal coil, and then it,
Having made him cold as could be,
Shook the earth still down upon him;
And he lies beneath his grave-stone,
Ever shaking! shaking! shaking!

Epigram.

In modern schools, the scholars sage,
When they are sixteen years of age,
Profess to know, yet never *speak*,
The French, the Latin, and the Greek.
These prodigies, when fully grown,
Speak every tongue—*except their own*.

L. N. G.

LONGEVITY IN SALEM, MASS.—During the present year sixty persons have died in Salem, Mass., at the ripe age of three score and ten. Of these, twenty-six were males and thirty-four females. Of the whole number, thirty-five were between 70 and 80: seventeen between 80 and 90, and eight between 90 and 100. Of the most advanced in years, two were 81; six 83; two 85; one 87; two 89; one 90; one 91; one 92; two 93; two 94, and one 98. There is now living in that town a lady, wife of Rev. Mr. Dole, 103 years old.

☞ One hundred and seventy-four revolutionary soldiers, and seven hundred and eighty-eight widows of revolutionary soldiers, have died during the past year. Total number of deaths of all classes of pensioners, 1,451.

☞ The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* gives the names of 95 persons of 70 years and upward who have died in that city the last twelve months. The oldest was 103 years of age at the time of his death.

NEWS!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1858.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day, at one o'clock, and took up the confirmation of Mr. Clifford for the Supreme Court bench. After an animated and exciting debate of three hours and a half, and was confirmed by a vote of 26 to 23—Messrs. Pugh, of Ohio, Stuart, of Michigan, and Broaderick, of California, voting with the Black Republicans. The opposition felt not a little chagrined that Mr. Douglas did not vote with them.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Thomas Wilson, of Missouri, and John Schermerborn, of Indiana, Lieutenants in the Marine corps.

The Senate Territorial committe, in a few days, will report in favor of the admission of Minnesota with her present constitution.

The President has written to Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Mexico, that his presence is desired in Washington City.

In executive session the Senate confirmed the appointment of Mr. Lamar, as Minister to Nicaragua, and that of Gen. Denver, as Governor of Kansas.

A treaty with the Netherlands, for the extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice and deserting sailors, was ratified.

The House has again engaged in an unprofitable discussion of the topics embraced in the President's annual message. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, reiterated his previously expressed views on the fillibuster question, and urged the passage of laws interpreting the neutrality acts. Mr. Blair of Missouri, regarded the nigger question as at the bottom of the movements against Central America, and proposed the acquisition of territory by treaty or otherwise in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing the free blacks of the United States there, to be protected as a dependency under our flag.

STATE LEGISLATURES ON KANSAS.

On the 11th of January, Mr. Buckwall offered a resolution in the Virginia House of Delegates, instructing the Senators and Representatives from Virginia in Congress, to use all honorable means to procure the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as the best means of disposing of this question. The governor was ordered to forward copies of the resolution to their Senators and Representatives in Congress. A similar resolution was offered in the Senate. Both were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On the 11th of January, resolutions were introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing fear that the establishment of such a precedent may have an important bearing upon the character of their own domestic institutions. Resolutions endorsing Mr. Ferguson to a seat in Congress, in preference to Chapman, had passed both Houses by a decided vote.

On the 13th of January, resolutions passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature, expressing confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan, re-affirming the Cincinnati platform; looking upon the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas, and instructing the Senators and Representatives from Ohio to vote against the Lecompton, or any other Constitution, which was not a clear expression of the will of the people.

The Legislature of Alabama, by a unanimous vote have adopted resolutions authorizing the Governor of that State to call a State Convention in the event of Congress refusing to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Here we have another phase of the Kansas imbroglio, looking towards a secession of the slaveholding portion of the confederacy in certain contingencies.

Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama stand pledged to secede from the Union, should Kansas, applying to Congress for admission as a slave State, be refused admission.

In the California Senate, the resolutions of Mr. Furgeson, of Sacramento, endorsing the course of Senator Douglas, were made the special order for the 27th of March—ayes 24; noes 11.

An exchange says: The administration men say it is settled that Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota are to be yoked together and forced through, and that the Indiana Senators, with Bigler and Jones, are relied upon to unite with them to secure the necessary majority.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.—The Springfield *Register* claims that all the Democrats in Congress from Illinois go with Douglas on the Kansas question. It says:—"It is sufficient to simply say that Messrs. Harris, Morris, Marshall, Shaw and Smith, of the House, will sustain the position of Senator Douglas. Governor Matteson entertains the same views, as do ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Democracy of Illinois."

☞ Col. H. L. KINNELY, of Mosquito Grant notoriety, was in Panama on the 11th inst. He makes complaints of the manner in which he has been treated by General Walker, whilst attempting to colonize his grants. He intended going up the Central American coast, on the Pacific side.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS IN SOUTHERN OREGON.—The Crescent City *Herald* of 10th February says that the Indian Agent of the Southern district of Oregon, Capt. Tichenor, has been busily employed in compelling the Indians on Chetcoe and Winchuck rivers to go on to the Reservation. He has had a body of U. S. troops with him to enforce his orders. He left on the 4th February for the Reservation, with one hundred and sixty Indians in charge, sixty of whom he got on the Winchuck, and the balance on the Chetcoe river.

AN OPPONENT OF DUOGLAS.—Ex-Governor Matteson, of Illinois, says the Chicago *Democrat*, intends to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in opposition to Mr. Douglas.

☞ Ex-President Pierce having been named for United States Senator for New Hampshire, the Concord *Patriot* announces that he would not accept the office even if he could receive the vote of every member of the Legislature.

BINGHAMPTON, Jan. 16.—Hon. D. S. Dickinson was thrown from his wagon last night and was badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No bones were broken.

Dr. Anson Jones, ex-president of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 8th of January, by blowing out his brains.

Fernando Wood, the other day, after finding that the administration would not espouse his quarrel, left New York for Richmond, whence he returned after a conference with Gov. Wise. He returns to New York to organize a movement in favor of Wise for the Presidency.

Gen. Walker has left Washington city for the South and threatens to return again to Nicaragua.

INDIAN MATTERS.—The followinp is an extract from an exchange in noticing the recent report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. It will be well for Congress to follow out the recommendation given:

"The necessity of speedily coming to some settlement with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories is also strongly enforced by the commissioner. He represents the state of affairs in those Territories as exceedingly critical, owing to the non-ratification of our treaties with the different tribes."

THE OREGON INDIANS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from J. Ross Browne, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department, dated San Francisco, October 19th, in which that gentleman states that he had returned from Oregon and Washington Territories. Mr. Browne visited the Indian reservations west of the Cascade mountains, from Southern Oregon to Bellingham Bay, and the Dalles east of the Cascades. He reports that the Indians are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion had arisen out of the contracts made for supplies, owing principally to the credit system. In reference to the war debt of these Territories, (amounting to about $5,000,000 in the aggregate,) he was satisfied, after thorough inquiry into the causes and history of the war, that it must be paid. The notes of his investigation are very voluminous.

ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—The whole number of vessels arrived in New York in 1857, from foreign ports, was 3,908, being an increase over the number last year of 101. Of these, 2,082 were American and 715 British. The number of passengers arrived from foreign ports during the year was 203,500. The number of passengers from California was 11,265.

NEW YORK IS SOME.—Two hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five passengers by sea, arrived there during the year 1857, and four thousand vessels from foreign ports.

NICROLOGY.—Among the notable persons who died in the United States during 1857, were William L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, Mr. Dobbin, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Senators Butler, Bell and Rusk, Honorables Preston S. Brooks, John Barney, Andrew Stevenson, Franklin Dexter, Louis McLane, H. L. Turney, Commodores Newton, Parker and Smoot; Doctors Kane and Scoresby, Arctic explorers; Gliddon and Legh, Eastern travelers; Lieut. Strain, explorer of the Darien isthmus; Anderssen, the Swedish traveler; Crawford and Ranch, the sculptors; West and Ranney, the painters; Brunshoff, the botanist, and Playfair.

☞ It is stated in the New Orleans *Cresent* that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds. in 1856. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year, but, nevertheless, planters will realize about $2,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely.

☞ The Chicago Times states the value of property lost on the lakes during the year 1857 at $1,920,315. 221 lives have been lost.

☞ There were sixty murders committed in New York city in 1857, and but one execution, and that a negro.

☞ In 1856 the population of France was at a stand-still, and there was in that year a preponderance of deaths over births to the number of 500,000.

Nicaragua.

Gen. Walker has departed for the South, leaving his affairs with the Government in the keeping of his supporters at Washington. He was well received at Richmond, Va., where a dinner was given him, at which the most prominent citizens were present. He made a very able and telling speech, which was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and in the course of which he said: "Twice have I sworn on bended knee to support the laws of Nicaragua; and as long as I have a brain to think and an arm to strike, so long will I strive to fulfil that oath."

Gen. Walker declares his intention to return to Nicaragua. The President reiterates his orders to all the federal officers to prevent, so far as possible, the departure of fillibusters. Gen. Walker's men were discharged from the *Saratoga* yesterday.

The Fillibuster steamer *Fashion* arrived at New Orleans from Mobile, and was immediately seized by the authorities.

"OLD BULLION" ON BANKS.—Thomas H. Benton has published a long communication in a Washington paper, on the banks and currency, designed to meet the suggestions in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, which have appeared in the public journals since the commencement of the financial revulsion. Benton still cherishes his ancient enmity to bank notes, and warmly advocates the mint drop currency.

☞ The new line steamers will commence with the Orizaba, March 5th, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will be well sustained, as the State has already suffered long enough from the odious monopoly. Besides having a competent surgeon, each steamer of the new line will have a full supply of the Graefenburg family medicines, a sufficient guarantee in itself for the good health of the passengers. They will only run the Panama route for a short time, when the Nicaragua transit will be complete.—*Morning Call.*

☞ The nuns of the Holy Virgin at Jerusalem have purchased the ruins of the prætorium on which Christ was sentenced. The Turkish government have sanctioned the purchase. The intention of the nuns is to build near to it a monastery, with a large wall, which is to include the ruins, which they intend to keep in their present state.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HEROISM.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the *Christian Intelligencer*, gives the following instance of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies:

"Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses, read in history. In one place, a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright. She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with a cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress seem impossible. True to herself she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by the Sepeys, with his good sword slew 26 of them before he fell!

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Independent* gives the following vivid description of the "Little Giant" when under full headway: "Senator Douglas is very short in stature, but of such physical proportions, aside from this lack, as instantly to attract the attention of a stranger. A very large head, connected with broad and powerfully built shoulders by a short, full neck; a chest sufficiently roomy to contain the lungs of a giant, and a pair of short, dumpy legs, complete the physical picture of the "Little Giant," if we except the broad, lofty Websterian brow, and the deep set, cavernous eyes, that sparkle and glow, when excited, like miners' lamps beneath it. It is the tremendous brain power lodged in that perpendicular precipice of a forehead, and shooting out its fires from its shadowed eyes, that has given him the sobriquet which he will carry to his grave. When excited and in full flow of debate that massive head rolls and shakes with the emphasis of his thought, and the huge hand doubles until the nails indent the palm, or else the broad, open hand receives the blow of its mate and italicises the sentence with a stunning report. The sweat pours from him profusely, and falls from his head or is thrown clear of his shoulders by these inimical shakes of the head, as the rain drops are shaken from the trees by a storm. Add to this a thick, bushy head of black hair and a restless, uneasy feeling, which prevents his being at rest for five consecutive minutes, and keeps him moving from one point to another in the Senate chamber, and my picture of the "Little Giant" is complete.

☞ Silence is a cheap virtue.

U. S. Congress, etc.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 19.

The bill matured by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, and reported by Mr. Gwin to day, proposes to locate the Railroad between the Big Sioux and the mouth of the Kansas River to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the Road are to be granted, and $12,500 per mile advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until $25,000,000 are reached—the amount thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent. of the stock is to be issued. The president is to receive the bids, make the contract for twenty years, and locate the Road, having a view to economy and the best route.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

The Speaker has appointed, as members of the committee to investigate charges of corruption in reference to the passage of the tariff act of 1857, Messrs. STANTON of Ohio, MOORE of Alabama, KUNKELL of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT of Georgia, and RUSSELL of New York.

Mr. DICK of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the House Representatives a bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into three judicial districts.

A bill was introduced in Congress to punish the practice of polygamy; also, for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers in Texas; for a Military Academy at the Hermitage in Tennessee; for the repeal of certain sections of the Neutrality Law; for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York; and for the Codification of the Revenue Laws and the arrangement of the Collection Districts.

Mr. Douglas has presented the petition from Henry O'Reilly, in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to Military Committee.

The Senate has passed the House bill providing for monthly payments, &c., of the salaries of members of Congress—yeas 26, nays 13.

The dimensions of the new hall of the House of Representatives at Washington are one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length (from east to west,) by ninety-three feet in width, and about thirty-six feet in height. The new Senate chamber is one hundred and twelve feet in length by eighty-two feet in width, which leaves more room in that "extension" for corridors and reception rooms.

From January 1 to March 21, 1857, the Post Office Department contracted for 45,666,095 postage stamps, equal to $1,229,774 20; from April 1 to June 30, 39,559,750 stamps, equal to $1,122,385 20; from July 1 to September 30, 44,909,415 stamps, eqnal to $1,248,204 70. In all one hundred and thirty millions of stamps of all denominations—that is to say, of ones, threes, fives, tens, and twelves included.

So resistless was the argument of Secretary Marcy to France, in regard to indemnity for property destroyed at Greytown, that England has made no claims, and France will not press her's further.

California.

CASE OF HARAZTHY.—The trial of Augustin Harazthy, on a charge of embezzling $162,000 from the Branch Mint, was set for the 15th inst., in the United States Circuit Court.

LARGE MAIL.—The mail by the *John L. Stevens*, consisting of 327 bags and 6 boxes of mail matter.

☞ California boasts of having in her treasury coffers $461,000, and San Francisco alone sports upwards of $300,000.

THE SACRAMENTO SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of California had rendered a decision in the case of the slave Archy. The court decided that slaveholders have a right to take slaves through the State as a matter of courtesy, but have no right to hold them as slaves if they stop in the State.

MONEY ORDERS.—An exchange says:—"In regard to the plan of Money Orders, the Postmaster-General says that his predecessor, Hon. James Campbell, submitted to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House, the outline of such a plan as would be feasible and beneficial in this country; but it does not appear that the committee had any action upon the matter." It is to be hoped that the present recommendation will fare better.—A system of postal exchange would be of immense value to the public. A man living in Texas, or in Oregon, could send his order to New York, or Boston, and procure what he desired, thus saving the expense of a journey thither. There is no part of our broad country that would be more benefitted, by the adoption of such a system, than this coast. The rates of exchange are high, amounting almost to a prohibition. When the annual production of gold, yielded by California and Oregon, is taken into the account, together with the fact that the most of it goes into the circulation of the Atlantic States, their claim to the benefits of the money order system are by no means inconsiderable.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

☞ The losses by fire in the United States, the last year, are estimated at $15,792,000 against $21,150,000 in 1856.

Original Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

In one of the Indian campaigns, which not recollected or material to our story, whilst the army was on the march, still in Tennessee, on its way to the scene of war in Alabama, a drafted company was expected daily to overtake the main body of troops. This company at length reached the rear of the train. Information of their approach was immediately carried to the front, where Jackson was at the time. As the messenger passed from rear to front, the fact that this company were without arms, having left their guns at home, was made known along the whole line. It was known to the entire army before it reached Jackson's ears. Curiosity was on tiptoe to know how the irracible commander would act under such circumstances. A storm was anticipated. Soon the General was observed making his way rapidly to the rear, and to the surprise of all parties, seemingly in a smiling mood. Finally he met the company. He saluted them. They looked for a volley of curses, and an immediate dismission home—the very thing they desired. Not so, however. Old Hickory pulled off his hat, and with the politest and lowest bow, expressed his gratification at their arrival, and especially at the fact that they had no guns. They were the very men he wanted, just as he desired them, *without arms*. Forming them for rapid motion, at double quick step, under his own lead, they marched on till a baggage wagon was reached, then halted, and each man was furnished with an ax. Forward march again was the word. As they passed along the line of march, the General's object was seen, and laughter, loud and uproarious, with many a hearty cheer, saluted them as they made their rapid way to the front. There these axmen were at once initiated into their campaign duties. They cleared the roads, they bridged the creeks or carried the wagons piece by piece, the baggage, ammunition, &c., over on their backs, when bridges were impassable. They were ever in a post of danger, bearing the burdens of the campaign. Sharing none of its honors, they were the laughing stock of the whole army.

ANOTHER.—Old Hickory crossed the Warrior river at the close of the campaign, at Carthage, in Tuscaloosa county. There he halted and rested for the recruit and refreshment of the sick and wounded for a few days. The citizens of Tuscaloosa, then a small village, got up a public dinner to the General. A deputation of militia officers, armed cap-a-pie, went to Carthage to extend the invitation to Jackson. They found him busy on foot, near the main road, dismounted, and with well set person, their spokesman invited him to dinner.

"For how many have you made provision?" asked Jackson. "For all my men?"

"No, only for yourself and officers."

"By the ——, then," replied the old hero, "I nor no officer of mine will eat a dinner not provided *for all our boys!*"—Then turning on his heel abruptly, he left them.

The poor militia men were sadly discomfited and mortified at the rebuff. But worse was in store for them. A quartermaster, or his assistant, had laid hands on every horse of the delegation, and claimed them for public service. Furious, they appealed to the General. He declined interfering; could make no distinctions; other men's horses were taken, why not theirs?—was surprised at their want of patriotism, not willing to give up their horses for transportation of the sick and wounded soldiers! The case was hopeless—the weather warm; the military trappings, coat, sword, boots, &c., all unsuited for a long march in the hot and dusty weather. No conveyance, however, could be had. The Generals, Colonels, Majors, and Captains of the Tuscaloosa militia, walked to Tuscaloosa.

"And that's the reason," naively added my informant, "why Tuscaloosa, I own, always voted against the General."

I believe these anecdotes to be true. They have never been published. The authorities from whom I had them are in every way reliable.

The late —— ——, of Selma, Dallas county, gave me the first in 1838. He has been dead for years. He was a quartermaster in Jackson's army—himself an enthusiastic admirer of the old hero, politically, at that time, a supporter of Judge White. He represented himself as an eye witness of the scene.

The second I have from D. E., near Havana, in Green county, Ala. He is still living, and believes Jackson to have been the greatest man, save Washington, who ever lived. At the time of the occurrence he resided near Carthage. He saw and heard as I have written substantially.—*Mobile Mercury.*

SINGULAR IDEA OF DECENCY.—A witness in the McCann case, at Albany, named Francis Cox, testified that he drank twenty-eight glasses of liquor in an hour and a half, and was not drunk, but merely stopped drinking "because he wouldn't make a hog of himself!"

RAVELLINGS AND BON-MOTS.—A newly married couple took up their residence in Poplar street. At breakfast next morning, the gentleman said to the lady:

"My dear, this Poplar street, and by putting you (u) in it it becomes popular."

"And by putting us (ous) in it," promptly replied his better-half, "it will very naturally become populous."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

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

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

TERRIBLE CASUALTY!

Sinking of the Steamer Traveler!

Five Lives Lost!!!

It is made incumbent upon us, this week, to give publicity to one of the most heart-rending casualties that has ever been made our painful province to record, involving the sinking, at anchor, of the Steamer *Traveler*, and the sudden calling from time to eternity, by drowning, or perishing from the cold winds and waters, of five persons on board of her.

The *Traveler*, under command of Capt. THOMAS SLATER, left the harbor of Olympia, on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., with a light mail for the different Post-offices on the Sound and Straits, and sunk at her anchor, at Foul-weather Bluff, near the entrance of Hood's Canal, about 12 o'clock, on the following night. The names of the persons on board were THOS. SLATER, in command; Mr. T. H. FULLER, in charge of the mail; Messrs. THOMAS WARREN, Engineer; JOHN STEVENS, a passenger; GEO. HAYWEY, fireman; HARRY, a sailor, [sir name not recollected,] and two Indians. The Engineer, Mr. Warren, and the Indians saved their lives by swimming to the beach—distant between three and four hundred yards from where the boat was anchored, and it is almost certain that they are the only survivors.

Mr. Warren reached this place, from Port Gamble on Sunday last, on the Schooner *Wild Duck*, to whom we are indebted for the following narrative of the shocking disaster:

The *Traveler* was on her way to Port Gamble, and had rounded the bluff above referred to—standing in the entrance of Hood's Canal—there a strong breeze was encountered, and a prevailing ebb tide, (both against the progress of the boat, she making but little if any headway,) determined Capt. Slater to fall back for shelter to the leeward of the bluff and anchor, there to await the flood tide and the quieting of the wind. The design of Capt. S. having been carried out, all hands retired to rest, but not to sleep, as it was the intention to make Port Gamble as soon as the tide should turn. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the boat made three very heavy lurches, and soon afterwards, Haywey informed Capt. Slater that the boat had considerable water in her, and was making water somewhat rapidly. On examination, it was found to barely cover the engine floor, and there having been much more water in her on a number of previous occasions, at first, not the slightest uneasiness was felt or danger apprehended. However, the pump was at once started, but finding that no headway was made in freeing her, some of the men commenced bailing in the engine and fire rooms. The water continued to gain ground in the boat, notwithstanding all hands were vigorously contending against its advances. It is supposed that the lurches spoken of as having been made by the boat, opened her keel, (which was of iron, overlaid with wood,) to such an extent that all efforts to save her, in her *then* position, would be utterly futile. Hauling up the anchor, an attempt was now made to *pole* her in towards the shore, which was equally unsuccessful, as she would not budge, and the anchor and cable were payed out again. The boat now commenced sinking very fast in the stern—elevating the bow to an angle of some 40°, and word was passed that each one prepare, as best he could, to save himself; and for this purpose, a quantity of cord-wood was thrown overboard for mutual assistance. Capt. Slater had lashed together some ten or twelve pieces—threw it overboard, following it himself. Mr. Warren followed—caught a stick of wood in each hand—found Capt. S. on his raft—conversed with him a few moments—the Capt. suggesting that the first one who reached the beach should procure immediate assistance. The Indians, throwing off all their clothing, then struck out for the shore. It is believed that neither Capt. Slater, Messrs. Fuller or Stevens—in fact none on board, except Mr. Warren, Haywey, and the Indians, could swim at all. Mr. Warren had no time to divest himself of boots or clothing, and in addition to the difficulty of swimming, thus encumbered, his progress was materially retarded by the density of the sea-weed which he was obliged to encounter. He abandoned his pieces of wood soon after leaving the boat, and was very much exhausted on reaching the beach.—The Indians were already ashore, and prevented his falling on coming out of the water. Upon recovering he was hailed by Capt. Slater with the inquiry whether or not he was ashore; being answered in the affirmative, Capt. S. said—"well then, procure assistance as soon as possible;"—this is the last that it is known of the generous Capt. Slater, and at the time this conversation took place, he appeared to be near the spot where the boat went down. Mr. Warren, (accompanied by the Indians,) started immediately for Port Gamble, *via* the beach—distant some six or eight miles—which place he reached between one and two o'clock on the following morning, when a whale-boat and five men were at once dispatched by Capt. KELLER, to the scene of the terrible disaster, when, after a thorough search along the beach for several miles on both sides of the bay, by the party and Mr. Warren, the body of Mr. Haywey, only, could be found. No knowledge as to the fate of the others has been obtained up to the present time. Mr. W. thinks it was not to exceed half an hour—perhaps not fifteen minutes, after the pumping and bailing was commenced in the boat, before she went down. The night was dark and cold and the water chill, almost to freezing.—Capt. Slater, Mr. Fuller, and the crew were calm and self-possessed from first to last. The top of the smoke-stack is still out of water, and at low tide the top of the pilot-house is barely washed.

As Mr. Warren was about leaving the beach for Port Gamble, he heard the sailor Harry, say to Mr. Fuller, "take hold of the smoke-stack, that is still out of water"—to which Mr. F. replied that he was then holding by the chains of the smoke-stack.

Capt. GEORGE SLATER has been a resident of this Territory since the spring of 1853, and has proved himself as fearless and as generous a son of Neptune as ever trod a vessels decks. It is well remembered, that with the sloop, *Sarah Stone*, he inaugurated the first voluntary mail service on the waters of the Sound and Straits. At the breaking out of the Indian war he volunteered his services in Capt. EATON'S Company of Rangers, in which he acquitted himself honorably and creditably during the continuance of that Company in the field. At different times, as long as those vessels remained upon our waters, he was pilot on board of the U. S. Steamers *Decatur* and *Massachusetts*. On the arrival here of the Steamer *Constitution*, he was offered by Capt. HUNT the position of 1st officer, which he accepted, and retained as long as that vessel was in service. Than Capt. S., no person on the coast was better acquainted with the innumerable bays, harbors, passages and channels of our inland sea, and in a nautical point of view, his loss will be severely felt.

Mr. TRUMAN H. FULLER arrived in this Territory in September 1854, as purser of the propeller *Maj. Tompkins*, the duties of which he discharged until that steamer was wrecked on the coast of Vancouver's Island. After that disaster he become connected with the Indian Department, and discharged every duty with which he was entrusted creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the Superintendent. Shortly after the arrival of the *Constitution*, he again become purser, and so continued as long as that steamer was running. Mr. Fuller was a native of the State of New York, where he was most respectably connected. During his residence here, by his quiet, unobtrusive and gentlemanly deportment, he had secured the respect and confidence, for ought we know to the contrary, of the entire community.

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, for some years, has been a resident of Port Townsend, but more recently has been associated, in some way, with the "LAKE HOUSE," at this place.

Poor SLATER and FULLER! A sigh and tear are due the memory of each. And should their remains never be rescued from their ocean-grave for interment, we trust the author, [HALLACK, we believe,] will pardon us for an innovation upon his beautiful stanza—reading the requiem—

"Calm be the sea above thee,
Friends of our earlier days;
Few knew thee but to love thee,
Few named thee but to praise."

As we believe the supply is now entirely exhausted, we trust in God that no more grave-yards in the shape of steamers or steamboats will ever be brought upon our waters.

DEATH OF CAPT. P. S. GUTHRIE.—One of our exchanges announces the death of Capt. GUTHRIE, of the 9th Infantry, late of Fort Steilacoom, W. T. He died at his family residence, in Newport, Ky., in January.—Declining health, whilst here, induced him to apply for a furlough, which was granted. Capt. G. served throughout the Mexican war with the Duquesne Guards, of Pittsburg, and was brevetted Major for his bravery. After his return from Mexico, he took up his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. ISAAC LIGHTNER, of the house of LOUISSON & Co., for a copy of the Oregon *Standard* of March 4th, in advance of the mail.

☞ We are indebted to our delegate in Congress, Hon I. I. STEVENS, for a copy of the Patent Office report, for the year 1856, and for other public documents, received by the last U. S. mail.

☞ A regular term of the U. S. District Court, for the 2d Judicial District, was commenced in this place on Monday—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH presiding.

From Washington City.

The last U. S mail brought us a letter from our Delegate in Congress, Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, by which we learn that the Military Committee in the House would shortly take up, formally, the consideration of the war debt of this and Oregon Territory. The report of Mr. J. Ross BROWN being remarkably favorable, as far as the integrity of the citizens of the two Territories are concerned, in the prosecution of the Indian war—will, he thinks, exert great influence with Congress. The report of the War Commission, as we have before stated, meets with the approbation of the Secretary of War.

Our Delegate feels quite confident that, with Gen. LANE, and other friends and representatives of the Pacific coast, they will be able to succeed in thoroughly convincing Congress, that the claim presented by each Territory is just, and ought to be paid. This done, *immediate payment will be strongly urged*. He thinks that the fact that nearly all the scrip is, as yet, *in first hands*, will have weight with Congress to cause that body to make appropriations the present session; for should delay occur, much of the scrip will necessarily be sacrificed, and thus the money will enure to speculators, and not to the people of the Territory.

He invites our citizens to write to him freely in regard to the interests of the Territory, stating his readiness to answer carefully and promptly any communication which may be sent him, affecting the public interests; and that he will take pleasure in attending to any business which the people of the Territory may have with the Departments or with Congress.

Notwithstanding our delegate is somewhat sanguine at the prospect of a speedy payment of our war debt, yet there can be no doubt of the existence of a regularly organized opposition to its liquidation at present. True to its miserable instincts, the New York *Tribune* is opposed to the payment, and no doubt will be, with all the kinky hair in Congress to back it, to the "bitter end." To the shame of many of our citizens, be it said, that the *Tribune* is very munificently patronized throughout the Territory—that *large bundles*, year after year, find their way to almost every post office within our limits—that many of our citizens *will* persist in aid of keeping life and vitality in an inveterate enemy—an unscrupulous vilifier and slanderer of the people of our Territory. As illustrative of the nature of the *animal* of the *Tribune*, we subjoin the following choice morsel of gall and wormwood for its patrons here to ponder over:

"The enterprising Territories of Oregon and Washington have handed in to Congress their little bill for scalping Indians and violating squaws two years ago. The "War," it will be recollected, was stigmatized by Gen Wool, then commanding on the Pacific, as wholly wanton and unprovoked—having been deliberately got up by the Whites for the purpose of running a bill on good, easy Uncle Sam. Neither Oregon or Washington has ever paid anything of consequence for the public lands absorbed by their white inhabitants, but they are ready enough to knock the bottom board out of the Treasury and load up their several carts with "the spoils." They have had a "Commission on Indian War Claims" sitting for nearly a year past, which has made up the following cheering aggregate:

Total war debt in both Territories, $5,931,844 78

"The claims of American citizens for French Spoliations of our Commerce prior to 1800, are now something over fifty-eight years old. So far as we can learn, they are as righteously due as any public debt ever was. After these shall have been paid half a century or so, we trust the claims of the Oregon and Washington Indian-fighters will come up for consideration."

Good News from the Gold Mines.

Under the above head, we find in the editorial columns of the Oregon *Standard* of March 4th, the subjoined cheering intelligence from the gold fields to the north-east of us. From the representation of the geography of the country where the gold was procured, below referred to, we are led to believe that it was taken from the neighborhood of the diggings of which we made mention last week, as having been recently discovered, and which had created much excitement on Vancouver's Island. We have learned nothing further from that direction since our last, but are told that two considerable parties have started for the reported gold region from Bellingham Bay, and that nearly all the hands employed by Col. FITZHUGH in his coal mine, had taken their departure thither. Also, that a number had left Whidby's Island, Port Townsend, Port Gamble, etc., for the same destination. Would it not be advisable for parties that meditate an excursion to the northward in search of the "oro," to await the return of some of their fellow-citizens in order that they may be correctly posted up as to the richness or barrenness of the diggings in that direction. The *Standard* says:

"From Mr. Isaacs, an intelligent gentleman living at the Dalles, we gather highly interesting information from the gold diggings north, which we present below in almost his own words. A gentleman direct from the Suswap mines, who was in town on Saturday, showed us some dozen ounces of the gold dug by himself and another, and it was as handsome a parcel of gold as we remember ever to have seen!

"Wm. Peon and Antoine Plant, two half-breeds, residents of the Colville valley, arrived at the Dalles a short time since, with about fifty ounces of coarse gold, which they stated they had procured in the Suswap county, which is about 350 miles North-west of Colville, and 400 miles due North from the Dalles. The Suswap country comprises the streams emptying into Thompson's River from the South. Thompson's River is a tributary of Frazer's River. They had about as much more dust which they had disposed of to Mr. McDonald, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Colville. They represent the Indians as quite hostile to Americans, and would not advise any to venture into the country, unless in large parties—fifty at least—well armed.

"The gold they washed principally from the banks of the river, and it was very abundant, wherever there was earth to hold it. The country is rocky and mountainous in the extreme, with a scarcity of grass.

"They also brought information, which they say was derived from Mr. McDonald, and since confirmed by a later arrival, of the success of the miners at Colville. The winter having been unusually mild, with very little snow or rain. All the streams have been very low, thus enabling them to reach the bed rock without labor. A Mr. Sullivan, formerly from California, took from the Pend d'Oreille river, near its mouth, some sixty ounces in a few days. Heretofore they have only washed the surface earth, say from ten to twelve inches in depth, below which was sand not containing gold. The existence of large deposits upon the bed rock is now demonstrated beyond doubt, and we may look for encouraging returns during the summer.

"We would call the attention of our Representative in Congress to the importance and necessity of having a military post in Colville Valley for the protection of citizens and residents.

"It is perhaps not generally known that there is quite a settlement at Colville. There are some twenty farms, two stores, two grist mills, one saw mill, &c.—entirely at the mercy of badly disposed Indians. Were adequate protection offered, capital would seek investment in mining operations which now the risk prevents."

From Oregon.

We received by the last mail three numbers of the *Oregon Statesman*, dated respectively, Feb. 9th, 16th, and 23rd, from which we gather the following local items:

The *Statesman* publishes a very excellent letter from that venerable and faithful public servant Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, (late Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury,) addressed to Gov. CURRY, in which he applauds the Constitution of Oregon, particularly as regards the moderate salaries allowed the public officers. The following pertinent paragraph we extract from the letter:

"If you can maintain economy in Oregon, and the simplicity of the first settlers, you will do well, and greatly promote your happiness and prosperity. The examples of California in the exhorbitant salaries given, in the high prices for rents, land, materials, labor, board, in disregarding law, and the power of the constituted authorities, are pernicious, and if you withstand their influence in Oregon, you must be a remarkable people, such as do not exist in any other portion of the United States. Their examples have poisoned the morals and habits of the people in this region of the United States."

☞ The Jacksonville *Sentinel* raises the name of L. F. GROVER, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

The *Statesman* of a late date, says, that a party of lawless persons, a few evenings previous, patrolled the streets of Salem, smashing in the windows about the more thickly inhabited portions of town. The rowdyism was kept up, at intervals, from 11 to 2 o'clock. The authors of the outrages are unknown.

From the same paper we learn that an 'election' had been held to vote upon the question of acceptance of the 'charter' for the 'city' of Salem. The vote stood 82 for the 'charter' and 67 against—fifteen majority only, for it. The Portland charter was required to be adopted by a two-thirds vote before it went into effect, and was so adopted.

Also, that Samuel Johnson, of Linn county, was drowned in the Calapooia river on the 25th of January.

Further, that three men by the name of Levens, Hunter and Creamer, were drowned in the Umpqua river between Scottsburg and Gardiner, a short time since.

Although the snow lay upon the ground but two or three days, says the *Statesman*, with not more than 48 hours of freezing weather, we understand considerable stock died through the valley.

We notice by the Portland papers, that the Willamette river was frozen over, at that place, so effectually, during the severe weather, that the steamboats could not make their trips. Both the Willamette and Columbia rivers were subsequently very high.

The editor of the *Statesman* is informed that Capt. Dodge, of the Schooner *Matthew Vassar* will make a trip to Sitka (Russian Possessions,) for a cargo of ice for the Oregon market.

The last Oregon *Standard* notices the departure from Portland, of Col. W. H. FARRAR and A. J. CAIN, Esq., passengers in the Steamer *Panama* for San Francisco—thence to the Atlantic side. They will both probably return in a few months.

The *Standard* has authority for saying that the rumor published some weeks ago, to the effect that Mr. Wm. McKie, of Oregon City, had been murdered by the Indians, above the Dalles, is incorrect. Mr. McKie was at Walla Walla; last advices from there give assurance that he is alive and well.

The same paper, of March 4th, contains communications from three correspondents, (JOSEPH L. MEEK, JOHN T. JEFFRIES and C. M. WALKER,) in regard to the most practicable route from Oregon to Salt Lake City. We have filed them away for publication at another time.

We learn from the Oregon *Standard* of Feb. 25th, that the schooner *Emily Packard* was driven ashore at Shoalwater Bay, on Sunday the 26th of February. She was freighted with a cargo of 2500 bushels of Oysters, for San Francisco. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. All hands on board were saved.

From the same paper we learn that the *Argus* had published a call for a black republican convention, to assemble at Salem on the 2d day of April, for the purpose of nominating officers in prospect of a State government in Oregon.

☞ A terrible catastrophe occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., the day before the steamer left New York. A school house was burned down and seven children suffocated.

ARRIVAL OF THE PUGET SOUND EXPRESS!

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE STATES!

Mr. S. WILLIAMS, of the Puget Sound Express, arrived here from Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday of this week, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the Oregon *Times* of March 6th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Panama*—W. L. DALL, commander—was at Astoria when Mr. WILLIAMS left the Columbia river; consequently, he was not provided with any regular express papers from the Atlantic side.

A special express, however, to Capt. J. M. HUNT, from San Francisco, reached Mr. W. at Monticello; and we are indebted to that gentleman for copies of the N. Y. *Herald* and N. O. *True Delta* of Feb. 5th, containing the annexed intelligence concerning Utah and Kansas.

We observe that the steamer *Sea Bird*—Captain CONNER, is advertised to leave San Francisco for Puget Sound on the 7th inst., and are informed that the steamer *Resolute*—Capt. PRAY, will leave that city on the 9th inst., to HUNT & SCRANTON, Olympia.

Nicaragua, Kansas and Utah affairs have been the chief topics of discussion in Congress and the press.

Kansas—Utah, etc.

Tuesday, Feb. 2d, was a day of excitement in Washington. The Lecompton constitution, accompanied by a message, was sent into Congress by Mr. Buchanan.

The President's message on Kansas affairs appears to have had the effect of somewhat allaying the excitement which has existed upon that important subject. There is beyond doubt a majority of eight in the House of Representatives in favor of the Lecompton constitution. Its passage in the Senate is not seriously questioned, and indeed much of the opposition that was anticipated in that body has been neutralized by the views of the President.

Later advices have been received from the Utah expedition at Weston, by the arrival there of Mr. Davidson, who left the army on the 14th of January. The health of the troops was good, and they were as comfortable at circumstances permitted. There was no snow to the east of Fort Laramie, and grass and buffalo were abundant. A salt train from Fort Laramie was met by Mr. Davidson on its way to the camp. Nothing had been heard from Capt. Marcy.

Additional advices from the Utah army state that as soon as Capt. Marcy arrives from New Mexico, which will probably be about the middle of April, an attempt will be made by Col. Johnston to enter Salt Lake City.

The Committee on Territories will make a report to the House on the Utah difficulties in short time. They find nothing in Mr. Bernhisel's case, as the delegate from Utah, to justify his expulsion from the House.

Mormon affairs appear likely to take a new direction. A report was prevalent in Washington a few days since that Mr. Buchanan contemplated the withdrawal of the troops from Utah. Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, is said to have made overtures to the President, signifying the willingness of the Mormons to leave Utah and take up their future residence on some island outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided our government will give them a fair price for their improvements in Salt Lake City. Mr. Bernhisel requests that commissioners be appointed to arrange the details.

Further intelligence from Washington confirms the report that Mr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate, has made propositions to the President for the purchase of the Mormon property in Utah. Mr. Buchanan appears to have rather rejected the overtures of Mr. Bernhisel, who is said to be acting without the authority of Brigham Young. Mr. Bernhisel represents the Mormons as generally inclined to peace.

Later and favorable accounts of the Utah expedition have been received from Col. Johnston by the War Department. Col. Johnston had mustered four additional companies of volunteers into service for a period of nine months. The troops were in good health, and very comfortable in their winter quarters. An abundant supply of fat beef had been obtained from a settlement to the north of Salt Lake.

The administration has decided not to enter into a contract for the conveyance of the Pacific mail across the Tehuantepec Railroad at present. The matter will probably be postponed for some months.

☞ Col. Anderson and his men, who were sent home from Nicaragua, by Commodore Paulding, had arrived in New Orleans, direct from Key West, in charge of a United States Marshal, and were brought before the United States Court. The Grand Jury, after examining a number of witnesses, found an indictment against Col. Anderson and his officers, for violating the neutrality laws.

Gen. Walker, who arrived in N. Orleans several days previous to Colonel Anderson and his party, appeared before the Court to answer any charge that might be brought against him, when he was informed that there were no charges against him, the Grand Jury having ignored the indictment. But with the further evidence adduced, he has been included with the parties above mentioned.

Gen. Walker left the city on a visit to his parents at Nashville.

☞ Mexico, at last accounts, was in the most perfect state of anarchy that could be conceived, and it was confidently expected that the government of Commonfort would be overthrown.

☞ The latest news from Europe, in a commercial point of view, is considered highly favorable. The news from India is also more cheering, and the British press are exultant at the continued success of the British arms over the semi-barbarians with whom they have had to contend.

☞ Later advices from Europe bring us intelligence of the demise of several persons of note, among them Gen. Havelock, Rachel, Marshal Radetzky, and Reschid Pacha.

The Contradictions of History.

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this."

We submit, without comment, the following correspondence of Col. WRIGHT, commanding 9th Infantry, with the gentlemen designated therein:

(COPIES.)

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT DALLES,
October 4, 1856.

GOV. I. I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Supt. Ind. Affairs, W. T.:

GOVERNOR—I had the honor to receive, sometime since, your communication of the 19th August, making a requisition on me for the delivery of *Leschi, Quiemuth, Nelson, Kitsap* and *Stahi*, with the view of their being sent to the Sound, to be tried by the civil authority.

I delayed action on the subject, expecting your speedy return from Walla-walla, when I was anxious to have a personal interview with you.

You know the circumstances under which the Indians referred to were permitted to come in and remain with the friendly Yakimas. Although I have made no promises that they should not be held to account for their former acts, yet, in the *present* unsettled state of our Indian relations, I think it would be unwise to seize them, and transport them for trial. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the delivery of the Indians be suspended for the present.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Col. 9th Infantry Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,
Camp on Walla-walla River, O. T., Oct. 16, 1856.

SIR—I have received a requisition from Gov. STEVENS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, for the delivery of *Leschi, Nelson, Quiemuth, Kitsap* and *Stahi*, to be sent to the Sound, to be tried by the civil authority.

The Superintendent advises me that he shall send Special Agent Shaw to the Yakima to take charge of such Indians as may be officially reported as friendly. I trust that a good understanding may subsist between yourself and the agent, and every proper assistance given to him to enable him to discharge his duties.

I have determined to comply with the requisition of the Governor; you will therefore deliver up the Indians named, at the earliest moment practicable, having a due regard to the condition of affairs in the Yakima country.

I have the assurance of the Governor that these Indians shall be fairly dealt with. Make a full explanation to the chiefs and friendly Indians, and assure them that it is for their interest that these Indians should be delivered up and tried.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. WRIGHT,
Col. 9th Infantry Commanding.
MAJ. GARNETT, *9th Infantry,*
Commanding Fort Simcoe, W. T.

HEAD QUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,
Fort Dalles, O. T., July 17, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your communication of the 8th inst., and I hasten to give the desired information.

During my campaign in the Yakima in 1856, the chiefs at first appeared afraid to trust themselves in my power, but after being assured that they should be perfectly safe, and that they might depart freely after having a talk, their fears were allayed, and they paid me frequent visits. At first I could not learn of the whereabouts of *Leschi*, but subsequently, before I marched from the Nachess north to the upper Yakima and We-nah-che, *Leschi* came in, and received the same assurances as the other chiefs. I did not wish any of those Indians from the Sound to return to that district, as I apprehended a renewal of the difficulties in case they went back at that time. I did not know that *Leschi* or any of the chiefs from the Sound were accused of crimes which might jeopard their lives. That they had committed acts which among civilized people might be regarded as murders, I doubted not, but knowing their peculiar habits and modes of warfare, and that they regarded the indiscriminate killing of men, women and children as a legitimate proceeding, and the natural result of hostilities. I certainly expected it would be so regarded by our people. When we look at the number of Indians killed by our people, many of them perfectly friendly, for instance, the massacre of a large family at the Cascades while quietly on their way to Fort Vancouver with a pass signed by me, it must be confessed that it is hard to say which side has the advantage.

The assurance I gave to all the chiefs who submitted, including *Leschi*, were full and complete, so far as the military authorities were concerned, as to their personal safety.

In Indian warfare, barbarous acts must be expected, at least on one side,—it is the nature of the red man,—but unfortunately our hands are stained with innocent blood, and the perpetrators are free. Let impartial justice be meted out to both parties, or cast oblivion over all.

It is hard to make an Indian understand the difference between *civil* and military power, as administered in our country: when restored to friendship by the military, they look upon that as efficient.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I sincerely hope that *Leschi* will not be made to suffer death, even if convicted by the stern mandates of our code. I most earnesly pray that the pardoning power may be interposed, and *Leschi* saved from the gallows.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most ob't serv't,
(Signed,) G. WRIGHT,
Col. 9th Infantry Commanding.
Messrs. W. H. WALLACE and F. CLARK,
Steilacoom, W. T.

☞ A right whale was recently taken inside the Columbia river bar, from which its captors obtained some 30 barrels of oil

☞A late number of *The Bay State*, published at Lynn, contains an elaborate and ably written article upon the Kansas question, wherein it is contended that there is nothing in the present diversity of opinion among democrats, respecting its present aspect, which affords the least ground for consolation to the opposition, or that forebodes any permanent division in our party.

☞The Chicago *Times* publishes a list of 44 democratic papers in that State which are in favor of remanding the Lecompton Constitution for a vote of the people upon its adoption or rejection.

☞They have had a remarkably mild winter in the West. No snow, no railroad blockades, no terribles tales of travellers frozen or starved to death, but weather warm as October, and nothing to complain of but more grain than they know what to do with.

The Legislature of Iowa have elected ex-Governor Grimes to represent that State in the Senate of the United States.

Walton, a reporter in the late Oregon State convention, has been convicted of burglary, and sentenced by Judge Williams to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

☞It is said that a conference of the maritime powers of Europe will shortly be held in London, to discuss the African emigration scheme, and its bearings upon the African slave trade.

MARINE.

As usual, a number of local trading vessels, visited the harbor of Olympia the present week—discharging and receiving freight and passengers—amongst others, we notice the schooner *Rover*—HICKS—and schooner *Wild Duck*—BALDWIN. We are indebted to Captain Baldwin for the following marine report:

AT PORT ORCHARD—IN PORT:

March 4th—The bark *D. M. Keller*—KELLER, master—loading lumber, for San Francisco.

March 4th—The bark *Ella Francis*—RAND—loading lumber for same destination.

AT PORT MADISON—IN PORT:

March 4th—The bark *Charles Devans*—BOYD—loading lumber for San Francisco.

March 4th—The Chillian schooner *Spray*—ASHBY—master—loading lumber for Hong Kong.

AT PORT LUDLOW—IN PORT:

March 4th—The brig *Willamantic*—BOYLING—loading lumber, for San Francisco.

AT TEEKALET—(PORT GAMBLE)—IN PORT:

March 4th—The British ship *Rosendale*—loading for London.

March 4th—The British ship *Wacouster*—HENDERSON—discharging ballast—to load spars for Europe.

March 4th—The American ship *George Raynes*—discharging ballast—to load lumber for foreign market.

March 4th—The bark *Friendship*—CASTESON—loading lumber for San Francisco,

March 4th—The shooner *L. P. Foster*—MOORE—loading lumber for Honolulu.

SAILED—FROM TEEKALET:

February 20th—The ship *Leonora*—MITCHEL—to San Francisco, with lumber.

February 27th—The bark *Jenny Ford*—SARGEANT—to San Francisco, with lumber and sheep.

February 28th—New Grenadian ship *Lizzie Jarvis*—KNIGHT—to China, with lumber and spars.

March 4th—The bark *Mayflower*—REED—with lumber to Honolulu.

New Advertisements.

Attention!—Notice!—Attention!

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

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

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

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

The trash a about *a Sea Bird*, and no Boat coming for HUNT & SCRANTON—remains much more with well known Steamboat owners, than with the Brokers or their Principals. HUNT & SCRANTON,
Brokers for themselves.
Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

CLARK DREW,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

ALL HIS WORK WARRANTED!

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

ENGRAVING, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Prices moderate. Give him a call.

Steilacoom, March 12th, 1858. n16-tf

HO! FOR PUGET SOUND!
The New and Fast Running Steamer
EXPRESS!
WILL COMMENCE MAKING
WEEKLY TRIPS
BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND MONTICELLO!
Stopping at Intermediate Landings!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23*rd*.

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

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

THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK.

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

WILLIAM IRVING.

Portland, January 28th, 1858. n16-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed, issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court in and for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the October term, 1855, in favor of A. A. Denny and against David Maurer, I have levied upon, taken, and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the premises in Seattle, King county, W. T., on the 19th day of April, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: One Horse, one House and half Lot, known and described as the south half of Lot No. 3, in Block No 7. Also, Lot No. 7, in Block No. 7, in the town of Seattle; or enough thereof to satisfy said execution—amounting to $525 40

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff of King County, W. T.
Seattle, March 4th, 1858. n16-1m

NOTICE!

WE, THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE "PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE," will let to the lowest responsible bidder, the building of a house for said Institute. We will receive sealed propositions until the 18th day of this month, at 10 o'clok, A. M. See specifications, at the store of Mr. RUTLEDGE.

WM. RUTLEDGE,
J. B. DICKERSON,
W. W. MILLER.

Olympia, March 12th, 1858. n16-1t

NOTICE!

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

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

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

G. K. WILLARD,
Clerk, and Judge of Probate.
Olympia, W. T., March 12th, 1858. n16-1m.

Attention, Notice, Attention.

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

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

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

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

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their Principals.
San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1858. no.15-tf.

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

All Work Warranted for one Year!

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

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

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

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
Portland, March 1st, 1858. n15-3m.

PAPER HANGINGS
—AND—
CARPETS.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. Gen. W. T.
Olympia, Feb. 21, 1858. 3m14

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued from the District Court of the United States for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Port Townsend, in said District, on the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., the British schooner VIOLET, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and also ninety blankets.

Said schooner and blankets having been condemned by the said Court sitting in Admiralty, for violating the revenue laws of the United States.

GEORGE W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 22, 1858. 3w14

REDUCTION OF RATES!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 12, 1858, THE RATES OF Fare and Freight between San Francisco and Olympia, by Pacific Mail Steamship

"COLUMBIA,"

will be as follows:

Cabin..... $60
Steerage..... $30
Freight, per ton..... $15
Feb. 19, 1858. 1m13

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued from the District Court of the United States for the third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at Port Townsend, on the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., the British schooner VIOLET, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and also ninety blankets.

Said schooner and blankets having been condemned by the said Court sitting in Admiralty, for violating the revenue laws of the United States.

GEORGE W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 22, 1858. 3w14

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

OFFERS FOR SALE,
PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY
HARNESS;
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SADDLES;
PACK SADDLES
AND
SADDLE TREES;
Saddle Bags
AND
WALLETS;
GIRTHS and
SURCINGLES;
BLOCK AND BENT
Stirrups;
Halters, Bridles and
MARTINGALES;
Whips and Spurs;
Curry Combs,
Horse cards & brushes, &c.
Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14

FOR SALE.

THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "STRANGER," built in San Francisco of Eastern oak and pine, and copper fastened. She is well found in anchors, chains, rigging, and two suits of sails, and is ready for any service. The Stranger is decked fore and aft, and is five tons measurement, and will be sold at Port Madison, cheap for "cash," on application to the undersigned.

Also a superior article of Dogfish oil, excelling sperm oil for machinery; and Cod fish, pickled and dried, Salmon, Salmon Trout, and Herring, pickled in barrels, and all warranted of superior quality and cure.

LAMB & BAXTER.
Port Madison, Feb. 22, 1858. 3w14

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

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
Feb. 19, 1858. 6m13

Wooden Ware, Brooms,
BASKETS, BRUSHES,
Clothes Lines, Matches, &c.,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE
WOOD & WILLOW WARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF
HAWXHURST & SON,
39 Sacramento street, Below Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb. 19, 1858. 3m13

Selling Off at Cost
And Carriage!

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

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

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

I. ROSENHEIM.
Olympia, Feb. 19, 1858. 13tf.

Judicial Notice.

THE SPRING TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1858—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.
Vancouver, Feb. 1, 1858. 11tc.

Graefenberg Family Medicines
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY · REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS ·

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.

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

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

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

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

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

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

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA.

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

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT.

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

GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP.

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

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

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

GRAEFENBERG PILE REMEDY.

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

GRAEFENBURG EYE LOTION.

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

GRAEFENBURG FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

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

GRAEFENBERG CONSUMPTIVE'S BALM.

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

GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS.

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

GRAEFENBERG MANUEL OF HEALTH.

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

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

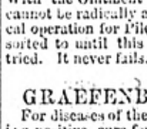
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
Agents for Olympia.

General Agents for California and Oregon
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 107 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 15, 1858.—n8-1y.

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

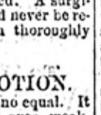
PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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



THE PROPRIETORS OFFER for sale the following varieties of Fruit Trees:

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,



Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries.

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

R. W. MOXLIE,
1 Mile Southeast of Masonic Hall, Olympia.

A. GANGLOFF,
Grand Mound Prairie.

Feb. 26, 1858. 6m14.

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

Lettings of Mail Contracts.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

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

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

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

12754 From Olympia, by Eaton's and Yelm Prairie, to Fort Montgomery, 40 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Montgomery by 5 p m;
Leave Fort Montgomery every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olympia by 8 p m.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

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

for the annual sum of —— dollars.

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

Dated. (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

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

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

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

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

Dated (Signed.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AARON V. BROWN.
Postmaster General.

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

Caution—Notice—Caution!

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

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

HUNT & SCRANTON,
12tf Brokers for themselves.

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

C. Adolph Low, vs. Steam ship Constitution. } In Admiralty, before F. A. Chenoweth, U. S. District court, 2d jud. district Washington Territory.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

A Libel to enforce a bottomry bond to the amount of $6,600, with premium of 33 1-3 per centum, has been filed in the said court, praying a condemnation and sale of said vessel to answer the exigencies of said bond. And Tuesday, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1858, has been appointed by the Court for the hearing of said cause at Olympia, and it is also ordered by the court that notice be published in the Pioneer and Democrat for four successive weeks, and also, that a like notice be put up in some conspicuous place on said vessel.

GEO. W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal.

S. GARFIELD, Proctor.
Olympia, Jan. 28, 1858.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

C. Adolph Low, vs. Steamship Constitution. | Second Judicial District, Washington Territory: In Admiralty.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued and rendered in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, at a special term of said Court, begun and held in Olympia in said District, on Tuesday the second day of February, A. D. 1858, against the Steamship CONSTITUTION, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in favor of C. Adolph Low, for the sum of six thousand dollars principal and thirty-three and one-third per centum premium, upon a bottomry bond executed by the master and owners of said Steamship and in favor of said Low,

I will, on Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at Olympia, in the Territory and District aforesaid, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the said steamship CONSTITUTION, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Olympia, W. T., February 4th, 1858.

GEORGE W. CORLISS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.
S. GARFIELDE, Proctor for Libellant.

Caution—Notice—Caution!

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

WADSWORTH & MEISEGAES,
Brokers for their principals.
Feb. 5, 1858. 11tf

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

French, Wilson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.
Orders from the country attended to with care.
115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.
December 25, 1857. 5tf

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

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.
WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.
We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.
We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.
One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.
With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.
March 13, 1857. 16tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.
Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.
Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.
Board by the day and week.
A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

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

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

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.
Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17; 1857.-ly.

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means [illegible] inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.
Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.
Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

L. Q. WASHINGTON,

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

WILL attend to the settlement of the accounts of Marshals, District Attorneys, and other Federal officers, and of contracts with the Post Office and other Departments.
Also to the procuring of Patents for Land, Land Warrants, to claims growing out of Indian hostilities, and other business of a General Agency.

REFERS TO

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Delegate for Washington Territory.
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Delegate for Oregon.
JUDGE M. M. MCALLISTER, U. S. Circuit Court San Francisco.
Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, San Francisco.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Louisville Kentucky.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and to the officers generally of U. S. Treasury and Interior Departments.
Address
L. Q. WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C.
Feb. 5, 1858. 1ly

YOUNG AMERICA

IN THE

FIELD!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

MR. I. ROSENHEIM,

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

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE PUBLIC IN general, to call and examine his new stock of Fashionable Clothing, recently puprchased in San Francisco, and has taken great care in selecting them. As I have been in the business for many years, I flatter myself to say, that I am fully experienced in this line, consequently, I have the honor to say, that I can suit all that wish to give me a call, on account of my stock being selected in the manner as follows:
In the first place I would like to mention about my fine and beautiful stock of coats, such as
fine black Frock Dress coats,
" black Cloth Over coats,
" black Business coats,
" blue Business coats,
" black Velvet coats,
" fancy Cassimere coats,
heavy Petersham Sack coats,
brown and light drab coats,
pilot cloth blue and black coats,
double coats which can be worn on both sides,
black, blue and other sorts of talmas or cloaks,
monkey or pea jackets of different qualities,
India rubber coats, white and black, also leggings and pants,
all sorts of every day coats, to suit the working class.

PANTS.

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

VESTS.

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

BOOTS.

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

SHOES.

fine heavy brogans,
" sewed and pegged calf shoes.

UNDER GARMENTS.

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

SHIRTS.

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

BLANKETS.

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

HATS.

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

YANKEE NOTIONS,

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

of the best brands. Any person that wishes to enjoy the pleasant scent of a pure Havana Cigar, please try mine. Natural Leaf Virginia Chewing Tobacco;—Smoking Tobacco, different brands.
Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced of the above facts.
I. ROSENHEIM.
December 18, 1857.-n4-ly.

GRAND MOUND

NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

Besides many varieties of Shrubs and Flowers under cultivation, which can be furnished another season.
Also, Artichokes—very productive.
With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this [illegible]
L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Dec. 18, 1857.

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.
Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.
A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.
MITCHELL & STEWART.
Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.
LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.
SPEAR & MAYHEW.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum*, "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.
A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.
Call and be *shaved*.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.
WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-ly.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.
Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.
The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.
T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.
It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.
The public are therefore requested to cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAYLEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES. &c.
Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.
Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.
Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.
Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*
Give us a call.
WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

To Whom it may Concern:

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.
Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-tf.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.
The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.
By order of a majority of the JUDGES.
Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.
L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

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

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,
Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

WM. WRIGHT,

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

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.
Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.
Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.
N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,
Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.
D. S. MAYNARD.
Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

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

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

[illegible]
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.
Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.
A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

W. H. WALLACE,

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

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.
All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.
No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.
Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dunginess and Bellingham Bay.
Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semi-a-moo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.
The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.
For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.
Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUGET SOUND Wesleyan Institute will begin on the first Monday in March, 1858.
B. R. FREELAND, Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.
Tuition in the several departments as follows:

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

Instruction in Vocal music free of charge.
Phonography taught " "
Students admitted at any time, but charged for half term, or term.
The government will be paternal, but strict.
J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Feb. 9, 1858.-tf.

LOST,

ON the 18th inst., in or about the town of Olympia, two notes of hand, one drawn by B. C. Armstrong, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, for four hundred and fifteen dollars, and payable to Carmen C. Cox, or order. The other on or about the 18th April, signed by A. J. Baldwin, and payable to C. Crosby, or order, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Any one finding said notes will be liberalfy rewarded by leaving them with C. Crosby.
Tumwater, 22d Dec., 1857.

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

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.
In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of
BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS, SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.
They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting
BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,
received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.
Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.
They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.
Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

NONPAREIL

Billiard Saloon

—AND—

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES. &c.,
ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.
A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.
Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style,*" at the shortest notice.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

GOLDEN PRIZE.

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

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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

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

TO CLUBS.

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

READ—READ—READ—READ

THE

LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

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

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express, post-paid.
Address BECKET & COMPANY, Publishers, 48 and 49 Moffatt's Buildings, New York.
November, 1857. 8w

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

Notice.

Territory of Washington, County of Thurston. } In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District.
To John L. Butler:
You are hereby notified that A. B. Gove, assignee of the Kendall Co., has filed a complaint against you in said court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the fourth day of December, 1857, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.
The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover judgment against you for the sum of two hundred nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents for goods and merchandise purchased of the Kendall Co.
B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857.—n2-3m.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the town of Steilacoom, beautifully situated for a private family, on the street leading to the Garrison, is offered for sale; the Garden is 120 by 60 feet, and the premises command a beautiful view of the Sound. Water can be brought into the house at an expense of about $10.
There are apple and pear trees, English strawberries and raspberries, flowers, &c., on the premises.
Apply to W. H. WOOD, Olympia; or, SAMUEL McCAW, Esq., Steilacoom, W. T.
January 8, 1857.-n8.

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

NEW STORE!!

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

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Salratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is
"Large Sales and Small Profits,"
and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.
S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

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

CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.
CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.
Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.
MOSES HURD.
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.
Established n 1853.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

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

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.
Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.
—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.
Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y