

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

Poultry.

We make a few extracts from Bennett's "American Poultryman's Companion," which is full of valuable hints:

"A writer in the *Cottage Gardener* says: 'Looking at the chicken merely as a machine for the conversion of cheap materials into a costly article of animal food, the point to be considered by those who have this object in view, and would be guided by motives of economy in their selection, is not which machine will consume least of the raw materials employed, (for in any case the equivalent in the manufactured article will be in fixed proportion to the amount of materials employed) but which will manufacture the article most expeditiously, and give the quickest return of serviceable food; here I think it will not be questioned that the Cochins breed possesses this property in a pre-eminent degree.'

The question then naturally arises, which is the most profitable breed to keep? The answer must be, that which feeds best at an early age at the least expense, and that which possesses those properties most valued for food. Where every article of food has to be purchased, and no range can be permitted beyond limited yards and inclosures, there must be sales at fancy prices, and moreover great skill to remunerate the outlay; but wherever poultry has been kept as a regular item in the economy of a farm-yard, or even a laborer's cottage, we fully believe that a good breed of Dorking or Cochins China fowls, properly managed, will justify our present opinion of their merits as early layers, as also for their flesh.

"For beauty the Dorkings surpass the larger kinds. They have short legs, small bones, full breasts, beautiful white flesh, quite equal in that to any breed; they fatten quickly—indeed, if well fed, need no cooping for the table.

"In spite of their high price, in spite of the prejudice which exists against the Cochins China for the table, and the quantity of corn they are accused of consuming, we do most assuredly believe them to be the best fowl for the poor man and the farmer, considering them not as fancy, but only as productive stock."

"Though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by well fed hens and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be some difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one will be large, fine colored, and of good consistency, and the albumen or white, clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as though there was not vitality or substance sufficient in the parent fowl to properly carry out and complete the work that nature had sketched. In order, therefore, to have good eggs, the fowls should be well fed, and also provided with gravel during the months they are unable to come to the ground, that they may be able to grind and prepare their food for digestion.

"The following rules may be safely given—and they are useful ones moreover, in many other matters besides those of which we are now speaking: Never keep poultry without thinking it worth your while to give it a fair share of your attention—without satisfying yourself, if your time is otherwise employed, that it has the attention of your servant. Never keep persons for that purpose who do not show, by activity and forethought, that they are fond of this employment, and who think of it at other times beyond the periods in which they are actually engaged about it. When you are fortunate enough to find these various qualifica-

tions united, you may hope for the best, and will probably find that many a useful observation as to the peculiar characteristics of the different breeds, and many a hint that may be profitably acted on, will reward your discrimination."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Assembly:

In the absence of the Executive, I have the honor to respond to your call; not, however, under the same circumstances as when, three years ago, this duty devolved upon me—with an Indian war in our midst—the country wasted and desolate—and the people gathered together in forts and block-houses—but now with a bright and cheering prospect before us.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the present aspect of affairs. Our Territory, so long ignored, and even geographically known to but comparatively a few, has emerged from its unmerited obscurity at once, and sprung into importance. The brilliant reports of gold on Fraser's and Thompson's rivers have had their natural effect upon the popular mind, and thousands have flocked to the new El Dorado of the north. Ships from the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and from various other parts of the globe, are advertised, as direct for this portion of the world, and heavy overland emigrations, in the evening stars, are credibly reported. This great influx of population, it may reasonably be expected, many will find a new home within our Territory.

From the exaggerated reports that were first circulated, thousands at once rushed to the new fields of fortune—ignorant of the nature of the country, its rivers, and its climate,—and, many of them, of the nature of the occupation they had entered upon. Consequent upon this undue excitement, was a reaction, and many have returned discouraged, in proportion as they had been previously elated. Gold, however, is there. From the conflicting nature of the reports, it is difficult to say in what quantities or how accessible. The best information I have been able to obtain, leads me to believe that good wages can be made,—and this is confirmed by the fact that several thousand miners have remained there, with the intention of spending the winter in that region.

In reference to the restrictions imposed upon the free navigation of Fraser's River, the introduction of merchandise into the interior, and the general rights of American citizens in that quarter, I have to state that the general government have sent out as Special Agent the Hon. John Nugent, by whom these and all other grievances of our citizens will be investigated, and referred to the proper department,—and we can rest assured that so important a matter will meet with the attention which it deserves, and the international intercourse be placed upon such a basis as to prevent all further annoyance.

In this connection, I will call your attention to the necessity of a new port of entry, at some point to the north, near the boundary line. Fort Langley, near the mouth of Fraser's river, has been selected as the seat of Government for British Columbia, and is to be made a port of entry. As a matter of facility and convenience to American commerce and navigation, it is expedient that there should be some point near the mouth of the river where vessels could effect a clearance without being necessarily compelled to go out of their way to the present Custom House at Port Townsend. I suggest this as a subject for memorial.

In the interest that is being manifested in the mines to the north of our boundary line, the resources within our limits should not be neglected. Mining has already been carried on successfully in the neighborhood of Fort Colville, and gold is known to exist on the Yakima and all its branches. The Indians reduced to subjection and peace, and the country thoroughly prospected, it is not hazardous too much to say, that we anticipate the development of mines which will equal in richness those of the British Possessions.

Consequent upon the gold excitement, miners began to pass through the interior section of the Territory on their way to the mines. This, as in 1857, became an occasion for Indian robberies and murders. Col. Steptoe advanced into their country, and was utterly routed. Active and vigorous measures were at once taken by Gen. Clarke, Commanding General of the United States Army for the Pacific coast, and ample forces, under the command of Colonel Wright and Maj. Garnett, were sent into the field. After a series of brilliant and successful engagements, the Indians were completely routed, and reduced to submission. The property destroyed, and hostages given for their future good behavior. Peace has been established. It may, however, be doubted whether a permanent peace, such as shall, for time to come, render the life of a white man sacred, can be effected without either a winter campaign, or the movement of troops at all seasons of the year, through their country, and the establishment of permanent posts in their midst—in order that the savage foe may learn in winter, as well as in summer, the power of the military arm,—and not to trust to the inclemency of the season to baffle its efforts, but be rendered subject to the authorities placed over him, and maintained in a condition in which he can do no harm.

The organization of the department of Oregon, I conceive to be one of the most important measures that has been adopted for our welfare. The force and the Commander, being in our midst, furnish, from their very presence, additional protection,—and, in case of difficulty, the blow can be struck at once, without the former delay of transporting troops and munitions of war from San Francisco. Moreover, it will furnish an incentive to the settlement of the interior—the various posts furnishing a market for the furs and subsistence that may be raised. And it is hardly necessary to state that, by the gallant and distinguished officer who has been assigned to the command of this department, we may feel assured every step will be taken, with his usual promptness, zeal, and energy, to render the country safe, and to effect an actually permanent peace.

The project of connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific by the rail, is every day assuming new and additional importance. Gov-

ernor Stevens, in his message to the fourth session of the Legislative Assembly, says: "The question of a Pacific Railroad is not simply one of domestic intercommunication, and of strengthening the fraternal bonds which unite us as a people, it is a question of a struggle for the commerce of the world. Over the rail must not only pass from Asia to Europe, and back again, costly and perishable articles, but on this route the great bulk of Asiatic supplies for the teeming region of the northwest, where the Territory of to-day is the populous state of to-morrow, where the wave of population has nearly reached the Red River of the North, and is rapidly moving westward. The Indian war over, in this Territory, the reflux tide of emigration setting eastward from the Pacific, will, in a single year, pass over our interior plains from the Walla-walla to the Spokane, occupying the Yakima, and our miners will be found thence to the 49th parallel." Every day tends more strongly to confirm the necessity of this communication. The whole American people now feel deeply the want of some sure and safe, and speedy and effective means of bringing the extremes of our country into that close connection, which can only be afforded in its desired completeness by a Railroad connecting the two Oceans. Washington Territory, with its rivers and its harbors, holds, as it were, the key to the commerce of the Pacific; and when once a direct communication is opened from the eastern side of the continent, it will receive that aid, both in capital and emigration, which will bring it at once into importance, and cause its influence to be felt throughout the western coast. This is a matter of great moment, and one which it behooves the people of the United States closely to look to. The formation of the Colony of British Columbia, the emigration thither, the establishment of naval depots, and the location of troops, the surveys of the country of the Red River and the Saskatchewan, are all significant facts,—and by delay we may, in this amicable contest, find that we are left in the rear, and the golden prize has fallen into the hands of our neighbors of the North.

As, in a measure, a precursor to a Railroad, I beg leave, especially, to call your attention to the Military Road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton. Passing, as it does, for five hundred miles, through the Territory of Washington, it crosses many fertile valleys, and locations, offering inducements to settlement,—and is the nearest, most direct, and practicable route on the northern line to the Mississippi. Looking, as it does, for a heavy emigration by this line, the gold mines during the next year, a good road from Fort Benton to Walla-walla will materially facilitate its progress, and also tend to develop the interior of the Territory. The Engineer in charge, Lt. Mullan, entered upon the construction of this road last spring, but was compelled to suspend his operations, on account of the Indian war. His work will be resumed again as soon as the season will permit. In his opinion an additional appropriation of \$50,000 would complete the road, and I recommend the passage of a memorial to Congress asking for that amount.

Of equal importance is it, that there should be roads from Fort Colville to Walla-walla or the Dalles,—and also across the Cascade Mountains to some point on Puget Sound. Fort Colville, situated as it is, in the center of a rich and fertile valley, already the nucleus of a considerable settlement, is the general rendezvous of the Indians residing north of the 49th parallel, and is in the direct route of miners, moving from the east, the south, and by land from Puget Sound on the west,—and its proximity to the boundary line, and to the mining regions of the Pen d'Oreille, the Wenatchapam, and the Yakima, all call for its being the site of a military post, and being thus more closely connected with the settled portions of the Territory.

In addition to these, I will call your attention to the necessity of military roads from Olympia via Grey's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay to Astoria,—from Olympia to Fort Townsend,—and from Fort Townsend to New Dungeness.

The subject of the Indian treaties, so long contracted and still uncompleted, is worthy of your most serious attention. Since the influx of population, occasioned by the newly discovered gold mines, several murders have been committed on Puget Sound,—and though in some instances the offenders of the Indian Deposition have been secured for arrest, the criminals, several still remain at large. The executive power of the Agents is weakened, as they cannot compel the Indians to remain upon reservations which have not been guaranteed to them, and the Indians themselves are dissatisfied from not having received the remuneration promised them. Sheer justice to the Indian, and the better security of the lives and property of the citizens, demand the speedy completion of these treaties.

In connection with these treaties, I will call your attention to the absolute necessity of a separate Indian superintendent for the Territory of Washington. The extent of territory, the number of Indians, (some twenty-five thousand) and the amount of business to be transacted, render it imperative that this office should be created. It must be borne in mind that the faster settlements progress, and the more rapidly citizens advance upon lands over which the Indian has been accustomed to rove, the more intricate and laborious become the duties of the officers of that department. The present state of affairs demands that there should be a chief of this department of the public service in this Territory. The present Superintendent has recommended it, and I suggest it to your consideration as a subject of memorial.

more than reasonable that we, having no affinities with such monopolists, but in all our business relations diametrically opposed to them, should earnestly demand their speedy extinction within our Territory.

Our war debt, in which every citizen is interested, either in his own behalf, or as a matter of justice to his neighbor, still remains unadjusted. The money expended—the material furnished—the services rendered—all remain unliquidated. Many obstacles have been placed in its way,—malice has vented its spleen—self-sufficiency and egotism have given their deliberate opinion, and detraction has done its utmost. Yet, there stands the record, confirmed by the blood of our murdered citizens, by ruined houses and devastated farms, and by solitary lock-houses dotting the country west of the Cascades. By that record we can proudly stand. A commission was appointed to investigate these claims, consisting of two army officers and a civilian, and by them the accounts were audited, with scarcely an alteration. The whole matter was referred to Congress, and by it to one of the most prominent members of the Military Committee, to be investigated during the recess, and we may expect a report early during the present session.

I beg leave to call your attention to the condition of the Territorial Library. From the remoteness of the Capitol building from the center of the town, and the smallness of the salary allowed by the general government, (\$300) it is impossible for any one to hold the office and give to it that proper attention which it requires. As a remedy, I will suggest, for your consideration, that the late Mr. Stevens, of the Territorial Auditor and Librarian be re-elected, and the County Auditor, of the county in which the Capitol may be located, be ex-officio Librarian, giving bonds for his faithful performance of this duty, in addition to his bonds as County Auditor. His duties as Auditor could be performed at the Library, as well as at any other place, and he could, at the same time, keep charge of the books, for which, under these circumstances, the present salary would be an adequate remuneration. You are aware that there is no legislative enactment authorizing the executive to offer rewards for prisoners escaping from confinement. Cases have occurred, and may hereafter occur, in which, to meet the strict ends of justice, it would be of advantage that a reward should be offered for the recapture of the fugitive. In order, therefore, to render the decrees of our Courts more certain and decisive, and to prevent the ends of justice from being defeated, I would recommend the passage of a law investing the Governor of the Territory with some discretionary power in this matter.

Of the amounts appropriated by Congress for erection of a Capitol, and a Penitentiary, none has as yet been expended. The act of the Legislative Assembly locating the Capitol, required that the title to the site for the same should be approved by the Attorney General of the United States, before any of the money should be applied to the erection of the building or the improvement of the site. The title deeds to the ground have been submitted to the Attorney General, but from a mistake in not sending on copies of the whole record, (not knowing what would be required) they have not been approved. The necessary papers have been transmitted, the defect supplied, and we may expect a definite opinion in due course of mail. Of the state of the title to the site for the Penitentiary, I am not advised.

One of the most material elements of wealth within this Territory, is its rich coal fields. Those of Bellingham Bay are the only ones which have been worked to any extent, and their resources have been recently more fully developed, a shaft has been sunk to the depth of five hundred feet, and coal bearing a fair comparison with the best English coal procured. The thickness of the vein is twenty-five feet, and the quality semi-bituminous. The analysis of the

	70 per cent.
Volatiles Matter	23
Ashes	7

In order more fully to develop this great interest, and as a matter of convenience to such of our steam vessels of war as may cruise in these waters, I will suggest as a subject of memorial the establishment by the United States of a coal depot within our waters, similar to what they have maintained in other parts of the world, at which a certain number of tons should always be kept on hand.

The great and important lumber interests of the Territory are shown by the extensive establishments, both of the Columbia River and Puget Sound, which export to all parts of the world manufactured lumber, spars and piles, and carry on a business of not less than two millions of dollars per year. Our magnificent forests of the most valuable timber of fir, cedar and pine, are unequalled in extent and unrivalled in accessibility on the globe.

The commission constituted on the part of the United States for the survey of the boundary line between this Territory and Great Britain, is still in operation, but as to its progress or results, I have no information. The commission on the part of Great Britain has arrived, and the two are at present jointly engaged in the undertaking. In view of the constitution of the Colony of British Columbia, and the probability of its receiving a rapid increase of population, it is material to the welfare of this Territory, in order to avoid all possible disputes as to jurisdiction, that this boundary line should be surveyed and marked to the Rocky Mountain.

In this connection, I will call your attention to the line between Oregon and Washington, and in the event of the probable admission of Oregon into the Union as a State, suggest the expediency of having that line surveyed and marked. This has already been estimated for by the Surveyor-General, in his annual report, to be used as a base line for the further progress of the land surveys east of the Cascades.

The extension of the public surveys during the past year have developed large bodies of excellent farming lands upon the lower Columbia and Chehalis Rivers—upon Grey's Harbor, the Cowlitz, the Peninsula between Puget Sound and Hood's Canal, and also, upon the southern shores of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. From the office of the Surveyor-General, I am enabled to furnish the following information on since the last annual survey:

No. of Acres of Mountain and Standard Parallel Lands	Surveyed
100,000	100,000

No. of miles, Township and Sub-divisional lines.....	8,259
No. of miles proposed for survey in 1859.....	816,500
Total No. of acres surveyed in the Territory.....	4,400,000

Of this, 94,200 acres are prairie lands, exclusive of the Nisqually and Vancouver plains.

By the Register of the Land Office I am informed that the number of pre-emption claims on surveyed lands, taken since February 1st, 1858, is one hundred and twelve; previous to that date forty-nine had been taken. These are exclusive of some fifteen hundred claims taken under the Donation Law. There are, however, a great number of pre-emption claims on surveyed lands, which cannot be definitely determined until the surveys are completed, and the plats returned to his office.

Complaint has been made by settlers of the non-issuing of patents for land claims taken under and by virtue of the Act of Sept. 27th, 1850, Sec. 7 of that act, after stating the time within which notice of the commencement of settlement and cultivation must be made, has the following words: "and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove, in the manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continual residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this Act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer, appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the parties to which the parties are entitled. And the said Surveyor-General shall return the proof so made to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land according to the certificates aforesaid, upon the surrender thereof." It will be seen by the wording of the statute that the law renders it optional with the claimant, whether he will make final proof or not—the words being, "at any time after the expiration of four years." In order to avoid confusion in the issuing of patents, and to prevent any conflict in the boundary line under them, it becomes necessary, as I am informed, not only for each but for all claimants under this law in a certain township, in order to return their patents, to have their claims surveyed, and so connected with the Government surveys, that the Land Office can obtain an accurate description of the same and take proper action thereon. The failure of one to take this step may delay all in that township. In a matter of so much moment to the future welfare of the Territory, I suggest for your consideration the propriety of asking for an amendment to the law, making it compulsory upon the claimant, within a reasonable period, to have his claim regularly surveyed, and a plot of the same returned to the proper office.

In this connection I will add that just completed have been made the orders issued by the Military authorities in 1857, prohibiting settlement in that portion of the Territory east of the Cascade Mountains, as an infringement of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Donation Law. This order, I am informed, has been practically rescinded. Congress, at its last session, extended the land surveys over that section of the Territory. Estimates have been made for the same, and as soon as appropriations are made and the state of the country will permit, the work will be put under contract.

The extended nature of our settlements, from the 49th parallel on the north to the Columbia on the south, and from the Pacific on the west to the Rocky Mountains on the east, demand the creation of several new land districts. There should be at least three additional Land Districts organized,—one for the lower part of Puget Sound; one for the Columbia River; and, in view of the surveys of the interior, one for that section of the Territory. Your attention is especially called to this matter.

The 4th section of the Act of July 17th, 1854, (amendatory to the Donation Act) provides that "there shall be reserved to each of the Territories of Washington and Oregon two townships of land of thirty-six sections each, to be selected in legal sub-divisions for University purposes, under the direction of the Legislatures of said Territories respectively."

By the Quarter-master General, I am informed that the number of arms at present on hand, belonging to the Territory, is as follows:

Rifles	194
Muskets	680
Small arms, (damaged)	39
Carbines	4
Howitzers, (complete)	2
Salvage	15

The number distributed amongst the various counties is as follows:

In the general charge of these arms, for cleaning, repairing, and keeping them in good order, a small indebtedness has been incurred by the Quarter-master General, as will appear by his report,—for the payment of which, I recommend that an appropriation be made.
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Since the last annual Message, four light-houses have been completed, and are now in full operation,—one at Cape Fattery—one at New Dungeness—one at Shoalwater Bay—and one at Smith's Island, in the Straits of Fuca. There is an appropriation for one at Red Bluff, on Whidley's Island, which will be erected in the coming spring. In addition to these, the increasing settlement in the valley of the lower Chehalis demands that a light should be erected at Grey's Harbor, and that the channel and bar should be surveyed and buoyed out. It would also materially facilitate the navigation of the upper part of the Sound to have a light, either upon Sandy Point or the northern end of Vashon Island. I call your attention to these as a subject for memorial.

Fellow citizens—we are now entering upon

the sixth annual session of the Legislative Assembly. Since your first meeting, many and grave changes have taken place—many for our welfare—a few, but important ones, to our detriment. It is to be hoped that the latter have ceased. Within that period, no bickerings have taken place—no local feuds and jealousies sprung up, but a general spirit of conciliation and good will has pervaded. May it long continue so, and may your present session be characterized by a spirit of harmony and united consensus, such as will redound to your own honor and the welfare of our beloved Territory.

C. H. MASON.

THE ORIGIN OF FIRE. A Samoan Tradition.

The late Dr. Kitto, in one of the sections of his *Daily Bible Illustrations*, remarks, that fire was probably as unknown to Adam as it was unneeded by him, before the fall, and then alludes to some curious traditions respecting its discovery. It is beyond dispute, that islands and tribes have been found, in various parts of the world, where the use of fire was quite unknown; and hence, we may suppose, that the traditions in Samoa, on this subject were, at some remote period, founded on fact. The Samoans say, that there was a time when their forefathers ate everything raw; and that they owe the luxury of cooked food to one Titi'i, the son of a person called Talanga. This Talanga was high in favor with the earthquake god Mafie, who, like the Vulcan of the Greeks, lived in a subterranean region, where there was fire continually burning. On going to a certain perpendicular rock, and saying, "Rock, divide! I am Talanga; I have come to work," the rock opened, and let Talanga in; and he went below to his plantation in the land of this god Mafie. One day, Titi'i, the son of Talanga, followed his father, and watched where he entered. The youth, after a time, went up to the rock, and feigning his father's voice, said, "Rock, divide; I am Talanga; I have come to work," and was admitted too. His father, who was at work in his plantation, was surprised to see his son there, and begged him not to talk loud, lest the god Mafie should hear him and be angry. "Don't you know he eats people?" "What do I care for him?" said the daring youth; and off he went humming a song, towards the smoking furnace.

"Who are you?" said Mafie.

"I am Titi'i, the son of Talanga. I am come for some fire."

"Take it," said Mafie.

He went back to his father with some cinders, and the two set to work to take some more. They kindled a fire, and were preparing the two to put on the hot stones, when suddenly the god Mafie blew up the oven, scattered the stones all about, and put out the fire. "Now," said Talanga, "did not I tell you Mafie would be angry?" Titi'i went off in a rage to Mafie, and, without any ceremony, commenced with, "Why have you broken up our oven, and put out our fire?" Mafie was indignant at such a tone and language, rushed at him, and there they wrestled with each other. Titi'i got hold of the right arm of Mafie, grasped it with both hands, and gave it such a wrench that it broke off. He then seized the other arm, and was going to twist it off next, when Mafie declared himself beaten, and implored Titi'i to have mercy, and spare his left arm.

"Do let me have this arm," said he; "I need it to hold Samoa straight and level. Give it to me, and I will let you have my hundred wives."

"No, not for that," said Titi'i.

"Well, then, will you take fire? If you let me have my left arm, you shall have fire, and you may ever after eat this cooked food."

"Agreed," said Titi'i; "you keep your arm, and I have the fire."

"Go," said Mafie; "you will find the fire in every wood you cut."

And hence, the story adds, Samoa, ever since the days of Titi'i, has eaten cooked food from the fire which is got from the friction of rubbing one piece of dry wood against another.

The superstitions still have half an idea that Mafie is down below Samoa somewhere; and that the earth has a long handle there, like a walking stick, which Mafie gives a shake now and then. It was common for them to say, when they felt the shock of an earthquake, "Thanks to Titi'i, that Mafie has only one arm; if he had two, what a shake he would give!"

The natives of Savage Island have a somewhat similar tale about the origin of fire. Instead of Talanga and Titi'i, they give the names of Maui, the father, and Maui the son. Instead of going through a rock, their entrance was down through a reed bush. And, instead of a stipulation for the fire, they say that the youth Maui, like another Prometheus, stole it, ran up the passage, and before his father could catch him, he had set the bush in flames in all directions. The father tried to put it out, but in vain; and, they further add, that ever since the exploit of young Maui, they have had fire and cooked food in Savage Island.

It is true what Dr. Kitto says, in the article to which we have already referred: "A volume—and one of no common interest—might be written on the origin, the history, the traditions, the powers, and the uses of fire, which was of old worshipped in many nations as a god."

Wisecranny.

Give the regular drinker his drink, and he is willing to submit to whatever may occur as an attending consequence. Such is the case with old Mr. Lager Beer, who lounges in the saloons, without friends, occupation, money, hope—except in the beer glass. He is a disagreeable person, if bar keepers are heard right, yet while they would be rid of him, they do not wish to do him hurt. Lately, the old fellow was waiting in a saloon on K street, expecting the receipt of a free glass, and toward its arrival he looked wistfully and sadly. The keeper at length saw a dead mouse under the counter. 'Good!' he exclaimed, 'I'll fix old Lager with this ere,' so he takes the mouse, puts its decaying body in a glass, covers it with malt liquor, and passing it to the counter, calls out, 'Ere old chap, 'ere's a drink.' Lager tottered to the counter, around which several cute ones were standing, seized the beverage and swallowed it, choking slightly as the vermin descended his throat. 'Ah, ah, now you're fixed, now you're fixed!' yelled the crowd. 'Vas ish fixed?' inquired Lager, startled by the sudden exclamations of the room squad. 'Oh! you've swallowed a mouse—that'll cure you; that'll use you up,' answered the barkeeper. 'Shwalloved a mice; me, mit to peer I said Lager, as coolly and carelessly as though he had only taken down a fly. 'A mice! vel I tot it was a hop as goes in me, but I don't care 'tis a mice, I gets to peer, anyhow.'

The master had two beautiful English horses, and he wanted a careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gentleman, and he loved a joke. Well, there was as many as fifteen after the place, and the first that went up to him, 'Now, my man,' says he, 'tell me, says he, 'how near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage?' So the boy considered, and he says, says he, 'Within a foot, place your honor and no harm.' 'Very well,' says he, 'go down and I'll give ye answer by and-by.' So the next come up, and said he'd be bound to carry 'em within half-a-foot; and the next said five inches; and another—a dandified chap intirely—was so mighty nice, that he would drive it within 'three inches and a half, he'd sail.' Well, at last my turn came, and when his honor asked me how high I would drive his carriage to a precipice, I says, 'Place your honor, I'd keep as far off of it as I could.' 'Very well,' mister Byrne, says he, 'you're my coachman,' says he. 'Och! the roar there was in the kitchen when I went down and told the joke.'

The poet must feel flattered by the editor of a New London paper who declined some of his proffered contributions thus: 'Your lines entitled "Sympathy" are respectfully declined. The sentiment is excellent, rhythmic sounds like rolling frozen pumpkins on a hard floor, and the measure is not what it should be.'

'Which, my young lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?' 'That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think; because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity.'

A gentleman, taking an apartment, said to the landlady, 'I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears.' 'I hope, sir,' said she, 'it was not because you went away without paying.'

'Have you finished both those bottles of port without assistance, Mr. Gulpitup?' inquired an indignant spouse. 'No, my dear, I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira,' was the reply.

If you sit between two ladies at one table, one being your wife, help her first, or at least offer to do so, when, if she pleases, she can signify her desire that you proceed to help the other lady first.

A school mistress asked a child what 'one' meant. The child hesitated. 'What do I do when I look at you?' said the mistress. 'Thiquit,' replied the pupil.

If you would not have affliction visit you often, listen at once to what it teaches. Did you ever know a lady with a handsome set of teeth that did not laugh?

There are many jackasses with short ears.

PUGET SOUND HERALD
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
STELLACOOM, W. T.
Having on hand a large assortment of Book, Card, Job and Fancy Printing Material, we are prepared to execute all kinds of work with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest rates. We also have on hand a large stock of Stationery, and are prepared to execute all kinds of work with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest rates.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

W. H. WALLACE & WHEAT,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Pocom, STELLACOOM, Cal., and STELLACOOM, W. T.

W. H. WALLACE & WHEAT,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
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BY AUTHORITY.
Mail Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following routes in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department until 10 p. m. of the 10th of April next, to be decided by the 15th of the same month.

Oregon Territory.
12715 From Salt Lake City, in Utah, by Klamath Lake and Jacksonville, Oregon, to Roseburg, 750 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons or in post coaches.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Roseburg in fifteen days;
Leave Roseburg on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City in fifteen days.
12716 From Salt Lake City, in Utah, by the most direct road, to Wascopum, (the Dalles) in Oregon, 750 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons or post coaches.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Wascopum in fifteen days;
Leave Wascopum on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City in fifteen days.
12717 From Roseburg, by Looking Glass Prairie, Ten Mile Prairie, Camas Swail, and Coquille Valley, to Empire City, 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Roseburg every other Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Empire City next Wednesday at 4 p. m.;
Leave Empire City every other Thursday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Roseburg next Saturday at 4 p. m.

Bids for weekly trips will be considered.
12718 From Astoria, along the military road, to Salem, 110 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salem next Wednesday at 5 p. m.;
Leave Salem every other Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Astoria next Wednesday at 5 p. m.
Bids for weekly trips will be considered. Bidders for this route to specify the intermediate offices they will supply.
12719 From Salem, via Fort Yam Hill, to Grand Round Reservation Agency, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Grand Round Reservation Agency by 6 p. m.;
Leave Grand Round Reservation Agency every Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salem by 6 p. m.
12720 From Salem, by Santiam City, to Franklin Butte, in Linn county, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Frank Butte by 6 p. m.;
Leave Frank Butte every Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salem by 6 p. m.
Proposals to run only between Santiam City and Frank Butte are invited.
12721 From Salem to Tillamook Bay and back, once a week. Bidders to state distance, and schedule of arrivals and departures.
12722 From La Fayette, by McMinnville, Madry, and Westgate, to Jackson county, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jackson every Wednesday 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Westgate by 6 p. m.;
Leave Westgate every Thursday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Jackson by 6 p. m.

Washington Territory.
12723 From Olympia, by Miami, Williams's (near mouth of Black River) Scammon's, Lee, (Grey's Harbor) Oysterville, Pacific City, and Chenook, to Astoria, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Olympia every other Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Astoria next Thursday at 4 p. m.;
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Olympia next Thursday at 4 p. m.
Bids for the part between Olympia and Oysterville are invited. Bids for weekly trips will be considered.
12724 From Astoria, by Job Lamby's and Fort Willapa, to Williams's, near the mouth of Black River, 55 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria every Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Williams's next day by 4 p. m.;
Leave Williams's every Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Astoria next day by 4 p. m.
Bids to run but once in two weeks are invited.
12725 From Oysterville, by Brucport, Fort Willapa, and Roundtree's Prairie, to Bois Fort, 70 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oysterville every other Thursday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 7 p. m.;
Leave Bois Fort every other Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Oysterville next day by 7 p. m.
Bids to run only between Fort Willapa and Bois Fort, and make weekly trips, are invited.
12726 From Stellacoom City to Camp Montgomery, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Stellacoom City every Wednesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Camp Montgomery by 5 p. m.;
Leave Camp Montgomery every Wednesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Stellacoom City by 11 a. m.

12727 From Olympia, by Chambers' Prairie and Tenahuit Prairie, to Coal Bank, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Olympia every Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Coal Bank by 4 p. m.;
Leave Coal Bank every Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Olympia by 5 p. m.
12728 From Fort Colville, by Antoine Plante's, to Cour D'Alene Mission, 140 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons.
Leave Fort Colville on the 10th and 25th of each month.
Arrive at Cour D'Alene Mission in one week.
Leave Cour D'Alene Mission on the 1st and 15th of each month, or on arrival of the mail from St. Paul.
Arrive at Fort Colville in one week.
12729 From Whatcom (Bellingham Bay) to Fort Colville, 300 miles and back, once a fortnight.
Leave Whatcom every other Monday at 7 a. m.

Arrive at Fort Colville in ten days.
Leave Fort Colville every other Monday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Whatcom in ten days.
12730 From Port Gamble to Sebec, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Gamble every Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Sebec by 4 p. m.;
Leave Sebec every Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Port Gamble by 4 p. m.
12731 From Cathlamet to Bois Fort, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cathlamet every Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Bois Fort next day by 12 m.;
Leave Bois Fort every Tuesday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Cathlamet next day by 6 p. m.
12732 From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dungeness, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Townsend every Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at New Dungeness by 4 p. m.;
Leave New Dungeness every Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Port Townsend by 4 p. m.
12733 From Port Townsend, by the Puyallup and Duganish rivers, to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Stellacoom City every Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Seattle by 7 p. m.;
Leave Seattle every Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Stellacoom City by 7 p. m.
Bids for two trips a week are invited.
12734 From Vancouver, by Cathlamet, to Peikin, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Vancouver every Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Peikin by 7 p. m.;
Leave Peikin every Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Vancouver by 7 p. m.
Bids for two trips a week are invited.
12735 From Stellacoom City to Fort Walla-walla, 250 miles and back, twice a month.
Leave Stellacoom City on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in ten days.
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Arrive at Stellacoom City in ten days.
12736 From Seattle, by Cour D'Alene Mission, Helgate, Fort Benton, and Fort Union, to St. Paul, in Minnesota, 1800 miles and back, twice a month, in covered wagons or post coaches.
Leave Seattle on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Arrive at St. Paul in 25 days.
Leave St. Paul on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Arrive at Seattle in 25 days.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be embraced in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. No pay will be made for the 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 for 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.
2. 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.
3. 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; and for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.
4. 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, or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.
5. 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 without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He 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 supersede it by a different grade of transportation.
6. 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.
7. 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 in all 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 services; nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract time. 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.
8. 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 celerity, 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.

FORM OF PROPOSALS.
I, _____, of _____, county of _____, State (or Territory) of _____, propose to convey the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1859, to June 30, 1862, on route No. _____, from _____ to _____, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated 15th of October, 1858, 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) _____

The undersigned, residing at _____, State (or Territory) 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 July, 1859, enter into the required obligation, or 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 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1838.
(Dated.) _____
(Signed by two guarantors.) _____
Certificate

The undersigned, postmaster of _____, State (or Territory) 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.) _____

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

10. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1859, but the service must be commenced on that date, whether the contracts be executed or not.

A. V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department,
October 15, 1858.

Business Cards.

J. RIDGELY, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Office on the main street, next door to the office of the Puget Sound Herald.

W. H. WOOD.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchants,
Bank street, near Commercial, STELLACOOM, W. T.

WOOD & BRADLEY,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchants,
Bank street, near Commercial, STELLACOOM, W. T.

WOOD & BRADLEY,
CONVEYANCERS,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

JOHN M. SEAMANS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Will attend promptly to repairing Watches, Clocks, &c., in STELLACOOM, W. T.

J. H. MEERKE & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, PROVISIONS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

S. H. CAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash.
LAFAYETTE PLACE. STELLACOOM, W. T.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
STELLACOOM, W. T.

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Squawamish and Clam streets, STELLACOOM, W. T.

H. P. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PRACTICED TEN YEARS in Ohio and California, has opened an office in Whatcom, W. T., where he will continue the practice of Law, and attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given to litigation and criminal cases.
B. F. DENNISON.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
OLYMPIA, W. T.

WILHELM & HUSMANN,
RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES,
TERRELLT, W. T.

P. J. MOORE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

BARNES & AYERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Agricultural Implements, &c.,
Main street, three doors above the Post Office, OLYMPIA, W. T.

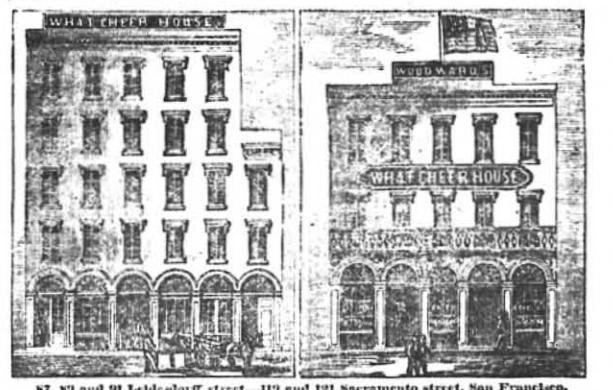
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 38 Front street, STELLACOOM, W. T.

A. R. BIGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
140 Front street, corner of Clark, Between Jackson and Pacific, STELLACOOM, W. T.

J. C. MEUSENDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND HATTERS' STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
163 Commercial street, Second Hat Store east of Kearny street, San Francisco.

San Francisco.
WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

If you have business of any kind to transact, it is not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center. Do you want to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperate principles? Do you want to stop at an establishment of favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places for its moderate charges, good and the best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations? If you do all this, we advise you to go to the



This establishment is centrally located in the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co.'s office, the Express Co.'s office, and the United States Branch Mint.
Board, per week, \$3.50; Board, per day, \$1; Meals, 30 cents; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.
Single rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per night.
1000s or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all travelers. The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.
Superior Bathing accommodations are connected with the house.
SHOWER BATHS FREE!
Free passage in the Omnibus to and from the Baths. Look to the Name on the Omnibus to avoid imposition. There is an extensive library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.
THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Travelers will please remember that there are no runners connected with this establishment.
The What-Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperate principles.
R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and Sansone streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

The house is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and also of the up river and ocean steamers.
The house contains a number of single and family rooms, well ventilated, suitable for ladies and single gentlemen.
There is also attached to it a fine READING ROOM, and a LIBRARY which contains a large number of reliable standard works. There is also, at the arrival of each steamer,

A WAGON,
which belongs to the house, to convey passengers and baggage, free of charge. The public are respectfully requested to give the house a trial.
Board, per week, \$6; per day, \$1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodging, per night, 50 cents; Lodging, per week, \$2.
JOHN KELLY, Jr., Proprietor.
San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Second streets, OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY RECTOR 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 spacious, 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 for sale.

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 services of a staid and comfortable home, and no pains will be spared to set his table as well as any in the business. Beds and bedrooms furnished to suit as may desire for sale.

Board by the day and week.
A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be supplied with horses for the accommodation of animals of the traveling public.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNING favors to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., sold with Williams's Express will be sent by express to friends and customers in Washington Territory, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.,
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
Watchmaker, Portland.

DOORS AND WINDOWS.
Assorted sizes of Doors, Pine and
All orders promptly attended to.
At Stellacoom, W. T.

Quincy Hall
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
129 and 131 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS IS THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE on the Pacific coast, and Clothing of every description is sold as cheap as in any of the Eastern States.
EUREKA WHISKY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of

WHISKY.
It is made from the finest Rye Spirit, and is a GENUINE MONONGAHELA.
It is put up in barrels and half barrels, for the convenience of the trade.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco.

H. H. HANCOCK & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Bookellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT PORT STELLACOOM has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.
Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhea carefully compounded.
Insure at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building, 4-11.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS from the country, addressed only to Dr. J. Czapka, San Francisco, will be cheerfully and cordially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and accuracy, immediately dispatched by express or other conveyance to their destination.
Address J. C. CZAPKA, M.D., San Francisco.