PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. V. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857. NO. 26.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS---IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion,.....$1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

Early Days.

Their memory comes like sunny gleams
Across my darkened path,
Or like the vivid lightning's flash
Amid the tempest's wrath;
Or like the rainbow on the cloud
Its darkness to illume,
Or like the rose wreath love hath wrought,
To smile upon the tomb.

It comes to cheer my lonely way
With many a pictured dream,
To gild life's dark and shadowy way
With joy's reflected beam;
And while the sunlight falleth dim,
And darkness veils the night,
To the pale star of other days
My spirit turns for light.

For I have seen the hopes of youth
Fading in slow decay,
The sacred promises of truth
Like frost-work melt away;
When of the sparkling cup of bliss
My trusting soul would sip,
I've found the draught all bitterness
And dashed it from my lip!

And can it be that in life's maze
No happiness is found?
Say, is there no sweet resting place
In all earth's varied round?
No bright oasis for the heart
Where "Love's sweet fountain flows"
To cool the parching lip and brow
Amid a thousand woes?

THE INAUGURAL.—It is a remarkable fact that all the inaugural speeches of Mr. Buchanan's predecessors, though he is now the fifteenth President of the United States, were delivered since he was born, so young are we as a nation. Washington delivered his first and only inaugural speech to the Senate, as did both Adams and Jefferson, but he delivered none on his second election. Though Jefferson delivered his first inaugural in the Senate Chamber, it was addressed to his "Friends and Countrymen." Since his time the inaugural speeches of the Presidents have been addressed to the people, and have been delivered from the portico of the capitol.

A CLEAR ATMOSPHERE.—It is said that a small piece of rosin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the rosin.

EXTRAORDINARY LETHARGY. — In 1694, Samuel Chilton, of Timsbury, England, fell into a comatose state, which lasted seventeen weeks. At the expiration of this time he awoke, put on his clothes, and walked about the room, not knowing he had slept above a night, nor could he be persuaded he had lain so long, till going out into the fields he found every body busy in their harvest, and he remembered very well, when he fell asleep they were sowing barley and oats, which he then saw ripe and fit to be cut.

STRANGE EFFECT OF ACID.—Orange or lemon juice left upon a knife, or other piece of iron, will in a few days produce a stain so nearly resembling that caused by blood as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago, in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, owing to a knife being found in his possession, stained with what was pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, but afterwards discovered to be simply *lime juice*.

POLITICAL.—John Wentworth (Republican) was elected Mayor of Chicago. The Democrats carried the municipal election at Newburgh, New York. In Rochester, N. Y., the Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by a large majority, and 8 of the 10 Aldermen. In the municipal elections in Auburn and Utica the Republicans were successful, and the Know Nothings in Troy. Gen. W. F. Packer, Lycoming, has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Convention of Missouri have nominated R. M. Stewart for Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. Polk to the U. S. Senate.

☞ Later advices from Mexico state that the Government is almost bankrupt, and that payments at the Customhouses at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico had been suspended. Gen. Blancarte was in prison at Guadalajara, and was to be tried by Court Martial.

ADDRESS
of the Pacific Immigrant Aid Association of California,

To the people of the State of California and of Oregon and Washington Territories.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Believing that the people of the Atlantic States and Europe, have but a limited knowledge of the resources and capabilities of our Pacific possessions and the advantages thereby afforded to immigrants, to permanently settle within its limits: and believing that the dissemination of statistical and other information relating to the commercial, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing wealth of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, their soils, climates, productions, rates of labor, prices of building materials, and all the necessaries of life;—also, the common schools and other educational privileges, the amount of arable land they contain, its location, adaption, and the terms upon which the same can be obtained, and such facts and information as will tend to enlighten all classes of the Atlantic States and Europe;—believing that such knowledge will greatly encourage, aid and facilitate immigration to our shores, has been made by the people of San Francisco, to organize a "Pacific Immigrant Aid Association," having for its object the promotion of the best interests of our Pacific State and Territories, by encouraging immigration as above set forth. And for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the Association, they have elected the following Board of Directors:

President—JACOB R. SNYDER;
Vice President—JOHN SIME;
Treasurer—JULES DAVID;
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. PURKITT;
Recording Secretary—JOSEPH S. WALLIS;
Directors—HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN, G. TOUCHARD, JOHN H. SAUNDERS, J. SELIGMAN, SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, JOSHUA P. HAVEN, H. M. WHITMORE, HENRY HENTSCH, D. C. M. HITCHCOCK, JULIUS BANDMANN.

It is probably well known to you that a similar Association has been organized in the city of New York, of which D. L. Ross is President; J. B. Bond, Vice President; J. W. Brigham, Treasurer; and E. C. Kemble, Secretary. It is to the efforts of that organization, in connection with the labors of the citizens of California, that we are indebted for the passage of the Wagon Road Bill. But besides their labors in this direction they have also printed tracts and pamphlets, setting forth, in clear and forcible language, the inducements offered to the emigrant to make his home on the Pacific shores, and have scattered them broadcast over the Atlantic States and Europe. They are found on all the steamboats and railroads, in restaurants, hotels, and in all places where large bodies of men do congregate. They have expended a large amount of money, which has drawn heavily upon their private resources, and unless the people of the Pacific coast come to their assistance, and manifest a disposition to co-operate with them in their efforts to populate and build up the State and Territories, they will be compelled—so we are informed by letters recently received—to disband their organization and cease further efforts.

They have already done much to influence emigration in this direction. They are in the constant receipt of letters from persons in all parts of the Union, anxious to obtain information, and desiring to remove with their families to the Pacific. The emigration from the east toward the west will be very large the present season, far surpassing that of any former year, estimated to be not less than one hundred thousand persons. Of this vast number not more than twenty thousand can be safely calculated upon as future citizens of California and the Territories north of us. It is therefore to be regretted that efforts were not made at an earlier day to organize Associations for the purpose of influencing this mighty tide of emigration to our broad and fertile acres. But there is a glorious future before us, if we actively and wisely improve the present.

But it is self-evident that the Association of San Francisco cannot alone do the work so imperatively demanded. It will do all it can; but it must rely on a cheerful, intelligent and heart co-operation on the part of the country. Similar independent or auxiliary Associations must be formed in all the large towns and cities throughout the State and Territories. For it is not this city alone, but the whole Pacific slope, that is to be benefitted by such Associations. Who doubts their propriety? Who that has a proper sense of his own interests, *can* do so? Who will doubt, or hesitate, or utter words of discouragement? Who will not, on the contrary, give his heart, his head, his hands, in encouragement to this great object? Let no party feelings, no sectional prejudices, sway your judgement, or control your actions. Let no boundaries of sea or land, of rock or river, of desert or mountain, interpose as a barrier to the consummation of those measures, which have for their result the highest and best development of the resources of your adopted home. The object under consideration is a good one, an important one, within the power of accomplishment, and called for by every consideration calculated to inspire and stimulate human action. Every producer, every manufacturer, every mechanic, every laborer, every capitalist, and every owner of princely estates, has an interests in this movement. Surely this is one of the cases in which the interest of the whole is the interest of each. Every man has his dividend out of this augmented public advantage.

But *how* shall the object now before us be accomplished? We answer:

1. Let Associations be organized in every town and city. They can be independent, or auxiliary to the Immigrant Aid Association of San Francisco, as may be thought most desirable. But as "in union there is strength," so in concert of action, provided that action be cordial and harmonious, more will be done, and better done, than by isolated, independent organization. Elect active, energetic men to the Directory; appoint a suitable Agent to canvass the town or city, and authorise him to obtain from every citizen the sum of one dollar and upwards, for the purpose of aiding the Committee in New York to publish tracts and pamphlets and to scatter them over the United States and Europe. Make it also the duty of the Agent to collect facts and statistics on all matters mentioned in the first paragraph of this Circular. And as it is desirable that these facts and statistics should all concentrate to some local center, in order that they may be combined, systematically arranged, and made to tell with the greatest effect, let them be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the Immigrant Aid Association of San Francisco. Again, we say—Organize! organize!

2. But if in any town or precinct it be impossible to organize an Association, then let some public-spirited citizen, having the confidence of the community, take upon himself the collection of funds, facts and statistics, and place himself at once in correspondence with the Association in San Francisco. In this way, individual efforts may accomplish results as valuable as could an organized body of men. Action! prompt, vigorous, public-spirited action, is what the occasion and the object demand.

3. Let Landholders, who, beyond all others, are to be benefitted by a large and increasing population, give the matter their serious consideration and earnest co-operation. Let them communicate directly with this Association, state the amount, location, quality and adaption of their land; whether fifty acres, or one hundred acres, or a quarter section; the most reasonable rates at which they will sell per acre, and the easiest terms of payment, so as to make it an inducement for immigrants to purchase; whether they will be willing to enter into bonds with this Association for the faithful fulfillment of their contract, so as encourage the settler and make him feel that he is secure in his possessions, and not liable to imposition; and give such other information as will tend to encourage, facilitate immigration to our shores. If possible, execute a map of the lands to be denoted or sold, and forward the same to the office in San Francisco. It will be the object of the Committee in New York, and of the Association in this city, to direct immigrants to those localities, other things being equal, where the landholders offer the most liberal terms to the settler.

4. Let Agriculturalist, east, west, north and south, communicate the result of their experience and efforts in cultivating the soil, in rearing cattle, sheep, swine and horses, and furnish such information as they, from their own experience, know that immigrants would desire to possess.

5. Let Clergymen and Teachers come to the aid of the Association. They can furnish much valuable information, such as every honest yeoman desires to possess, before he consents to leave his old stamping ground, to seek a new home on the far off shores of the Pacific, relating to churches and schools, the intellectual and moral culture for himself and children. We want to know the number of churches and schools, public and private, in every town and city, the number of public libraries; the moral standard of the community; the regard paid to the social amenities of life, and to the sentiments of a civilized and christian people. These are matters of great importance, and any information in regard to them will not only be useful, but be appropriately acknowledged.

6. Let all County Assessors also come to our aid. Let them, in the true spirit of patriotism, devote a few hours or days in compiling from their accumulated stores of statistical knowledge, a statement of the resources of each county, its topography and general features, its schools, churches and humanitary institutions, its amount of land for agriculture and pasturage, the amount and quality of government lands, its number of sheep, horn cattle, mules, horses and swine, the names of its large landholders, whole amount of taxable property, canals or ditches, tunnels, quartz, and other mines, number of inhabitants, amount of wheat and other vegetable productions per acre, together with all other statistical items which Assessors can so easily and readily supply. One County Assessor has already promised to furnish the information desired. Let all others emulate his patriotic course, and strive to make their statements as complete and reliable as possible.

7. Let the Press, everywhere, that glorious exponent of public freedom and public enlightenment, lift up its voice, rouse the people to their duty, and call upon them, by the love they bear themselves, their wives and children, to do what they can to promote the prosperity of their adopted home—the advancement and glory of the Commonwealth. Though murders, assassinations and various crimes against the laws of God and man, have heretofore stained our annals, as they have the annals of every civilized people on the globe, yet by whom have these crimes been committed? By outlaws, such as are found all over the world. Who, in the majority of cases, have been the victims? Men of a dissipated course of life, who engendered their own destruction, and would have done so, had they been dwellers in any other clime or country. We believe California and its adjacent Territories will compare favorably, on the score of morality and Christian observance, with any—even the most favored of our sister States. Human life is as secure here as in the best regulated government in the world. If the contrary appears to be true, it is only an appearance, arising from the fact that all the crimes of a vast territory of country, extending over many degress of latitude and longitude, are concentrated semi-monthly in one burning focus, and, as a consequence, are grossly exaggerated in the public mind. We reiterate our conviction that in no part of the world is the Christian Sabbath better observed, the sanctity of domestic life more honored, and intelligence, virtue and honorable dealing more respected, than in the Pacific State and Territories. Human nature here, however, is like human nature everywhere. It has its bright and beautiful side, and its dark and repulsive aspect. The good and the true are here as elsewhere found in fatal companionship with the evil and false.

8. Let all who can influence human minds by the Pen, enter this field of use. Short, racy articles, filled with reliable information on any of the above subjects, are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets heretofore published, setting forth the resources of this State and the Territories on the north, relating to their soil, climate, agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests, are respectfully solicited. Such sources of information will greatly facilitate the operations of the Committee.

9 And finally, let every patriotic citizen do what he can to aid this great and good work. Let us show to the world that we have the sagacity to perceive what industry and energy and enterprise can do to supply that which nature has left to the co-operation of man. Heretofore,—the same is also true now,—the immense distance, the formidable difficulties to be overcome and the onerous expense of a pilgrimage to California, necessarily confined immigration to men of some pecuniary substance, as well as to men of more than ordinary physical endurance. But the tide of immigration has almost ceased. Unwonted efforts have been made, and are now making, in all the Western States, to influence and direct the tide of population pouring forth from the East and from Europe. Shall we be less mindful of our own interests, or less active in securing for ourselves and our posterity, the blessings that spring from a populous and well organized Commonwealth on the shores of the Pacific? We want to see, coming into our respective neighborhoods, a large immigration of hardy, honest, industrious and patriotic yeomanry,

"Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,
To make a hazard of new fortunes here."

The Association will shortly be prepared to furnish the most reliable information on all matters connected with mining, mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial operations, not only to immigrants just arriving, but also to many now among us, who, Micawber like, are waiting for "something to turn up."

All communications or letters of inquiry, for the Pacific Immigration Aid Association of California, must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Directors:
J. H. PURKITT,
JOSHUA P. HAVEN,
JOHN H. SAUNDERS.

San Francisco, April 16th, 1857.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—On the 22d of February, according to the official report, there were at the various depositories, and in the mint and branches, subject to draft, $24,467,742 52. Of this amount there were in the treasury at Washington $849,304; with the assistant treasurer, Boston, $3,388,200 41; do. New York, $9,589,171 89; do Philadelphia, $318,031 60; do New Orleans, $623,100 09; do. St. Louis, $1,045,440 75; do. Baltimore, $461,446; assay office, New York, $2,344,500; mint, Philadelphia, $2,202,354 16; branch mint Charlotte, $32,000; do. do. Dahlonega, $27,950 03; do. do. New Orleans, $1,820,970 04; do. do. San Francisco, $1,500,000.

The only office on which there has been an over-draft is that of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, to the amount of $53,320 41, and a transfer has been ordered there of $445,000.

Transfers have been ordered of $200,000 to the Treasury at Washington, $530,000 to the Assistant Treasurer, $795,000 to do. New Orleans, $641,500 to do. St. Louis, $1,000,000 to the mint at Philadelphia, and $100,000 to the branch mint, New Orleans; and transfers have been ordered from the Assistant Treasurer, Boston, of $600,000; do. New York, of $1,810,400; from the mint at Philadelphia, $530,000; and from the branch mint at New Orleans, $1,000,000. Various minor amounts have also been ordered transferred.

Slavery in our Saviour's Day.

"Abolition" being set down by some as *the* christian's mission in this, our day, and as about his *only* mission, it becomes often necessary to recall the fact that slavery of the worst sort existed in the Roman Empire in our Saviour's day, and that he nowhere preached "abolition," nor civil nor servile war; but on the contrary, "servants obey your masters." We do not mean to say our Saviour loved or defended slavery, for we have no revelation or reason to say so, and, perhaps, reasons to say the very reverse; but we do mean to say, **christianity in his day consisted in rendering to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's,** and letting civil and servile institutions alone.

When Christ was on earth, He rebuked sin of all classes and kinds, and dared to rebuke the Jewish Priest in his temple, or titled Roman Gentile, if they were guilty of sin; slavery was all about Him, neither He nor His apostles ever preached an abolition sermon. The slavery Christ saw daily was that under which a master could sell a slave, work him as many hours as he pleased, or *put him to death*. A Roman slave could not contract a marriage. His co-habitation with a woman was *contubernium*, and no legal relation between him and children was recognized. A Roman slave could not have property. A runaway slave could not be lawfully received or harboored; to conceal him was *furrun*. The master was entitled to pursue him wherever he pleased, and it was the duty of all authorities to give him aid in recovering the slave. A person became a slave by capture in war.

A free woman who co-habited with a slave, might be reduced to slavery. The immense number of prisoners taken in the constant wars of the Roman Republic, and the increase of wealth and luxury in the Roman Republic, in Christ's day, augmented the number of slaves to a prodigious extent. Very many Romans possessed 10 000 and 20,000 slaves. A freed man, under Augustus, who had lost much property in the civil wars, left at his death 4,116 slaves. The games of the amphitheatre required an immense number of slaves. The gladiators in Italy (before Christ, 73) rose under Spartacus, and were not defeated by the Romans till 60,000 slaves were said to have fallen in battle. Slave dealers usually accompanied an army, and frequently after a great battle had been gained, many thousands were sold at once at very cheap rates.

In the midst of this system of slavery was the Christian era inaugurated. Christ preached principles which subverted the atrocities of slavery—as of every other system of government, of life—but abolitionism was not his mission. Christians in the Apostles' day owned slaves, and considered it no crime to own them. What we mean to infer from these facts is—that if slavery was the sin and crime the abolitionists of this day say it is—Christ saw it in a worse point of view, and never preached an abolition sermon against it—never warred upon the government that recognized and supported it—but, on the contrary, taught obedience to that government. His mission was to bring sinners to repentance, not to concentrate all men's minds upon the abolition of slavery, nor to divide society, or a country, only upon that issue.

If we could only impress upon our Abolition preachers of what they call "the Gospel," the example of Christ when on earth in the midst of Roman slavery—in itself indefensible, because of its atrocities—we might, perhaps, make them useful in meliorating African slavery in the United States. The early christian writers, after Christ's day, inculcated the duty—not of abolition, but of acting toward slaves as masters in their condition would be acted by—and thus they did much toward promoting the ultimate extinction of slavery, or in the end of merging slaves into the *adscripti glebae*, or serfs of the middle ages.

If our Northern Abolitionists would only reason with, instead of cursing our Southern countrymen, the rights and duties of slaves, husband and wife, might be legally established in our Southern States—divisions of families under executions might be done away with, and a system of education be instituted—but their *railing* and *cursing* for twenty years have only strengthened slavery in the United States and drawn tighter the bonds of the master over the slave. Suppose, then, our Abolition Theologians should spend a month or two in studying the system of slavery Christ and his Apostles saw on earth, when they preached "servants obey your masters"—and "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's"—and when they returned fugitive slaves, as in the case of Onesimus. They have tried the *cursing*, now, for a quarter of a century, and it has done no good. Suppose, now, they try the christian creed of "Love one another," "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," etc.; and there is no knowing but that you may conquer the world, as Christ did.

☞ It is said that a new treaty with Mexico has been drafted by the Cabinet at Washington, and is already on the route to that country. It proposes the purchase by our Government of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, including the Gulf, and also the establishment of a line of postal steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

The End of the World.

By the last advices from Europe we learn that Paris was all excitement, in consequence of a statement put forward by a German astronomer with an unpronounceable name, to the effect that on the 30th day of next June a comet would come in contact with the planet upon which we live, and that the result of the collision would, in all probability, be the destruction of all things terrestrial. For some time previous to the sailing of the steamer with the American mails, nothing else was thought or dreamed of but the comet. The excitable citizens of that excitable city had almost gone mad on the subject. Hundreds of telescopes were pointed night and day for the purpose of discovering the first approach of the dread visitant, and pamphlets describing the destruction of the world were published, and, as we learn from the newspapers, were sold by the million. In literary circles the comet was the engrossing topic of conversation. It was maintained by some astronomer, that comets had no consistency whatever, and that no danger need be apprehended from a contact, while others insisted that they are solid bodies, and that the result of a collision would be the immediate and complete destruction of the world upon which we live.

The subject has also attracted some attention in England. Ministers of the Gospel had seized upon this idea as a means of exciting religious fervor in the breasts of the people, and solemn warnings of the near approach of the time appointed for the dissolution of all things mundane were thundered from the pulpit; but, as far as we have been able to glean from the papers, very little disposition has been manifested, by either the clerical or scientific believers in this delusion, to part with any of the world's goods of which they may be possessed at a depreciated value. Their faith does not appear to have the necessary concomitant—works. It must be admitted that the fact of the disappearance of planets has been fully established by astronomical research, and that their disappearance can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of a collision with some of those erratic bodies known as comets, which without any fixed orbit whirl through space. But there never was a comet, the coming of which had previously been calculated, which it was not predicted would come into collision with the globe upon which we live, but somehow or another after the comet had appeared, it was ascertained that the comet by some strange eccentricity crossed some circle or other at a time which had not been anticipated and therefore the collision was avoided. We would not advise our readers to fear any very particular alarm about the anticipated collision; but if the statements of the German philosopher with the unpronounceable name, aforesaid, should have any effect upon those who have a large share of what is denominated the world's goods, and they should in consequence determine upon selling out at a depreciated price, we have no doubt but the buyers will be found in abundance willing to risk the chances. As for those who have no property, no advice from us is needed. They have nothing to lose by a collision, but might probably be greatly the gainers, if at the time of the contact they should preserve presence of mind enough to clamber upon the foreign body and stake off their claims. The 30th of June is not far distant.

The British *Quarterly Review*, in a review of Mr. Buchanan's *personel*, says:—"He has the habit that historians attribute to Alexander the Great, of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove, what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye than all our ministers when they opened their eyes to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all tales be true, during the course of their 'transaction of business' with Mr. Buchanan."

☞ The news of the death of Dr. Kane has been received in every part of the Union with profound grief. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, preparations have been made to give his remains a public reception.

PATRICK HENRY'S GRAVE.—The Milton, N. C., *Chronicle* says:—We mean no reproach to the State of Virginia (although she ought to blush, if she knows how,) when we announce that to this day the grave of the illustrous and immortal Henry is without a stone or a stick to mark the resting place of his bones. And there is but one person living who knows his grave with certainty from others that surround it, and that person is a venerable negro who has often watered it with his tears. The apparent negligence of his relations happened, as we learn in this way: Virginia claimed the grave as her property, and promised to erect over it a monument worthy of the man and as imperishable as time. She has neglected to do it; but having recently erected a bronze statue of Henry, at Richmond, a few of his relatives have concluded to place a marble slab over his remains. The slab is three feet by nine feet, of the purest white American marble, and contains this inscription:—"To the memory of Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736; died June 6, 1799. His fame is his best epitaph."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

The Washington and Oregon Superintendency.

Three weeks since we alluded to the union of Washington and Oregon in one superintendency as the crowning act of injustice to this Territory, and intimated our intention af resuming the subject at greater length at another time.

We have no objections to make to the appointment of Col. J. W. NESMITH, of Oregon. A firm, unwavering democrat—a gentleman of large practical knowledge and experience, thoroughly devoted to the development and best interests of the Pacific coast—we do not for a moment doubt his will, to impartially administer his difficult and multifarious duties; and we trust he will succeed in demonstrating the wisdom and practicability of merging the Washington and Oregon Superintendencies—thus showing our own predictions to be groundless, that nothing but mischief will result from the act. We are more anxious for the honor and efficiency of the public service—for the future peace of the settlements and the general welfare of the Indian race hereafter, than for the verification of our own special views and opinions.

We object to the union of the Superintendencies, amongst others, for the following reasons:

1st. The enormous and unprecedented amount of public service that will thus be thrown upon one officer, will make it, we apprehend, impracticable for him to give the proper attention to it. *Necessarily*, much of the business must be neglected.

2d. The importance to the peace of the country, of rigidly carrying out the existing system—which is—the direct and immediate supervision of all parts of the Superintendency by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs—and only one step removed from the authorities at Washington.

3d. The entire distinctness of the interests and management of the Indians of the two Territories—especially in their relations with the tribes east of the mountains, and the tribes north of the 49th parallel.

4th. The condition of affairs on Puget Sound.

The number of Indians in Oregon under the supervision of the service may be estimated at about twelve thousand, as we have been informed, whilst in Washington, the census shows but little less than twenty-two thousand. These Indians, especially west of the Cascade mountains, are greatly sub-divided into tribes and bands, and from their immediate contiguity to the settlements, their relations with the public have become very complicated. The country, under the sanction of the government, was settled (as we have frequently observed), before any steps were taken to extinguish the Indian title; and when the necessary action was had to extinguish the Indian title, and commissioners appointed for that purpose, the government, except in a few cases, have refused to ratify the acts of their own officers. Thus, the spectacle is this day presented of the government pertinaciously refusing to make amends for its own injustice—in appropriating the lands of the Indians without their consent—by confirming treaties subsequently entered into with these tribes, providing for them a very moderate compensation. The Indian has not his land—it is in the hands of the white man, under the authoritative sanction of his government, and the same government refuses to ratify the treaties of compensation made by its positive instructions to remedy the injustice.

Thus our Indian relations are very critical, which requires vigilance, caution, and personal ascendency over the Indian to prevent extreme difficulty. The duties of the service, as our readers well know, have vastly increased within the last two years. It has become not so much a question as to the management of tribes and bands, as of individuals. Many agents and employees are required to guard the rights of the Indians as well as the whites—to watch the first symptoms of disaffection, and promptly apply the remedy. This condition of affairs must continue until the tribes, under treaties, are permanently located on reservations, and all the seeds of disaffection killed out.

If we understand his duties aright, under the existing state of affairs, the Superintendent of Indian affairs is not simply a bureau officer. His duty is not now simply that of correspondence and auditing accounts. He is required by law to make payment to Indians, under treaties, in person. By law of Congress, treaties have to be made by the officers of the Indian service, and the Superintendent is the proper person. He is presumed to have the special knowledge and experience which qualifies him for the duty; and this presupposes a practical acquaintance not only with the Indians, but with the Territory they inhabit, and can be gained only but by frequent visits and much journeying and exploring.

Independent of the duties devolving by law upon the Superintendent, requiring long and many journeyings, it is absolutely necessary in the present conjuncture of affairs, that in the exercise of a sound discretion, he should visit the several tribes—become personally acquainted with them, and use his utmost exertions to quiet and protect them, treated as they have been by the most marked neglect and injustice by the government itself.

We have no hesitation in saying that the duties of the joint Superintendency will be so great, as things have and are now transpiring, that the Superintendent can be but little more than a bureau officer. Should he undertake to pay the annuities in person, the business of the agents will be greatly neglected in his absence. Should he be called upon to make treaties, all his other duties will be neglected; we affirm he will have no time to make visits of inspection, and that the public service will be without unity and influence, confusion and difficulty of all sorts will characterize the service, and the Indian will, practically, be pretty much left to himself.

According to all the information we have upon the subject, the present system in this Territory is one of rigid and minute supervision of all parts of the Territory by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The late Superintendent has visited often all sections of the country within his jurisdiction. He has become familiar with the wants, condition and disposition of the several tribes. The agents of the several tribes all report to him in person, and are held to a rigid and minute accountability. The result is, that disaffection has been kept down on the Sound—on the river, and in the eastern portion of the Territory. Where his plans have not been interfered with by the military, the peace of every tribe has been not only maintained, but its friendly disposition strengthened.

This system has been adopted for unity and dispatch. It has involved the employment of express officers. Agents are required to make semi-monthly reports;—formerly they were required to report weekly; and it is, in our judgment, still necessary to keep up the system to prevent things going backward.

With a joint Superintendent thus remote, all careful supervision will be impracticable, great delay will occur in the public business, and in our judgment would require largely increased expenditures.

But again: The Indians of Washington Territory have relations with the Northern Indians, and with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains, which it will be pertinent to allude to. Every one is aware that the Oregon Indians have no relations whatever with the Indian bands to the northward. But except a few Indians on the boundary line of the two Territories, it is not generally as well known that the relations of the tribes of the two Territories are entirely distinct. It is the Indians of Washington that go to Buffalo east of the mountains. It is the Indians of Washington for whose benefit the Blackfoot treaty provided a hunting ground east of the Rocky mountains, at the head waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone. The tribes go to and return from this hunting ground over the soil of Washington Territory.

In conclusion, we are of opinion, that instead of a joint Superintendent, if any change were made, it should have been to provide an additional Superintendent for the tribes east of the Cascades. On Puget Sound, alone, the duties, we are well aware, are sufficient for one Superintendent, acting under the immediate orders of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. But taking all the tribes of our Territory west of the Cascades, it would afford him ample employment; for these tribes number some ten thousand, and for their proper management, we are of opinion that at least six agents and many employees might be very profitably and advantageously employed.

☞ We have no further intelligence concerning the meditated invasion of the territory by the Northern Indians, and are now led to believe that they will be very apt to *think* before acting—especially, as we understand the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* has returned to our waters.

☞ On our first page will be found the "Address of the Pacific Immigrant Aid Association of California, to the people of California and of Oregon and Washington Territories." It is a subject in which our citizens cannot feel otherwise than deeply interested. The address was in type last week, but was unavoidably crowded out.

Opposition Principles and Purposes.

Since the failure of the effort to array one portion of the Union against another, and to elect a President without reference to his political antecedents, says the Washington *Union*, the opposition leaders have been somewhat reserved in the publication of their principles and purposes. They are opposed to the Democracy, and their efforts to promote the welfare of our citizens; but the grounds of their opposition, and the measures they would recommend, are not openly and clearly developed. They assume that democratic principles are wrong and will lead to fatal results, but how, they do not inform us; and that their political theories will cure all the evils which they assume to exist; but they utterly fail in showing how these things are to be accomplished. If we may be permitted to suggest the reason, it is because they do not know themselves how to produce the results they promise. But their repeal principles and purposes cannot be wholly concealed. Their principles are subversive of the theory of self-government, and their purposes, to rule or ruin—to control the Union, or destroy it. They deny that the people in the Territories are capable of self-government, and insist that they should be restrained, or their powers to act should be limited to those who agree with them in opinion and views. They insist that the hardy pioneer should not act upon his own judgment, or regard interests which he deems dear and important to him, but should be restrained and guided by those who are more familiar with the artificial wants of a city than the real and natural ones of the frontier. They insist that no future State shall become a member of our glorious Union unless it shall have moulded its views and objects to further their schemes of power. They insist that no State shall be admitted which does not raise the sectional banner and offer to fight against the equality of the States. If they cannot thus secure political power, then their purposes are to destroy the Union, hoping, in that event, to control one portion of it at least, as European potentates do conquered countries. They expect to enlist and control the passions of the people at the North, and direct them against those of the South, and also to lead them on to the fatal step of attempting to defy the authority of the Union, and to establish a new government, which the leaders may control and bend to their uses. This is apparent from known facts. Those who control the opposition movements are continually making assaults upon the constitution and laws. They assume that everything is wrong, and leads to fatal consequences. They complain of the basis upon which the election of President rests. They insist that the Senate is unjustly constituted, and that the House is an unjust representation. They claim that the election of President rests upon a theory that leads to injustice, and that the judiciary is not properly constituted, but its very organization leads to wrong. Not one feature of the constitution is satisfactory to them. While their leaders are publicly assuming such grounds, their subordinate co-operators are preparing and circulating more frank and open views in the same direction. One discusses the value of the Union; another assumes that new elements must be introduced into it before it can conform to justice; while others boldly assume that actual "dissolution is the only remedy" for the pretended evils. In New York and Boston, if not elsewhere, there are offices for the publication of "tracts" on this subject. Some of these are anonymous, and others contain the names of the authors, including those who prefix "Rev." to their names. These "tracts" are gratuitously circulated broadcast over the land wherever it is supposed that the principles they enforce and maintain can obtain a lodgement, or secure active supporters. These black-republican missives form a portion of the irresponsible circulation which the "shady" party constantly distribute. The whole operations of the opponents of the present administration tend to one point, indicating beyond controversy their purposes—to wit: to control or dissolve the Union. They seek power; and if they cannot acquire it under the constitution, their purposes are to destroy the Union, and erect upon its ruins at the North another government, which they hope to control and shape to their purposes of personal and political aggrandizement, leaving the resided of it to form separate organizations. They seek to separate, under different governments, the graves of our revolutionary heroes and statesmen. They wish to erect a wall, worse than one of fire, between the hallowed ground where rests the ashes of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, of Monroe, Sumpter, Rutledge, and Patrick Henry, and that where repose the mortal remains of John and Samuel Adams, of Warren, Hancock, Greene, and Putnam, of Schuyler, Hamilton and Franklin, and the patriots of a majority of the original thirteen States. Like selfish heirs, they seek to control the whole patrimony of a glorious ancestry, or to subject it to confiscation or destruction. They wish to see the descendants of these and other heroes and patriots grasp each other by the throats and engage in a death-struggle for political ascendency. Did the heroes of the revolution pledge their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honors, for any such fatal purpose? Did the sages of 1787, who framed our constitution, and the patriot constituency whose will consecrated it as the bond of union, look to any such result? Did the fathers of the Republic, whose devotion to the common good was manifested in giving life, energy, and a wise direction under our great charter, design or expect it to fall a prey to sectional strife or cupidity? We know it is not so. For more than half a century, at least on our national anniversary, the voice of the patriot has assured us to the contrary.

Until the malign influence of sectionalism assumed an imposing and defiant form, not a candidate for public favor ever failed to pledge himself to the Union, and the whole Union. No one could command the suffrages of the people who was not heart and soul for it, now and in all time to come. Beneath the dark cloud of sectionalism other views gained a hot-bed existence. The frost of disappointment has given them a death-chill. The principles and purposes of the enemies of the democracy are becoming known, and will soon ring their death-knell, by the common consent of all who love the Union and the objects for which it is founded.

"ONE HORSE" CONVENTION.—The call for a Territorial convention of the self-styled Republican party, for the nomination of a candidate for delegate to Congress, was responded to on Monday last, by the assembling, at this place, of representatives, by proxy and otherwise, from about *one-half* the counties in the Territory; or, in other words, *only* about *one-half* the counties were represented. We are informed that the nomination was tendered to Col. W. H. WALLACE, of Pierce, D. R. BIGELOW, Esq., of Thurston, and perhaps others, who respectfully declined to be set up, merely to be knocked down again—a signal triumph of sagacity and prudence over vaulting ambition—worthy of commendation and example; but it was not followed. The prospective crown, (?) after having been at least thrice gently laid aside, was at length firmly planted upon the *hard*, gigantic thinking apparatus of Hon. A. S. ABERNETHY, M. C., W. T., *of the reserve*, Cowlitz county, who meekly yielded up himself a subject to be placed upon the sacrificial altar. At such a scene, the reader can very readily imagine the more knowing ones of the *dark* crowd placing their thumbs to their noses, with a rogueish, waggish leer, giving a graceful, though provoking, motion of the hand and "pointers," to the right and left, exclaiming (to themselves) "*weak sister*"—"*sold!*" "*small loss!*" &c. Well, Mr. ABERNETHY *am* the victim of the *midnight* designs of the "one horse" "lamp-black" convention—

> "Murder most foul, as in the best it is,
> But this most foul, strange, and unnatural."

There being no competition for the *honor (?)*, Mr. ABERNETHY was nominated, we believe, by acclamation. The platform of resolutions adopted, and the speeches made on the occasion, savor very strongly, we are told, of the *Garrisonian* doctrine; but we forbear to comment thereon until they shall have obtained publicity; we are informed on good authority, however, that some of the former, reliable old "*wheel hosses*" have, or are about to kick entirely out of the traces, in consequence of the superabundance of *abolitionism* contained in the resolutions. That is their business, not ours.

EAST OF THE CASCADES.—An Indian express reached the Dalles last week, bringing intelligence that an action had taken place between Lieut. SWITZER'S command, Fort Walla-Walla, and a band of hostile Indians. It appears according to the Indian's story, that Lieut. SWITZER had made an expedition in the direction of the Cayuse country for the purpose of arresting a Cayuse chief named "Wild Cat," who, it appears, had for sometime occupied a threatening and hostile attitude towards the regulars and persons going towards the Colville gold mines. The report is, that Lieut. S. was met by a hostile force—that a conflict ensued in which three soldiers were killed. The Indian loss is reported at twelve, but it seems that they succeeded in taking six wagons—compelling Lieut. S. to retire. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

THE WEATHER.—For most part of the past two weeks the weather has been exceedingly favorable for the farming and gardening portion of community. All the cerial crops and vegetables that for many weeks have been languishing for the want of rain, are now springing forward with renewed life and vigor, under auspicious showers and sun-shine. Whilst all hearts should rejoice at the prospect of a bounteous harvest, they should at the same time be filled with thankfulness to the "Great Giver."

News!

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—At the time we were about giving directious to "lock up," our town was surprised by two welcome visiters. We doubt very much if any military or civil officers were ever received in this Territory with more congratulations than that which attended the reception at this place on yesterday of Col. JARED S. HURD, and C. C. TERRY, of Seattle. HURD is a lucky fellow. A thousand years to him, and may his shadow *increase!* The above named gentlemen have furnished us with New York papers up to April 20th—New Orleans dates to April 19th, and from San Francisco to May 19. The news contained in these papers, whilst it is sad in some respects, will be certainly refreshing to our citizens. Our thanks are also hereby tendered to Mr. CUNNINGHAM for like favors.

The indomitable SCRANTON has, as we are credibly informed, received a contract for carrying the U. S. mails from Olympia to Vancouver's Island for four years, for the sum of $22,400 per annum. Himself and Capt. HUNT, of the late *Major Tompkins*, have purchased a steamer in San Francisco called the *Constitution*, of six hundred tons burthen, and will sail under command of Capt. HUNT, on the 5th of June, for this place. We also understand that the steamer *Resolute*, Capt. PRAY, sailed from San Francisco on the 16th inst., and may be expected here in a few days. This vessel, it will be recollected, was purchased by the milling interest at Port Madison and Port Gamble.

The indefatigable SCRANTON will leave San Francisco in the U. S. surveying steamer *Active*, for Puget Sound. Amongst other *freight*, the *Active*, as we are informed, will convey to our borders the commission to adjust the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain north. Hope they will have a good time of it.

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 14th May, contains an account of the utter annihilation of Capt. Crabb's party at Cavorca, Sonora. The party consisted of eighty-four men, not one of whom escaped. This is as bad, if not worse, than the Mexican massacre at Goliad.

At the last advices from Nicaragua, Gen. Walker was surrounded by the Costa Ricans, and his escape was considered exceedingly doubtful.

It appears that W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister to China. Gov. Geary, late of Kansas, has been tendered the appointment of Governor of Utah.

We will give a more detailed account of the news next week.

"OH! QUIT!"—Our former courteous and discreet cotemporary at Steilacoom, of the *Republican*, has broken ground with us, and taken us to task, *at length*, in his last issue, for our presumption in addressing "*a word to former old line whigs*," a few weeks since. We have ever been firmly convinced that, left to his natural instincts, Mr. BALCH would conduct a paper honorably and creditably; nor is this an imputation that he has or can be reached, or his opinions be moulded by "green room" exortations or performances; but in the name of a legion of "former old line whigs," we must protest against his belaboring and scorching us so unmercifully as he has, in the last issue of the *Republican*, for simply indicating that *national* men would do well to fall into the ranks of a *national* party. Now we aver that the *Republican* has *devoted* itself to us in the last issue without cause, and committed a flagrant "breach of the peace," because it has advanced nothing in answer to our "word to former old line whigs," demanding a rejoinder. The article in question, of our cotemporary, contains "an infinite deal of nothing." The "reasons" of Mr. B. "are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search," but still that fact is no off-set to the hammering (inhard names) and the pounding we have received, in consequence of our suggestion that *national* men naturally belong to *national* parties. Oh! now quit! please do! Luff up *a little*.

We have one favor to ask of the editor of the *Republican*—one of vital importance to the stability of the Union: We beg of him not to send a copy of his paper containing that "*one drop of democratic blood*" to President BUCHANAN. The result, doubtless, would be anarchy and confusion in the Cabinet—a dissolution of the Union, or a direct resort to the "*bagginet*." And furthermore we most earnestly desire that he will not send his own paper of the 15th May, nor endeavor to procure copies of our paper containing "*a word to former old line whigs*," to the surviving sons of either HENRY CLAY or DANIEL WEBSTER. On the receipt thereof would they not look foolish? Would they not think they had made great fools of themselves? "Dred Scott," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," defend us against such an exposure!

LOOK OUT FOR ROORBACKS.—Never, within the limited bounds of our political experience, have we seen such a dastardly and unprincipled effort made in a canvass to defeat a nominee, as that which is at present being made to defeat Gov. STEVENS for the delegateship. *Lying*—barefaced and unblushing, has been resorted to, and systematised. The vampires and reptiles who are endeavoring to procure his defeat, Heaven be praised, are known. Toothless and stingless, they "gnaw a file." They have not the courage to give publicity, *through their organ*, to their manifest and miserable libels. No, but they seek, under cover of private whisperings, to abuse, slander and *lie* about our nominee. Shame! Shame! If the enemies of Gov. STEVENS *are men*, let them make *public* their charges against him which circulate in private, or acknowledge themselves contemptible slanderers.

☞ The bark *Sarah Warren*, A. B. GOVE, master, arrived at the wharf of the "Kendall Co." on Wednesday last from San Francisco, with merchandise for Kendall Co., WILSON & DUNLAP, and others.

The schooner-rigged scow *Mary Ann* arrived at GIDDINGS' wharf some days since with merchandise for this place from brig *Consort*. Will return with cattle and horses for Port Townsend.

The bark *Ork*, TRASK, master, has arrived at Steilacoom with merchandise—17 days from San Francisco. She is now loading with lumber at BALCH & WEBBER'S mills—Schwaltchew mills, North Bay, for the San Francisco market.

The bark *Charles Devans* is now due at this place with a large consignment of goods to BETTMAN BROTHERS.

The steamboat *Traveller*, HORTON, master, continues to propel the waters, regularly, between Olympia and Steilacoom, Seattle, &c.

APPOINTMENTS. OF CALIFORNIA.—The following appointments for California are all that have been made public up to the sailing of the Steamer—April 7th:

Naval Officer—Frank Tilford.
Surveyor of the Port—William B. Dameron.
Marshal Northern District—Major soloman.
Postmaster of Sacramento—Mr. Elder.
Collector of the Port of Stockton—Andrew Lester.
Register Land Office—Col. W. W. Gift, re-appointed.
Surveyor-General—Col. John C. Hays, re-appointed.
Superintendent of the Mint—Charles H. Hempstead.
Collector of the Port of San Diego—Jose Covarrubias.
Receiver of Land Office Southern District—W. Harvey.

☞ The following are the principal appointments for New York: Augustus Schell, Collector; Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor; Geo. N. Sanders, Navy Agent; Issac V. Fowler, Postmaster; Isaiah Rynders, Marshal.

SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL WOOL.—The following General Order, No. 3, (dated Head Quarters of the Army, New York, March 19, 1857,) will prove of general interests, explaining as it does, important military changes recently determined on:—

1. Brevet Major General John E. Wool will assume command of the Department of the East. Head Quarters, Troy, N. Y.

2. Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs will about the 1st of May, repair to and assume the command of the Department of Texas.

3. Brevet Brigadier General Newman S. Clark, Colonel sixth infantry, will, in anticipation of a future movement of his regiment, repair to California and assume command of the Department of the Pacific. Head quarters of the Department of the West will, in future, be St. Louis Mo.

By command of Brevet Lieut. Gen. Scott:

L. THOMAS, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

DEATH OF CAPT. CLENDENIN.—Capt. John S. Clendenin expired of consumption in this city on Saturday evening. We understand he was U. S. District Attorney, for Washington Territory, and came to this city to breathe his last. Mr. Clendenin held the rank of Captain in one of the Mississippi regiments during the Mexican war. He was thirty-eight year of age.—*San Francisco Herald March 4th.*

FROM SALT LAKE.—The *S. F. Herald* says:—

By private letters, received from Salt Lake, Mr. Thompson learned that the scism in the Mormon church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladdenites, or apostates from the Simeon puro faith as enunciated by Brigham and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. Mr. Thompson does not confirm the rumor of his flight.

The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake, by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk.

THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH.—Senator Brown, of Miss., thus alluded to the two sections of this country, in debate, on the 2d inst:

"The South has never attempted, the South never will attempt, in any manner, shape or form, to interfere with the domestic property or space of the northern people; and if any hair-brained simpleton shall put forth such a proposition, the whole united southern people will rise up and repudiate him. All we ask is a like support from the North. Let us alone in our domestic peace and quietude; invade by no act of yours the security of our firesides, and we shall go on in that path which we have trodden from the government, through all time to come, hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder, in mutual support and mutual defence against aggression, from whatever quarter it may come."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S OPINION.—There are funny reports about the answer of Chief Justice Taney to the application of the *National Intelligencer* for a copy of his opinion in the Dred Scott case. One of them is, that the Chief Justice, in order, apparently, to administer a slap at the conduct of his associates, Curtis and McLean, in publishing their opinions in advance of filing them, replied somewhat as follows: Chief Justice Taney returns his compliments to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, and, in reply to their request, begs to inform them that he does not prepare opinions for the use of juvenile debating societies, or of political newspapers. He would add, that when his opinion is filed, it will be published by the Reporter of the Supreme Court, who alone has the right of publishing its decisions."

THE K. N. ORGANIZATION FORMALLY DISSOLVED.—On Wednesday evening, says the *Sacramento Union*, a number of the leading members of the late Know Nothing party of this State, met, by previous arrangement, with closed doors, in Sacramento, for the purpose of advising upon the best course to be pursued as to their future political position. With entire unanimity they came to the conclusion that it would be useless to longer continue a separate organization. They then resolved to sustain the Administration of President Buchanan, and to stand upon his platform so long as those principles should be maintained. The assemblage embraced many of the leaders of the late party.—*San Francisco Herald, May 1st.*

THE UNCONSTITUTIONL PARTY.—The Chillicothe *Advertiser says* "the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate touching slavery in the Territories, is equivalent to deciding that the Republican party is an *uncostitutional* party. Its leaders from A to Z, declared that there was not the least doubt but the Congress had a clear right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. This was the rock on which was built their opposition to the Democratic party, and this decision crumbles that rock into atoms. The Republican party an unconstitutional party! Who in this free country and enlightened age would be a member of an *unconstitutional* party?"

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The first Negroes were imported by the Portuguese from Africa to the West Indies, in 1503. The English first imported slaves from Africa to the American Continent during the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Hawkins, one of Elizabeth's most celebrated captains, seems to have been the first Englishman of note who embarked in this traffic, having been concerned in the sale of Negroes to the Spaniards in the West Indies. "In the same reign," the African Company was first chartered for the purpose of trade with Guinea. This company carried on a trade in Negroes with the English settlements in America from the beginning of the 17th century to the year 1732, when the traffic was abandoned by it, and chiefly carried on from that time by private traders." England abolished the trade in the year of 1807.

☞ The Cabinet have had under consideration the position of affairs in China, and Lord Napier, the new British Minister, had several interviews with General Cass upon the subject, with the design of effecting a tripartite alliance of England, France and the United States—the three leading commercial powers of the world—for the protection of mutual interests, and the extension of commerce and civilization in the central flowery kingdom. It is understood that England and France being united on the China question, are willing that the United States should have full swing on this continent—that they should have enough of the Monroe doctrine down even to Cape Horn—provided we appreciated our proper position on the China question. Lord Napier had received the most urgent instructions to cultivate friendly relations with our Government and our people. He was extremely anxious for the immediate dispatch of a plenipotentiary of the United States to China *via* England, and strongly urged our Government to send Mr. Walker as such, instead of letting him leave for Kansas.

☞ The Customs revenue of Canada for the last fiscal year amounted to $4,363,000, which is an increase of $1,000,000 over the previous year. This increase has taken place under the new tariff, which abolished the 30 per cent. duty, and increased the specific duty on articles of luxury.

☞ The amount of letter writing in the U. States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the Government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps!

☞ We clip the following items from the Washington correspondence of the San Francisco *Town Talk:*

"There is no doubt but that the Sandwich Island treaty will be confirmed by the next Congress. It provides for a reciprocal exchange of products, and will throw the whole trade of the Islands into the hands of the San Francisco merchants, and cause a great reduction in the price of the staple article of sugar. The Treaty is opposed by the sugar interests of the South, but they are not strong enough to defeat so just a measure. There are many other points of view in which such a measure would be of great benefit to California, which I may refer to hereafter.

"The Pacific Railroad is regarded here as the great measure of the Administration. It is said the Cabinet is united on this subject and that Mr. Buchanan regards the early completion of it as the crowning act of his administration. It is certainly the most enduring monument that any statesman could have to record his wisdom and patriotism. To James Buchanan it now belongs to unite the extremes of his country by 'hooks of steel' and heal all sectional dissensions, and he will do it if Providence spares his life to the end of his term of office. It is the duty of all good men to give him their aid and assistance in so great a work, irrespective of party bias. The New York Herald, acting on this principle, gives the administration a warm support."

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN AERIAL NAVIGATION—WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—A Paris journal publishes a strange account of an aerostatic excursion, which, the article declares, has solved the long canvassed problem of directing balloons. The persons who are stated to have made the excursion are the Count de Pleuvier, M. Garvini, and M. Migeon, Mr. Falconer (an English aeronaut,) and M. Henri Page, the writer. The apparatus used is said to have cost not less than 300,000 fr., the greater portion of which was furnished by Count de Pleuvier. The machine is represented to consist of two balloons united together, of a spherical form, each able to contain one hundred cubes of pure hydrogen gas. The directing power is a modified screw, communicating with a car and rudder made principally of whalebone, to change the direction when required.

M. Gavarni, the inventor, it is declared, can obtain the upward movement of the balloon without throwing out ballast, which system soon exhausts the resources of the very best constructed balloons, and becomes an invincible obstacle to long excursions in the air. The loss of hydrogen is instantaneously repaired by chemical proceeding, of which M. Migeon is stated to possess the secret, and by a little apparatus also invented by M. Garvani. The descent is effected, as hitherto, by letting the gas escape. The departure of the aeronauts on the occasion referred to, took place on the 12th of January, at 10 o'clock in the morning, from the Park of Ferriers, in the Sologne, and the next morning at 5 o'clock, a safe descent was effected within a half a mile of Algiers. The Aerial travellers remained on the African soil only thirty hours, and left at noon the day after their arrival, in sight of an immense multitude assembled to see them ascend. The return was effected without the slightest incident, but with much greater rapidity; at 4 1-2 o'clock the next morning they alighted at the spot from which they started, in the park of Count de Pleuvier.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH A FAILURE.—The *Scientific American* publishes an article from Prof. Hall, and endorses it, prophesying that the ocean telegraph will result in failure. In additon to the difficulties of laying a continuous wire cable of such length and of preserving a perfect insulation with a thin coating of gutta percha, the following reason is assigned for this opinion:

It can be easily demonstrated that a coil of wire, ever so well insulated, if immersed in water, will not effect an electro-magnet with the same power as if it rested out of water. The proximity of so antagonistic an element produces a sensible effect upon the electric current, and would, in the length of cable proposed, entirely absorb the subtle fluid, especially all that could be forced through so small a wire as the one contemplated. But even admitting a communication possible, it is known to electricians that in submerged wires a perceptible period of time elapses in the passage of the current, and that this period increases with the length of cable, and that it requires some seconds of time before the wire is uncharged after each signal. In the length of cable proposed, according to recent experiments, it would require over six seconds for each signal, making less than half a column in the *New York Herald* for twenty-four hours work as its possible capacity—not one-twentieth the probable demand.

☞ The New York *Herald* publishes a communication from a respectable shipmaster, calling public attention to the assassination of nine American citizens by Brazilian soldiers near Tabatings.

☞ It was telegraphed to New York, on April 4, that the late Nicaragua news had excited Gen. Walker's friends here, and large collections of money were made, and more recruits and provisions would be sent on to him as speedily as possible.

☞ The latest intelligence from Spain, received by the Spanish Minister at Washington, is to the effect that the Mexican difficulty will be arranged amicably, and that the threatened operations against Vera Cruz will not take place.

☞ The new Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, as revised by the Cabinet, has been sent out to London by a special messenger. The alterations are said to be of such a nature that they cannot fail to be acceptable to the English Government.

Special Notice.—Dr. J. G. GLENN—*Dentist*—resident of Oregon, is now in Olympia, and will probably remain here until the last of next week.—Persons desirous of availing themselves of his professional services would do well to make an early application.

Dr. G. will visit Steilacoom, and probably Seattle, before he returns.

☞ Office at the "Pacific House."

A CARD.

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamer "Commodore," on her late trip from San Francisco to Olympia, hereby tender to the gentlemanly commander, Capt. W. H. FAUNTLEROY, as well as to other officers and men, their heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness and favors shown them during said voyage, in rendering their passage comparatively a pleasure trip, which too frequently, on other occasions, and at the hands of other men, might have proved a burden.

We would recommend the "Commodore" to the patronage of our friends and the traveling public, as a good and comfortable sea-going vessel, of superior accommodation, commanded by a gentleman, who will spare no efforts or expense that may conduce to the comfort of his guests.

Especially would we thank the commander of the aforesaid vessel in landing us at Rainier, at our request—a course invariably observed on all occasions, in landing his passengers at points desired—a spirit of accommodation being a characteristic of the officers.

C. C. TERRY, J. S. HURD,
PHILLIP KEACH, —— CUNNINGHAM.
Olympia, May 21, 1857.

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. I. DILLON (Methodist Church,) will preach every Sabbath on the ground floor of Masonic Hall, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

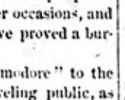
I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.
Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

OLYMPIA MARKET.



THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remoddled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD & CO.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

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.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half good—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPER HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;

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

FRANK BAKER,
mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.
Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh au Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.
Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

Democratic Notice!!

AT A MEETING of the Democracy of Island County, held at Coveland on the 14th day of April 1857, the second Saturday, 13th June, was fixed upon as the day for the Democracy of the County to meet at Coveland for the purpose of nominatig two candidates to serve in the next Legislature of the Territory, and County officers generally; also one Councilman for the District, at which time it is hoped an expression from the other counties in the District will be had as to their choice of a Councilman.

WALTER CROCKETT, Chm'n.
J. Y. SEWELL, Sec'y.

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

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

In Township	1	north,	range	4	east,
" "	25	"	"	4	"
" "	1	"	"	3	"
" "	25	"	"	3	"
" "	2	"	"	3	"
" "	24	"	"	2	"
" "	25	"	"	2	"
" "	26	"	"	2	"
" "	34	"	"	2	"
" "	35	"	"	1	"
" "	6	"	"	1	west.
" "	13	"	"	1	"
" "	14	"	"	2	"
" "	15	"	"	2	"
" "	16	"	"	2	"
" "	17	"	"	3	"
" "	18	"	"	3	"
" "	20	"	"	3	"
" "	13	"	"	4	"
" "	15	"	"	4	"
" "	16	"	"	4	"
" "	13	"	"	10	"
" "	14	"	"	10	"

All persons claiming lands, in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the act amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular lands claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's Office, at Olympia W. T., on or before the thirteenth day of June next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of July next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 7th day of May, 1857.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELDE, Receiver.

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

FOWLER & CO.,

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

Notice to Teachers and School Directors.

ON Friday and Saturday the 15th and 16th days of May, I will, at Olympia, attend to the examining of Teachers, and to the making of any alterations in the districts that may be desired.

GEORGE F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.
May 5th, 1857.

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

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

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.
Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,
AND SAM. MERRITT.
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,
AT THE STORE OF
Bettman Brothers,
Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.

CLOTHING.—This department embraces a fine lot of Over, Dress, and Cassimere Coats; black and Satin Vests; Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett Pants; Flannel Over and Under Shirts; Cotton and Flannel Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Shirts, all colors and sizes.

DRY GOODS.—In this line we can't be surpassed. It is a choice assortment, and comprises Delaines, Calicoes, (fast colors) Merinoes, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisetts and Undersleeves, Ribbon, Edging, &c., &c. In fact, everything you can think of, from a blanket to a piece of tape.

GROCERIES SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Saleratus, Soap, Rice. Oysters, Raisins, Pepper, Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing; Powder, Caps, Shot, and Lead; Pickles, Dried Apples and Peaches, Indigo, Madder, &c. Sardines, Lobsters, Honey, etc., and everything necessary in the kitchen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens' Calf, Kip, and Stoga Boots and Shoes, assorted sizes, and various qualities. Boys Boots and Shoes. Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers. In short, we can suit all classes and circumstances,—rich and poor,—the giant and dwarf.

CROCKERY GLASSWARE, & QUEENSWARE, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Platters, Tureens, etc. Salt Cellars, Pitchers, Tumblers, Candle Sticks, and Lanterns.

PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW SASH, LOCKS, SAWS, AXES, CHISELS, AUGERS, *GOUGES*, and carpenter's tools generally.

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

Of the former, we have a good assortment, and elegant and beautiful patterns.

The above articles were purchased for CASH, and consequently on advantageous terms. We therefore can and WILL sell at lower prices than our neighbors DARE do. Therefore, please call and "*C*," and ascertain whether these things are not so.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.
Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m.no.12.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

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

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

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

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

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

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

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

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

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE GARTNER HOUSE
Portland, Oregon.

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

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

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

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

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

OYSTERS

Will be kept in proper season.

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

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

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

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS *WANTED* AT PORT LUDLOW.

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

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

ATWILL & CO.,

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

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

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

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

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

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

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

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

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

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

NEW STORE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOING-CHEAP!

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

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OFFUTT.
Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

C. B. ADAMS,

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

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.20-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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

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

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

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

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

S. D. RINEHEART.
Tum Water, April 23, 1857. [n19-tf.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

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

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

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

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

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

Information Wanted

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

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

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—71y.

Livery Stable.

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

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

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

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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CLXVIII.

An act to establish certain Post-Roads.

[Continued from last week.]

TEXAS.

From Austin, via Kapp's Mills, Connonville, Pittsburg, Middleton, and Curiate to Sisterdale.

From Wheelock, by Owensville, Eutaw, Polk, and Steel's Creek, to Springfield.

From Liberty, via Livingston and Sumpter, to Crockett.

From Eutaw, via Alto Springs, to Springfield.

From Waco, by Birdsdale, Alton, and Sherman's, to Preston's.

From Jefferson, via Linden, Douglassville, Boston and De Kalb, to Clarksville.

From Dallas, by Birdsville and Weatherford, to Fort Belknapp.

Nrom Paris, via Greenville, to Kaufman.

From Austin, by Gatesville, Meridian, and Wardville, to Dallas.

From Crockett, via Palestine and Athens to Kaufman.

From Kaufman, via Millwood, Spring Hill, to Bonham.

From Tyler, in Smith county, by Hamburg and Teleco, to Waxahache's, in Ellis county.

From Birdville, via Ashland, Walnut Creek Village, to Fort Belknapp.

From Alton, via Dallette, Ranch, Ashland, Cream Level, to Weatherford.

From San Antonio to San Diego in California.

From McKinney, via Alton to Birdville.

From Alto, in Cherokee county, by Rusk, Jacksonville, Larisso, to Tyler in Smith county.

From Camden, via Belleview and Berrien to Tyler.

From Indianola, by New Braunfels and Middleton, to Fredericksburg.

From Chaffeville, via Lafayette, Bacon's Store, to Quitman.

From Palestine to Alto Springs.

From Henderson to Carthage, via Grand Bluff.

From Linwood, by the Rossel Place, near the ferry on Neuces River and Hancock's, to Noyaliis Prairie, in Trinity county.

From Anderson, via Kellum's, Sulphur Springs, Lee's, Vassbuiders, Wilson's Store, Joseph Henson's, to Fairfield.

From Bonham, via Kentucky Town and Pilot Grove, to McKinney.

From Springfield, by Killsborough, Wardville, Fort Worth, and Mount Calem, to Birdsville.

From Tyler, via Hamburg, Telico, to Waxahatchie.

From Crockett by Randolph. Calthops, and Fishers to Nachogdoches.

From Clarksville, via Mt. Pleasant, to Tyler.

From Henderson, via Knoxville, Larissa and Kickapoo, to Palestine in Anderson county.

From Austin to Fredericksburg.

From Tarrant, by Paris and Lake creek, to Jarnigan.

From Austin, via Florence and Gatesville, to Waco.

From Jasper, by Anderson's Ferry on the Angelina River, Moots, and Jonesville, in Cherokee county.

From Galveston, via Richmond, to Lagrange.

From Cofferville, Upsher county, by Lafayette Bacon's Store and Hooker's, to Ouitman, in Wood county.

From Austin, via up the west bank of the Colorado, to Burn's Ford, from thence by Mormon Mill to Hamilton.

From Nacogdoches by Rainbolts, Caledonia, and Walnut Hill, to Carthage, in Panola county—

From Austin, via Burleson, to Gatesville.

From Fort Belknap to Preston.

From Liberty Hill to Lamposas.

From Sabine Pass, via Beaumont and Jasper, to San Augustine.

From Austin to Benleson.

From Fredericksburg to Austin.

From San Augustine via Carthage and Brewster's Bluff, to Marshall's.

From La Grange, in Fayette county, to Galveston, via Richmond.

From Austin to Gatesville, Coyell county.

From Huntsville, via Madisonville, Leona, Centreville, Fairfield, and Corsicanica to Waxahatchie.

From Tyler, by Hamburg, Brownsboro, Buffalo, Taos, to Waxahatchie.

From Anderson, via Kellem's Springs, Lee, Washbindee's Wilson's Store, and Henson's, to Fairfield.

From Alto to Sumpter.

From Cedar City, via Harmon's Pine Valley, to Santa Clora.

From Paris, by Wright's Ferry, on Red River, Lackfatah, Eaglestown, Pytchlin's, Howell's, Harris' Mill and Sterritt's, to Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

UTAH.

From Cedar City, via Harmony, Pine Valley, to Santa Clara.

VIRGINIA.

From Morgantown, via Urdington, Clinton Furnace and Gladsville, to Kingwood.

From Central Plains, to Seven Island in the county of Flurvanna.

From Boggsville, via Spring Creek, to Running Spring.

From West Milford, via New Milton, to Oxford.

From Goshen Bridge, Alum Springs, to Cowpasture Bridge.

From Rock Creek, via Mouth Gilbert Creek, Little Halfs Creek, and Clearfield Fork of Sandy River, to Tazwell Court-house.

From near Coleman's Store, Jackson county, via Pond and Tucker's Creeks, to West co. house.

From Penn's Boro to North Bend.

From Middlebourne, via Mouth Elk Fork Creek and Carises Schoolhouse, to New Martinsville.

From Jackson Court-house, via Elk Fork of Mill Creek, to Walton.

From Langley, via Lewinville, to Fairfield C. H.

From Sweet Spring to Stephen Hooks.

From Blaunt's Store to Sinking Creek.

From Central Depot on V. & F. R. R. to Laurel Fork.

From Madison in Rockingham county, North Carolina, via Smith's Store, and Moore's Store in Henry county, Virginia, to Horse Pasture, in the same county.

From Martinsville, via Fraylorsville and County Line Mills, thence by Magis Store and Spa Brook Station, to Patrick Court-house.

From Elamsville, via Mr. Griffin's Store and Robert Sander's, to Rocky Mount in Franklin county.

From Martinsville, via Rough and Ready Mills, and Pallamans, to Mr. Griffin's Store in Franklin county.

From Leatherwood's Store in Henry county, by Elger's Store, to Shady Grove in Franklin county.

From Nevis Ferry, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, via Peytonsburg and Raceville, to Chalk Level in Pittsylvania.

From Appomatox Depot, on the South Side railroad via Oakville and Panky and Gray's Store, to Berk Creek.

From Central Plains to Seven Islands. Flurvanna county.

From Amberst C. H., via Pedler Mills, to Big Islands, Flurvanna county.

From Jettersville, in Amelia county, to Cumberland C. H.

From Chapmansville, Logan county, by Mrs. Toney's and Twelve Miles Creek, to Wayne Court-house.

From Central Depot, Virginia and Tennessee railroad, Montgomery county, Virginia, via Grayson's Mill's, to Indian Creek, Floyd county, Virginia.

VERMONT.

From Lynden Corner to Island Pond.

WISCONSIN.

From Sparta C. H., by Burr Oak, Los Angelos. Galesville, to Monteville on the Mississippi.

From Mineral Point, by Linden, Constance, Highland, Tulaskee, Miscada, and Orion, to Richland Centre.

From Burlington in the county of Racine, by the way of Vienna, Honey Creek, East Troy and Troy Centre, in the county of Waurester.

From Port Andrew, via Spencer's, Petersburg and Langdon's, to Lynxville.

From Ontonagon to Superior.

From Hudson, via River Falls, Forestville, Seely's, to North Pepin.

From River Falls, in Pierce county, to Brookville in St. Croix county.

From Mineral Point to Orion and Richland Centre.

From Labrosse in Jarget, Lake Hokah, San Jacinto Houston, Rushford, Chatfield, High Forest, to Mankota, Minnesota Territory.

From Unleith, (Illinois,) via Potosi, to Lancaster, Wisconsin.

From Hazel Green, via Meeker's, North Elk Grove, and Bethel, to Cottage Inn.

From Wingville, via Sylvester and Knowlton's Mill, Bascobel, Manhatton, Marietta, Towersville, to Vieroquar.

From Newport, via Plainville, Point Bluff, Quincy, Strong's Prairie, Grand Rapids and Plover Portage, to Steven's Point.

From Hudson to St. Paul.

From Hudson, via River Falls and Rush River to North Pepin.

From Hudson to Prescott (increase) Prairie du Chien to Stillwater (do.)

From Prairie du Chien, by Johnson's Landing and Waukon Iowa, to Elliotta, Minnesota Territory.

From Kewaunee to Sturgeon Bay.

From Green Bay to Wausau.

From Columbus, vir Waterloo, to Jefferson

From Waspacca, via Secondinaria to Steven's Point

From Wyocena. via Pardueville to Montillo.

From Warsaw to Bayfield.

From Bayfield to Superior.

From Falls of St. Croix, to Bayfield, Minnesota.

From Berlin, in Marquette county, to Steven's Point, in Portage county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Cowlitz Landing to Boice Fort Prairie.

From Pacific City to Olympia, via Oysterville and Bruceport.

From Cathlamet to Olympia.

From Oakpoint to Mound Prairie.

From Olympia, to Fort Mongomery, via Nathan Eaton's, and Yelm Prairie.

From Steilacoom. to Fort Walla Walla, via Military Road.

From Steilacoom, to Seattle.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXIX.

An act supplemental to an Act entitled "an act to amend the several acts repealing copyright," approved February third, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of epresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any copyright hereafter granted under the laws of the United States to the author or proprietor of any dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation, shall be deemed and taken to confer upon the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, along with the sole right to print and publish the said composition, the sole right also to act, perform, or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed, or represented, on any stage or public place during the whole period for which the copyright is obtained; and any manager, actor, or other person acting, performing or representing the said composition, without or against the consent of the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages to be sued for and recovered by action on the case or other equivalent remedy, with costs of suit in any court of the United States, such damage in all cases to be rated and assessed at such sum not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court having cognizance thereof shall appear to be just: Provided, nevertheless, That nothing herein enacted shall impair any right to act, perform, or represent a dramatic composition as aforesaid, which right may have been acquired, or shall in future be acquired by any manager actor, or other person previous to the securing of the copyright for the said composition, or to restrict in any way the right of such author to process in equity in any court of the United States for the better and further enforcement of his rights.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXX

An act to amend an act entitled "An act requiring Regulations of commerce to be laid annually before congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, now required by said act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, within sixty days after the commencemsnt of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of State to make said report, it is hereby declared to be the duty of consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, to procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting said countries, of such character, and in such manner and form, and at such times, as said department may, from time to time prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State in said annual report, to specify the names of any of said officers who may have been remiss in their duty enjoined by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint one clerk, who shall have charge of statistics in said department, and shall be called "Superintendent of Statistics," and shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per anum, and shall be allowed as an assistant, one clerk of the third class, which clerk the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to appoint.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXXI.

An act making an appropriation for the Survey of the Southern Boundary line of Kansas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the President of the United States to execute the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked," the sum of thirty-five thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CLXXII.

An act to continue the Land Offices at Vincennes, Indiana, and to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain Lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois, formerly included within the Vincennes Land District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land offices at Vincennes, to be appointed, together with a fit and proper person learned in the law, and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commissioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, granted by the resolution of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, and the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," and the several acts in aid of and supplementary thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every such claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or sub-division thereof, shall, within three months after the publication of the notice herein provided for, file his claim in writing with the said register, in which he shall specifically set torth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office Provided, That in any case in which good cause may be shown why the claim was not filed within the period stipulated, such claim may be presented and acted upon at any time before the expiration of the commission.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions, shall give notice in the several newspapers of general circulation within said district and in the vicinity of said lands, by publication, of his readiness to receive applications of claimants to which notice shall be appended the instructions of the Commissioner and a copy of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that said commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to issue subpœnas, and compel the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the board, shall be regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any subdivision thereof, who can produce to such commissioner a regular chain of title from the original confirmee or donee to himself, or who can show to their satisfaction a continuous and connected possession in himself and those under whom he claims, for a period of twenty years or more next preceding the filing of his claim, or can show such a claim or title as would, in the courts of Indiana, bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall, in one year from the date of organizing said commission under this act, or sooner, if the cases on their docket are all disposed of, transmit to the commissioner of the General Land Office a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, with a like statement of the evidence and the reason of such rejection.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of such transcript of their dedcisions, shall issue a patent to such claimant so confirmed in his title by the said commissioners; and where any such claims have been rejected, the said commissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, and may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, reverse such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claimant: And provided further, That the patents so issued shall only be a relinquishment of the title of the United States, and shall not be considered or construed into an abridgment of the rights of third persons.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall give directions to the register and receiver of the land-offices at Indiapolis forthwith to transfer to the land offices at Vincennes the books, documents, maps, plats, surveys and all other papers and writings deposited in the land offices at Indianapolis by the register and receiver of the land-offices at Vincennes, and which originally were deposited in the land offices at Vincennes, and were transmitted from said offices to the land-offices at Indianapolis, under the provisions of the act "for abolishing land-offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes, approved June the twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty; and the said land offices at Vincennes are hereby re-established and reorganized, as fully and effectually for the transaction of business and the sales of the public lands within said Vincennes land-district, as if said land offices had not been abolished by the provisions of the act last aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner, appointed under this act by the President, shall receive as a full compensation for his services, a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the treasury; and the register and receiver shall receive such compensation for their services under this act as may be just and proper, in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—
6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

Warning to the Public.

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

A. L. PORTER.

Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 16tf

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

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is

BOUND TO CLEAR OUT

at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

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

JOS. CUSHMAN.

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

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

This paper presents in the most elegant and available form, a weekly literary melange of notable events of the day. Its columns are devoted to original tales, sketches and poems, by the BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the cream of the domestic and foreign news; the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Each paper is *beautifully illustrated* with numerous accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and of men and manners, altogether making a paper entirely original in this country. Its pages contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year	$3 00
4 subscribers, " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

Any person sending us *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, shall receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis.

_ One copy of THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, and one copy of BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

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. COLLIRR ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil,"

Olympia, April 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

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

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

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

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.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND RIBBONS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY,

Of every description and quality.

Gloves, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE.

105 and 107 Sacramento Street,

May 15, 1857. no.25-3m. San Francisco.

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

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.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo. THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embreces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

We have received this highly interesting and useful, but above all, practical work. We know of no other agricultural work ever published in this country which might compare with the one just named in practical usefulness and intrinsic merit in general.—*Buffalo Wool Grower.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.—This work is a rich mine of agricultural knowledge, presented in a simple and familiar style, giving copious details of the best practice on English farms, and adapted to general use in this country by the judicious notes of the American editor. The intelligent farmer will find it very attractive reading. In the comparison between English and American husbandry, for which it furnishes ample materials, he may obtain many valuable hints for increasing the product of his own acres. The mental stimulus given by the perusal of such writing is quite as important as their more immediate purposes; and even if they should not refund the expense of their purchase in dollars and cents at the end of the year, they will more than make the outlay good in the intellectual benefits which they impart.—*New York Tribune.*

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the pondrous tone of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and frow the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be fonnd.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do.	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do.	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do.	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do.	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do.	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do.	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par

CLUBBING

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for each of Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven; 2 vols; royal octavo; 1600 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid) $6. ☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856 44-tf