PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

The First Flower.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

For ages on our river borders,
These tassels in their tawny bloom,
And willowy studs of downy silver,
Have prophecied of Spring to come.

For ages have the unbound waters
Smiled on them from their pebbly hem,
And the clear carol of the robin
And song of blue-bird welcomed them.

But never yet from smiling river,
Or song of early bird, have they
Been greeted with a gladder welcome
Than whispers from my heart to-day.

They break the spell of cold and darkness,
The weary watch of sleepless pain;
And from my heart, as from the river,
The ice of winter melts again.

Thanks Mary! for this wild-wood token
Of Freya's foot-steps drawing near;
Almost, as in the rune of Asgoad,
The growing of the grass I hear.

It is as if the pine-trees called
From coiled room and silent books,
To see the dance of woodland shadows,
And hear the song of April brooks!

As, in the old Teutonic ballad
Of Odenwald, live bird and tree,
Forever live in song and beauty,
So link my thought these flowers and thee.

The small bird's track, the tiny rain-drop,
Forever mark the primal rock;
Who knows but these idle verses
May leave some trace by Artichóke?

And maidens in the far-off twilights
Repeat my words to breeze and stream,
And wonder if the old time Mary
Were real, or the singer's dream!

[*National Era.*

"Sweet Sixteen."

BY CLARENCE MAY.

O'er thy brow have sixteen summers
Wreathed the loviest flowers of youth;
Sweetest of the Spring-tide comers—
Of the days of love and truth.
Free and wild as any fairy,
Romping in a shady dell;
Blithesome, gentle, airy—
Who could help but love thee well!

Sweet sixteen!—there's music in it—
When the heart is free from care—
Ere the world has tried to win it,
Or life seems less bright and fair:
Ere the earth grows dark and dreary,
And its guile and sin are rife,
And the heart becomes aweary
Of this bitter toil and strife.

Sing on, maiden! in thy gladness,
While the world is bright to thee—
While thy heart knows naught of sadness,
And its every throb is free;
Banish every thought of sorrow,
And be happy while you may,
For we know not of the morrow,
And thou art sixteen to-day!

ONLY A WHITE GIRL.—It is stated in several of our exchanges, and the statement appears to be well authenticated, that a beautiful young girl of sixteen, whom the abolitionists would say was "unfortunately white," was beaten by her uncle, a Mr. Geo. Crowther, of Brooklyn, in a most unmerciful and inhuman manner; and that he even attempted to blast the fair character of the poor girl, in his endeavor to escape punishment. He most signally failed, however in his vilainous purpose, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of ten days. Had such an event taken place with a colored girl in any of the southern States, what an awful affair it would have been. Every abolition sheet in the land would have furnished its readers with a most lamentable account of the circumstances; but as she is "only a white girl," and the occurrence took place in a northern State, not a word is said about it. Where is the philanthropy of the negro-worshipers, who weep so much over the colored people of the South?

RELICS OF THE STUARTS.—A collection of antique jewels and arms, interesting from their intrinsic value and artistic merit, but still more from the circumstance of their having belonged at different periods to various members of the royal house of Stuart, has been purchased in Rome for Lord John Scott, from the late Cardinal York's *gentiluomo*, to which officer of his household his eminence bequeathed these family relics.

☞ A bottle was dug up at Taylorsville, Ky., last week and found to contain $40,000 in old United States Bank notes, believed to be genuine.

New England and the Union.

Fanaticism in New England is not the result of momentary excitement or the occasional extremes of political conflict. The history of the country, if not from its earliest settlement, at least for the last quarter of a century, has established the fact, that there is something in the education, habit and peculiar characteristic of the majority, of the New England people that is radically inconsistent with our Democratic institutions as understood and maintained by the Middle and Southern States of the Union. New England has proven herself but the mere inheriter of the island spirit of Old England, and does not possess that faculty of expansion needed to take in a whole Confederacy of States. She has never possessed more than one idea at a time, and that she has run into the ground. Her Puritanism was nothing but spiritual despotism—under which every man had to square his opinions and his conduct according to the rigid spiritual master. Under Puritanism there was no toleration of dissenters. Disagreement with the standard was sure to lead to instant social and civil ex-communication. Though the other extreme—latitudinarianism—has now been reached, yet New Englandism has changed, in essence, not one idea. There is always one paramount and exclusive idea in the New England mind, and there is room for nothing else.

In 1800, the New England States voted, as a unit, against Thomas Jefferson. Her clergy turned their pulpits into political rostrums—the Sabbath day was desecrated by the promulgation of political crusades against the democratic party—their candidate was denounced as a rank infidel, as an adulterer, and as the candidate of the slavocracy of the South.

Nearly forty years ago, New England called a Convention to dissolve the Union, and to make a little republic for themselves. The first American vessel that ever import- a cargo of slaves into this country, belonged to New England.

When the Southern and Middle States, in Congress, made an effort to abolish the African slave trade, the opposition came from New England. The last vessel that brought slaves from the coast of Africa, into the United States, belonged to New England. The first and only petition ever offered in Congress to dissolve this Union, was signed by citizens of New England.—The only man that ever offered such a petition, was a member from New England.

The only place on earth, where a meeting has been held, where a man has been found low enough, and base enough, to call GEORGE WASHINGTON a scoundrel, and permitted to live and receive applause for it, was in New England. The first abolition society was organized in New England.—The first native American society was held in New England. The first Know Nothing lodge was organized in New England.—The New England States were the primary cause of all the troubles, rebellion and bloodshed in Kansas. New England tried very hard to elect *Fremont* President of the United States, and bring about the halcyon days desired by Samuel Adams, when Massachusetts should govern the United States, and Boston govern Massachusetts, and he be Governor of Boston; but it could not be done—there is too much patriotism remaining outside of New England influence.

The bitter, intolerant and tyranical spirit manifested by the clergy of New England, in relation to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, proves that they have not abated one jot or tittle of the bigotry that marked her colonial period.

The result of the late election proves that, with rare exceptions, the whole Black Republican party is made up of New Englanders. They carried all the New England States, and in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, on examination of the election returns, it will be seen that, in the counties that are settled by emigration from New England States, they had majorities, and in no other. To this general rule there are, of course, many exceptions—for be it understood, when we speak of New England, we mean its controlling influence. It will be seen, then, that to the principles, fidelity, virtue and patriotism of the native born of the Middle and Southern States, of various races, largely assisted by men of foreign birth, we owe the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

In view of these general truths, one fact is strikingly manifest—that if the same mental idiosyncracies, habit, thought and feeling that mark and characterize the people of New England, were disseminated throughout the country, so as to exercise a controlling influence in the Middle and Southern States—or in other words, if the people of all the States were just like the people of the New England States, our government as now organized could not possibly exist longer than the bare time it would require to disorganize or re-organize it, and if we did not return to the condition of Old England, we would return to one of more objectionable form. If any doubt the accuracy of our position, let them conceive for a moment the same elements to be in power at Washington embracing the Presidency, the Cabinet and Congress—that control the local legislation of those States, such as the last Massachusetts and Vermont Legislatures, and imagine to himself what the consequences would be, not simply the South, but the entire country—to republican institutions, and to civil liberty and moral progress throughout the world! We shall not attempt to draw the picture.—The mind cannot fully conceive nor the pen adequately portray the dire consequences that would follow to humanity here and everywhere.

And yet there is a powerful and never ceasing effort to disseminate New Englandism into the Middle and Southern States, and thus inaugurate the social and political condition of affairs that we have been contemplating. With a singular energy and self sacrificing duplicity, the infectious current is finding its way by means of the Church, the Schools and the Press, into every department of society, whilst the body of our people remain unconscious of the evil that is being done. New Englandism, under a false guise, is making a crusade on true republicanism. Its advance has been slow but steady. The decisive conflict is not far distant. One or the other of the two antagonisms must go down. There is no compromise or middle ground. Truth and justice must triumph or error and discord prevail.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

The Rise and Fall of Know Nothingism.

The triumph of the National Democratic party in the last general election has probably settled forever the policy of our government in regard to the qualifications of citizenship. That natural impulsiveness and caprice, which are thought by some wrong-headed political economists to disqualify the French populace for self-government, have been occasionally illustrated in the political vagaries of "the universal Yankee nation." But these popular whims have always been as short-lived in duration as they were destitute of correct political data and sound moral basis. The organizations to which they have given birth have always self-contained the germ of speedy dissolution. Hence, we may safely conclude that no policy will ever be permanently engrafted upon our institutions, the principles of which are not strictly in accordance with the original theory of universal toleration and equality upon which our system of government is based.

Subsequent to the election of 1852, a party suddenly sprang up, which, under various absurd pretexts, proposed to change in a very essential manner, those conditions which constitute the important franchise of citizenship of the United States and under which their population has been steadily advancing in enterprise, general intelligence and productive industry. No actually existing evils were pointed out in justification of this change, but all the reasons advanced for it were events anticipated, fanciful, and prospective in their operation. Yet such was the popular frenzy excited by the description and contemplation of these imaginary political calamities, which, contrary to precedent, common sense and analogy, were to spring from the toleration, as American citizens, of foreign-born subjects, that the question for a time overshadowed all other political issues; and old party distinctions, based upon vital and practical principles, were, to a considerable extent, lost sight of and obliterated. The combined opposition to the Democracy, and even a bewildered portion of the Democracy itself, at once ralied under this fanatical standard, and the uncompromising adherents of the Constitution were prostrated again and again in the State elections which succeeded the advent of the present National Administration. But wherever the new party triumphed, it invoked the most anti-republican means for the attainment of its questionable ends; it substituted the machinery of secret organization and midnight conclaves for the honorable code of open party warfare; it appealed to the passions, the national prejudices and religious bigotry of its partisans; and its successful career in most of our large cities was marked by frauds upon the ballot, compulsive or mercenary suffrage, personal violence, riots and bloodshed.

The present administration, with unbending integrity and fidelity to principle, set its face like a flint againt the pernicious doctrines which threatened to destroy the superstructure of republican society, and substitute in its place an aristocracy of birth and religion. The Democracy signalized its opposition to them as a fundamental article of its party creed; its champions took issue with them before the people, and exposed the rottenness and unconstitutionality of the whole scheme. At length the honest portion of the Know Nothing party began to see the delusion of which they had been made the victims, and to realize the folly of co-operating in a scheme concocted merely for the aggrandizement of leaders with whose demagogueism and incapacity they were becoming thoroughly disgusted. Sectional issues crept in and divided its councils, overthrowing the system of strict subordination by which the national organization was bound together and harmony of action secured.—Soon, State after State threw off their allegiance to the divided house, and either returned to old party ties or adopted new issues; and finally the late Presidential election gave the finishing stroke, or *coup de grace*, to the decayed body politic which had lingered out thus far an inglorious and miserable existence.

At the present day, but a little more than three years from the origin of this movement, and less than two from its culminating point, Know Nothingism exists but as a political myth, an obsolete idea. Wherever, in any of the States, its adherents still retain the political ascendency, it is by virtue of other issues to which this is merely secondary or incidental. The fragments of its stupendous organization may be found, here and there, scattered over the land, in a few isolated lodges, which, from local causes have survived the general dissolution; it retains hardly a serious or earnest advocate upon the floor of Congress, out of the members elected as such; and the hordes of aspirants and party leaders, great and small, which the rising wave of its fortunes threw up into a position of momentary prominence, have mostly sunk back to their natural level of political insignificance, and none among their recent followers so poor as to do them homage.—Occasionally we find a lucky survivor of this fallen dynasty, like Governor Gardner, vainly striving to galvanize into life the mouraful relics of its departed greatness, and to martial its scattered hosts once more under the black banner of proscription; but they might sooner hope to gather the children of Israel from the Gentile races into the fold of Palestine, and revive there the Jewish dispensation, than to re-establish in this country the shrine of that broken idol yclept Native Americanism.

With the historical experiences of this fading epoch, it is not probable, as we before observed, that Congress will ever listen to any proposition for prolonging the term of probation for naturalized citizens; and, failing in this, it is still less probable that any State Legislature, however native in its proclivities, will ever take a step backwards into the dark age of feudalism, by abridging the right of suffrage. It will be difficult to propagate and legalize the dogma, that a citizen of the United States, whose home and interests are among us, is not also entitled to the privileges of citizenship in Massachusetts. The bestowal and enjoyment of these privileges can alone endow the Commonwealth with good and loyal citizens, while a deprivation of these privileges can at best secure to it merely obedient subjects The consummation of the great idea of exclusive Americanism would have brought to our shores only such debased elements of population as were adapted to the servile condition which awaited them—such emigrants as were fit only for serfs, and willing to live without hope of social elevation or desire for improvement. The glorious defeat and final repudiation of that monstrous idea will continue to replenish the various walks of American industry with such adopted citizens as look upon this country, not merely in reference to its physical resources and the means which it affords for obtaining a subsistence; not merely as a hunting-ground of fortune; but as a sphere of social improvement, and of free and enlightened political action. It will bring into our political fellowship such as seek our shores, not alone for what the State can do for them, but also for the service they hope to render the State, and the universal cause of Republicanism. Hence, as Democrats and Americans, we rejoice in the downfall of Know Nothingism.—*Lawrence Sentinel.*

Pay of the Army.

The increased pay for Army Officers, according to the bill which lately passed the House, will be, if the bill becomes a law, as follows:

Brevet Lieutenant General	$7,104
Major General	5,016
Brigadier Generals	3,624
Colonels—Cavalry	2,676
" Artillery and Infantry	2,652
Lieut. Colonels—Cavalry	2,406
" " Artillery and Infantry	2,382
Majors—Calvarly	2,136
Artillery and Infantry	2,112
Captains—Cavalry	1,528
" Artillery and Infantry	1,332
First Lieut—Cavalry	1,356
" " Artillery and Infantry	1,032
Second Lieut.—Cavalry	1,266
" " Artillery and Infantry	922
Chaplains U. S. Army	1,080
Cadets	420

THE OLD MISTAKE.—The *Boston Traveler* says that in that city there are men passing up and down the side-walks of State street, any day in the year, who could easily unite and buy up the whole State of South Carolina, land, negroes and all, and hold that would-be Empire, as an investment, filing away the title deeds in their iron chests, without embarassment or hindrance in the pursuit of the general business in which they are engaged. This may all be true—but it proves nothing, except that there are nabobs in Boston, precisely as there are in England, and all other king-and-priest-governed countries, who have acquired immense fortunes from the bones and blood of the laboring poor. Boston can boast of her rich men, and she can also point to her hundreds and thousands of laboring poor, the richest of whom is a thousand per cent. poorer than the poorest citizen of South Carolina.

ARTESIAN WELL AT PARIS.—On the 29th of January, the auger of the Artesian well, now being bored in the plain of Passy, near Paris, had reached the depth of 1466 feet. This well, it is known, is the largest in the world, and is intended to reach the same sources of supply as the famous well of Grenelle, which has a depth of 1800 feet.

TOBACCO.—The income derived in Great Britain from the consumption of tobacco was, last year, upwards of £32,192,943, the duty on which was over £5,220,000. This return is exclusive of cigars, which was about £150,000.

ANOTHER PACIFIC BILL.—Senator Gwin has given notice that he would at an early day introduce bills for the construction of a northern, southern and central Pacific railroad and telegraph, through the territories of the United States.

Items.

SINGULAR AND USEFUL FACT CONNECTED WITH THE FIGURES 25 AND 75.—It may not be generally known that any sum can be multiplied by 25 by simply adding two ciphers to the multiplicand, or sum to be multiplied, and then dividing by 4. Take, for example, 68, and multiply it by 25; two ciphers being added make 6800, which sum being divided by 4 gives the quotient, or answer, 1700. The reason why the amount is thus obtained is as follows: two ciphers being added to 68 have exactly the same effect on that sum as if it were multiplied by 100, and that sum multiplied, being divided by 4, gives the fourth part, or amount due to 25. Any sum may also be multiplied by 75 by the same rule, in the following manner:—To the sum to be multiplied, say 68, add two ciphers, which make 6800; divide by 4, which gives 1700, or fourth part, and the 1700, or fourth part, being subtracted from the aforesaid 6800, leaves the remaining three-fourths, or amount due to it.

☞ It is estimated that the length of the Telegraph lines in the world is about 72,000 miles; of this 35,000 miles are in the United States, 9,200 in England, 5,000 in Germany and Prussia, 4,500 in France, 3,500 in Austria, 1,900 in Italy and 1,200 in Turkey.

☞ A French political economist calculates that the amount of gold which has been imported into Europe from California and Australia, reaches now, in round numbers, the sum of $414,000,000—a sum equivalent to the whole amount of coined gold which existed in Western Europe before the year 1849.

☞ The post-office of London is the largest post-office in the world. It has a front of 400 feet deep. There are 2,500 persons regularly employed in the building—one thousand of whom are engaged in making up the London evening mail.

HERMITAGE.—The Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, purchased the Hermitage, containing five hundred acres, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and directed it to be presented to the government of the United States as a site for the extension of our National Military Academy.

☞ It is said that of the entire trade of Africa, which is believed to amount to the annul sum of one hundred millions of dollars, Great Britain enjoys, from the west coast alone, full twenty-five millions, while the trade of the United States with the entire continent, is only a little more than three millions of dollars.

☞ Four bridges are now in process of construction, or proposed to be built across the Ohio at the following points: Steubenville and Cincinnati, Ohio; Parkersburgh, Va, and Louisville, Ky.

☞ The German emigrants who have settled in Texas are now estimated to number 35,000, of whom 25,000 are settled in the German and half German counties of western Texas.

☞ It is stated that as many as 10,362,200 eggs were imported into England in the eleven months ended the 30th ult., and all for "home consumption."

☞ Nine hundred thousand tons of iron were made by the Iron furnaces of the United States last year.

☞ There are 459 harbors on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

☞ It was said of an eloqnent preacher that "his congregation, apprehensive that his discourse was drawing to a conclusion, were in continual pain." It is much oftener the case in these days of long winded sermons that pain is produced by an apprehension that the discourse will not come to any conclusion at all! Wesley thought thirty minutes long enough for a good sermon, and too long for a poor one.

☞ The New Jersey geological report shows that the Atlantic is steadily, and rather rapidly, encroaching upon the land on its coast At Cape Islands the surf has eaten inward full a mile since the revolution. Along the bay shore at Cape May the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two years. One of the beaches upon the coast is mentioned as having moved inward one hundred yards in the last twenty years. It is also the opinion of the oldest observers that the tides rise higher upon the Eastern New Jersey uplands than formerly.

LARGE INCOME.—The income of the Marquis of Westminister, it is said, is £400,000 per annum, equal to $5000 per day, or over $3 for every minute of time, night and day, through the year. Every tick of the clock throws a half dime into his purse.

☞ In France, during 1855, no less than 850,000 children, from six to thirteen years of age, received no school instruction whatever. Of these little folks 400,000 were boys and 450,000 girls.

MINT STATISTICS.—The coinage of the United States mint and branches last year comprised 28,866,187 pieces, amounting to $45,164,302 78. The amount of gold of domestic production deposited in the mints was—from California, $47,509,411 08; Oregon, $40-750; Atlantic States,, $928,280 73;—total, $47,878,441 81.

☞ The draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own handwriting, has recently been stolen from the State Department at Washington, and all Mr. Marcy's efforts to recover it have been unsuccessful.

☞ Every one, we think, will rejoice to see the old, worn out, defaced and mutilated Spanish coins give place to the beautiful currency of the United States. The act of congress determining the value of these old coins, with the view of driving them from circulation, we hope will be respected. Let these coins be everywhere refused, except at their present value, and they will soon be excluded from circulation.

☞ The Collectorship of New York is worth $50,000 a year; the Surveyorship, $35,000; office of U. S. District Attorney, $30,000; Post Master, $35,000; U. S. Marshal, $25,000, and Naval Officer, $15,000.

☞ The ruins of an ancient city have been recently discovered in Greece. Human skeletons were found in it, and specimens of the highest Grecian art, such as sculptures, etruscan vases, glass vessels, carved ivory, coins and trinkets.

☞ Thomas Paine was born in Thetford, county of Norfolk, England, on the 29th of January, 1737. He died on the 8th of June, 1809, and was buried in a field on his own estate, near New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York.

☞ The Albany Atlas does not believe Dr. Holmes's theory that New England as are degenerating for want of limestone in the soil to form the bones, but thinks "the trouble is that they are (like sharks) running all to head, and the head running all to mouth. That is why New Englanders snap so many of the good things in new York, we suppose.

☞ Passing through the quiet little village of Saline, in Indiana, a fellow passenger pointed out a weather beaten house of worship, as the place where he once heard, on a rainy occasion, the following prayer from the staid preacher: "We thank thee, Lord, for the goodly number here to night, and that *Thou art here also*, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

☞ James Buchanan Henry, the President's Private Secretary, is the son of Rev. Mr. Henry, deceased, formerly Presbyterian clergymen in Greensburg, Westmorland County. He is a graduate of Princeton, and well versed in several foreign languages.

AMSTERDAM.—The once wealthy city of Amsterdam has declared itself bankrupt. The Burgomaster and Town Council have applied to the King for a repeal of those taxes which Amsterdam has to pay to the Government, in order that the amount so received may be appropriated to municipal necessities; but as this would be manifestly unjust to the other cities of the Netherlands, which would have to make up the deficiencies of Amsterdam, it is not probable the King will, or can, entertain this extraordinary request. Nothing but repudiation can rescue the city from its pecuniary difficulties. It has not money enough in its coffers to repair a bridge.

☞ The Transit of Venus will take place in 1861, when the planet will pass directly between the earth and the sun, during the day, and the darkness caused by it will make lights necessary in the houses. The transit only occurs once in a century, and on the last occasion the British Government fitted out an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of observing it from several points simultaneously, for astronomical purposes.

☞ From eighteen to twenty-two vessels have been employed during the past season in carrying sand from Ipswich to Boston. They have averaged $3000 to a vessel, or $60,0000 for the season. The business is increasing every year.

☞ At Rome a most interesting discovery was recently made in a garden near the Piazza del Popolo. The owners of it, in digging a well, struck against a solid mass of stone, which, on investigation, turned out to be a colossal bust of Minerva, with the inscription "Poclus Romanus Augasto Imperatori" carved on it; the length of the nose alone is sixteen inches; it has been purchased by the Pope for the Vactican Museum.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT.—A Washington letter, in announcing the departure of Mr. Henry, of Mobile, from Washington for the South, says he estimates the value of his patent right for machinery for spinning cotton into yarn at the same time that it is ginned, at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

☞ During the last twenty-five years, 6773 men have been executed in Italy for political offences. Of this number 1712 suffered in the Two Sicilies. Austria has been most brutal, for in Lombardy the executed exceeded 4300. This is a monstrous story to be recorded in the 19th century.

☞ A Physiologist of Cincinnati, Ohio, has discovered that wearing moustaches strengthens the eyesight, and that the removal of those hairy appendages has the effect of causing several diseases of the eyes.

☞ Asa Whitney, the originator of the Pacific Railroad enterprise, has become a sugar planter and dairyman, near Washington.

☞ The laboring classes sustain all others. The fruit of their toil is the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, our manufactories are equally dependent on them.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 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 Canvass.

The canvass for delegateship, in this county, opened most brilliantly on Tuesday evening last. In consequence of the multiplicity of falsehoods, slanders and misrepresentations—having a growth of four years, but having been spit, spouted, rumbled and roared, with demoniac violence since his nomination, not only from the opposition press of the territory, (small potatoes,) but by miserable abolition fanatics, disappointed office seekers, tender-footed (*proteges?*) but claiming allegiance to the democratic party, the friends of the democratic nominee for delegate to Congress called a meeting at Olympia on Tuesday evening, to which *all were invited*, to the end that the accused and his accusers—Gov. Stevens and his revilers—might meet *beard to beard*, and he, our nominee, have the accusations fastened upon him, as fixed facts, or that they (his accusers) be forever branded as liars, scoundrels, cowards and asses. It might not be improper to observe that a *branding iron* was in readiness in either contingency; but as *mercy* seasons *justice*, the "iron" was withheld, because no public charges were made—at least, none against Gov. Stevens, although his aforesaid "accusers" were there.

The school-house (at which place the meeting was held) was filled to its utmost capacity—even the stair-way was densely populated.

In the natural order of exercises Gov. Stevens took the floor, and, in our judgment, *just exactly*, made a capital speech.

He told the audience (which we all know or *should* know) the difficulties which are in the path of a person who takes from the government the pittiful position of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs after his arrival in the territory, then being abandoned, *without means*, when war comes on with the hostile Indians of the country, to carry it on, with *credit* to himself and to the honor of the government—without the sanction of the government—he relying for vindication from his position, as governor, in being made commander-in-chief of the militia.

He stated that all and several of the different trusts which had been committed to him, and all the acts which he had assumed the authority to discharge, had not in all instances been performed in a manner in which his after judgment might have suggested. He was conscious he had committed errors in judgment, but they were errors of the head—not of the heart.

The honesty of purpose—the evidence that he exhibited of being a permanent resident of the territory, could not pass away. He asked his accusers, who they were that he had promised to give this thing or that, to this or that man, on political grounds? He said some young men started from the States—men of education, boldness, and all the elements of vigorous life—many of those men in the territory now—did not know but that a majority were. He desired to know what special charges and specifications were adduced to prove that he had not complied with his word with them. What promise had he made that he had not complied with?—what obligation had he entered into which was not consistent with the democratic party, and of honor? He closed his address by a beautiful vindication of all the charges and specifications that had been made against him by a cluster of vampires—harmless, as now their acts are shown to be abortive. The best evidence of his election is that the opposition did not show their heads. It becoming quite warm in the evening, *dark-lanterns* and remnants of *kinky-hair* were *licked* out of the room. Gov. Stevens boldly and emphatically called upon those who had objections to his election, or oppose him on any other grounds, to come forward and make their accusations against him. No persons appeared to take the cudgel, and his speech was looked upon as one of the most excellent vindications of democratic men and measures.

After Gov. Stevens had taken his seat, calls were made for half a dozen different persons of the republican party to reply, but we suppose that the most knowing of them objected in consequence of having tender-feet—a small *drop* of love left—opposed to bloomers, heresies of all kinds and women's rights conventions.

Mr. Garfield was then loudly called for, but appologized and stated that the opposition had not responded to the speech of Gov. Stevens, yet as none appeard he would proceed to respond to the call. We have been a visitor of political meetings from early boyhood. We have been to assemblies where all the mighty men of the west or south-west, visiting Washington City, or returning therefrom, (we mean Columbus,) have made speeches. If we have ever seen a crowd of visitors entirely enchanted on any occasion, it was the attention given to the argumentative powers displayed by Mr. Garfield. He planted himself upon the constitution; took up that sacred instrument—the legacy of freedom, which the fathers of the revolution had delegated to their sons. He scanned and scrutinized the policy which had distinguished the democratic party from all others of the opposition, "bearing many shapes, and wearing many names." Not going beyond the questions at issue, or that may have heretofore been at issue, he asserted that the democratic party was the party of the country—the party of the Union, binding it together like a long, broad deep stone. He vindicated the democratic party from the time of Jefferson down to the present. He vindicated the party through its struggles against monopolies, such as was endeavored to be inaugerated into our system by the establishment of a national bank; Against a protective tariff; the distribution of public lands among the states. On all these issues he successfully proved this fact—that the party which established and advocated these doctrines then, had either gone to its long home, or fallen into the ranks of the democratic party. His argument on the Kansas-Nebraska bill—his argument concerning the acquisition of New Mexico and Utah—his talk about California, &c., rather put into the heads of some old-line whigs present, that Henry Clay was really the author of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Frequently during the delivery of his address he was interrupted by shoutings and applause, and after the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Garfield was greeted with many hand shakings from the hardy pioneers.

It were due for us to say in this place, that after the challenge given by the notice of Gov. Stevens' friends, that no one was found willing to reply. After Gov. Stevens took his seat, the first men called for to address the meeting were W. H. Wallace and Ira Ward. Ward got up—he looked all round the room—he looked whether there was any possible escape—he looked to the windows, through which he knew very well that he could make his escape. He was, however, riled. He had not (unfortunately) been in the receipt of anything like sugar or cotton. Ginger at the same time likes certain kinds of *specific* contracts. But this is somewhat diverting from the subject. On Tuesday evening last, as is sufficiently indicated by the bills, all were invited. Mr. Ward was invited by general acclamation to make a speech, to which he responded by thirteen forward summersetts and six back, no doubt supposing that this vaulting in a *firrin* crowd would produce volleys of applause, provided they brought their own hemp and tobacco along with them.

Mr Ward has the best possible voice in the world for a Kansas-shrieker. It is shrill and musical in its way, and very grandiloquent. Locality has destroyed, evidently, a great man. It would have been talented in him to have been engaged in hulling fresh oysters, hot corn, &c., &c., in some sea-port city on the Atlantic—or shrieking, another word which we will not here mention, through a long entry.

Surgical.—The operation of amputating a leg, under the influence of chloroform, for the removal of a limb affected by a scrofulous disease of the bones forming the knee joint, was performed in this place on Friday, the 22d ult, by Dr. M. P. Burns, assisted by Drs. Willard, R. H. Lansdale and Glenn—the latter administering the chloroform. The disease was of fifteen years' standing, and for the last two years was attended with excruciating pain, and had, during the latter period, confined the patient to the bed. The disease, had it been permitted to take its course, which we are informed could not otherwise have been arrested, would undoubtedly have resulted in death.

The amputation was performed on the upper third of the thigh, and by it full one sixth of the entire human system, (22 pounds) was removed. That such can be done without impairing the mental or physical faculties, except so far as the removed limb itself is concerned, would almost seem to be preposterous. Yet such does appear to be the case, and under the care and direction of a skillful surgeon, is attended with comparatively little danger. The time consumed in the operation was but about twelve minutes. The patient is fast convalescing, and will be able, with the use of crutches, to go about in a few weeks.

The Rev. David Rutledge, late of Ohio, will preach at the Methodist church, in Olympia, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.

Retrospective.

We had been led to believe from outward evidence and assurances that F. S. Balch, Esq., would be induced to conduct a paper opposed to the democratic party, honorably, truthfully, creditably to himself, and carrying with it the respect of the party which he had espoused. We fear, however, that we have been led into error—that the conduct and control of it through its *committee*, will relapse into the same unfortunate Mælstrom that characterised the exodus, or rather exit, of the celebrated paper that preceded it.

The last number of the Republican comes to us loaded to the guards with all sorts of unmanly charges against our nominee for congress, our party, and its antecedents. It would not become us to reply to them all in one article. The evidence of *hate* presented, and the outlines of outrageous audacity evinced, will challenge investigation by the honest farmer, mechanic and laborer. Starting from this point, we charge that it is *false* that Gov. Stevens ever promised to Judge Strong the Chief Justiceship of the territory. We charge that it is *false* that any person, of any political party, has ever approached our nominee in the last six months for place or favor, merely because of his subserviency to his wishes. We charge that it is *false* that there were more than four persons that might be considered in the service of the Indian Department who were delegates in the late Democratic Territorial Convention, or who participated therein. We hurl back into the teeth of the editor of that paper its cowardly assault upon Quartermasters Miller, Hurd, Robie, Pagett and others, that they could possibly have been intimidated or controlled in their action in the Democratic Territorial Convention. We charge back upon the paper also, the infamous falsehood that employees in either the Indian Department or Quartermaster's Department could be capable of being bought up or sold out.

Look at it and see for yourselves. The chairman of the convention (Col. Fitzhugh) could, we doubt not, command the means of purchasing the real and personal property of Gov. Stevens—body and boots—at any moment. Be it remembered too, that two years ago that gentleman, although appointed Indian interpreter, under the administration of Gov. Stevens, cast his vote invariably for Col. I. N. Ebey as long as there was any show to obtain for him the nomination.

Talk, too, of Gen. Miller being corrupted! Why, he could buy and sell the whole pack of hound dogs that is on his trail. Who were the instruments and wire-workers at the convention? Perhaps one might be found in the person of a democratic member from Clarke county, whom the Republican charges as having been instructed to vote for Judge McFadden, and afterwards voted for Stevens. *Perhaps* the $400 in scrip and the bob-tailed pony can answer this question. We desire to put the question frankly—who there were at the Democratic Convention at Drew's Mills that could be bought or would sell out? It is charged with brazen-faced affrontery that Mr. Briscoe, resident of Pacific county, was drawing the emoluments, if not enjoying the perquisites of a sub-superintendency. This is *false*, and we drive the nail and are ready to clench it in the mouth of him who made the declaration.

Suppose for a moment, that a majority of the members of the late Democratic Convention *were* sub-Indian agents and employees—as also members of the Quartermasters and Commissary Department—what does all this argue? Does it argue that the people are fools?—that they are not competent to send delegates to secure the nomination of a person to represent them, without consulting wire-working demagogues? We hold no.

We are sorry, pained, and feel mortified by the allusion made in the last Republican that *some* of the members to our late convention had their expenses paid. Is this not shocking? is it not awful?

We claim that it is the *duty* of the masses when they send delegates to a convention of any kind, if it is demanded, to pay their expenses, and if considered necessary, to remunerate them for the necessary time thus spent.

The democratic party, as we understand it, should not seek to send its members on a long, fatiguing, and tiresome journey, for the accomplishment of their own ends and the good of the country, as their representatives, without providing means by which their expenses should be liquidated, and if necessary, a reward for the time so spent.

We have no hesitation in saying that the $5 allusion, made concerning our friend Naggs, of Skamania county (although he may have had his expenses to the convention paid) and all other low-flung allusions of bribery, corruption, bought-up, and sold remarks concerning members from Clarke county and elsewhere, will just exactly naturally fall to the ground.

We hope that the editor of the Republican will succeed somewere in finding an ice-house.

☞ Mr. L. D. Durgin, proprietor of the Grand Mound Nursery, will accept the thanks of the typos in this office generally, (devil and all) for the beautiful bouquet of roses—twelve varieties—and those of the *fair* recipient of his favors more especially. It was nice and fragrant, and no mistake. Mr. D. *is* a gentleman and a scholar, a judge of good —— and fine roses.

In connection with floral matters, it may not be improper to state, that the territory of Oregon, although perhaps twenty years the senior of Washington in the date of settlement, is very many years the junior in the possession of many of those rich and beautiful gifts of nature which adorn the gardens of Olympia, and which, among other things, render life to be cherished, and worth living for. Our territory does boast of *at least* sixty varieties of roses—of all colors and hues—while we are confidently informed that Oregon cannot produce one-half this. Persons in Oregon will therefore take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. We may probably export something to Oregon yet, notwithstanding our isolated situation and "outside barbarian" attitude.

☞ We cheerfully give place to the following communication from Mr. Kelly, Postmaster at Vancouver, in order that we may not be accused of *wilfully* designing to wound the feelings of any. Our article referred to in the communication of Mr. K., evidently "*waked up*" *some*—just exactly what we endeavored to accomplish. That plausible and culpable neglect of duty existed somewhere, we, as well as our readers, could not but fail to observe, so much so, that such a thing as a mail which would convey to us what was properly and justly our due by such conveyance, was scarcely looked or hoped for. Yet in the name of our subscribers and the citizens of the Sound generally, we sincerely thank Mr. Kelly for his kindly offices in our behalf:

Post Office, Vancouver,
May 20th, 1857.

Editors Pioneer & Democrat:

Sirs—In the issue of the Pioneer and Democrat of the 15th inst., I find the attention of the postal agent called to the mail service between the Columbia river and Puget Sound.

I will endeavor to explain why part of the mail, in the instance complained of, reached Olympia in advance of the balance of the mail matter. The last mail came on the steamer Republic. She arrived here on Monday morning the 4th May. The purser sent off only one bag for this office, containing papers. I asked if the letter mail had not come. He said no, there was no other bag for this office. I thought he must be mistaken, and went on board and found the letter bag, and another bag containing public documents—both marked "Columbia City," the name of this office a year and a half ago. I also perceived the letter bag for Olympia, and remarked that it should have been left at Ranier. As the Multnomah would leave Portland before the Republic would arrive there, which would cause the Olympia mail to be delayed a week longer, I took charge of the bag and signed for it.

On opening the bag containing the public documents, and which was directed to Columbia City, I found that the greatest part of the contents were for Olympia and other places on the Sound: Whereon I closed the bag and placed it and the letter bag on the Multnomah, going down that morning. I expect the other bags were on the Republic and taken to Portland, and were too late, when sent by the next mail, to connect. I believe the fault lies in the mail not being left at Ranier by the Republic.

As this explanation may save some post master, mail contractor, or carrier, from an unjust charge, I cheerfully take the blame, so far as my accommodation and duty went as above stated.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
Wm. Kelly, P. M.

☞ We are under obligations to Major Van Bokkelin, of Port Townsend, for marine news, which will be found elsewhere, for which he will accept our thanks. Major, please continue your favors. They are always acceptable.

New Advertisements.—Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Willard &. Co., in another column. The opening of a book and stationery establishment in our thriving village, will, we believe be hailed with universal pleasure. There is no longer an excuse for ignorance, for books can now be had at the "Pioneer" establishment upon almost every subject.

Also our readers will observe that that *ancient* trading house the Kendall Co. the oldest establishment in Olympia—has changed hands, and one of the former owners, Capt. A. B. Gove. in connection with our friend, *Cod Fish* Cushman, have assumed the management of the same, under whose direction and control we have no doubt good results may be expected.

☞ Some little stir is made by the payment at the treasury of the claim of Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, as agent of the Menominee Indians. Mr. Thompson had brought an action in the circuit court of his district against Mr. Guthrie. The sum is about forty thousand dollars

NEWS ITEMS, BY LAST MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Personal and General Intelligence.

☞ Wm. Colgate, a rich and somewhat celebrated merchant, died in New York on the 25th ult., aged 75 years. He was the manufacturer of the soap bearing his name, and constant and assiduous attention to business, from a poor boy he came to be a man of large fortune. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his donations to the religious institutions of that denomination have been large and frequent.

☞ An exchange broker of New Orleans, named John Oxnard, has been operating *a la* Huntington, and absconded from the Crescent City with a hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The widow of the late professor of necromancy, McAllister, commonly called the Wizard of the North, whom many of our readers have seen on the stage, is now giving exhibitions in the same line at St Louis.

☞ Second Lieut. Ralph Abercrombie, 6th U. S. Infantry, has resigned.

Heavy Failure in New York.—John Devlin &. Co., dealers in millinery, in Chambers street, New York, failed on the 21st ult. Their liabilities are said to be $250,000, due chiefly to French importers.

An Old Man Gone.—The Natchez Courier, of Wdnesday last, says:

The oldest resident in our country, Mr. Wm. Adams, has been gathered to his fathers. His precise age is not known, but his own recollections went back to a period considerably ante-dating the American revolution, at which time he was living in the Yazoo Swamp county. His reported age, which we presume is about correct, at any rate not under estimated, was 102. Mr. Adams has been a resident of this county upwards of seventy years.

Another of the Old Stock Gone.—Mr. Sylvanus Howes died at Frankfort, Me., on the 12th ult., aged 98 years and 7 months. The Frankfort Gazette says:

He came to Maine about the close of the war and has always resided in the State since that time and was esteemed by all who knew him. He and his wife (who is still living) have lived together about 77 years and were probably the oldest couple in the State.

Westward Ho!—We see it stated that some of the Minnesota pioneers are preparing to emigrate to Dacotah. "Westward, ho!" is still the cry with many of the adventurous men in the new States and Territories.

☞ The officers in the Boston custom-house have presented the Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, the late collector, a service of silver, valued at $1000.

☞ The Richmond, Va., Dispatch learns that the Blue Ridge is on fire at different points, extending from Waynesboro, Augusta, several miles northward. The mountains east of the Valley, from Woodstock to Mount Jackson, are also on fire. On Monday and Tuesday nights of this week the view of the burning mountains was magnificent.

☞ Brevet Major Sterne H. Fowler, Captain 5th Infantry has resigned.

☞ The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by 83 majority, has refused to repeal the law of 1855, establishing the right of juries to judge of the law in criminal cases.

☞ Gov. King of New York, has returned to the president of the Hudson River railroad a free pass that had been sent to him, and declines to receive this delicate attention from the corporation.

☞ The Hon. Kensey Jones, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, died at his residence in Newcastle, on the 28th ult., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

☞ The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law making the testimony of an atheist a legal tender in the courts of that State.

☞ A. I. Harrison, son of the Hon. John Scott Harrison, and a grandson of the late Gen. Harrison, has been appointed second lieutenant of the 6th regiment of the United States infantry. The appointment was one of President Pierce's last official acts.

Ex-Secretary Marcy.—It is stated that a number of the merchants of New York have subscribed largely to purchase a service of plate to be presented to Gov. Marcy for his regard to mercantile interests while Secretary of State.

Dr. Kane's Death in England.—The English papers received by the Europa have beautiful tributes to the memory of Dr. Kane. The one in the London Athenæum closes with the following words: "His death will be severely felt by his countrymen, by whom he was greatly loved. England, too, will mourn the loss of so gallant and enterprising a man, who, although young in years, had gained a high reputation."

☞ A New York letter speaking of the "House of Industry" at the Five Points under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Pease, says a liberal Southern man was present some time since from New Orleans, and he was so well pleased with the institution that he made a donation of $10,000 to it, and $5000 to Mr. Pease for his own personal benefit.

☞ The removal of the bodies of the physicians and nurses who died at Norfolk, Va. in the epidemic of 1855, has been postponed till next winter.

Death of the oldest Fireman in Philadelphia.—Mr. Jacob Trippler, aged 80 years, the oldest fireman in Philadelphia, died on the 3d inst. He was an active member of the United States Engine Company for over 65 years, and during that time was ever present on the fire ground.

POLITICAL.

☞ The United States' Senate now comprises 62 members. Thirty-seven Democrats, twenty Black Republicans and five Know-Nothings.

☞ *Rhode Island Election.*—A despatch dated Providence, April, 2, says:

The Republican majority in this state is 5500. The total Democratic vote was 4300. The following is the ticket elected: Governor, Elisha Dyer; Lieutenant Governor, Thos. G. Turner; Secretary of State, John N. Bartlett; Attorney General, Chas. Hart; Congressmen, N. B. Durfee, W. B. Drayton.

☞ Alfred M. Barbour, Esq., of Virginia, declines the post of secretary of legation to Brazil, recently tendered him.

☞ Hon. Wm. B. Reed, it is thought, will decline the mission to China.

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston is a candidate for Governor of Texas in opposition to the democrats.

☞ Hon. Samuel Brenton, of Indiana, who died at Fort Wayne some time in April last, was a member of the late congress and had been re-elected to the next. He was formerly a Methodist clergyman, and in politics was a republican.

☞ At the municipal election in Louisville, on the 4th inst., Gen. Wm. S. Pilcher, the candidate of the American party, was elected Mayor, without opposition.

☞ A Washington despatch mentions a report that the President has postponed the appointment of Foreign Ministers a month or two.

☞ *Minnesota.*—An extra session of the Minnesota legislature is to assemble on the 27th inst., to pass the necessary laws to enable the people to form a State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, and also to dispose of the congressional land grants in aid of the railroads.

☞ Willis P. Bocock, Attorney General of Virginia, has resigned his office, and Gov. Wise has issued a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy on the fourth Thursday in May.

☞ *Election of Judge in Iowa.*—Wilson, (Democrat,) has been elected judge of the second district of Iowa, by 1,864 majority—a democratic gain, since November, of 2,300.

☞ *Appointment by the President.*—John H. McBrayon, of Kentucky, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice Edwin A. C. Hatch, resigned.

Vincent E. Geiger, of California, agent for the Indians in California, vice James A. Patterson, removed.

☞ *Connecticut Election.*—Bishop, democrat, is elected in the fourth district of Connecticut by 17 plurality. The delegation will, therefore, stand two democrats and two Republicans, instead of four republicans, as at present. Holly, republican, is elected Governor by only 266 majority.

☞ The democratic convention, in the second district of Virginia, has nominated the Hon. John S. Millson, for re-election to congress.

☞ At a democratic meeting in Saint Louis, on the night of the 2d inst., a letter from Col. Benton was read, in which he denounces and repudiates the emancipation movement in Missouri.

☞ Lieut. Governor McComas, of Virginia, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

☞ Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declines the democratic nomination for re-election.

☞ The Hon. Sampson W. Harris, representative in congress from the seventh district of Alabama, died in Washington on the morning of the first of May.

☞ James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, has been proposed as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

☞ The New York Courier and Inquirer gravely argues that the republican party of to-day is identical in all its principles and purposes with the Republican party of Thomas Jefferson's times. Were that true, precious few votes would its purposes in Kansas or any where else receive in the Massachusetts Legislature. Men of common sense will hardly require stronger proof of the nonsense of the Courier's assertion, than this Massachusetts legislative act conveys.

☞ *Minister to Prussia.*—The Marlboro' (Md.) Advocate mentions a rumor that the President has tendered the mission to Berlin to ex-Gov. Pratt, of that State.

☞ *Freedom Shrieking.*—The Massachusetts Legislature have voted $100,000 in aid of "The Cause of Freedom" in Kansas. The tax payers of that commonwealth on coming to foot the bill will probably make more or less grimaces, depending on the intensity of their abolitionism.

☞ It is reported that Senator Slidell will accept the mission to France much to the satisfaction of the administration and the country. Mr. Slidell is conversant with the French language, literature and politics.

☞ Mr. Appleton has accepted the office of Assistant Secretary of State, and will be succeeded in the editorship of the Union by Mr. Wm. A. Harris, of Missouri, who was formerly and favorably known here as a member of congress from Virginia and editor of the Constitution. During the late presidential canvass he contributed to the democratic press in Missouri many able and useful political articles.

☞ It is understood that Gen. Thomas, the Assistant Secretary of State, is to have the office of a foreign mission, for which he is qualified by experience and an ample private fortune.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

Extracts from correspondence of *Baltimore Sun*, dated Washington City, April 16:

☞ Letters from China state that Dr. Parker, our minister, ardently approved of the act of Commander Armstrong in destroying the barrier forts, though he was not aware of the movement till after it had been announced.

☞ The appropriation for the mission to Persia failed between the two houses at the late session. But still the President may send a minister if he deems it important and provide for his salary out of the contingent fund.

☞ It has been announced as news from New Orleans that Senator Benjamin was to go to Mexico to purchase the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is wholly improbable. He could not accept any agency of this sort without resigning his seat in the Senate. He may go to Mexico upon private agency in regard to Tehuantepec.

☞ Hon. Senator Douglas and Hon. Mr. Rice, have purchased two squares of ground immediately west of Mr. Douglas' present residence in this city, paying therefor, $51,000. It is understood that the intention is to erect magnificent dwellings thereon for themselves and Vice President Breckinridge. Another large square near the capitol was sold to Wm. W. Corcoran and Hon. Mr. Bright who intend to build first-class residences thereupon These sales show a large advance in value in the past few years.

Novel Shipment.—A consignment of fifty hives of bees was received Thursday by the Erie Railroad, for shipment to California. The bees came from Sullivan county, in this State, and the owner goes out with them in the George Law on the 20th. They are the old fashioned box hives, but some of them are in hives made of a hollow tree. The tops of the hives are covered with a wire netting, through which the warm sun was shining when we saw them, arousing the busy communities into bustling activity. Bees are scarce in California, and hives command very high prices. We suspect that this is the first time honey bees were taken on so long a journey.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Secretary of the Navy and the Press.—We see it stated that Mr. Toucey, the new Secretary of the Navy, has refused permission to some of the conductors of the New York newspaper press to place reporters on board the Niagara and the Mississippi during their cruise to lay the submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. Mr. Toucey bases his action on the ground that it is against the rule of the department to have passengers on board men-of-war.

It seems to us that it would not be an unreasonably forced distinction the Secretary might assume to draw between "passengers" and reporters, in a case like this. The information the public would receive from them, in relation to the process of laying the oceanic telegraphic wire, would be extremely valuable, both as a matter of instruction and interest.

☞ The Red River settlement, 70 miles North of Pembina, has 10,000 inhabitants.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND.

ARRIVALS.

May 18—Br. steamer Otter, Capt. Mowatt, Vancouver's Isl'd. M'dze. to H. B. Co.

" 20—Am. sch. Mary Dunn, Stevens, from do., with oil to master.

" 22—Am. sch. Wild Pigeon, Jones, Port Ludlow. Ballast.

" 26—Am. sch. R. B. Potter, Bynum, Teekalet.—Lumber to E. S. Fowler & Co.

" do—Am. bk. Charles Devans, A. S. Pray, San Francisco. M'dze. to E. S. Fowler & Co., Hibbard & Co., and Treveck & Co.

" do—Chil. ship Mathias Cousino, Downwood, San Francisco. Ballast. To load at Teekalet.

" do—Am. sch. Phantom, Harris, San Juan Island. Sheep, to master.

CLEARED.

May 19—Br. ship Veloz, Jones. Lumber for Australia. Loaded at Teekalet.

" 22—Am. sch. Wild Pigeon, Jones. Ballast and passengers for Victoria, V. I.

" 26—Am. sch. L. P. Foster, Moore. Lumber for Hawaiin Isl'd. Loaded at Teekalet.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned, democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, proposes to address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

Cowlitz County, Monticello, Thursday, June 4th.
Clarke County, Vancouver, Saturday, June 6th.
do Washougal, Monday, June 8th.
do Cathlapoodle, Wednesday, June 10.
Skamania County, Cascades, Tuesday, June 9th.
Wahkiacum County, Cathlamet, Thursday, June 11.
Pacific County, Chinook City, Saturday, June 13.
Chehalis County, ——, Monday, June 15.
Lewis County, Cowlitz Land'g, Thursday, June 18.
Thurston County, Ford's, Friday, June 18.
do Olympia, Saturday, June 20.

He will then go down the Sound, and canvass the several counties at times and places to be hereafter designated.

He invites his competitor, the Hon. Alexander S. Abernethy, of Cowlitz County, and other gentlemen opposed to his election, to meet him at the above places, and discuss with him the question now before the people of the Territory, "Who shall be their next Delegate to Congress?"

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

At Olympia, June 20th, at 1 P. M.
At Seattle, June 22d, 2 P. M.
At Port Orchard, June 23d, 10 A. M.
At Port Madison, June 23d, 5 P. M.
At Port Gamble, June 24th, 11 A. M.
At Port Ludlow, same day, at 3 P. M.
At Port Townsend, June 25th, 10 A. M.
At Dungeness, June 26th, 10 A. M.
At Whatcomb, June 27th, 2 P. M.
At Penn's Cove, June 29th, 10 A. M.
At Steilacoom, July 1st, 2 P. M.
At Yelm Prairie, July 2d, 10 A. M.
At Nathan Eaton's, same day, at 2 P. M.

Discussion of the questions at issue is invited.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, May 29th, 1857.

MARRIED.

In Lewis County, on Tuesday, June 2d, by the Rev. G. M. Berry, Mr. Sylvanus A. Phillips, to Miss Sarah Jane Moore, both of Lewis county.

In Olympia, on Thursday, June 4th, by the Rev. I. Dillon, Mr. Williston G. Osborn, to Miss H. Jane Morgan, both of this place.

The "craft" were duly invited, and witnessed the enactment of the above solemn and serious spectacle. The words "yes, yes, yes," to the interrogatories of the divine, by which two loving hearts were made one—one in sentiment and feeling—were repeated in a firm, clear, and audible voice, and to all present it appeared but too plainly that sincerity was its chief attribute.

Poor Wilts! He has gone. The companion of our earlier days has cut our acquaintance, and left our board. A vacancy is thus created at our table, not soon, we fear, to be filled. But we cannot blame him. The checkered and varied scenes of a bachelor life possessed no charms for him, and he has taken to himself a companion—a partner in his happiness—a sharer in his grief. May heaven's choicest blessings be theirs. May they glide through life in peace, joy, and harmony, and their path be unobstructed of all cares, vexations, and sorrow, and their years be without number.

While we hope the happy couple may not be visited by the many perplexities of life, yet *reasonably* they cannot expect entire exemption from *little* responsibilities with which *married* life are *annually* more or less beset, and which cross the path of the "truly loving." From these responsibilities, still hidden in the womb of time and the future, we hope they will suffer no inconvenience: may they be productive of no sleepless nights, undue care, or extra vigils; but be ye prepared and ready to meet them, and when such do come, then look out for *squalls*.

To friend Wilts youthful and loving bride the *craft* tender their acknowledgements for a bountiful supply of superb fruit cake. It could not have been better. All hands join in one grand chorus, and ardently hope that with the fair fame of her protector she may also find blended those noble traits of heart and mind which her youthful "fancy pictured him," just as we always knew him—kind and courteous, amiable, constant and true.

DIED,

By drowning, in the Cowlitz river, at the Cowlitz Landing, on Monday, June 1st, Henry M. Cooney, step-son of J. R. Jackson, aged about 18 years.

[Oregon papers please copy.]

The many virtues, industrious habits, manly deportment, and urbane manners, which were universally conceded as qualities possessed by the deceased, are the best eulogy and epitaph that could be inscribed to perpetuate the memory of the deceased. Altho' so young, he had won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

We deeply sympathise with the relatives and friends of the deceased, and more particularly with his mother, in their bereavement. To the latter will the blow be most severely felt, it being the second death in her family by a like fatality—first in the loss of her husband, in Snake river, in 1847, and now in the death of her eldest son. But she should bear with her afflictions, and bow in submission to the will and visitations of an all-wise Providence, for soon we, too, shall be numbered among the dead. Burdens and tribulations are not visited upon us, but with it the strength to support them. In the full hope then of a glorious resurrection, let her, as well as other relatives, find comfort and consolation.

Thus friend after friend departs, and we perform the last sad and solemn rites to the dead, only the more forcibly to admonish us to prepare for that death from which there is no escape, again to mingle with the dust from whence we came, and thence, as we hope, rejoin the kindred and friends who have preceded us in the realms of bliss and a happy eternity.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every 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.

Pioneer Book Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of
Books & Stationery,
suited to the wants of the community.
In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of
BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS, SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c., &c., &c.
They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting
BOOKS FORS YOUTH AND CHILDREN,
received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.
Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.
They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.
Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!
THE present owners of the KENDALL CO. having recently purchased the interest of others in said company, at a great discount, and being about to move their present store, are desirous of closing out their entire stock; now on hand, at very low prices, for cash.
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

SAN QUINTEN SALT.
ON commission, by the KENDALL CO., the above article. Having made arrangements to receive a large and constant supply of the above SALT, the purest and best salt for both meat and fish.
As this salt is received direct from the importers, free from freight, it will be sold at the lowest prices.
Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

NOTICE.
THE interest of SAMUEL MERRITT, in the business of the KENDALL CO. ceased on the 22d of April last. The business of said company will hereafter be conducted by A. B. GOVE & JOSEPH CUSHMAN, under the old name and style of the
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

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

NEW GOODS
AND
GREAT BARGAINS!!
WILSON & DUNLAP
HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.
Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.
Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilchintz Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles.)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

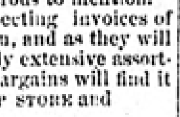
Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,

Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe'r Scheidam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.
WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and
"C"
before purchasing elsewhere.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

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 remodelled 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.
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 situate, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.
For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.
THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

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 goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.
Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP 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 an Ballagh.
THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
MITCHELL & STUART.
Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

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.

ALALN, 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.

Township		Range	
In Township 1 north,		range 4	east,
"	25	"	4 "
"	1	"	3 "
"	25	"	3 "
"	2	"	2 "
"	24	"	2 "
"	25	"	2 "
"	26	"	2 "
"	31	"	2 "
"	31	"	1 "
"	6	"	1 west.
"	16	"	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.

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 by 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 AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.
AT the warehouse of Ward & Hays, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

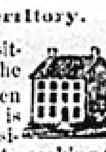
Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.
M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.
Charges moderate.
M. J. WEST & CO.
Jan. 15, 1857. 3m8

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
Bottman 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.

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 5, 1855. 39-1y

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 CARTER 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.
ICE CREAMS
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 Pataosh 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 Pataosh 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 a stock 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 in 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 Opedildoc; 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; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque 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 south 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 2d, 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 P. 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 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 surroundipg 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 Furnituree
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—7ly.

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. LXXXVIII.

An act to incorporate the Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Adams, as president, and Jacqueline S. Pendleton, William H. Winter, James A. Brown, James A. Tait, and James McDermott, and their successors duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style, and title of "The Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington," and by that name, style, and title, shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judges or judges, justice or justices or other person, whatsoever, within the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate may or can do.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said library, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods and chattels, and other effects, are hereby vested in and confirmed to the said corporation. And the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant or bequest: Provided, That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation and the moneys, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to appoint a treasurer and librarian and such other officers as they may from time to time deem necessary; to assign them their duties, fix their compensation and remove him or them from office, and appoint another or others in his or their place as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful to the said library, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure; to procure by purchase or otherwise a suitable place for keeping the library; to appoint the time for keeping the library open or for taking out and returning books; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their own body between two annual elections; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures; and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the to the said corporation and library, agreeable to the rules, ordinances, and by-laws thereof during their continuance in office: Provided, That no less than a majority of said directors be a quorum to do business; that no rule, ordinance, or by-law be made repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia or of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That an election for seven directors of this corporation shall be held on the first Monday of April next and on the first Monday in April annually thereafter at the library room, under the direction of such persons as the present directors and their successors may appoint, which appointment shall be at least ten days previous to the day of election. They shall also publish the names of the persons so appointed to hold the election, in some paper published in the city of Washington, at least three days previous to such election's being held, the polls for which shall be kept open from three to nine o'clock, P. M. And no person shall be eligible as a director, or have a right to vote for a director, who is not at the time of voting or being voted for, a member of the Columbia Fire Company of the city of Washington, or who shall be in arrears to the said library for annual contribution, fines, or forfeitures; all persons qualified to vote, may vote either personally or by proxy, by ballot.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act may be repealed, altered, or amended at any time by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the directors of this library for the time being shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities thereof which may have been created or incurred during their respective continuance in office as such directors.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to said library bound copies of the laws of the United States. And to furnish annually thereto a bound copy of all documents, journals, laws, and State papers which shall hereafter be published by authority of Congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency in this District or elsewhere.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation, shall not at any time exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable, in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities in any court, or before any tribunal, having jurisdiction of the case.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

An Act to establish a Library for Young Men in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Dunlop, chief justice of the circuit court in the District of Columbia; John T. Towers, mayor of the city of Washington; Henry Addison, mayor of the city of Georgetown, Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, John S. Mechan, librarian for Congress, and their successors in said respective offices; with such person as the mayor of Washington may designate; and with such person as the mayor of Georgetown may designate; are hereby created a body corporate forever, under the name of "Columbia's Library for Young Men," and in that name to sue and be sued, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said corporation may receive and possess property, real and personal, not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, for a library, for the purpose aforesaid. If a lot and house shall be granted, or devised to said library, and the same shall be accepted by said corporation, no sale thereof shall be made without the consent of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That power is given to said corporation to appoint needful officers, messengers, and laborers, and to compensate them: to pass such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this act: to alter, amend or revoke them; to limit the ages within which the young men of said District may be entitled to the benefit of this act; to diffuse knowledge among them, in such ways as shall be best calculated to instruct them, to elevate their morals, and fit them for usefulness, and to receive assurances of permanent aid from the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and either of them, to sustain said institution by annual or other aid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the corporations may elect a presiding officer from one of their number. If this shall be omitted, the person holding the office first named shall preside, if present, and in the first section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the meeting to organize may be held at such time and place within said District, as a majority may designate, having given notice in writing three days to all the members. Semi-annual meetings to be held at the library room, on the first Mondays of January and July. All votes resolutions, by-laws, regulations, and other proceedings to be recorded, and subject to the inspection of each of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or committee of either.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the property of said corporation shall be exempted from all public assessments and [illegible] as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a library.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each person designated as provided by the mayor of Washington or Georgetown, may hold his appointment two years and until his successor shall be appointed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for Congress at any time hereafter to amend or repeal this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize said corporation to make, issue, or put in circulation, any bill, draft, check, promissory note, or change ticket, or any thing else promising or agreeing to pay money intended to circulate as money, or the tendency of which shall be to circulate as money or currency. And the violations of any of the provisions of this section shall be a forfeiture of the charter herein granted, and a fine of fifty dollars against each one of the directors voting for the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the debts and liabilities of the said corporation shall not at any time, exceed the amount of their capital, and that each stockholder shall be held liable, in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the corporation, however incurred or contracted, to be recovered by suit, as other debts and liabilities, in any court, or before any tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 4.

Respecting an apprehended Invasion of Nicaragua.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist, or enter themselves or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

No. 5.

Newfoundland to have Benefits of Reciprocity Treaty.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the second section of an act of Congress of the United States approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton, wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; manufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained:

And whereas, I have satisfactory evidence that the province of New Foundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the aforesaid treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, so far as they are applicable to that province:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the articles enumerated in the preamble of this proclamation, being the growth and produce of the British North American colonies, shall be admitted from the aforesaid province of New Foundland into the United States free of duty, so long as the aforesaid treaty shall remain in force.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

No. 6.

Respecting disturbances in Kansas Territory.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of the law in the Territory of Kansas, are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia but also by that of any available forces of the United States: to the end of assuring immunity from violence, and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY.
Secretary of State.

No. 7.

Respecting Boundary with Mexico.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the true limits between the territories of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows:

"Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows:

"Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 degrees 47 minutes north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31 degrees 20 minutes north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 degrees 20 minutes to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said River Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico:"

And whereas, the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out, and established, by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the said treaty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and shall be respected as such by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

No. 8.

Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the said Houses at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.]

Done at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By Order:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

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.

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.

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.

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10 " " 20 00

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Published every Saturday, by
M. M. BALLOU,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts., Boston.

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 under-signed.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected a 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 n-52-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, 1856. no.5-yly.

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

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

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 solicited 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 practice 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, J. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33t

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

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. 15no.15.

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 until all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCCULIST.
—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.29.

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 of 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, Feb. 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 Street.
Dec. 12-3-2m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.
OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857,
Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements 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 embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical 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 now 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 distant 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 re-wrote, 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 West 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 to 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:

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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 ponderous 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 from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

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.

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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.

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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 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. 18, 1856. 44-tf