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POETRY.

The Bachelor's Dream.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

My pipe is lit, my glass is mixed,
My curtains drawn, and all is snug,
Old Puss is in her elbow chair,
And Tray is sitting on the rug.
Last night I had a curious dream,
Miss Susan Bates was Mistress Mogg—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

She looked so fair, she sang so well,
I could but woo, and she was won;
Myself in blue, the bride in white,
The ring was placed, the deed was done!
Away we went in chaise-and-four,
As fast as grinning boys could flog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

What loving *tete-a-letes* to come!
What *tete-a-letes* must still defer!
When Susan came to live with me,
Her mother came to live with her!
With sister Belle she couldn't part,
But all *my* ties had leave to jog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

The mother brought a pretty Poll—
A monkey, too, what work he made!
The sister introduced a beau—
My Susan brought a favorite maid.
She had a Tabby of her own—
A snappish mongrel christened Gog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

The monkey bit, the parrot screamed,
All day the sister strummed and sung;
The petted maid was such a scold!
My Susan learned to use her tongue;
Her mother had such wretched health,
She sat and croaked like any frog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

My clothes they were the queerest shape!
Such coats and hats she never met!
My ways, they were the oddest ways!
My friends were such a vulgar set!
Poor Tompkinson was snubbed and huffed,
She could not bear that Mister Blogg—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

At times I had a spar, and then
Mamma must mingle in the song—
The sister took a sister's part—
The maid declared her master wrong—
The parrot learned to call me "Fool!"
My life was like a London fog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

My Susan's taste was superfine,
As proved by bills that had no end;
I never had a decent coat—
I never had a coin to spend?
She forced me to resign my club,
Lay down my pipe, retrench my grog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

Each Sunday night we gave a rout,
To fops and flirts, a pretty list;
And when I tried to steal away,
I found my study full of whist!
Then first to come, and last to go,
There always was a captain Hogg—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

Now was not that an awful dream
For one who single is and snug—
With Pussey in the elbow chair,
And Tray reposing on the rug?—
If I must totter down the hill,
'Tis safest done without a clog—
What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that, my dog?

NATIONAL MASONIC MEETING AT HARTFORD.—The "National Governing Bodies" of Freemasonry have been in session at Hartford, Conn., for several days past. In the Grand Chapter the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing three years: G. G. H. P., Chas. Gilman of Md.; D. G. G. H. P., Phillip C. Tucker of Vt.; G. G. K. Amos Adams of La.; G. G. S., Jno. I. Lewis, Jr., of N. Y.; G. G. J., Edward Raymond of Mass.; G. G. Recorder, Benj. B. French of D. C.; G. G. C. H., J. R. Harstock of Iowa; G. G. R. A. C., Henry C. Deming of Conn.

On Thursday about two hundred of the members had a banquet at the United States Hotel, Mayor Deming presiding.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct 21th.

Gov. Johnson's Reply to Gen. Wool.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. Oct. 17, 1856.

SIR—Ordinarily, the misrepresentations conveyed through the medium of the press, whether in the guise of editorials, anonymous scribblers, or letters published by permission, I have remained content to pass unnoticed, but when a deliberate effort is made to question the truthfulnes of statements made by me in an official communication of the character to which you allude in your letter of the 17th ult., and published in the *Alta California* of the 20th, and coming from one whose position at least gives more than ordinary consequence to the merits of the controversy, I am constrained from a sense of duty I owe to those I represent, more than to myself personally, to depart from the observance of this rule of conduct, and make reply to this communication. The character of its contents, and circumstances of its transmission and publication were such that your letter demanded an immediate reply, but when I received it, (two days after it bears date) the absence of a gentleman whose testimony I desired with which to refresh your erring recollection, and afterwards my own absence, has necessarily deferred an answer to the present time.

Now, sir, I beg leave to call your attention to some circumstances connected with our interview at Benicia, on the 30th and 31st days of May, and 7th of June last.

In the evening of the 30th of May, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. D. F. Douglass, my brother and myself, met you at your lodgings in Benicia. I called your attention to the then existing state of affairs in San Francisco, and advised you "that the object of my visit was to confer with you regarding these matters, and ascertain, if it became necessary for the interference of the State authorities, whether assistance could be obtained from you?" To this you replied: "I have but a small number of troops which are not employed in distant parts of this State and in the Territories of Washington and Oregon." I said: "We do not want men; merely arms and ammunition—that I was in receipt of a letter which induced me to believe the next steamer would bring intelligence of the passage of a bill giving to the State 8000 stand of muskets, and whatever you furnish us can be deducted from such quota as may be allowed to the State." You said: "Under ordinary circumstances no person but the President can order arms and ammunition to be issued to the State authorities; but, situated as we are here, so far from the seat of Government, I don't know but the General of Division would be authorized to do so."

On that particular point but little more was said during the evening. My recollection regarding the conversation which you relate concerning Casey and Cora, and my intentions towards the Vigilance Committee, are widely diverse from yours. I know that the language or sentiments which you impute to me I did not use either there or elsewhere. I stated most distictly that I would interfere whenever officially notified of the existence of a state of insurrection in the manner pointed out by law. "But to the present time I had not received such information as the law prescribed." Neither can I recall to recollection on that remarkable occasion the suggestions and counsel you aver you gave, but instead, I well recollect you seemed, from your conversation, the most belligerent individual present, and you did suggest you would want but an inconsiderable number of men to entirely suppress those insurrectionary movements, and by way of illustration, cited an instance in which "with the aid of but a handful of troops, you quelled the mutiny of almost an entire army." I furthermore do recollect that our attention during the evening was principally given to your recital of difficulties with the authorities of Oregon and Washington Territories, and the reading of an elaborate article in relation to those matters, which you had transmitted for publication to the *National Intelligencer*.

At that time the period was not anticipated by me when I would become the subject against which you should indulge your notable *penchant* for newspaper letter writing.

We separated for the night, and the following morning the gentlemen named, and myself, in compliance with your invitation, joined you at the quarters of Capt. Jones, (if I am not mistaken) for the purpose of visiting the arsenal. Whilst there you invited Gen. Douglass and myself to take a walk. In our course, you inquired "when I intended issuing a proclamation." My reply was, "as soon as I receive official information of the character I referred to last night, which I expect to be furnished with to-day." Said you, "That's right; I have been thinking over the matter since our conversation last night, and have concluded to furnish you such arms and ammunition as you may want, as soon as you issue your proclamation."

In your company we proceeded to the arsenal and examined the different kind of arms. You separated from us there, and we, during the day, visited Mare Island. I communicated the promise you had made me to Gen. Sherman and my brother, and arranged with Gen. Sherman, in the event of the necessity of interference on the part of the State authorities, I would make the requisition on you for arms and ammunition, through him. For this reason, Gen. Sherman suggested the propriety of having the matter fully understood between us; and, with that object, whilst at the warf awaiting the arrival of the boat in the evening, I called you and Gen. Sherman aside, and remarked to you: "Now, General, I do not wish any misunderstanding about the arms and ammunition which you have promised us as soon as I issue my proclamation. I wish to know whether it will be necessary to state in my requisition that they shall be deducted from such quota as may be granted the State hereafter, or pledge the State for the payment of such as may not be returned?" You replied: "Never mind; when you want them, issue your requisition on me, and merely state that they shall be deducted from the quantity which the State may be allowed by the Government, and I will attend to it." I left for Sacramento, and as Gen. Sherman says, "I felt no doubt at all on the subject." I may also add, *then* I could not doubt the sincerity of your intentions, and when, a week later, I met you at the same place (Benicia,) and by your invitation, with other gentlemen, visited your rooms, and in their presence addressed to you these words: "I regret that you are unwilling to furnish the arms and amunition you promised me," and heared you reply: "When I made you that promise, I had but an imperfect recollection of the law; but when I received your requisition, I examined the subject and found I had no discretion. Such application must be made to the President." Really it was beyond conjecture that you would ever deny having made the promise at the personal interview I allude to in the letter to the President. After the statements I have made, if you should longer doubt the error into which your memory has fallen, I would beg leave to commend to your attentive perusal the accompanying letters of Generals Douglass and Sherman (so much of the latter as has direct reference to the point in controversy) regarding our interview on the 30th and 31st of May, and that of Col. Rowe, establishing the fact that you admitted one week later that you did make the promise.

Let me ask you, in view of this overwhelming testimony, is it not singular that you should resort to the questionable expedient you have adopted in refrring me to your letter of refusal, dated 9th of June, as evidence that you did not make the promise I referred to as occurring in our personal interview on the 31st of May—a letter written by you two days after our last interview, and nine days after the time I allege you did so promise. With all due respect I must decline such proffered evidence as disproving my assertions.

Again: After urging your denial, you singularly suggest "that even if you did promise as I state, I ought to know that the laws would prohibit its fulfilment, and therefore should not urge you to violate law by complying with the promise." I am much inclined to think you would have regarded in no friendly sense even an intimation that you knew not the duties and powers conferred on you by law, and am in truth amazed that you should even by accident have admitted you were uninformed on these points, and sought instruction elsewhere. I could but regard one of your age and experience in your profession, clothed by his government with such responsibilities, as fully competent and qualified to judge of his own power and authority, and when you decided you could comply with my request, most assuredly it was not for me to question the authority you claimed as a "General of Division." I did suppose you would have acted with more prudence than even to promise the performance of acts which would transcend your legitimate authority. Those points, however, have ceased to be matters of controversy, and it is of slight moment either to the public or myself whether it was "an examination of the law," or "the outside influences" to which you make allusion, that controlled your subsequent action is refusing compliance with the promises to which you make allusion,—that controlled your subsequent action is refusing compliance with the promises to which you have taken exception.

With the facts I have stated, and the corroborative evidence contained in letters accompanying this, I leave you to the reflections you must necessarily experience by the unfortunate dilemma in which voluntarily you have been placed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. NEELY JOHNSON.

To JOHN E. WOOL, Esq., Brevet Maj Gen. U. S. A. Headquarters, Benicia California.

BASSWOOD PAPER.—The Albany Evening Journal printed its entire edition, daily and semi-weekly, on Wednsday last, on an improved quality of basswood paper. It is nearly two years since Mr. Beardsley undertook to make paper from wood fibre, and he has succeeded, at length, in producing a very excellent article, though he has had to teach himself the entire art, for he never examined a paper mill till after he began the manufacture of the basswood article. He has to discard all labor educated in the old processes of manufacturing paper.—*N. O. Delta. Oct. 5th*

☞ France is alleged to adhere to the views of England on the Sound Dues question. Relations between Russia and Sweden are reported to have becom more and more unfriendly. Prussia has protested against any further interference of Switzerland in the canton of Neufchatel.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE—*Proposition to Take Possession of the Isthmus.* Amos B. Corwine, Esq., who was appointed by our government a Special Commissioner to investigate the fearful riot at Panama, last spring, has made his report to the State Department, and his recommendations are now under consideration by the Cabinet. The following is the substance of Mr. Corwine's report:

"Mr. Corwine states that the riot was commenced by a colored native who fired a pistol at an American passenger, who was intoxicated. The subsequent attack upon the railroad depot, and the firing upon the passengers, was in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in advance, in which the authorities of Panama were actively concerned—the police being parties to the plot; and that the dispute with the passenger was merely seized upon as a pretext for commencing the assault.

He states also that the military authorities of Panama failed utterly in their duty—that they did nothing to suppress the riot; that they connived at the attack of the polices and mob upon the station house—and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre.

As the conclusion of the whole matter, Mr. Corwine reports that the government of New Granada is utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property crossing the Isthmus. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past few years to sustain this position.

He also recommends *the immediate occupation of the Isthmus* from ocean to ocean by the United States, as absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing safety and tanquility to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection, and make speedy and ample attonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama.

These recommendations are backed up by strong arguments, and are accompanied by elaborate statements of the amount of business done across the Isthmus, and of the extent to which American lives and property require protection.

It is hardly probable that so extensive a scheme of fillibusterism as that recommended by Mr. Corwine will be adopted by the government, although some strong measures to preserve American life and property on the Isthmus should be adopted. Until we have a Pacific railroad, stretching from ocean to ocean, the transit of the Isthmus should be secured to our immense California travel, and this can only be done by the vigorous interposition of our government.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—E. Meriam is furnishing the Portsmouth Journal with a series of interesting articles about the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. He says the last estimate of the Cave gave 226 avenues, 46 domes, 8 cataracts, and 23 pits; yet all is not discovered, and centuries may elapse before it will be fully explored, if such a work is ever accomplished. The floor of the Cave is covered by three or four feet of dirt, yielding about three pounds of nitrate of lime to the bushel, and such is the condition of the atmosphere of the Cave that the dirt, after being lixiviated and thrown back from the hoppers in the Cave, re-impregnates as fully in three years as it was before lixiviation. Thus the supply is inexhaustible. Glauber and epsom salts are abundant in some apartments of the Cave. Pebbles, chalcedony, including geodes lined with crystals, flints, fibrous sulphate of lime, oolite, chalk, red and gray ochre, calcareous spar, gypsum and soda, are found in the Cave.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—The monster horn, found fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, while digging for salt water some three weeks since, in Polk county, has been on exhibition in this place for the last few days. It weighs some 103 pounds, and has the shape of an ox horn.

A portion of a shin bone, and also a joint of the neck or back bone, of some very large animal, was found near by, probably a portion of the same monster. The remains are in a fair state of preservation, though evidently somewhat wasted.

A gentleman, Mr. Brown, has purchased these relics, and will take them to the States soon. He informs us that he paid one hundred dollars for them, and that he refused the offer of one thousand dollars soon after.

It must have been a monstrous creature to have carried a pair of horns six feet and over in length, and over six inches in diameter at the large ends, and tapering so slightly. Perhaps this monster tipped out of Mr. Noah's ark and got drowned in the deluge! Who knows?—*Oregon Times.*

☞ Here is an elegant paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges: It is eloquent—it is true:—"If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth. It is cankered by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood.

A FRENCHMAN'S REFLECTIONS.—"What a strange thing it is," remarked a Frenchman after making the tour of the United States, "that you should have two hundred different religions, and only one gravy!"

Coronation of the Czar of Russia.

☞ The coronation of the Czar Alexander is described as having been a very handsome affair.

Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times* correspondent at Moscow, gives details of the imperial procession to the Kremlin. It is said that the coronation will cost £1,000,000 sterling. The procession was a gorgeous display.

MOSCOW, *Sept.* 7.—His Imperil Majesty, the Emperor Alexander II., was solemnly crowned to-day at 12 o'clock.

The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Ssobor, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop Philaretes, the Metropolitan of Moscow.

Among the special ambassadors who were present were Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, M. Castalborgone, and the representative of the Sultain.

The proceedings had all that august appearance which immense preparation had designed.

An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonial of the church, the procession to the Palace, and the decorations of the city, rendered the whole affair most inspiriting.

The coronation was favored by beautiful weather. Count Orloff was created a Prince, Prince Woronzoff a Field Marshal, and Gens. de Barg and Soumarokhoff Coants.

ANOTHER ENGLISH WRITER COMING TO AMERICA.—Douglas Jerrold, one of the famed clique of London Punch satirists, is coming to America to lecture. Jerrold commenced life as a sailor, and after six years' salt water experience became a compositor in a London newspaper office. His first literary achievement was an essay on German music, which the author, after the manner of Benjamin Franklin, dropped into the lions's mouth, the editor's box, where he was a printer, and two days after he had the delight of setting up his own article, none of the editors being aware of the author's name. Jerrold next dropped another anonymous article in the box on Fashionable Charity, which is written with all his peculiar vigor. This caused so great a stir that the editor, in his notice to correspondents, begged the author to call upon him—in other words, he was requested to "Stand, and unfold yourself." He did, much to the astonishment of the editor, who at once recognized his talents, took him from the case and put him to the desk.

SPREAD OF MORMONISM.—This singular religious delusion is spreading with wonderful rapidity. The "Latter Day Saints," as they style themselves, evince great activity in making converts to their faith. In Great Britain and Germany, thousands, mainly from the agricultural classes, have joined them. In Hamburg they have issued a German translation of the Book of Mormon. In Saxony they have succeeded in forming a society of adherents in the city of Dresden, carefully avoiding any collision with the police, who are ever on the alert for new religious sects, suspecting every new doctrine to be a mere cloak for some political plot. The apostles seem to have plenty of funds at their command, apparently derived from England, with which they assist the needy among their proselytes. All through Germany they are making preparations to leave for the New Jerusalem on the Great Salt Lake.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

NICARAGUA.—In a private letter, received by the last arrival, from an intelligent friend of ours in Granada, we note the following passages: "Most emphatically, General Walker should be called the *man of silence.* He sees everything, hears everything, reads everything, and, if what everybody says is to be credited, knows everything—but *says nothing.*"

Everything is duiet here. Since the execution of Salazar, the temper of Leon and elsewhere is somewhat lowered. It is the general impression here, and I think not without foundation, that there will be no more fighting within the State. New arrivals of troops in sufficient numbers from the United States will, I feel sure, be the trump that will herald the invasion of Costa Rica and the other States. The season is getting quite healthy."

"Mr. Soule has purchased a hacienda, and intends living here. His family will be here in a few months. I think he will be made Secretary of State. This alone speaks volumes for us. Our march is onwar."—*New Orleans Delta.*

DEATH OF GEORGE STEERS.—We yesterday announced, in the telegraph column, that this famous yacht and ship-builder met, on Thursday, a sudden and violent death. It appears that he was proceeding in a buggy from New York city to Little Neck, Long Island, to bring his family to the city, when his horse took fright. He jumped out, but was unfortunately struck by the vehicle on the head, prostrated, and rendered senseless. He died late in the night of that day. This celebrated mechanic was, it will be recollected, the builder of the yacht America, which in England, won the prize awarded to the swiftest yacht of all nations. The greates triumph of Mr. Steers is the steamship Adriatic, constructed by him for the Collins line. He was about thirty-five years of age; a native of the city of Washington, but had lived in New York from his boyhood.

The Whig Platform of 1852.

The platform that Greeley, Campbell and Company Spit Upon—Its Principles upon the Slavery Question Identical with that of the Democracy.

The eighth section of the Official Platform of the Whig National Convention of 1852, is as follows:

8. The series or acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement in principle and substance of the subject to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers upon the other, not imparing their present efficency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or revive such agitation whenever or however made, and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the above section of the Whig Platform, for the reason that it is daily denied that the Whig party ever stood on such a platform, and for the purpose of pointing our the significant fact, that the Democratic party now, as in 1852, occupy in effect precisely the same plank, and avow the same principle.

The Missouri restriction was virtually repealed in 1850. Its abrogation was one of the Compromise measures of that year; it was one of the questions *"thus settled,"* and to disturb which the Whig Platform denounced as against the nationality of the Whig party. To the truths of this position let the facts speak.

The law organizing the Territory of Utah was one of the Compromise measures of 1850. That territory lies North of 36° 30″ the greatest portion of it embraced in the Louisiana purchase and by the Missouri Compromise. That law declares "that the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Utah, and when admitted as a State, the said Territory or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union, *with or without slavery,* as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Who will deny that the above recited provision of the Utah act, rendered the Missouri compomise *null* and *void* as regards that Territory? And who doubts that, had bills for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska passed Congress in 1850, the same provisions would have been engrafted in them? Consistency would have required that the three Territories, Utah, Kansas, and Nebrska, should have been organized in precisely the same manner as regards the slavery question.

The Utah bill settled the question of Congressional non-interference in the Territories, and was so regarded at the time of its passage. The Kansas Nebraska bill, when first inotrodnced into the Senate, contained the Utah provision, word for word, and it was in regard to *that* bill and *that* provision, that the Abolitionists in the Senate put forth, by the hundred thousand, their addresses, charging a "violation of faith," a swindle, &c., &c., upon the supporters of the bill.

Henry Clay considered the Missouri Compromise as passed away. Hear him in 1850:

Sir, while I was engaged in anxious consideration upon this subject, the idea of the Missouri Compromise, as it has been termed, came under my review, was considered by me, *and finally rejected,* as in my judgment *less* worthy of the acceptance of both parties of this Union, than the project which I offer to your consideration.

In regard to the principle of non-intervention, Mr. Clay said:

The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject so long as it is in the Territorial form, leaving the people of SUCH TERRITORY, when they have attained to a condition as a State, TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES the question, of the allowance or prohibition of slavery.

Mr. Clay enunciated the precise principle of the Utah bill, and the precise principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and recognized the principle as regards slavery in the Territories, of the Compromise Measures of 1850.—*Dayton Empire.*

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES.—A ventilating India rubber overshoe has been invented in New York. By this improvement the unhealthiness and unpleasantness arising from the use of rubbers is entirely obviated. The inner surface of the rubber is ribbed or corrugated, and thus allows a circulation of air between it and the boot over which it is worn. The perspiration of the foot is thus allowed to pass off, the health is promoted, and the comfort of the wearer greatly increased.—*N. O. Delta.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Leschi, Quiemuth, etc.

Knowing that there would be a multiplicity of contradictory statements put in circulation with regard to the capture and trial of the notorious Leschi, the accredited leader and ruling spirit amongst the hostile Indians in the war on this side of the mountains, as also, many perversions of truth connected with the surrender and killing of Quiemuth, half brother to Leschi, and the reputed murderer of Lieut. JAMES MCALLISTER, of Capt. EATON'S company of rangers, which occurred over a year ago, we have taken some trouble to ascertain the *facts* in both cases, and are led to believe that what follows is mainly correct.

Leschi, with a very few followers, had for some time been secludedly encamped on the upper Nisqually; and on Thursday, the 13th inst., per arrangement, two Indians, Sluggy and Eli-kuk-ah, having ascertained his whereabouts, visited his camp. After remaining a short time, they decoyed him off some distance, to the place where they had secured their horses, when they suddenly pounced upon, bound him, and placing him on one of the horses, carried him that night a captive to Steilacoom, where he was delivered over to Mr. S. S. FORD, jr., who for some time previous had in charge the making of arrangements to bring about his apprehension. Next day, (the 14th,) Mr. FORD arrived here with the prisoner and surrendered him to governor STEVENS. At this time, the regular term of the U. S. district court for Pierce county had been brought to a close; but as judge CHENOWETH had not then left for his home in Island county, governor STEVENS immediately sent an express to him at Steilacoom, informing him of the capture of Leschi, and suggesting to him the propriety of calling a special term of the court in order that he might have his trial at once—no murders having been laid to his charge in this, Thurston county. With this judge CHENOWETH cheerfully complied; and on the 16th Leschi was remanded to Steilacoom, and on Monday, the 17th, his trial was commenced and concluded. The case was submitted, the jury charged and retired at 7 o'clock in the evening; and after a consultation of five hours, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. It is understood that nine of the jury were in favor of convicting, and three for acquittal.

The indictment found against Leschi, was for the murder of Col. A. B. MOSES, on the 31st of October, 1855, who, it is well remembered by our citizens, in company with Mr. JOSEPH MILES, (who was murdered on the same day,) Messrs. A. B. RABBESON, TIDD, BRIGHT, BRADLEY, and Dr. BURNS, were on their way in with an express from the commands or captains HAYS, MALONEY and SLAUGHTER, who were then recrossing the Cascade mountains.

J. S. SMITH, esq., and FRANK CLARK, esq., conducted the prosecution, and H. R. CROSBIE, esq., and WM. H. WALLACE, esq., appeared for the defense. Both sides, we are told, were ably argued, and no disposition was manifested to take any undue advantage of the prisoner by opposing council. The only evidence adduced in any way favorable to Leschi, was that of Dr. TOLMIE (chief factor of the Hudson Bay company at Ft. Nisqually,) and the Indian Sluggy. Dr. T. testified, that previous to the breaking out of the war, Leschi was, and always had been, a good Indian, friendly to the Bostons, &c. Sluggy testified that he was present when MOSES and MILES were killed, *and that he knew, at that time, Leschi was on the other side of the Cascades.* This evidence, we believe had but little weight with the jury, as it is well known that he, (Leschi,) was in Olympia on the 27th or 28th of October, and those murders were committed on the 31st of that month.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution was *positive*, and with the exceptions as above stated, that of the defense fully corroborated that of the prosecution throughout. Not one of the witnesses that was examined, with the exceptions referred to, expressed a doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner as charged.

The evidence of A. B. RABBESON, esq., was conclusive, and to the point. He testified that on the 31st of October, 1855, the day on which the party were attacked, and Messrs. MOSES and MILES were murdered, he saw Leschi, Quiemuth and another Indian issue from the brush, and take a position in the road in front of him, at a distance of not to exceed thirty-five or forty feet; that then and there Leschi deliberately levelled his gun at him and fired; that immediately afterwards either Quiemuth or the other Indian fired; that he had known Leschi for years, and could not be mistaken in identifying him. This is precisely what Mr. RABBESON has stated on all occasions from first to last since the murderous encounter the party to which he belonged received from the hostile Indians over one year ago.

The failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, with the character of the evidence before them, we are informed, created general surprise. The attorneys for the prisoner expressed no doubt but that he would be convicted, and merely labored to discharge a duty imposed upon them professionally; and judge CHENOWETH is said to have been astonished when, on concluding his charge, he was informed that it was necessary to clear the court room, expecting that a verdict of guilty would be pronounced from the jury box.

It is not our business to question the motives of those that hung the jury. It is the opinion of some, with whom we have conversed, that had they been detained until morning they would have brought in a verdict of guilty. Others incline to think that repugnance to capital punishment had something to do in preventing an agreement, and not the existence of any doubts as to the prisoner's guilt; whilst others aver that it was the determination of those that hung the jury, that Leschi should not be pronounced guilty, let the evidence have been what it might against him.

He is now kept in close confinement in the guard-house at Ft. Steilacoom, to await a further trial at the next term of the district court at either this place or Coveland.

We learn that there are a number of other indictments found against him—one by the grand jury of King county, for having been engaged in the massacre of the families on White river last fall or winter.

Quiemuth.

This Indian, after Leschi, perhaps the next most prominent leader amongst the hostiles with whom our people have had to contend, came to the residence of Mr. GEO. BRAIL, Yelm prairie, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., and said that he wished to surrender himself for trial on the charges against him, to Gov. STEVENS, and insisted that he (BRAIL) should proceed with him to Olympia for that purpose, to protect him, &c. This he consented to do; and accompanied by Messrs. JAMES LONGMYER, VAN OGLE, MCLANE CHAMBERS, and the widow of the late John Edgar, (a half Clickitat woman,) with all of whom Quiemuth was well acquainted, the party set out that night and reached here about half past two o'clock in the morning. He was not confined in any way, and stated several times on the road that he was willing to submit to a trial. On their arrival here, Gov. STEVENS was awakened and informed as to the character of their mission. After seeing that they were provided with a fire, bedding, a cup of coffee, &c., the governor made arrangements to get up a party to send Quiemuth at once to Steilacoom—to get him off before daylight. The party that accompanied Quiemuth were lodged in the governor's back office, where the Indian and Mr. LONGMYER soon fell asleep; the others remained awake. At half-past four, after taking the precaution of locking the front door of his office and withdrawing the key, and believing that no one was aware that Quiemuth was in town except those who brought him in, and those who had been selected to accompany him to Ft. Steilacoom, his assistant, Mr. FULLER, and his family, the governor retired for an hour's repose—the party simply awaiting the feeding of their horses to start with their charge to Steilacoom. At a quarter after five, the governor was awakened and informed that Quiemuth was killed.

At the time this unfortunate circumstance took place, the party were about ready to start. It appears that the fact of his having come to town was inadvertantly mentioned by one of those who accompanied him on his arrival. It soon became known to several others, and after the governor had retired, some three or four persons gained access to his back office through the side, or alley door. Amongst others, JOSEPH BENTON, of this place, a son-in-law of the late Lt. JAMES MCALLISTER, to whom we have before referred, as having been murdered by Quiemuth, was known to have been in the room. No one present of those who were serving as a protecting guard over him, five in all, dreamed for a moment of any danger to Quiemuth's life. All was quiet, the room was dimly lighted, when suddenly he was shot. Mr. MCLANE CHAMBERS, one of the number that was to have accompanied him to Steilacoom, saw the pistol levelled, and sprang up to direct it from its aim, but not in season. He was so intent upon saving the life of the unfortunate savage, that he did not see the face of the assailant, who turned immediately and went to the door. Much confusion ensued; all rushed to the door, Quiemuth included, where he was mortally stabbed, and expired almost instantly.

A coroner's inquest was held in the morning, and a verdict was found that Quiemuth had been killed by some person unknown to the jury. Gov. STEVENS lodged a complaint against Mr. BENTON, and he was examined the same day before JAMES C. HEAD, esq., but sufficient evidence was not elicited to warrant that magistrate in binding him over for trial, and he was accordingly discharged.

The community generally, so far as we have heard an expression on the subject, are positive in their condemnation of the act—the more so as having occurred in the governor's office, and after the Indian had surrendered himself for trial. We earnestly hope that it may never again become our duty to record a like transaction. Whether Mr. BENTON killed Quiemuth or not we are not prepared to say, neither is it now material to know, as he has been discharged for want of evidence to establish his connection with the affair; but it is nevertheless a melancholy fact that those who have lost near and dear relatives by assassination or treachery on the part of the Indians, seem determined to enforce the old Levitical law wherever and whenever an opportunity presents itself for so doing. Gov. STEVENS, we understand, is exceedingly mortified at the occurrence, but the foregoing statements of facts, in which we have attempted to conceal nothing, will serve to show that he can in no wise be regarded as censurable for anything connected with the unhappy affair.

HARBOR OF OLYMPIA.—During the past week, four vessels have been lying at anchor in the harbor of Olympia. Three of them belong to the "Kendall Co.'s" line, viz: the clipper barks *Live Yankee*, and *Samuel Merritt*, the bark *Sarah Warren*, and the Schooner *Rob Roy*, MCLANE, master. The first three named were freighted with merchandise for the different ports on the Sound, and will clear with lumber, timber, &c., for San Francisco, and perhaps some foregin ports. This is the first time for the last year that four merchant vessels of large dimensions have been anchored in our harbor at one time, and would seem to augur that a revival in business is at hand.

The bark "*Carib*," NEWELL, master, arrived at Port Madison last week, and is now loading with a cargo of lumber for the San Francisco market.

The bark "*Ork*," TRASK, master, arrived at Steilacoom, last week, with merchandize—also to load with lumber.

The brig "*Merchantman*," PRAY, master, was to have sailed from San Francisco on the 25th inst., for Puget Sound.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT VANCOUVER.—We are informed that the sale of public property late in use of the volunteer service of this Territory, which took place at Vancouver, week before last, was conducted and terminated most satisfactory to all parties interested. The sale was very largely attended. About 550 horses and one hundred head of cattle were disposed of, in addition to wagons, saddles, bridles, rigging and articles of various description. The cattle averaged about $300 per yoke, and it is thought that the horses and a large proportion of the articles, brought at least all of the original cost. The sale of horses which is advertised to take place here, to morrow, we learn will about close out the property of the Quartermaster and Commissary General's department in this Territory.

☞ We learn from the Oregon *Times*, of Nov. 22nd, that a Mr. ORLANDO NEAL, an estimable citizens of the Dalles, was killed by one DENNIS, on the 18th inst. Mr NEAL, at the time of his assassination, was sitting and conversing in the Saloon of Mr. Maloney and was shot by Dennis through the window, from without, killing him instantly.

☞ We learn that TIMOTHY HINCKLEY, of Port Madison, has been elected representative from King county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. A. PAGE.

☞ Considerable rain has fallen during the past week, and the evidence is conclusive that the rainy season is upon us. Up to this time, however, the season has been too favorable to cause serious complaint to its approach.

No Paper Last Week—The Reason Why.

As some of our readers may be curious to know the reason why no paper was issued from this office last week, we will state for the information of all, what many of them are aware of, that in consequence of the attempted swindle of the bogus joint convention of the last legislature, connected with the office of public printer—the printing of the laws, journals, &c., it became necessary to submit the matter to the U. S. Treasurer, as to whether the action of the *pretended* convention of the two houses was to be sustained, or the former territorial printer be continued in office until his successor was *legally* elected. The official notification of secretary GUTHRIE in the premises, repudiating the first proposition and affirming the latter, was not received until some time in June or July last. In the meantime, pending notice of his decision, prudence dictated that no preparations be made, or expense incurred for the execution of the public printing in expectancy. It was not, therefore, until the question had been set at rest at head quarters, that arrangements were made for commencing it; and for that purpose, a supply of suitable paper had to be obtained from San Francisco, consequently but little head-way had been made on the work until about the 1st of September; since which time it has been driven with all the energy and capacity of the establishment towards completion. For the last two months, especially, the publisher of this paper has been at his post day and night, to the end that the enactments and proceedings of the last legislature might be ready for delivery and distribution on the meeting and organization of the assembly on Monday next. The better to further, and if possible accomplish this object, the entire force of the office last week was thrown upon the public printing, consequently no paper was issued. Our readers will bear in mind, however, that if there is any loss sustained in any quarter, it is our own. As, according to our reckoning of time, a year is measured by the duration of fifty-two weeks, so, also, it requires fifty-two numbers to complete a volume. We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory.

Although we dislike to indulge in personal allusions, we must be permitted to say, in this connection, that it is decidedly amusing to observe with what assiduity some two or three contemptible little cliques and knots of would-be-great-men—softshell, sore-headed *pretended* democrats, with the aid and comfort of the "kinky-hair" and the "owl" and "bat" gentry, have set themselves to work in order to procure the defeat of Mr. FURSTE for public printer by the legislature which will convene in a few days. They seem to be vastly more ambitious about the matter, and manifest much more anxiety as to the result, we are at liberty to say, than does Mr. F., or any person with whom he is connected in business. If it is expected that either he or us will pander to the selfish, sordid interest of *any* cortarie, for the purpose of securing the privilege of executing the public printing, or if it is supposed that either of us can be estranged from a steady adherance to the principles and usuages of the democratic party to secure, thereby, the emoluments of a paltry position, it is not us, but some persons else that the search is made for, and the minds of all such might just as well as not be disabused at once, and in time. We owe allegiance to no clique or faction but the *people*—the *masses*. For all trading, designing, dishonest politicians, or those who consider themselves annointed and peculiarly set apart for office, we entertain for them that supreme contempt that can admit of but slight agreeable intercourse.

Should the opposition, with the aid of traitors in our own ranks, succeed in defeating Mr. FURSTE for public printer, we imagine they will have a sweet time in doing it, and he will have the satisfaction of seeing the hands of those that played the game against him. Besides, should BUCHANAN be elected president we have in our mind, just now, a number of gentleman who may have axes to grind this winter, when we will certainly embrace the opportunity of taking a few "turns on the crank," *prehaps* on the "back-action" principle. We will *anyhow "klosh nanage"* the record in the "Blue Book," and take notes of the performances in the "Green Room." We are not badly alarmed, however, as we think there will be a sufficiency of the right kind of democratic leven in the legislature that will disregard the hooting of owls, the blating of the sable wooly-head adorers, and repel the insidious advances of designing, unprincipled political demagogues, for all practical purposes.

☞ Just as we are going to press, a report reached this place, that the U. S. steamer "*Massachusetts*" had came in conflict with a large body of northern Stickeene Indians, near Port Ludlow, killing, as we are informed, some 17, whose graves had been found in the vicinity, and 13 others are reported as missing. One sailor man is said to have been killed. Particulars next week.

The 4th Session

Of the legislative assembly of the territory, in pursuance of law, will meet at the new capitol building, Olympia, on Monday next. The session will doubtless be a working one, as many provisions in the existing local laws of the territory require repeal or modification with a view of retrenching the expenses, and as a result, lessening the taxation of the people of the several counties. Amongst others, the election, school and road laws need revision and amendment. We are informed by persons who have given especial attention to the subject, that in consequence of the passage of the act at the late session of congress, regulating the judiciary system of territories, and other reasons, the civil and criminal practice acts will require considerable alteration to render them applicable and effective. As a result of our past year's Indian war, in connection, perhaps, with mismanagement, in some instances, on the part of local officers, some of the counties have become very seriously involved in debt—rendering them almost helpless. Every proposition that may have for its object the abridgment of county expenses, and tend to the relief of the tax-payer, we doubt not, will be cheerfully entertained by the majority and acted upon. We presume that a repetition of memorials and joint resolutions, setting forth the wants and grievances of the territory, will be adopted and transmitted, and take it all in all, we apprehend that the working members will fully earn their $3 per diem, before the session closes.

The counties Skamania and Walla-walla, will be without representatives in the house; the former being depopulated on account of Indian hostilities, and the people of the latter not having become settled, or sufficiently recovered from the panic attendant upon the massacre at the Cascades last spring, to even enable a term of the U. S. district court to be held in that county at the appointed time. Polls were not opened in either county on the day of the election. From present indications it is highly probable that the council district, embracing the counties of Island, Whatcom, Jefferson and Clalm, will be without a representative in that body this session—the member elect, A. M. POE, esq., not having as yet returned from California.

As the democratic party will have a nominal majority in both branches—in the house decidedly so, it is expected that the selection of its officers will be in conformity therewith. There is an abundance of competent material in the ranks of the democracy to discharge the duties of clerks, sergeants-at-arms and door-keepers, without being driven to the necessity of conferring those places upon the enemies of our party. Above all, we hope that both branches will have sufficient self-respect to elect chief clerks who will attend to their own business, and who will not be eternally grim-grinning and grimacing, cutting monkey shines, instructing members how to vote, &c. With but few exceptions, in past sessions, the chief clerks have had more to say as lobby partizans during session hours, than any of the members, taking upon themselves, alternately, the onerous duties of clerks, speakers and prompters. They are employed to attend to but one duty, and we trust that such men will be chosen as will attend to that duty, and that duty only.

A good substantial plank-walk has been constructed from the Masonic hall to the capitol; and as it is probable, as a general rule, that but one session will be held each day, members we think will not complain of being subjected to too much exercise in passing from their lodgings to and from it.

By the way, it has been suggested to us that our citizens did not contribute towards the construction of the plank-walk to which we have referred, in order that *horses* might be rode over it. It was intended only as a foot-walk, and persons who have been in the habit of riding horses from one end of it to the other, would do well to bear this important fact in mind hereafter.

One other suggestion. We observe that the side-walk in the immediate vicinity, and north of the "Nonpareil" saloon, is badly broken up and out of repair. As it would probably take about "a bit's" worth of nails, an hour's work and forty or fifty feet of lumber to repair it, and as the inhabitants thereabouts are in very indigent circumstances, we would suggest the propriety of getting up a subscription for that object; and should there be any excess of means after that repair is effected, the residue might be employed in mending the corners of the side-walk in front of a block of lots opposite our sanctum, as the gentleman who owns said block is unable to incur the expense himself. As said side-walk was originally constructed at the *public* expense, our citizens should see to it, that it be kept in repair.

☞ The New York Mercury says it is reported in private circles that Senator Douglas is shortly to be married to a lady of Washington.

United States Courts.

We published a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, a law passed at the late session of congress, which materially modifies the judiciary system of the territories in general. For the purpose of making arrangements whereby the provisions of this law might be conformed with hereafter, a special term of the supreme court was held at this place, week before last,—present chief justice LANDER and judge CHENOWETH—at which the following times and places of holding the several U. S. district courts were agreed upon:—

For the 1st judicial district, at Vancouver, on the 2nd Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

For the 2nd district, at Olympia, on the 2nd Monday in March, and 2nd Monday in September.

For the 3rd district, at Penn's Cove, on the 2nd Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

Judge CHENOWETH informs us that it was also determined upon, that no session of the district courts should exceed three weeks in duration—that length of time being deemed ample for the transaction of all business which might be brought before the courts of the three districts, respectively.

The law appears to have been enacted for the purpose of curtailing the expenses incurred by the U. S. authorities, consequent upon holding a term of the court at the county seat of each county; and it further appears that the strongest argument made use of by the members who advocated the passage of the act, was the abuses alledged as having been practiced in the territory of Utah, under the then existing laws governing the judiciary. It was represented to members of congress, and the departments at Washington, that the marshal of Utah was in the practice of attending the several courts with a possee, equivalent to a small army, and of otherwise incurring a large unnecessary expense, which, altogether, in the eyes of the vigilant and faithful secretary of the treasury, seemed to be too enormous longer to be tolerated. We are not aware that any complaint has ever existed as to the expense consequent upon holding the courts in this or Oregon, or in fact in any of the territories except Utah; and to reach and remedy the abuses there existing, the law to which we have referred was made applicable to all the territories, and the people subjected to all the onerous provisions contained in the law.

It is a very doubtful matter whether the operations of this law, in this territory, will have the effect materially to abridge the expense to the United States, in the holding of courts, as contemplated. Certain it is, that many of our citizens will be compelled to suffer no inconsiderable amount of inconvenience and expense in consequence. With many such, however, it may act as a salve in suppressing trivial and unnecessary litigation; whilst, on the other hand, in districts of country remote from the places of holding the courts, it gives to the strong a favorable opportunity of oppressing the weak. With all the objectionable features in the law, there are some good ones. Under its operations, jurors, hereafter, will be selected indiscriminately from the several counties comprising the districts, thus the better securing the exercise of impartiality in matters litigant. In sparsely settled and weak counties, the expense to them connected with the holding of courts will be obviated.

FALL AND WINTER.—Messrs. RUTLEDGE & LOWE received last week, per clipper bark *Live Yankee*, their fall and winter stock of dry goods, groceries, &c. Their assortment is large and complete, comprising almost everything that the requirements of the season demand. As a judge of ready made clothing—in making a judicious selection of articles in that line, Mr. RUTLEDGE has no superior in this part of the country. Call in and examine their stock, and see their advertisement on the next page. We are unable to say, whether or not any others of our merchants have been in the receipt of goods lately or not.

☞ On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the reply of Gov. JOHNSON to Gen. WOOL, concerning the matter to which we referred in our last issue. We are induced to publish it merely to show in what kind of odor Gen. W. is in with the authorities of California, and as a further evidence of his imbecility, and unconquerable penchant, for newspaper controversy.

☞ MR. E. SCHRŒDER late a merchant at Steilacoom, has been appointed Sutler at Port Townsend, to Maj. HALLEN'S command. Mr. SCHRŒDER is an intelligent, gentlemanly and deserving little Swiss, and we hope he may find his post a profitable one.

☞ We have been in the receipt of no Indian news of importance for the last two weeks.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

GLORIOUS RESULT OF THE STATE ELECTIONS!

Pennsylvania and Indiana Right Side Up!

KINKY-HAIR AND DARK-LANTERNS GONE IN!

THE UNION—IT WILL BE PRESERVED!!

We have delayed the issue of our paper this week, somewhat beyond the usual hour of going to press, in expectation of the arrival of the state's mail, in order that we might be enabled to furnish our readers with the result of the state elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the steamer entered the Columbia river, no state's mail will be received here this week; but we are nevertheless indebted—exclusively so, to Mr. CHAS. WILLIAMS, agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s express, for San Francisco papers up to the 15th November, and for New York and Boston dates as late as the 20th of October, containing the gratifying—the cheering intelligence, that in the Keystone and Hoosier states, "*Sam*" and "*Sambo*" have "hung their harps on a willow tree," and giving assurance, if the result of those elections indicate anything, that BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDE have been elected president and vice-president of the United States. The New York *Tribune* is in perfect spasms at the result, and the *Herald* of that city devotes much of its despairing energies in cyphering out the cause. The tone of both papers foreshadow that they regard the chances of success for Fremont as hopeless. We quote from them as follows:—

Speaking of the result of the election in Pennsylvania, the *Tribune* says, in its rallying cry—

"Republicans! the last reports from Pennsylvania leave no doubt of a Buchanan majority at the state election. The state ticket of that party is chosen by some five thousand majority.

"Republicans! we would not if we could conceal from you our disappointment in this result, nor the magnitude of the disaster. We ought to have carried Pennsylvania at this election."

The N. Y. *Herald*, the black republican aider and abetter of GREELY, SEWARD, FRED. DOUGLASS and *disunion*, discourses as follows:

"The political revolution which was generated in 1853, and continued to increase and swell with astounding strides for nearly three years, has met with a counter revolution, which is first evidenced in the recent elections in the states of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and which throws the whole contest into a more entangled condition than we remember to have witnessed at any presidential contest for thirty years.

"The last returns from Pennsylvania seem to indicate that the democrats have carried the state by not less than four thousand majority; while the telegraphic accounts from Indiana give the governor, lieutenant governor and legislature all to the democracy."

The *Herald* concedes that in the states in which elections had been held for members of congress, &c., the democratic party have gained *forty-two* members; and that from all appearances the next congress will be composed of 121 democrats and 113 opposition, thus securing to the democracy a working majority over all other parties.

The Boston *Journal*, another organ of the negro sympathisers, says:

"This state (Pennsylvania) was regarded by all as the great battle ground of the campaign, and it was generally conceded that which ever party carried it would gain important vantage ground for the great battle of the 4th of November. The returns, as they came, were first favorable to one side, then to the other, and so they alternated from day to day, until Friday, when it was reported that the official vote in all but a few counties gave a democratic majority of some 6000."

Viewing matters in the worst possible light for the democracy, even with the loss of Pennsylvania to Buchanan, with the votes of Indiana, Illinois, and either Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, or any one additional state in connection with the first two mentioned, with the south a unit, and the democratic nominees are elected.

We will defer a detail of figures until we shall have received the official vote of the late state elections.

INDIANA.

From Indiana the reports are unfavorable to the republicans. It is stated that the election of the democratic candidate for governor is conceded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The election of the Hon. A. P. Willard, the democratic candidate for governor, is conceded.

The republicans have a majority in the state senate, and the democrats in the house.

The democrats elect five congressmen and the republicans three, certain. Three districts are still doubtful.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The democratic state ticket in Indiana is elected by not less than 6000 majority.

Messrs. Lockhart, English, Hughes, Foley and Davis, and perhaps also Lowry, democrats, are elected to congress, and a majority of democrats to the legislature.

OHIO.

In this state the democratic gain in the popular vote since the election two years ago, is unexpectedly large. The democrats have certainly elected six and perhaps eight members, whereas the present delegation

from that state all belong to some faction of the opposition.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 18.—The democrats have elected to congress Messrs. Pendelton, Groesbeck, Cockerell, Miller, Cox, Lawrence and Hall certain, and it is believed that Barnes, democrat, in the fifteenth congressional district, is also elected in place of William R. Sapp, the present republican member.

The republicans have carried the state by about 20,000 pluarlity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Charleston, S. C. district, WM. P. MILES, knownothing, is said to have been elected over his opponent, Gen. JAMES GADSDEN, by a majority of 331. The former members, Messrs. MCQUEEN, KEITT, BROOKS, ORR and BOYCE, have been re-elected.

KANSAS.

Gen. WHITFIELD (dem.) has been elected, without opposition, delegate to congress from this territory, and the democratic ticket throughout was successful for members to the legislature. The nigger stealers became so awful "*sollix*" that they would not vote at all. Consequently but one ticket was run.

The *bloody* outrages in *bleeding* Kansas have entirely collapsed, although the organs of the "Emigrant Aid Societies" continue to rant and howl, no doubt because order has been restored by governer GEARY. As the presidential election is now over, the ravings of fanaticism, and records of falsehood concerning Kansas, have very likely ceased ere this.

NEW JERSEY.

For the first time in the history of that city and people, says the N. Y. *Herald*, the democratic party have triumphed in Newark, New Jersey, in the election of municipal officers. Does not this fact give some assurance that Buchanan will carry that state? Where is the "spirit of 1840," that the opposition have been *gassing* about.

CALIFORNIA.

We extract the following from the *Alta California*, of the 15th inst.:

"From the returns from the various portions of the state, it is now evident that the democratic electoral ticket has been carried, in this state, by about fifteen thousand majority, over Fillmore. The Buchanan electors, so far as heard from, have 42,460 votes; the Fillmore electors, 28,327; and the Fremont electors, 16,721. We rather think that this result has been a surprising one to all parties. The diminutiveness of the vote for Fremont has also astonished all who were attached to the republican party, and they do not conceal their chagrin at it.

"The democratic party will have in the next legislature as large a majority as any party ought to have, to effect whatever party measures they may wish to. In the senate, there is a clear democratic majority of three over both parties. In the assembly, the democracy will have a majority of ten votes. With a clear majority on joint ballot, we think there can be no doubt, in case a convention is called, that two democratic senators will be chosen."

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST WM. T. COLEMAN, ESQ.—In our last issue we referred to the fact that Mr. WM. T. COLEMAN, late President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, had been arrested and held to bail on complaint, and at the suit of JAMES R. MALONEY, who was expelled from San Francisco by the Committee. MR. MALONEY alleges that he went to California in 1849, and in 1854 was appointed Naval Agent. The following is his complaint against MR. COLEMAN and the Vigilance Committee:

"That in June, 1856, a quantity of arms and ammunition was put in his charge by Gov. Johnson, on the schooner Sarah; that this vessel was boarded by a party of men, who took possession of the arms, and seized him in order to prevent his becoming a witness in any action which might be brought against them or their principals for piracy; tha the was hand-cuffed and confined in a dungeon for twelve or fourteen days, in spite of repeated demands for release; that a writ of habeas corpus was put into the United States Marshal's hands in order to bring him before a Court; but his jailors escorted him to and fro in such wise that the writ did not reach them, and the Marshal was obliged to return *non est inventus*; that finally he underwent what was called a trial, over which Mr. Coleman presided, who replied, when asked by the prisoner by what title he was proceeding, that he was there to ask, not to answer questions; that he was released on the 4th of July, on condition of taking the Eastern steamer at once, and signing a paper stating that he left of his own accord. The latter he refused to do for some time, but at length did it through compulsion."

GOVERNOR CURRY.—Our citizens will all be pleased to hear of the return of Gov. CURRY home to Oregon, on the last Steamer. His visit to Washington City, and representations made at head-quarters relative to the Indian war, was satisfactory. A friend writing us from Washington, speaks of the Governor's visit as follows: "His visit will do good. The Administration have a good opinion of him."—*Oregon Times, 15th inst.*

☞ The War Claim Commissioners have adjourned until the 20th of January, the departments not being ready for them, and not being able to get ready until about the 1st of February.—*Oregon Statesman, 11th inst.*

THE PRESIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—Washington, Oct. 16. The President returned to Washington this evening. He was enthusiastically received at the railroad station by a large concourse of citizens of the District of Columbia, amid music and the firing of cannon. The Mayor of Washington delivered an address of welcome, to which the President reponded in brief but eloquent terms.

The President, accompanied by his suite and Com. Paulding, Capt. Engle, and the Mayor of Washington, was escorted to the Executive mansion by a torchlight procession.

President PIERCE has recently paid a visit to his native State, and his reception by the citizens and authoities of Concord, is said to have been a magnificent and most enthusiastic affair.

☞ The Steamship SAVANNAH, from Savannah to Baltimore, recently sprung a leak off Cape Hatteras, in a gale, and went down. Passengers and crew saved. The vessel was valued at $30,000, and her cargo at $70,000—a total loss. The cargo was fully and the vessel partially insured.

☞ The Steamship *Perseverance* was destroyed by fire at a Texan port on the 3rd ult. She belonged to the New Orleans and Galvaston line.

☞ A fire occurred in Philadelphia, on the 17th ult, destroying property to the amount of $200,000.

☞ Ex-Governor SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and ex-mayor Burgess, of Providence, same State, are dead.

☞ The civil war in Kansas has been successfully suppressed by Governor Geary. The Missourians disbanded and returned to their homes, and Lane, with his horde of robbers, has been driven from the Territory. At last accounts Governor Geary had a sufficient force to maintain order, which he has evinced a determination to do, at all hazards.

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Legal Advertisements.—After this date, (April 4, 56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in this paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

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.

FALL AND WINTER!

NEW GOODS!

A FRESH AND GOOD ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE STORE OF

RUTLEDGE & LOW

NEAR THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE under-igued, in addition to their regular and general assortment, of dry goods, &c., heretofore advertised, and below enumerated, have just received ex Clipper Bark "LIVE YANKEE," a fresh supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Salt, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Baltimore Can Oysters, Green Corn, Pure Honey, &c. BOOTS and SHOES, a good assortment.

CLOTHING of every variety.

Coats, Pants and vests, including oilcloths, and other varieties.

Also, Dry Goods of all kinds, including, ribbons, Laces, collars, of all kinds, at low prices.

GROCERIES:

Consisting, in part, of tea, (all brands and qualities,) coffee, sugar,—powdered, crushed, No. 1 China, etc.; saleratus, soap—Castile, brown, &c.; candles, rice, raisins, pepper, spices, tobacco—smoking and chewing; indigo, starch, powder, lead, caps, &c.; molasses, syrup, pickles, dried apples, beans, etc.; in fact, everything necessary for the table, or wanted in a family.

We have also on hand, and which will be sold at prices *as low as the lowest*, and are of a quality *as good as the best*,—a general and well-selected assortment of

Clothing:

Among which will be found coats, pants, and vests, of the various and latest styles, and qualities; red and blue flannel overshirts; cotton and flannel drawers, &c.; pocket and neck handkerchiefs, suspenders, etc.

All requiring anything in this line should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as the undersigned are confident they can suit customers as regards prices, while the goods we may offer *shall* be of such quality as will recommend themselves. *Unbelievers* are invited to call in and become satisfied on this point.

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

Men's calf, kip, and stogas boots, assorted sizes; boys' do.; mens' and boys' kip, stogas, and calf shoes. Ladies' and misses' gaiters, slippers, &c., suitable for all ages, sizes, and conditions.

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and-so-forths*; glass decanters, salt cellars, pitchers, tumblers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

A call is respectfully solicited from all, before purchases are made elsewhere, as it will ever be the aim of the undersigned to please, which, with our present stock, and that daily expected per "Leonesa," as well as by regular importations by future vessels, we are confident we can accomplish.

☞ Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE.

Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Nov. 28, 1856. no2ly.

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, MASTER,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STELLACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly.

For freight or passage apply on board.

In connection with the above, the barge COL. CASEY will ply regularly, for the transportation of any and all freight that may be entrusted to her owner.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1856. n45tf.

Last Notice.

OFFICE QR. M. AND COM. GEN., Olympia, Nov. 24th, 1856.

THE accounts of the Qr. Master and Commissary, W. T. V., will be closed on the 25th of December next, and no scrip will be issued after that date.

Persons, therefore, having unadjusted claims against the Qr. M. or Commissary Departments of the late volunteer organization of this territory, will perceive the necessity for forwarding the same to the undersigned before the day above mentioned, in order that they may be put in a proper form to be laid before the Board of United States Commissioners, which has been appointed to audit the accounts growing out of the late Indian war in this territory.

It is believed that the Commissioners will not receive or act upon any claims which are not included in the accounts rendered by the territorial authorities.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, Qr. M. & Com. Gen.

nov28tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary, upon the estate of A. Benton Moses, late of Pierce county, Washington territory, deceased, were granted at the September term, 1856, of the Probate court of this county, to the undersigned.

Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all having claims against it will present the same, within one year from the date hereof, accompanied by the requisite vouchers, to either of the undersigned.

SARAH J. MOSES, Ex'tx.
Or her attorney,
ELWOOD EVANS.

Olympia, Tumwater & Co., W. T.
Olympia, Nov. 17, 1856. nov22-4t

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 ly

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL!

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE!

Between Front and Second streets,

Olympia, W. T.

TO THOSE who expect to visit or sojourn in Olympia during the session of the Legislature, or otherwise, are informed that the undersigned has leased the Hotel bearing the above name, and that he will at all times hold himself in readiness to administer to the comfort and accommodation of guests, which may at any time have occasion, from choice or otherwise, to call upon him.

To all those who have heretofore seen proper to extend to him their patronage, it is only necessary to remark, that they themselves should be the best judges of his ability, or the capacity of the House, to render complete and entire satisfaction.

Those who have voluntarily and without solicitation, extended their patronage to this house, know full well that it is provided with a reading room, which, for capacity and general accommodation, is without an equal in this place. The dining room is large—capable of accommodating over one hundred persons at one sitting.

As far as the bar is concerned, I can safely say, that as good liquors are kept therein, as at any hotel in either the territories of Washington or Oregon.

I will permit no person whatever to surpass me in the general neat and cleanly character of the beds, bed-rooms, &c., connected with the hotel.

General assurance is hereby given to the sojourner and traveler, that horses and other working animals will be taken care of and provided for, with fidelity and in abundance.

A cultivated experience in the business in which he is engaged, induces the undersigned thus publicly to prefer his claim to a share of the public patronge, confident as he is that it will so transpire that those who call upon him once, will do so a second time.

WM. B. GOODELL.

Nov. 7, 1856.—n52.

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

THE winter session will commence Nov. 10th, 1856. Rev. ISAAC DILON, Principal, and Mrs. I. DILON, Preceptress—Teacher of French, Drawing, Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	7 50
" Music, (extra.)	20 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, (water colors) each, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

The school will be commenced on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

Said school is designed for young men, young ladies, and children of both sexes. We solicit a fair share of patronage at the opening of this institution, hoping thereby to build up a school of high grade, which will be second to no other on the Pacific coast.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.—n47.

To School Directors,

DISTRICT CLERKS, AND TEACHERS.

DIRECTORS of School Districts will take notice, that on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, I will attend to the formation of new School Districts, or making any alterations that may be requisite.

On the Friday previous, I will attend to the examination of any persons, who may desire to engage as teachers of common schools within Thurston county.

District clerks will also remember, that their annual district meetings, for the purpose of electing one director, filling vacancies, or attending to such other business as may be required, will take place on the first Friday of November, of which they are bound, by law, to give six days' notice, by posting up advertisements in three of the most public places in the district.

GEO. F. WHITWORTH, County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 3w.n51.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800	cases Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000	rolls French and American Borders;
300	ps Tapestry 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 Cloths, Assorted;
125	ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
300	ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000	pair Window Shades;
375	pair Lace Curtains;
750	pair Muslin Curtains;
8000	Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325	dozen Mats, Assorted;

Stair Rods, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street.

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47-6m.

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the Fist Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to

ISAAC LIGHTNER,

At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855 n41f

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.

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental master Rolls of the 1st and 2d Regiments of W. T. Volunteers, for transmission to the Department of War, hereby requests all officers who have commanded companies accepted into the service of the United States by Acting Governor Mason, or Governor I. I. Stevens, to send to the office of the Adjutant General of W. T. volunteers, at Olympia, a copy of their last muster roll containing the names of all officers and men who have at any time belonged to their companies. Note the dates of entry into, changes of rank during, and expiration of service, of each person, amount of charges for Government property drawn, and not turned in or accounted for—and such *remarks* set opposite each name as will enable the officer or soldier to have his accounts settled, by the last muster or discharge roll.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.

Sept. 13, 1856. 43tf

Dr. E. S. Cooper's

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. COOPER was introduced to our acquaintance a few months ago, by letters from eminent men in the States of Ohio and Illinois, as a gentleman of high reputation and established surgical skill. Since his arrival he has opened an Eye, Ear, and Orthopedic Infirmary, in this city, where the patients can have comfortable rooms, and the benefit of his skillful attention. The following complimentary notice of his departure from his home, in Illinois, we find in the Peoria (Ill.) News:

"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established for surgical skill during his residence among us.

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopaedy have been crowded with patients from various parts of this and adjoining states, and the constant increase of their number is the best evidence of the Dr.'s success in his treatment of them. We congratulate our friends of Oregon and California, upon the prospect of receiving a surgeon of such abilities, for when we say that his untiring energy and fixed determination to be second to none in his profession, together with his exclusive devotion to the attainment of a single object, are the certain predecessors of future greatness, if he lives, we only give utterance to the private opinion of nearly every thinking man in the community; for however little his retiring manners and unassumable habits are calculated to secure feelings of personal interest in his favor, such concentration of effort and unceasing industry, always have been and always will be attended with abundant success. He has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.—*Alta California.*

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.

M. ROSENSTOCK,
No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.
San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w45.

Cabinet Shop.

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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture. A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

A good chair maker wanted to take charge of that branch of the business, to whom good wages will be paid.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1855. 18ly

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the UNITED STATES—CALIFORNIA—and OREGON.

A regular Express for FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be dispatched to and from the ATLANTIC STATES By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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 merchandize, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

THE undersigned offers for sale to the "craft," the following articles, direct from the New York foundries, and all in good seperate packages, ready for transportation to any part of the state, without any additional expense for "boxing:"

1 font LABOR SAVING RULE, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press."	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"TOWN TALK OFFICE."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Olympia, W. T.

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, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Bath,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical operations *Free* to patients presenting themselves at the *Clinics*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m41

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyer General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depositions, &c.

Feb. 22, '55. 22-1y*

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855—yly.

LOOK HERE!

Those interested are respectfully informed that the notes, books, accounts, &c., of J. J. WESTBROOK, late of Thurston County, have been left with the undersigned for collection.

A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

P. S. Washington Territory scrip taken in payment of accounts at *current* value.

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

LOUISSON & CO.,

IN addition to their heretofore extensive stock, have just received per bark CARBON and LEONESA, a good assortment of

CLOTHING,

Of all qualities and prices. Among-t our stock may be found all the late styles and fashions of dress, sack, frock, and over-coats; pants, all brands, sizes, and *stripes*, from "hard-times" to broad cloth; satin, silk, cloth, and fancy and figured ball vests; besides woolen and cotton underclothes in an endless variety.

DRY GOODS

Of all kinds. This stock is too extensive to warrant an enumeration. Suffice it to say, we keep every thing on hand and for sale that any of our neighbors have, besides a great many things they have not. Ladies particularly are invited to call and examine, (we charge nothing for showing goods), as we are confident we can suit them better than any other traders *can do* in this market. So call and "C!"

ALSO, *ALMOST* A FULL CARGO OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

From which all—men, women and children—can choose and suit themselves, both as regards quality, size and prices. Come in and ascertain whether this is not so.

HATS AND CAPS.

To such as require them, we also can offer a choice selection of Hats and Caps, of all qualities and fashions—suitable for either spring, summer, autumn or winter use.

Also, (for the ladies) a fine lot of Bonnets, in full fix, finish and trim. Give us a call, and look at them.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Our assortment of family groceries cannot be surpassed, either as regards extent of stock or taste of selection. We have on hand everything suitable to preserve the health of such as are enjoing that great Blessing, or restore that of the invalid.

Also, a well selected stock of

CROCKERY, NAILS LIQUORS, TOBACCO, WALL PAPER, &c.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

A choice lot of Violins, manufactured by celebrated masters of Paglinis renown.

Having a partner who resides permanently in San Francisco, our facilities for keeping on hand a *good stock* of goods, and at *lower prices*, are greater than any other house in this place. This fact we will endeavor to demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who may favor us with a call.

Olympia, Sept. 26, 1856. 46tf

General Orders, No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon rendition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blanklinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foot-hold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

To the efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal, and of transportation and supply, the Commander-in-Chief begs to make his hearty acknowledgements.

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
Men's, Women's, and Children's HOSIERY,
GLOVES, of every description.
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
& DRAWERS.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

By late Arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 Sacramento street,
Oct. 30, 1856. no51-3m. San Francisco, Cal.

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.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855 -n1

Information Wanted

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

Information addressed to W. H. WOOD, Stellacoom, 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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 59.]

AN ACT to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, charges d'affairs, and secretaries of legation, appointed to the countries hereinafter named in Schedule A, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified; that is to say, ambassadors and envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, the full amounts specified therefor in said Schedule A; ministers resident and commissioners, seventy-five per centum; charges d'affairs, fifty per centum; and secretaries of legation, fifteen per centum, of the said amounts, respectively: Provided, that the compensation of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and that of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of two thousand dollars, per annum.

SCHEDULE A.

Great Britain, and France, each, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each, twelve thousand dollars.

All other countries, each, ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint for the legations at London and Paris, respectively, an assistant secretary of legation, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; for the legation to China, an interpreter, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars; and for the legation to Turkey, a dragoman, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars, per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, appointed to the ports and places hereinafter specified in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified in said Schedules B and C; and if the President shall think proper to appoint a consul to any port or place named in the said Schedules B and C for a commercial agent, instead of such commercial agent, or vice versa, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consular officer shall be the same in any such case as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same; and if he shall think the public interests will be subserved by appointing to any such port or place a consul general, instead of a consul or commercial agent, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consul general shall be the same as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same.

SCHEDULE B.

I. CONSULS GENERAL.

British North America.

Quebec, four thousand dollars.

British India.

Calcutta, five thousand dollars.

Egypt.

Alexandria, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Japan.

Simoda, five thousand dollars.

Cuba.

Havana, six thousand dollars.

Turkey.

Constantinople, three thousand dollars.

Hanseatic and Free Cities.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars.

II. CONSULS.

Great Britain.

Liverpool, and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Melbourne, four thousand dollars.
Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Glasgow, three thousand dollars.
Mauritius, and Singapore, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars.
Prince Edward's Island, one thousand dollars.

France.

Havre, six thousand dollars.
Paris, five thousand dollars.
Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Bordeaux, two thousand dollars.
La Rochelle, and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Russia.

Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St. Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars.

Spain.

Mantanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.
San Juan, (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars.
Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Austria.

Trieste, two thousand dollars.
Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Prussia.

Aix la Chapelle, two thousand five hundred dollars.

China.

Canton, and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars.
Fouchou, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Amoy, and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars.

Turkey.

Beyrout, and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars.
Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Netherlands.

Rotterdam, two thousand dollars.
Amsterdam, one thousand dollars.

Belgium.

Antwerp, two thousand five thousand dollars.

Portugal.

Funchal, and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Denmark.

St. Thomas, four thousand dollars.
Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sardinia.

Genoa, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Switzerland.

Basle, two thousand dollars.
Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sicilies.

Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Saxony.

Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Bavaria.

Munich, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Tuscany.

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wurtemburg.

Stuttgard, one thousand five thousand dollars.

Hanseatic and Free Cities.

Bremen and Hamburg, each, two thousand dollars.

Barbary States.

Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each, three thousand dollars.

Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, six thousand dollars.
Pernambuco, two thousand dollars.

Mexico.

Vera Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Acapulco, two thousand dollars.

Peru.

Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Chili.

Valparaiso, three thousand dollars.

Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars.

Nicaragua.

San Juan del Sur, two thousand dollars.

New Grenada.

Aspinwall, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Venezuela.

Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sandwich Islands.

Honolulu, four thousand dollars.
Lahaina, three thousand dollars.

III. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Nicaragua.

San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars.

St. Domingo (Island.)

Port au Prince, two thousand dollars.
St. Domingo (city) one thousand five hundred dollars.

SCHEDULE C.

I. CONSULS.

Great Britain.

Capetown, and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars.

Austria.

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Prussia.

Stettin, one thousand dollars.

Turkey.

Candia, one thousand dollars.

Netherlands.

Batavia, one thousand dollars.

Portugal.

Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Denmark.

Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sardinia.

Spezzia, one thousand dollars.

Greece.

Athens, one thousand dollars.

Muscat.

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.

Brazil.

Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each, one thousand dollars.

Mexico.

Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) and Tampico, each, one thousand dollars.
Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each, five hundred dollars.

Peru.

Paita, and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars.

Chili.

Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.

New Grenada.

Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars.

Honduras.

Omoa, one thousand dollars.

Ecuador.

Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bolivia.

Cobija, five hundred dollars.

Uruguay.

Montevideo, one thousand dollars.

Society Islands.

Tahiti, one thousand dollars.

New Zealand.

Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars.

Navigators' Island.

Apia, one thousand dollars.

Fejee Islands.

Lanthala, one thousand dollars.

II. COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Portugal.

St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousadd dollars.

Liberia.

Monrovia, and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars.

St. Domingo (Island.)

Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars.
Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars.

Russia in Asia.

Amoor river, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from or within the port, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions shall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commercial agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties, as he may think proper.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President be and is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, to be determined by the President; and to assign such pupils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no person appointed, after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach his post, and enter upon his official duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as hereinafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appointed and actually enter upon the duties of his office at his post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but no such allowence or payment shall be made to any consul general, donsul or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, or in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned, or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum, of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limited by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a charge d'affaires, at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions, in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled, in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secretary of legation in such country.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in, with, or to the government or country to which he shall be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functions therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecessary delay, and every such officer appointed after this act shall take effect shall, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, enter into a bond to the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands, or to the hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the case of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embraced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain, by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secretory of the Treasury, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe, whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to define the extent of country to be embraced within any consulate or commercial agency, and to provide for the appointment of vice consuls, vice commercial agents, therein, in such manner any under such regulations as he shall deem proper: but no compensation shall be allowed for the services of any such vice consul or vice commercial agent, beyond nor except out of the allowence made by this act for the principal consular officer in whose place such appointment shall be made; and no vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent, shall be appointed otherwise than in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every vice consul and vice commercial agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services as such, to the whole or so much of the compensation of the principal consular officer, in whose place he shall be appointed, as shall be determined by the President, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to such principal consular officer; and every consular agent shall be entitled, as compensation for his services, to such fees as he may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or so much thereof as shall be determined by the President; and the principal officer of the consulate or commercial agency within the limits of which such consular agent shall be appointed, shall be entitled to the residue, if any, in addition to any other compensation allowed him by this act for his services therein; and the President shall have power to subject any consul, or commercial agent contemplated by the fourth section of this act, and vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul or consular agent to the prohibition as to trade contained in the fifth section of this act, and to require from any of them such bond as is provided for by the thirteenth section of this act, whenever he shall think the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency, and such rates or tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such and only such, fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies; and it shall be the duty of the collectors of the several districts, whenever any clearance is grauted to any ship or vessel of the United States, duly registered as such, and bound on any foreign voyage, to annex thereto, in every case, a copy of the rates or tariffs of fees which shall be allowed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and then in force; and it shall be the duty of all consular officers at all times to keep up in their offices, respectively, a copy of such rates or tariffs as shall be in force, in a conspicuous place, and subject to the examination of all persons interested therein.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all consular officers to give receipts for all fees which shall be collected for their official services respectively, expressing the particular services for which the same were collected; and if any such consular officer shall collect, or knowingly allow to be collected for any such service, any other or greater fees than such as shall be allowed pursuant to the provisions of this act for such service, he shall, besides his liability to refund the same, be liable to pay to the person by whom or in whose behalf the same shall be paid, treble the amount of said unlawful charge so collected, as a penalty therefor, to be recovered by such person in any proper form of action, to and for the use of such person, besides costs of suit. And in any such case, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to retain, out of the compensation of such officer, the amount of such overcharge, and of such penalty, and charge the same to such officer in account, and thereupon to refund such unlawful charge, and pay such penalty to the person entitled to the same if he shall think proper so to do.

[To be Continued.]

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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, Jeb. 10, 1853.

A Farm to Rent.

The undersigned being desirous of going into other business, would inform the public that he has a land claim which he will rent on advantageous terms to any person who may feel disposed to take the same. It is situated above the claim of Joseph Borst, on the Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, known as the "Wanch claim." On it there is is about 160 acres under fence and cultivation, with some 100 acres of standing grain. On it there is a good barn, and comfortable house, with other out-buildings, with farming implements to keep the claim in order and good repair. A man with a family is desired. Terms made known on application to

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

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.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

M. M. BALLOU,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of the U. S., from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Rep. U. S., from California.
P. T HERBERT
House of Rep. of U. S. from California.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon, H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

To Persons mailing Letters for California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon:—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By this system, a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is *somewhere* in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantages thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case, direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri), Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," N. Y. Deposit the letter, *as usual*, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, *containing the card to publish the letter*, in the mail for New York. From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which is printed and sent by mail to each and every postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list thus being distributed over the entire Pacific region, George Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus MANY letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead-letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be pre-paid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamp enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must NOT be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitely as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case, postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwardrd by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation; but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

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 theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDEBAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
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THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
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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 pondrous tone of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and frow the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

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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. 12, 1856. 44-tf

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. 44f

The Christian Review:

REV. SEWALL S. CUTTING, Editor—assisted by Professor WM. GAMMELL, and with the advice of the REV. Doctors WM. R. WILLIAMS and A. C. KENDRICK.

FOR a single copy, Three Dollars per annum; if not paid within the year, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. Any person forwarding the subscription price for four copies, shall receive a fifth copy gratis.

Subscribers will please be particular, when they remit money, &c., in stating the Post Office and State, at which their Review is received.

☞ Those wishing their address changed, must give notice of the same at this office, as no change will be made without orders.

☞ The publishers request all those who have not yet paid for the present volume, to do so immediately. As personal application cannot be made to those distant from New York, a prompt remittance of their subscriptions, by mail, will be acceptable.

☞ Subscribers will understand our rule, that we continue to forward the numbers for the next volume, unless directed to discontinue it by the first of December. Subscribers will be considered responsible for a year's subscription after the first number is forwarded to their address, and, also, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ All who pay $3 in advance shall have the Review sent free of postage; or the postage of all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription will be pre-paid by the publishers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the work, or to pay their subscriptions in the Western and Southern States, can do so at the meeting of the Missionary Union, at Pittsburg, as one of the Publishers will be there.

☞ Communications pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, New York. Communications pertaining to the publishing department should be addressed to

COLBY & BALLARD, Proprietors,
122 Nassau street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Christian Register.—We have read the numbers of this Review with great satisfaction. It is catholic in its religious tone, without being indifferent. It is scholarly, without the parade of learning, and is altogether honorable to its editors, and to the denomination with which it is connected.

Watchman and Reflector.—This periodical has, at last, taken its *true position.* It will now challenge comparison with the best religious reviews; proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

Michigan Christian Herald.—In tasteful and correct mechanical execution, the Review is not surpassed by any of the Quarterlies. If its success is to be commensurate with its merits, it will, undoubtedly, receive a liberal support at the hands of the Baptist denomination. Every minister should have it; and we wonder that more of our lay brethren, of educated mind, literary taste, and pecuniary ability do not subscribe.

We gave our readers a taste of the quality of the articles of this Review in our last paper. It is gratifying to see that the fair promise with which the Review opened at the commencement of the year has been fully realized. It now holds a respectable rank in the family of quarterlies, and we have every reason to anticipate for it a growing reputation in the future. It should be regarded as indispensable for the minister, while it would be of vast use to thousands of others, whose means make it an easy matter to procure it.

The themes in this number are well chosen, and discussed with classic elegance and beauty, and with more than ordinary vigor and ability. These articles rank with the best specimens of Review writing.

Western Literary Messenger.—This is one of the best Quarterlies in the United States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its kind. Its papers are written with great candor, vigor and ability. A work that is doing so much for the cause of sacred literature, should receive the hearty support of the Christian community, and all friends of American letters.

Since this Quarterly has changed hands it has greatly improved; and may now be looked upon as a powerful coadjutor in the cause of sacred and general literature. While it has strong claims to the patronage of all classes, it may look with confidence and expectation to the hearty support of the Baptist community. Every minister of this denomination, rich or poor, should have it.

A large number of periodicals, monthly and quarterly, are laid on our table, from time to time; but no one of them is so fully read, and so heartily admired, as the Christian Review. Its pages embrace a wide range of topics; and are usually characterized by candor and liberality of sentiment, and the charms of sound logic and pure rhetoric.

Western Watchman.—We repeat, what we have before said, that the Christian Review under its present editorial supervision, and in the hands of its enterprising publishers, Colby & Ballard, is at least equal, if not superior, to any religious quarterly in the United States.

New York Tribune.—The Christian Review is entitled to a high place among the religious quarterlies, both on account of the well-arranged variety of its contents, and the liberal and scholar-like tone of its discussions.

Christian Enquirer.—This Review, and its supporters, we hold in high regard. Such sentiments and principles as are here presented, are an honor to the denomination under whose auspices they appear. The more we know of the Baptists, the more do we yield certain prejudices which came with our Congregational education. In point of intellectual culture, they are making rapid advances.

New York Chronicle.—This Quarterly ranks, in point of literary merit, among the best American Reviews. Its contents are made up of articles on important subjects, from writers of the first order, for which the authors are literally compensated.

Courier and Enquirer.—This Review has gained for itself a high position among our literary and religious periodicals.

New York Evangelist.—The topics are of an attractive and popular sort, and treated with ability and judgment. The work, if kept up in this manner, will be an ornament to the denomination.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.—The Christian Review is a model of religious periodical literature, no exclusively devoted to theological subjects; but discussing the leading questions of the day, political, social and literary, in addition to these belonging to its peculiar sphere, from a christian point of view, and almost uniformly with great learning, vigor, profoundness and urbanity; and always with good taste and exemplary candor.

Christian Index.—We have read two or three articles of the Christian Review with much pleasure. If these may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that are formed in the public mind, when its late prospectus was issued.

South Western Baptist Chronicle.—We again commend this Review, as one well worthy of receiving support from the Baptist denomination throughout the United States. It ranks now amongst the ablest quarterlies of America.

Baptist Messenger.—It is just such a work as the ministers and educated laymen of our churches greatly need.

Southern Literary Gazette, Charleston, S. C.—We have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the Christian Review ever since it was commenced, and have always regarded it as an able, candid and fearless exponent of truth, both in religion and literature. It has deservedly acquired a high critical reputation, and its articles are usually characterized by vigorous thought and elegant diction. It is eminently catholic in its spirit, and comprehensive in its scope. We commend the Christian Review cordially to all religious readers.

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Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.

June 8, '55.39 tf