PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

I am Sad—Thou art not Here.

DEDICATED TO MRS. M. S. H.

'Tis morn—the cool breeze seems to bring
Joy, health and freshness on its wing;
Bright flowers, to me all strange and new,
And glittering in the early dew;
And perfumes rise from every grove,
As incense to the clouds that move
Like spirits o'er yon welkin clear,—
But I am sad—THOU ART NOT HERE.

'Tis morn—a calm unbroken sleep
Is on the waves of the deep,
A soft breeze, like a fairy dream,
Is floating o'er wood and stream;
And many a broad magnolia flower,
Within its shadowy woodland bower,
Is gleaming like a lonely star,—
But I am sad—THOU ART AFAR.

'Tis o'er on earth the sunset skies
Are painting their own Eden dies;
The stars come down in glittering glow,
Like blossoms in the waves below;
And like some unseen spirit, the breeze
Seems lingering around the forest trees,
Breathing its music 'round the spot,—
But I am sad—I SEE THEE NOT.

'Tis midnight—with a soothing spell
The far tones of the ocean swell—
Soft as a mother's cadence mild,
Low bending o'er her sleeping child;
And on each wandering breeze is heard
The rich notes of the mocking bird,
In many a wild and wondrous lay,—
But I am sad—THOU ART AWAY.

I sink in dreams ever sweet and dear,
Thy own dear voice is in my ear,
Around my neck thy tresses twine,
Thy own soft lips to mine are pressed,
Thy head is pillowed on my breast.
Oh! I have all my heart holds dear,
Im am happy—THOU ART HERE.

"NO! I HAVE NOT BEGUN TO FIGHT!"—Such was the language of Paul Jones when the British commander asked if he had surrendered! Although his deck was slippery with blood, his ship on fire, his guns dismounted, and his colors shot away, Paul Jones, with an immortal heroism, kept up the battle! "Do you surrender?" shouts the English captain, when he saw that the colors of the "Bon Homme Richard" were gone from the mast head. There was a lull in the conflict for an instant—

"And the boldest held his breath,"

as Paul Jones, covered with blood and powder stains, waved his sword and gave his memorable answer: "*No! I have not begun to fight!*" And the result was, that the battle changed, and in a few moments the British flag struck her colors and surrendered, and Paul Jones, leaping from his own sinking vessel, stood victorious upon the royal deck!—*Rochester American.*

A REMARKABLE MAN.—Our city contains one of the most remarkable men that we have seen for a long time. He is over 104 years of age and his mind does not appear to be the least impaired, as he converses freely upon the different subjects, more especially of our revolution, in which he figured extensively. His name is John Shenandoah O'Brien. He is half Indian, large and well proportioned, possessed of a robust and powerful constitution. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, York, Trenton and Germantown, and in the former he received a severe bayonet wound, the marks of which are visible on his breast. The united tribes of Stockbridge and Brothertown were led by him to the field under the command of Gen. Brown.—*Wilmington Republican.*

INTER-OFFICIAL COURTESIES.—Lieut. John Rogers, in charge of the United States Behring Straits Surveying expedition, having extended certain courtesies to Rusian officers, was presented at San Francisco, on his return homeward with a sword of considerable value and exquisite finish.

NEW METHOD OF PREVENTING BURGLARY AND FIRE.—A Mr. Burgess, of London, has invented an ingenious contrivance for warning the occupants of a dwelling in case of burglary or fire. It consists of a spring concealed in any door, window, shutter, or desk to which it may be thought proper to apply it, and is so arranged that when any burglarious attempt is made, an electric circuit is completed, which causes an alarm bell to ring in the bed room of the master of the house. Even fire will find it difficult to break out without leave; and in the day time, the circuit can be shut off by turning a handle.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1856.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

This being Forefathers day, or the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, is a very good time for one of the pilgrims of Shoalwater Bay to send a few lines to the great north west.

Congress is now engaged in the very unprofitable business of discussing the slavery question; a matter, however, which enables certain bunkum speakers to get off inordinate quantities of bad gas, and the prospect is that the whole of this present session will be devoted to that subject. This city at present is full of people from all parts of the Union and the world: aspirants for office, seekers of claims, *quid nunes* and lobby members, to say nothing of a host of thieves whose light fingers have lightened many a purse.

Since the election but little is heard of "bleeding Kansas." The efficient and excellent Governor has done what all his friends knew he would do—restore order and quiet. John W. Geary is the man for any emergency; and every one who remembers the efficient and effectual manner in which he administered justice while Alcalde, and afterwards Mayor of San Francisco, will agree with me that he is one of the best men in America to hold an executive office in any new and turbulent region.

In relation to our Territory, our most excellent delegate, J. PATTON ANDERSON, is doing well. He has already had bills passed for military roads in several sections of the Territory, of which you are of course informed; and now the Secretary of War is about to recommend a military road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay. I called with Col. ANDERSON on the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and was shown the various maps and diagrams relating to the proposed roads. My friend Gen. Gibbs has gained for himself a good reputation at the War Department for the fine style of execution and correctness of outline displayed in the maps of his surveys which have been forwarded to this city.

The Secretary of War has taken a deep interest in the welfare of Washington Territory, and is better informed of its whole history, whether geographical, geological, or botanical than any one of either of the other heads of the departments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at last consented to listen to words of wisdom, and begins to give an attentive ear to the many claims that are pressed on his attention by Col. ANDERSON. You and every one in the Territory have but a faint idea of the great trouble and vexation of transacting any business with the departments, and those who are disposed to lay blame on our delegate for not attending to their claims should do as I have done—come here and see for themselves. A faint idea of the time taken to get the money from the cashier after my claim had been allowed by the Secretary, may be had when I state that at 10 o'clock in the morning, Colonel Washington, the Assistant Secretary, issued an order that the various clerks should expedite my business with dispatch; and although I went myself with the papers to every room required, and every facility and politeness was shown me, yet it was half past two o'clock before I received my money; and probably had I not paid personal attention to the matter, I would have had to wait three or four days.

A good deal of interest seems to be excited in relation to our Territory, and members of Congress who heretofore have cared but little for Territories are now willing and anxious to be informed what we are, and who we are, on the western side of the Rocky mountains. One of the ablest and most ready advocates we have here is Capt. J. H. SCRANTON, who is now engaged in getting through his project of a mail steamer for Puget Sound, and he is *bound to get* the contract.

The action of Gov. STEVENS throughout the whole of the Indian difficulties is beginning to be understood in the right quarter, and everywhere he is spoken of in terms of great praise. Gov. STEVENS is the man for Washington Territory, and he *never will be removed* during a democratic administration, unless at *his own request.* Of our delegate, Col. ANDERSON, I can assure his friends and the whole people of the Territory, that they have reason to be proud of the man of their choice. His manly, frank, and honorable bearing, together with sound sense and keen judgment, have won him hosts of friends; and his indomitable perseverance in carrying out his plans for the good of the Territory, mark him as the man for Congress, as Gov. STEVENS is the man for his position. Looking at Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, and Nebraska, and the difficulties in each and all, we can turn to Washington Territory with a feeling of honest pride when we see the honorable position she holds in the minds of the members of Congress, and can attribute the high stand she assumes to the energetic action of her Governor and present delegate.

The third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in January are set apart for Territorial business, and our Territory will come in for a good share of the work.

Gov. STEVENS has rather stumped the members here in his Indian estimates, but he *will get the appropriation.* The Indian department back up Gov. STEVENS to the hub, since the military commander of the Pacific has not succeeded in pulling his *wool* over the eyes of the people. The truth is beginning to be known, and Gov. STEVENS is getting his meed of praise.

The action of Lieut. Col. B. F. SHAW during the Indian war has won for him the highest encomiums of praise. Col. SHAW may rest assured that his services are not forgotten by his countrymen, but that honorable mention is made of him, and his name will go down to posterity in connection with the heroes of American history.

A reciprocity treaty is about being laid before Congress, by Mr. Marcy, between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, admitting all the products of that country free, and giving free trade to all of our own articles of commerce. This treaty is drawn up with particular reference to the benefit of Washington and Oregon. It is thought it will be ratified.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES G. SWAN.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—A friend tells us of a rich incident that occurred the other day in the court-room at Frankfort, in which the proverbial attractions of the elephant are very forcibly illustrated. It seems that, on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the *qui vive* for the approaching sights—an interest in which, as the sequel shows, his Honor, the Judge, keenly participated. Notwithstanding, the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business a case of continuance arose, which the Judge was evidently not at all inclined to favor. His countenance, indeed, grew absolutely stern with disfavor. The lawyer in charge, having urged his peal with all the ingenuity and ability at his command, was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear that the menagerie had arrived, and *the elephant would swim the river!* The suggestion was big with relief. Brightening with hope, the wily lawyer at once drew himself up deferentially, and, addressing the court, said: may it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American Menagerie has reached this city, and *the Elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky river!* The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness the extraordinary feat."

The hit was palpable. The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have brought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his Honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and, in a tone of generous excitement, he remarked: "Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never *have* seen an elephant swim a river, and, as I am an old man, it isn't likely that I'll ever have a better opportunity." The last thing our friend saw of the court, it was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the Life Insurance Company. Verily, there's no resisting the elephant!—*Louisville Journal.*

DEEPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The contracts for deepening the Missippi river were concluded on the 14th of December, in Washington, with Messrs. Craig and Rigion, of Newport, Kentucky. They contract to execute the work and maintain it for four years and a half, for $320,000.

☞ The President has caused to be submitted to the Government of New Granada a formal proposition for the concession to the United States of the municipal control of the Panama Railroad route, the cities of Aspinwall and Panama, and a strip of territory, through which the road runs, sufficiently wide to insure the protection of the route from future violence.

☞ The Astor Library in New York, the bequest of the late John Jacob Astor, is to be duplicated by his son, W. B. Astor. A building similar to the one which already ornaments Lafayette place, is being erected on the adjoining ground. Mr. Astor gives $200,000 to the new library building—the site alone being valued at $70,000. When completed, the two together will make one of the finest depositories of literature in the country.

VEGETABLE.—Read what Captain Job Prest, in his "Wonderful Adventures," says of the Vegetable Kingdom!

The term vegetable—sometimes pronounced wegetable—is probably derived from the peculiar long and pointed form of this description of esculents, hence originally called wedgeeatable, then wegetables, and now refined into the present term.

Annual flowering plants resemble whales as they come up to blow.

Flowers are very warlike in their disposition, and ever armed with pistils.

They are migratory in their habits, for wherever they may winter they are sure to leave in the spring; most of them are very polite and full of boughs.

Like dandies, the coating of many trees is their most valuable portion. Cork trees and boot trees, for instance.

Grain and seeds are not considered dangerous except when about to shoot.

Several trees, like watch-dogs, are valued mostly for their bark.

A little bark will make a rope, but it takes a large pile of wood for a cord.

Though there are no vegetable beaux, there are a number of spruce trees.

It is considered only right and proper to axtrees before you fell them.

Fruit trees have military characteristics; when young they are trained, they have many kernels, and their shoots are straight.

Grain must be treated like infants; when the head bends it must be resorted to, to fit it for use.

Tares are mostly found with smaller grains—which require sowing.

Great indulgence in fruit is dangerous—and too free a use of it produce a melancolic effect.

Old maids are fond of pears—but cannot endure any reference to dates.

Sailors are attached to bays; oystermen to beeches; love-sick maidens to pine.

MOLASSES MADE FROM CORN.—The *Columbia* (Pa.) *Spy*, acknowledges the receipt of a sample of what it considers very superior molasses, manufactured by a gentleman near that place, from the Chinese corn stalk.

☞ The *New York Post* learns that some difficulties have sprung up between Mr. James Colt and Colonel Samuel Colt, his brother, and that the former to enforce, his claims for $750,000, has attached the property of the Colt Manufacturing Company of South Hartford, Conn., which will be contested in a court of law. The sudden decease of Mr. Jocelyn, the Treasurer of the company, has, in the absence of the Colonel, created some impediment in the management of the company.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.—That very loud responses in church have any other effect than that of annoying the truly pious.

That there is any sense in preaching to young men such hackneyed mottoes as "be industrious," be "enconomical, and be "virtuous" without showing them how, or practically encouraging them in such doctrines.

That a man in whom complacency and self content peeps out constantly, is not a snob and a prig.

That we elevate ourselves by attempting to bring down and depreciate those who are above us.

That other people and their private affairs ever form the great staple of conversation among refined and popular educated people.

That a girl of fifteen can make up for her general ignorance by incessant gabble.

That the having made a fortune is enough to entitle a man to respect.

That it is good taste to wear jewelry in profusion at breakfast or dinner.

That a moustache indicates want of brains.

☞ A gentleman, residing thirty miles west of San Antonio, Texas, has a live wolf, eight months old, which attends his stock of sheep in the same manner as a shepherd's dog, going out with them in the morning and returning with them at night. He was captured when young, and has been trained with the sheep. The millenium approaches.

☞ Young gentlemen, given to promenading with ladies, now wear a light strip of steel, stitched in the outer seam of their pantaloons from the knee down. This prevents entirely the excoriation of the skin from the friction of the ladies hoops. Without such a protection, a walk of a mile or two, arm in arm, is sufficient to "establish a raw" on the masculine leg.—*Exchange.*

☞ Near Erith, South Carolina, a crop is about to be gathered of four acres of sunflowers. The seed will be used for oil, and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fibre of the stalks for paper making. If the cultivation succeeds, it is expected to supply abundant materials for fine writing and printing paper, as well as fine and coarse for paper hanging.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Mary Bennett died, in the district of Kinsington, Philadelphia, at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased was a contemporary of Washington, Franklin, and the elder Adams. She was a woman grown at the time the Declaration of Independence was made, and could doubtless have given much important information to the local antiquarian concerning the rise and progress of Philadelphia.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The *Huntsville Advocate* relates the following pleasing event:

A beautiful sight was presented on the Public Square on the day of the election. Under the sole direction of Col. R. W. Anderson, the world wide philanthropist and friend to humanity, the girls of the town, with banners streaming, where formed into a procession—accompanied by the Rifles, and martial music, they marched through the town to the ballot box, where the flag-bearers deposited fifty cents each, in a box for the Washington Monument. The procession was headed with a large flag, having inscribed on it in golden letters, "Justice, Peace, and the Union forever." There was a flag for each State and Territory of the Union. The sight was a pleasing one—youth and beauty paying willing homage to the patriotism of Washington. It was a bright oasis in the desert of party bitterness.

MUSIC IN A FAMILY.—Music in a family is a means of domestic cherfulness.

A musical family, in spite of cares, perplexities, or even of trails, may be a cheerful family. Not gay, do we mean; for there are many points of difference between cheerfulness and gayety. But cheerfulness in that sense of the term which implies good spirits, and in which needless depression of spirits and morbid melancholy ar kept out of the family. You can have the sunshine of cheerfulness in your house, in the most rainy, cheerless, or wintry day that ever was, if you can have music.

Music promotes good nature in a family.—And in this world, where there is so much evil nature manifested in a thousand ways, and in the family sometimes as well as elsewhere, anything which will promote good nature is to be prized.

Who can be mad in the midst of music?—Or fret and scold with sweet sounds falling upon his ears? Or keep up sour and sulky manners when the very air around him is blended with soft harmony?

☞ Some editor says that the destiny of the world hangs on the smallest trifles. A little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Lititia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. To which the *Chicago Advertiser* says:

"Yes, that is the fact. Suppose a little miff had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus notices the progress of the work on the bridge which is to span the Ohio river at that point. It says:

"At last 'bottom' has been reached on this side, and already some six tiers of heavy timbers have been laid down. Four more 'layers' remain to be placed in position before the stone work will be commenced. About eighty hands are constantly employed in this part of the work, and it is confidently expected that everything will be in readiness for laying the first corner of masonry toward the close of the next week. The immense pumps used for keeping the excavation clear of water are worked by chains connected with the engines of the steamer Champion No. 1, which lays close to the landing. They are quite successful in their operations, no difficulty being now experienced by the workmen from the flow of water. The work, therefore, on this side may justly be said to progress rapidly.

The scene on the Covington landing is a most active one. Here, the work is much further advanced, the timbers being all in place, and two courses of heavy masonry already laid down. Anticipating a rise, the contractors have built around the work a coffer dam, completely water-proof. This will enable the work at this point to progress, even though a rise should occur in the river. A large number of stonecutters are busy at work, shaping huge masses of rock to suit the purposes of the masons, who, on their part are making all diligent haste with their operations. If the river should continue low for any length of time, the piers will be built so as to reach far above high water mark this season. As it is, 'the work goes bravely on."

A KANSAS-SHRIEKER ATTACHING NEGROES.—We copy the following from the *Providence Post*:

A manufacturing firm in this city, the members of which are loudly proclaiming their love of freedom, and are battling warmly for the republicans on account of their hatred of slavery, men who go about charging democrats with being pro-slavery men, during the present season have secured a debt in the South by attaching negroes and selling them at auction under an execution; and now have in their treasury the proceeds of a sale of negroes. Oh, what beauties your screechers for freedom really are!

☞ It is estimated that the expenses of the late Presidential canvass will exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

☞ They have a mammoth cotton gin in New Orleans. It has one hundred and twenty saws, with the main pulley in the center, and calculated to gin fifteen bales of cotton a day. One negro will be able to feed, and there is no doubt but it will come into universal use. The gin has been tested at the factory, and worked admirably.

What is the duty of the Agriculturalist?

The following sensible and pertinent article upon the duties of farmers, we take from the Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin.* The editor is on the *right side* in the position he assumes. We heartly endorse him in that position, add recommend the annexed to the serious consideration of the army of farmers of the Union. It is an appeal to the agricultual class of Tennessee, by our cotemporary of the *Bulletin*, but believing the subject to be equally deserving of thought and reflection by the "lords of the soil" in latitudes elsewhere, we have taken the liberty to so alter the phraseology thus to suit it, without imparing the sense:

AGRICULTURE AS A NATIONAL INTEREST.—Now that the political hurlyburly is over, and the country has a chance to subside back into that calm and sober contemplation of *real* interests from which it was driven by the selfishness of scheming politicians, we trust that such suggestions as those of "AGRICOLA" in to day's issue, may arrest the *attention* of the people. They touch the most important interests of all—the claim that Agriculture has upon the fostering aid of the National Legislature. Is it not strange that THE PEOPLE—good-natured, easy, patient drudges as they are—have so long endured this negligence of *their* stake in the Government? *Think* of it, ye Tillers of the Soil! Commerce, Manufactures, *every* other interest, is cared for, facilitated, fostered and protected; while all that has been done for *your* vocation, is indirectly through the Reports of the Patent Office, which not one in a thousand ever sees!

The fault and the shame lies with *you*, farmers, in not demanding your equal participation in the benefits of the Government. You permit yourselves to be stirred up to *party* strife by cunning aspirants for political honors, and in the melee forget that *your* special interests are ignored and neglected by *all* parties.

It was so for long, long years in Tennessee; until at length, justice was in part rendered to the producing class of the State, by the establishment of the AGRICULTURAL BUREAU, as a part of the machinery of our State Government. The effect of that measure has been magical as the rod of the Prophet, awakening into gushing life sparkling fountains of agricultural intelligence, which will flow on forever, fertilising our whole State, as was the ancient Egyptian abundance by an overflow of the Nile. What the several States owe to its people, the National Government of the Union owes to the people of the Nation.

What after all, is this political agitation in which the farmers of the country permit themselves to be plunged, but a passing through the fire of evil passion to the Moloch of a few men's ambition? Will they always thus allow themselves to be made sacrificial victims and puppets?—or rather, will they not pause and *think* of the "issue" in which *they* are interested? We adjure them to do so. We urge upon them, as one of the surest means of enlightening the whole mass of the people, and thus of restoring and perpetuating the Republic in its pristine purity, to demand of all aspirants for national place, as an absolute condition of their suffrage, that the Agricultural interests of the nation shall receive equal aid with the other interests. We urge upon them to demand a National Bureau for the dissemination of agricultural information, and to otherwise, by the national bounty, facilitate agricultural elevation and progress.

And so, too, in our State Elections. Is it not time that the *home* concerns of States should have something to do with the selection of our Governors and State Legislators?—that other questions and considerations, than whether a man "*belongs*" to this or that notional political party—whether he has "*seen*" or has *not* seen *something* that somebody else has not seen—whether, "on the *goose*," he is "right" or wrong—should enter into the list of qualities and qualifications? It seems so to us; and we are loth to believe that an intelligent and patriotic people will long disagree with us. Mere *party* has brought us, as a people, to the verge of disintegration. In the name of patriotism, let *country* be, for a while, the paramount object of regard. If the farmers of the land will so decree it, it will be done.

UNFORTUNATE IMITATION.—The widow of an eminent composer having stated upon the tomb of her husband, that "he has left this life and gone to that blessed place where only his music can be exceeded," the mourning relic of a famous pyrotechnist adopted the same idea, and caused to be inscribed on the marble slab: "He is gone to that blessed place where only his fireworks can be exceeded."

POPULAR DELUSIONS.—That a man can write a readable article before he understands grammar, punctuation, or the art of preparing M. S. for the press.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The editor of the Nashville *Patriot* has been shown a copy of the Kentucky English grammar, printed at Lexington, Kentucky, by John Bradford, in 1797. There is no doubt of its being one of the first books, and the first grammar printed west of the Alleghany mountains.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1857.

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

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

Those Resolutions.

We published last week, with but slight comment, two resolutions adopted by the democratic members of the Legislature, at a meeting which had for its object the nomination of candidates for the various offices to be filled, (as provided in the acts creating them), by joint ballot of the two houses; and which nominations, it is well known were, both civil and military, triumphantly sustained on the evening of the election.

Prior to the issue of our last paper, we had fondly hoped that arrangements had been made for the consummation of that for which we have so long been so very desirous, viz: *that of being relieved from the editorial duties of this paper;* and so sanguine were we that we had succeeded in so doing, by surrendering our place to a successor that would render satisfaction to the party, and those with whom he might be connected, that we withdrew our name from the editorial head. The arrangement was not perfected, however, and we must consent to remain, in connection with the publisher, a "pack-horse," until such time as it will be meet for us to retire, which will be the first favorable and satisfactory opportunity.

It is due to us to premise thus much as an apology why a larger share of attention was not bestowed upon the resolutions in question, as their tenure certainly requires a passing notice from us, concerning our former course in the conduct of this paper, connected with appointments to office in the Territory, as well as what *should* be the course of the organ of the Democratic party in the premises.

For the sake of convenience we will here insert anew the resolution which especially demands our attention:

Resolved, That the Editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat* be requested to labor for the appointment of *true* and *proved* Democrats to all offices in this territory, and when this principle is violated, he will labor unceasingly for the removal of any person who is a knownothing, black republican or abolitionist, and expose the appointing power to the displeasure of the democrats of this territory; and that we sustain the editor in such a course.

From the phraseology of the first clause of the above, the reader would very naturally infer, that the editor of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, heretofore, had "labored for the appointment" of persons to office, who were *not* "*true* and *tried* democrats." Now, we are well aware, and have reason to know that this imputation was not intended. We have certainly never "labored" either publicly or privately to secure the appointment to office, knowingly, of either "a know-nothing, black republican or abolitionist." The uniform course of this paper has been the upholding and promotion of democratic men and measures. For evidence of this fact, were it necessary, we might refer to our files for the past three years, and more. All that we may have ever said in a public capacity, relative to appointments to office, has been strongly indicative of our feelings on the subject, that none other than good and true democrats, under a democratic administration, should be rewarded with the civil offices at its disposal. We have never, in an instance, deviated from an adherance to this principle. It is a duty incumbent on an organ of the democratic party, wherever published, and without promptings or instructions, faithfully and tenaciously to maintain the ground of the opposition in this particular, that "to the victors belong the spoils;" and if we would save our party from anarchy, and the destinies of our country from falling into the hands of proscriptionists and disunionists—if we would seek through the democratic party, to preserve the integrity of the government, as it is, and the Union of the States, the test referred to should be everywhere applied. In our course as a journalist, and in our private political life, we have ever rigidly adhered to this doctrine.

We do not believe that any of our federal officers—that not one of them is either "a knownothing, black republican or abolitionist;" and if any of them through haste, personal preference or otherwise, have made subordinate appointments to office, of any person or persons known so to be—if they have made appointments of either "knownothings, black-republicans or abolitionists," we trust they will see to it at once, that not only the spirit but the letter of the above resolution, which is an expression of the will and wishes of the democratic members of the late legislature, be faithfully carried out. A failure to do so, will be but a violation, or utter disregard of the wishes of the democracy, and under existing circumstances, in view of the thorough organization of the black-republican party, prove not only subversive of its interests, but may materially contribute to its overthrow, and to the defeat of the democratic nominee for congress. As the misinterpreted motto of the now defunct knownothing party was—"*put none but Americans on guard*," so let our officials see to it that their favors be extended only to the "*true*" and "*proved*" of the party. With the black-republicans in power, we apprehend that no "*true*" or "*proved*" democrat would have the temerity to think of asking for place or office, and should some one chance so to do, he would be insultingly repulsed. Let us have none but democrats in office.

Growing out of the Indian war of the past year, we are well aware that appointments to civil offices in the Indian service could not at all times be made within the party, nor would it in many instances have perhaps been expedient or proper to delay the making of such appointments until the services of suitable persons of the proper political complexion could be ascertained and procured for the filling of peculiar civil stations. The appointing power in the Indian service, too, in many instances may have been imposed upon by *pretended* democrats, and thereby temporary positions obtained, and many circumstances may have taken place with the various federal officials within the past year, to prevent a strict conformity in the making of exclusively *partizan* selections for place. We hope and presume that now and hereafter, no one will seek an apology for a departure from the course indicated in the above resolution, and that all existing evils to which it refers will be remedied. And we would here take occasion to say, that we have ascertained, that no official practice has been more severely censured by the party, than that of making appointments of persons to be sent into the different portions of the territory to attend to public business, that might as well and profitably be attended to by persons there residing.

But members of the party, too, are at fault in many things about which we have been discoursing. Why do not some persons apprise the appointing power of the *fact* when wrong selections have been made? By what test can the appointing power ascertain who are democrats and who are not, but by positive assurance from a reliable source? What rule have we had given us, as the conductor of this journal, for finding out who were democrats and who were not, that had been appointed to office? We answer, that heretofore we have been exclusively indebted to *public report* in coming to our conclusions.

Now, that the democratic members of the late legislature stand pledged to sustain us in carrying into effect the provisions contained in the above resolution, we will expect that each one form himself into a vigilance committee, and keep us constantly apprised of all matters of interest to the party, and that they from time to time advise us of any person or persons holding place or office, in the vicinity where they severally reside, who may be tinctured with either "knownothingism, black-republicanism or abolitionism."

☞ Thus far in the month of February, we have had a very heavy surplusage of rain—much more than we have been visited with, in this month, for the past five years. Many of our farmers—particularly those who have swamp or bottom lands, depend upon this month for plowing, for the getting in their wheat and oats crops. From present prospects, they will have rather a wet time in attending to their usual February labors.

ANOTHER INDIAN KILLED.—We are pained to record the fact, that an Indian (Yelm Jim,) was killed on the new Nisqually reserve, on Sunday last, about 400 yards from the Indian camps. As we have now peace with the Indians on the Sound, we trust an example will be made of some persons who continue to persist in their outrages upon the Indians.

☞ The last *Oregonian* contains a rumor, that during the late cold weather two expressmen were frozen to death between Walla-Walla and the Dalles. One is reported to have been THOMAS HUGHES, a printer, and formerly employed in this office—the other, a regular soldier.

NEVER INTENDED.—An article found its way into our columns, on the outside of last weeks' issue, headed—"THE WHIGS OF THE SOUTH"—which was never designed for publication. This fact will be apparent to all who have read it, as it contains sentiments very different from our own.

☞ The first newspaper in the New World is said to have been printed at Boston, and bears the date of September 25th, 1690. This little herald of knowledge created alarm among the powers that were, and its publication was interdicted and suspended.

Our First Page.

We ask the especial attention of all such of our readers as feel an interest in the future of our Territory, to the perusal of a letter on the first page of to-day's paper from Washington City, from Mr. JAMES G. SWAN, a resident at Shoalwater Bay. The letter itself explains the object of his visit to Washington.

The letter is quite refreshing in many respects. We well know that hundreds of our citizens will join us in an expression of gratulation at the intimation contained in the letter, that Gov. STEVENS will not be removed by the incoming administration, save at his own request. A Governor who has served a Territory as faithfully and laboriously as Gov. STEVENS has our own, and who has passed through such an ordeal of unceasing toil, care, anxiety and persecution, withal; and when a combination of elements have for months past been busily engaged in maturing plans to strike him down as the Executive, and, if possible, drive him from the Territory, it would certainly be gratifying, we doubt not, to a large majority of our citizens, if, after all the efforts made against him through the well matured plans of his enemies, he should be vindicated—triumphantly sustained, and they be made to suffer mortification and disappointment. It seems that the stand taken by Gov. S. in the late Indian war, and for the Territory, generally, is becoming known to members of Congress and the heads of Departments, and his services being appreciated.

The letter, it will be observed, also pays a high, and we doubt not deserved tribute of praise to the energetic perseverance, faithfulness and discretion of our Delegate in Congress, Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON. Whatever he may fail to accomplish for the Territory, could not probably have been procured for us by any living man, in the capacity of delegate. We verily believe, from all accounts, that in his unceasing efforts to procure favorable legislation for the Territory, he has scarcely given "sleep to his eyes, or slumber to his eyelids."—The difficulty to which Mr. SWAN was subjected in perfecting his business at the Department, will give some idea of the *patience* to which our Delegate has had to subject himself, in order to obtain a fair or favorable hearing at the Departments.

We are sure that the three days referred to as having been set apart for the consideration of Territorial business, will be well improved by our Delegate, and hope to hear of the passage, not only of all the appropriation bills that were reported upon favorably in Committee of the Whole at the last session, but also that a military road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay will be established, and that the indomitable JOHN H. SCRANTON will succeed in obtaining a mail contract for Puget Sound.

MAIL CONTRACT FOR PUGET SOUND.—We extract the following important item from a letter of a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated Dec. 10, 1856:

"A bill, now before the House, will be discussed this session, to establish a steam navigation mail route on Puget Sound, on the extreme north-western coast of the Territory of Washington, from Olympia, by the way of Port Townsend, New Dunginess and Port Discovery, of Capt. Cook, and at other points on the Sound, touching at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in the 50th degree of North latitude, which is now computed to contain a population of more than 2000, and from which port four hundred tons of coal per day are loaded for San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and Acapulco. Olympia, the commencing point of the proposed mail route, at the head of Puget Sound, distant 240 miles from the Straits, has a population likewise exceeding two thousand souls, with a capacious wharf extending six hundred yards into the waters of the Sound, where the tide rises 12 feet, is the capital of the Territory. All the settlements on the Sound are represented in a flourishing condition, supplying lumber and spars to China, the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco and South America.

"At Port Gamble, one of the points on this mail route, there is a saw mill in full operation, running thirty-eight saws, for sawing, grooving and planing boards, with shingle and lathe machinery, constructed at an expense of more than one hundred thousand dollars, in the hands of a company from the State of Maine. This may serve to give a bird's eye view of the almost incredible energy and indomitable industry and perseverance of our countrymen in that remote corner of the world."

"The Pacific Railroad bill must at least be discussed. The Republican members acknowledge that they are committed to the support of a railroad to the Pacific. The northern route, passing through the Columbia river, in Oregon, and the central route, through Kansas, the South Pass, and the Salt Lake country, to California, and the southern road, by the way of El Paso, on the Rio Grande, will be advocated by members irrespective of party ties. The different interests in this momentous bill will, for the time, hold the existing political parties in solution."

PROOF OF SANITY.—In a will case, tried in Boston, the strongest proof of the sanity of the deceased at the time his will was made, was the fact that he subscribed for a newspaper a few days before his death.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Ahead of the Mail!

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA!

Canton Bombarded by British and Americans!

700 CHINESE KILLED!

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, arrived here, on Monday last, as usual, bringing us news much ahead of the mail. Our thanks are due to Mr. W. for files of papers of the Atlantic cities as late a date as January 5th and from San Francisco up to Feb. 4th. The news from neither the states or Europe is very important.

From the Weekly San Francisco *Herald* of Jan. 30th, we extract the following highly interesting news from China. It is by far the most important received from the Celestial Empire, as far as the "outside barbarians" are concerned, since the famous British "opium" war upon Canton.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the ship Mary Whittridge, Capt. Cheesebrough fifty-three days from Hongkong, we learn that serious difficulties had occurred at that place between the Americans, English and Chinese. We give the following synopsis, furnished by one of the officers of the Whittridge:

From what we can learn, a difficulty occurred on one of the launches, between the British and Chinese; the British consul was called, in his official capacity, when he was insulted and assailed by the residents; he then went on board the eighty-four gun ship Calcutta, and, together with the Barracouta, and other British vessels-of-war, commenced a fire on the town of Canton. The outer walls were taken by the British, the guns being taken from the Calcutta and placed on the steamer Barracouta, by which means they were the more readily brought to bear on the city, the Barracouta being of light draught.

The commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth was going ashore in his boat, and was fired upon by the Chinese. The Portsmouth and the Levant then commenced the attack upon the two forts and the Bocatigris, which were taken by the Americans.

Seven hundred Chinese were killed; American loss, two—on board of the Portsmouth. The British loss could not be ascertained.

The ship Cœur de Leon had been chartered by the British authorities and sent to some place for a reinforcement in the way of troops.

Hongkong had been declared under martial law. All the shops were closed, and business was suspended for a time. No seamen from a British or American merchant ship were allowed to land.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Since the receipt of the above intelligence, a copy of the *Friend of China* has come to hand, from which we make the following extracts. The way in which the Americans got mixt up in the quarrel was as follows:

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Canton on her passage to Hongkong. was fired into and hulled by the "braves," by whom the Barrier forts at Hongkong were garrisoned. Emboldened by the success of their gunnery, the braves forgot all discretion, and when later in the day the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth's gig, on her way up to Canton hove in sight. they fired into her too. Capt. Foote got up and waved his flag to them, but they took no notice of him. Capt. Foote then returned and reported the proceedings to Commodore Armstrong. Singularly, the Portsmouth's boat the time she was fired upon was the bearer of a despatch from his Excellency, Dr. Parker, to the commanding officer of the American Factory Guard, directing him to withdraw all the men from the post and leaving the British to fight out the battle themselves, so that the Chinese insulted their best friends. Directly when Com. Armstrong heard of another insult (the first is detailed above,) he lost no time in determining to avenge it, and made arrangements with the steamers Willamette and Cumfa to tow the Portsmouth and Levant to the forts whence the firing proceeded. There was some difficulty in getting a ship of the Portsmouth's size into position, and the San Jacinto's fourth cutter, with Lieut. Williamson, was sent ahead to take soundings. No sooner were they preceived within four hundred yards of the fort than they sent three shots at them with fatal precision, one taking the head off the leadsman in the bow. The Levant unfortunately took to the rocks and could not get within range, but the Portsmouth got near enough and opened a brisk fire. The Chinese were not silent, and hulled the Portsmouth ten times. During the night both the Portsmouth and Levant got aground, and had much difficulty in getting into position on the next day. Before they could commence again, Dr. Parker, who it appears was in the gig of the Portsmouth at the time she was first fired upon, reached Whampoa, and induced the Commodore to desist till communication could be had with Gov. Yeh. A letter was sent to Yeh and twenty-four hours given for a reply. An hour before the expiration of the time the Americans commenced with a brisk cannonade upon Napier Fort. This continued for an hour and a half or two hours, till the Chinese were driven out, when the United States marines and small-arm men landed with a field-piece at a hamlet a little distance from the fort. Here they were met by some thousands of the "Braves." None of the Americans were hurt. The havoc among the Chinese was awful. Previously, two American seamen were accidently shot by their comrades' rifles in getting out of the boat. Flags had been prepared by the men before landing on which were inscribed the words "remember Mullins," the leadsman first shot, and there was no quarter from the hands of his infuriated messmates. With the taking of the fort the day's work ended. Yeh's reply was sent to the American factories a little before mid-day. In it Yeh said, "that the Americans were told some weeks ago they had better go away from Canton, and he was under the impression that they had left. In any event, their boats had no business under the fort; and in short, it served them right to be shot at." Yeh had no apology. The fight was continued next day, and one shot from the Chinese killed two and wounded eight in one of the Portsmouth's boats. The forts were all captured subsequently, as related above, without loss.

The United States steamer San Jacinto arrived a few days after the disturbance occurred.

The Americans, says the *Register*, intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and await the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's-men from the factories.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The Chinese *Mail* gives the following as the origin of the whole difficulty:

"By treaty, should suspected criminals be on board vessels under our flag, it is incumbent on the Chinese authorities, if they wish to obtain them, to make application to the nearest Consul; and that officer, on being satisfied of the guilt of the parties charged, at once gives them up. Some such suspected men were on board a Lorcha, registered as belonging to this port of Hongkong; but, without making the prescribed reference, the Governor-General of the Province directed that they should be seized. This was done. The British Consul remonstrated and demanded their return to the vessel they were taken from. The Governor-General treated the application with contempt. The Plenipotentiary, by the Consul, then warned him that unless he did as was wished, and at once apologized for the insult to our dignity as a State, the matter should be placed in the hands of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.

"To this the Governor General replied by sending some of the men to the Consulate—not to the vessel. He averred afterwards that the vessel in question was not British owned; he had offered no insult to our flag, for none was flying when she was boarded; that his subordinates knew nothing about the treaty; and, in fine, he had committed no intentional insult, and had nothing to apologize for. 'All this may be as you say,' in effect responded Admiral Seymour, when the reply reached him, 'but come, why not permit me to visit you at your official residence within the city, and let us talk the matter over face to face.' This the Governor General refused point blank; conseqaently it only remained for Admiral Seymour to pay the visit without leave."

DECLARATION OF WAR BY YEH.—From a proclamation issued by Yeh, we extract the following:

"Now the barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning ships and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account has entered into my very bones and marrow, and your united wrath too has been aroused. Now I have received the Imperial command 'firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public treasury—to blockade the river and sea, and sweep out every fragment. You must on behalf of the Empire exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain."

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.—From the *China Mail*, which came to hand late last night, we copy the following as the origin of the whole difficulty. Canton itself was bombarded by the British. All the forts on the Pearl river, from the Bague to Canton, were captured, and entrance effected into the city itself by the British.

The conflict above recited, it appears, has called forth a declaration of war by the Celestial Emperor, against all the "barbarian" ships in port.

It appears that Canton is now between two fires, and that the rebels are marching on towards that city, as well as materially threatening it with destruction.

The details of the affair—as to how the American vessels become mixed up in the matter, are given at too great length for us to attempt to give them publicity.

Congress re-assembled on the 2nd Jan., and it is supposed that now the Pacific railroad schemes, the ocean mail services, the increase of the compensation of the officers of the army, the affairs of the territories, &c., will receive some attention.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Persifer F. Smith to the Brigadiership created originally for General Shields. The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Intelligence reached Washington on Tuesday of the re-election by the Florida legislature of Mr. Mallory to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

Despatches from New Orleans report great alarm and excitement in Mississippi, growing out of apprehended insurrections of the slaves. Many negroes had been arrested.

Louis Baker, the hero of the Stanwix Hall tragedy, was released from imprisonment, bail in five thousand dollars having been previously given in his behalf. Patrick McLaughlin and James Turner were included in the order of release, but they are held in custody to answer to another charge.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a letter dated Dec. 15, 1856, says that the "Committee on Foreign Affairs are prepared to report a bill to purchase the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies, for which the committee will ask an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which amount, it is said, will be sufficient to satisfy the company. The same committee have also matured another French Spoliation bill, which they are ready to report, and which in substance is the same as that passed two years ago."

MINNESOTA.—Gov. Gorman, in his message to the Minnesota Legislature last winter, stated the population of the Territory at 70,000, as shown by the census taken the summer previous. At the opening of navigation in the spring it was estimated at 120,000, and now, near the close of navigation, it is set down by a St. Paul paper at 200,000. At its present rate of increase, Minnesota will have a population of at least half a million in 1860. It is said that the people of Minnesota are about to call a convention to frame a constitution, and ask admittance into the Union, perhaps at the present session of Congress.

UTAH.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* thinks Utah will be admitted to the Union at the present session of Congress, and that she will be a slave State.

Mexico.

We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. There is no news. On the 26th ult., according to official returns, the sales of church property had amounted to $17,277,833.

Europe, etc.

The only important feature of the news is the formal declaration of war by England against Persia, which event occurred at Calcutta on the 1st of Nov. Large forces had been despatched by sea and land to prosecute the war, and in a comparatively short time we may hear that Anglo-Saxon civilization has taken another long stride in the east, with the usual consequences of colonization and commerce. The commercial accounts by this arrival are rather unfavorable than otherwise.

Information has been received from England to the effect that, in the event of the blockade of the ports of New Grenada by the British, Aspinwall and Panama will be regarded as neutral ports. The course intended to be pursued in regard to this matter had not been definitely settled upon by the British government, but it was generally believed that the policy indicated above would be adopted.

A correspondent, writing from Madrid, states that Gen. Concha had been removed from the governorship of Cuba, and that General Urbistondo, Minister of War, would probably receive the appointment to the vacancy.

The report of the arrival at Bordeaux of fifteen of the passengers and crew of the French steamer Lyonnais is confirmed, but neither our correspondence nor our files contain any particulars of the rescue or the names of the saved.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Portsmouth, England, of the Arctic discovery ship Resolute, so generously tendered by our government to that of Great Britain as a token of the sincere and friendly feelings existing between the two people. The Resolute was received with a "royal salute," an honor seldom rendered to any vessel. Great preparations were made at Portsmouth to receive the officers of the Resolute in a manner worthy of the the British nation and worthy of the gift they brought. We understand that Capt. Osborn, of the royal navy, left London on the morning of the 12th inst. to formally receive the Resolute.

☞ We clip the following Cabinet list from the New Orleans *Delta*, as those "whose appointment would meet with general approbation or excite the least opposition:"—

FROM PENNSYLVANIA—Mr. Dallas, Secretary of State; Senator Brodhead; J. Glancy Jones; H. B. Wright of Wyoming.

FROM VIRGINIA—Senator Hunter, Secretary of State; Governor Wise; Thomas H. Bocock, the late able Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs in the House; Mr. Seddon, former member of Congress from Richmond, who was nominated by the Virginia delegates at Cincinnati for Vice President.

FROM NEW ENGLAND—Senator Toucey, of Connecticut, formerly Attorney General under President Polk; B. F. Hallet, the principal author of the Presidential platforms of several National Conventions; Henry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, the only one of the New Hampshire delegation who stood by the administration of President Pierce and the Nebraska bill.

FROM THE WEST—Senator Allen, of Ohio, formerly prominent in the Senate as the most rising man from the West, and who made decidedly the best speech during the late canvass in his State; Governor Wright, of Indiana, the successful candidate over the Know Nothings two years ago in that State, and to whom many ascribe the late election of Governor Willard; (Mr. Robinson, of this State, is also spoken of, a former member of Congress and staunch democrat); Richardson, of Illinois, democratic nominee for Speaker of the present Congress, late democratic candidate for Governor, and the special friend of Judge Douglas.

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Sena-

tor Rusk, of Texas, Postmaster General; General Quitman, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; Col. E. G. W. Butler, of Louisiana, formerly of the regular army, intimate friend of General Jackson, officer in the late Mexican war, and a firm and consistent democrat; Governor Johnson, of Georgia; Burt and Orr, of South Carolina.

EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., in Hickman, Ky., which lasted about half a minute, and was the fourth shock which had taken place within the last five weeks. Fears were entertained lest these slight shocks might portend such another convulsion of nature as occurred in 1811, when the current of the mighty Mississippi was stopped, and its course reversed.

INSURRECTION AMONG SLAVES IN TENNESSEE.—CINCINNATI, DEC. 9, 1856.—The Louisville *Journal* correspondence of to day says there is great excitement at Franklin, Tennessee, owing to the projected insurrection among the slaves there.

Twenty four muskets and two kegs of powder had been found in the possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tenn. In Perry, Tenn., fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners.

The Evensville *Journal*, of the 6th instant, learns that there was much excitement in the neighborhood of Dover, on the Cumberland river, among the negroes. Many of the ringleaders had been arested, and eleven hung. One white man, disguised as a negro, had been sentenced to nine hundred lashes, but died before the penalty was fully inflicted. The whites were arming and organizing for defence. An opinion prevailed that a general uprising would take place among the negroes during the holidays. Escapes of slaves were unusually numerous.

☞ In 1725, an English vessel stranded near New Rochelle. Such have been the changes in the sea that the wreck now lies in the midst of a cultivated field, thirteen feet above the sea, and around it are two thousand acres of cultivated land.

MONSTER MIRROR.—The largest mirror plate ever imported into the United States, has just been put into the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The plate is seven feet wide, eleven feet high, and half an inch thick. The original cost, and the cost of importation, was $1,200; the frame and putting up $200; making altogether, $1,400.

☞ Not less than one hundred bushels of the single barrel of apples which Major Poore wheeled in a barrow from Newberryport to Boston, to pay a bet, haeving been already sold in the latter city for large prices.

A CARD.

We the undersigned, passengers on board the Brig "Merchantman," Capt. WM. BOYD, bound from San Francisco to Puget Sound, feel it our duty to express our thanks for the kind and hospitable manner in which we have been entertained during the passage, and would most cheerfully recommend the above brig and master to the public as worthy of patronage and confidence. (Signed)

SILAS E. DENNIS, JACOB WIEGER,
L. D. DURGIN, W. N. HORTON,
ROBT. W. MOXLIE, WILLIAM BATES,
JAMES SCOTT, CHARLES MORRIS,
PAUL K. HOBBS.

February 15th, 1857.

MARRIED,

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Dillon, STEPHEN D. RUDDELL, Esq., and Mrs. MARGARET M. WHITE, all of this county.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

Furs! Furs!

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

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

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

If You are Coming, why don't You

COME ALONG?

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is *BOUND TO CLEAR OUT* at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

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

JOS. CUSHMAN.

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

LOST!

SOMEWHERE between Olympia and Grand Mound, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing two notes of hand, one signed by Joseph Boist, payable to Casper Strahl or bearer, for five thousand feet of lumber; and one signed by J. H. Roundtree, payable to myself, for forty-five dollars. Also, two pieces of scrip, issued by Quartermaster General Miller, one payable to —— Tychnor, and transferred to A. Haggerty or bearer, for fifty-one dollars; and one payable to A. Haggerty, for one hundred and sixty odd dollars, and signed over to me.

The makers of the above notes are hereby cautioned against paying them to any other person; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN BRADY.

Grand Mound, July 13, 1857. no13-3t.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED AT STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

By FRANK S. BALCH,

Under the supervision and direction of a Committee of Publication, consisting of

ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, of Cowlitz County, DANIEL R. BIGELOW, of Thurston County, and J. P. KELLER, of Slaughter County.

Said Newspaper to be called

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN;

The first number to be issued the first week in April, 1857, and to continue during the canvass, covering a period from the said first week in April, to the first of August, 1857. The price of subscription for the four months will be $1, payable in advance, to either of the above committee, to F. S. BALCH, Editor, or to WM. H. WALLACE, Financial Agent, Steilacoom, W. T.

This journal will eschew every thing of a personal character: it will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this Territory, and while maintaining the freedom of the press in its most expanded view, will not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging persons and personal matter into the columns of a public journal. It will advocate the principles constituting the platform of the National epublican Party, adopted at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1856, viz: "Maintainance of the integrity of the Union, by a return to the enlightened policy of the early Fathers of the Republic, the sentiments promulgated by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, secured by the declaration of independence, the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of the United States; the assertion of the exclusive power of Congress, by virtue of that constitution, to legislate for the territories; that slavery is a creature of law, and cannot be carried into any territory without positive legislation; eternal and unremitting hostility to the extension of slavery into any territory now free; opposition to the violation of faith which repealed the Missouri restriction; opposition, in toto, to the policy of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and still more bitter condemnation of the infamous outrages committed on the virgin soil of Kansas, to make that territory a slave state; the immediate construction, with the aid of the general government, of a Pacific rail road, and the bold assertion of the claims of Washington territory, to have located within its borders the terminus of that great national highway. The immediate construction, by the general government, of an emigrant wagon road across the continent; a liberal system of appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors, and uncompromising hostility to any political proscription of any class of our fellow citizens, whether native or foreign.

As a territorial journal, we will advocate and publish all matters tending to elevate the character of our people abroad, to refute and answer the false and malignant slanders with which they have been assailed. Earnestly invite imigration, by honestly and truthfully portraying our advantages of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, our fields of coal, our eternal forests, capable of supplying the lumbering wants of the whole Pacific; our fisheries, gold mines, etc., etc., and zealously and untiringly will we resist the Vandalic attempts now being made, of desecrating with slavery the soil of that territory, bearing the name of the immortal sage who, having achieved our national liberties, attested, as president of the federal convention, the adoption of that great palladium of our rights—the national constitution.

We earnestly invite all interested in any of the above objects, to become subscribers at once, forward their names and address to the parties hereinbefore named.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5, 1857.

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,

AND SAM. MERRITT.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS;

FANCY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,

AT THE STORE OF

Bettman Brothers,

Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

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

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

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

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

NOTICE.

THE following named persons having been appointed commissioners to build a bridge across Budd's Inlet, at Olympia, by an act of the Legislative Assembly—Wm. Cock, Wm. Rutledge, Jr., E. Marsh, W. W. Miller, Wm. McLane, B. F. Harned, Joseph Cushman, James K. Hurd, J. L. Clark, Elwood Evans, C. H. Hale, S. W. Percival, and W. M. Morrow, are hereby informed that the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, (the 2d day,) has been fixed upon as the time of meeting, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the requirements of the 7th section of the act of incorporation.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. t.d-no.12.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between RUTLEDGE & LOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of J. N. Low for collection, who will continue the business at the old stand. Those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, for punctuality is the life of business. A word to the wise is sufficient.

WM. RUTLEDGE, JR..
J. N. LOW.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3wno.12.

If You Want a GOOD PAPER

SUBSCRIBE FOR

"THE NATION,"

The most popular Weekly in America, which has immediately upon its issue, sprang into an

IMMENSE CIRCULATION.

This rapid success is UNPRECEDENTED in the HISTORY of JOURNALISM, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the Proprietors have employed, without regard to expense, the

STAR WRITERS OF AMERICA.

THE NATION is the ONLY Paper which contains the WITTY, HUMOROUS and SIDE-SPLITTING SKETCHES of that *Comical Genius*, and

UNRIVALLED HUMORIST,

Knight Russ Ockside, M. D.

Of which series, one sketch alone is worth the whole year's Subscription.

THE NATION

IS EDITED BY

S. M. BIGELOW,

AND

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth,

Who is WELL KNOWN as one of the

MOST POPULAR WRITERS IN AMERICA.

In addition to the above we have engaged as Contributors:

CLARA MORTON, HENRY W. HERBERT,
ALICE CARY, W. W. FOSDICK,
MRS. A. F. LAW, C. A. PAGE,
MRS. E. F. ELLET, BEN. CASSEDAY,
PARK BENJAMIN, W. P. BRANNAN.

And Numerous Others.

TO THE FAIR SEX.

We particularly commend our sheet. Their department will be Edited with the utmost care, and no expense or labor spared to render the columns devoted to their especial benefit, unusually

Brilliant, Attractive, Instructive & Ornamental.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' CORNER

Will contain Practical Suggestions and Agricultural Hints, contributed and culled from sources the most reliable, and containing information which will prove to them in the course of a single year, of almost incalculable benefit.

The other departments of our paper will receive the attenteon they respectively demand, each being especially and carefully prepared to meet the varied tastes of the several classes of its readers. Among these we may mention

Original Stories and Poems, Editorial Ramblings and Sketchings, Spicy City News, Washington Gossip, New York Chit Chat, the Latest Paris Fashions, Practical Receipts, for the Household and Toilet, "The Little One's" Department, Gems from Prose and Poetry, Reader's Guide, Historical Sketches, Translations, &c., &c.

The NATION is issued in Quarto Form, (eight pages) and each number will contain at least two Original Engravings, thus furnishing our Subscribers at the end of the year with a volume containing 416 large size, beautifully printed pages of

Unsurpassed Novelletts, Sketches, &c., together

With over 100 Original Illustrations.

THE NATION is sent at the following *remarkably low* SUBSCRIPTION AND CLUBBING TERMS: invariably in advance.

SINGLE COPIES,		$2 00	per annum.
TWO	" (to one address,)	3 50	" "
THREE	"	5 00	" "
SIX	"	9 00	" "
TEN	"	15 00	" "

☞ And one copy free to the getter up of the Club of TEN.

☞ All those sending us subscriptions from the British Provinces, must enclose in addition to the subscription price, 25 cents for each subscriber, as we are compelled to prepay the United States postage.

All letters containing money should be registered, and directed plainly, and they will come at our risk, otherwise we are *not* responsible for them.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent free to Post Masters, Agents, and all who wish to get up a club;—to all others, on receipt of four cents in stamps. The expense of registering is only 5 cents.

Address CROFUT & BIGELOW,
83 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Among the hundreds of complimentary notices, we have received from newspapers in every section of the country, we quote the following extracts from:

"The Nation appears in clear large type on snow white paper, and is richly adorned with illustrations."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"It will attain to a high position in the literary world."—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

"It is one of the best weeklies now published, and we take pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the reading public."—*Harrisburg, Pa. Herald.*

"The talent and energy of the proprietors, its original and interesting contents, and the beauty of the typography cannot fail to secure for it a general circulation."—*Williamsburg, Pa., Independent Press.*

"As a literary and family journal, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best among our exchanges. We advise the Ladies to procure it without delay."—*Fulton, Pa., Republican.*

"We dislike puffing city emanations, but in this case we are bound to give way to merit. Unlike many city cotemporaries, the Nation is composed of sound, substantial and useful matter, and is not filled up with an overdose of flimsy, wishey-washy stuff from the hands of crack-brained authors."—*Erie City Dispatch.*

"It has the most beautiful engraved head we ever saw, and its contents are deeply entertaining, truly delicious and soul-absorbing."—*Williamsburg, Va., Gazette.*

"There is room for just such a paper, and it has secured two as true heads and hearts to control its columns as the literary and social world holds."—*Wellsborough, Pa., Agitator.*

"It will soon become a leading paper at the fireside."—*Boonville, Mo., Observer.*

"We seldom endorse northern papers, but in this instance we are forced to overcome our prejudice, and commend the 'Nation' to our readers."—*Troy, Ala., Bulletin.*

Philadelphia, 1857. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of JOSEPH FANJOY, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.

Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of OBADIAH M. EATON, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.

Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

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

Notice

IS hereby given, that, as required by the provisions of the act of incorporation of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, a meeting of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation will be held at Olympia on Thursday, the twelfth day of March next, to take the necessary measures for the opening of subscription books for the stock of said Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the commissioners.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, WM. COCK,
R. M. WALKER, WM. W. MILLER,
JAMES TILTON, CHAS. H. MASON,
EDWARD LANDER, ELWOOD EVANS,
Commissioners at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 6, 1857.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.,

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

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

Seattle, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 12 M. of the 10th day of March, 1857, for constructing that portion of the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military road, heretofore advertised as section IV, between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie, W. T., without designating its location.

The road to be of the most ordinary character that will fulfill the conditions of being practicable and passable for loaded wagons, with their usual teams, during all seasons of the year. To ensure this the following specifications are to be observed, viz:

To cut down and remove the trees for a sufficient width, say twenty-five feet, and to remove the stumps and roots from the road bed say 12 feet in width. The road to be graded to admit of proper ascents and descents, the grade not to exceed one foot in ten feet. Such drains and culverts to be constructed as shall be considered by the officer in charge necessary for the security of the road. Low, wet and marshy ground to be passed by a roadway of logs closely laid together on stringers and covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line, being what is usually known as a corduroy road. The surface of the roadway in all valleys and bottoms liable to overflow, as in parts of the Chehalis and Narwaukum bottoms, to be placed by a causeway of logs or otherwise above the highest water mark. It is not contemplated to contract for a superior road, but for such as in the opinion of the officer in charge shall fulfill the conditions first set forth.

Bidders are again informed that proposals are invited for *all* routes betwgen thq Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie.

In case of proposals for the first route advertised, the sub-divisions will be as follows, viz:

SUB-SECTION 1. From the Cowlitz Landing to the crossing of the Narwaukum river, say 15 miles.

SUB-SECTION 2. From the crossing of Narwaukum river, including a bridge over the same, to the bridge over Skookum Chuck, say 12 miles.

In case of the adoption of this route, a bridge of a substantial character will be required at the crossing of the Narwaukum river. At the crossing first advertised, a plain truss bridge of a single span, say one hundred and fifty feet, resting on abutments, on either bank, with a firm bracing above the beams which support the roadway, will be required. The abutments to be protected by curtains extending up stream say thirty feet. The abutment on the lower bank to be of crib-work, filled with stone. The stringers of hewn or sawn timber, not to square less than one foot, larger if practicable; the roadway to be of three inch fir plank. The bridges to be elevated above the reach of the driftwood of the highest water. The carriage way to be at least twelve feet wide in the clear.

In case of proposals for the route last advertised, viz: by Drew's mills and Davis', on the Chehalis river—the sub divisions will be as follows, viz:—

SUB-SECTION 1. From Cowlitz Landing to Drew's mills, say two and one-half miles (2½), including the bridge over Lackamus creek.

SUB-SECTION 2. From Drew's mills to Catmans' on Grand Prairie about four (4) miles.

SUB-SECTION 3. From Catmans' to Cutting's prairie about four miles.

SUB-SECTION 4. From Cutting's prairie to the Chehalis river opposite Davis', say nine (9) miles.

SUB-SECTION 5. From the Chehalis at Davis' to a point opposite Boise's on the same river.

Should this route be selected, a bridge over Lackamas creek will be required, to be built by bents twenty feet apart, each bent to consist of three uprights framed into and braced against a mud-sill, these uprights to be capped, and on these caps to be laid five stringers, and on these stringers the planking, which is to be of three inch fir. The timber to square not less than one foot, the carriage way to be at least 12 feet wide in the clear, and a railing four feet in height on either side of the bridge. Bidders will specify a certain sum per mile for each sub-section or described portion of the road and similarly a sum for each running foot of bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, binding themselves in a sum equivalent to that which would be paid to the contractor were the work done, to ensure its completion.

The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder and the route to be constructed will be determined by that bid, and when the contract is made the work may be commenced. The contract will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of war. In case of disapproval, payment will be made for work actually executed at the rates agreed upon.

Payment may be made from month to month on account by the officer in charge, for work actually performed, to the amount of fifty per cent of the contract price and the ballance when the work is completed, inspected and approved. The whole road to be completed by November 1st, 1857, but any section may be inspected on completion if desired.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for V. and S. military road."

Address, G. H. MENDELL,
1st Lt. Top. Eng's, Portland, Oregon.

Jan. 30, 1856—n10-6w.

L. YUCUST,

--TAILOR--

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, NORTH SIDE, OVER THE STORE OF BETTMAN, BROS,

WILL give especial attention to the Cutting and Making of all Garments in his line of business, after the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

His long experience in the business of Tailoring inspires him with confidence that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom.

Prompt attention will also be given to the remodding and repairing of garments, for all of which his terms will be as moderate as the times will justify him in charging.

Olympia, Jan. 16. 1856. 8-ly

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,

FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOWLER & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. KELLER, esq., Teekalet,
DR. KELLOGG, Whidby's Island,
GEO. A. MEIGGS, esq., Port Madison,
PLUMMER & CHASE, Seattle,
S. McCAW, STEILACOOM.
KENDALL Co., Olympia,
} *Agents.*

Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8-tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

WILL make regular trips between the head of Puget Sound and all intermediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The "I. I. Stevens" is 40 tons burthen, and passengers will find pleasant accommodations on board.

Freight can be transported from port to port in the utmost safety.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

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

STOVES,
TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,

CASTINGS, &c., &c.

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

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

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;

Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and 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,	8 00
" Music, (extra,)	15 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

This school will be continued on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

A few boarding scholars can be accommodated in the house of the Principal upon reasonable terms.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

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 Commission 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

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE 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

Information Wanted

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

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

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

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.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24. 1854. 47tf

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Established in 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
Men's, Women's, and Children's
HOSIERY,
of every description.
GLOVES,
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. 29, 1856. no51-3m. SaFn c isco, Cal

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. 17, 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 Baths,"

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 Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

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

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, F. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XXIV.

AN ACT creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Kentucky, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties, and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places:" Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

CHAP. XXV.

AN ACT to surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland Road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland Road as lies within the State of Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, in said State, be; and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Illinois.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

CHAP. XXVI.

AN ACT to amend the Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of her death, of the identity of his minor child or children: Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which be shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such widow, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the "Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provisions of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service: Provided, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company, battalion, or regiment was called into service.

Approved, May 14, 1856.

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no5-yly.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.

A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

Pacific Express Cmopany.

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 merchandise, 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

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 Bocklein, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, 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. Kno1.

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

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.

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.

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental muster 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. 19, 1856. 45tf

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

Furs! Furs!

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

J. OTTENHEIMER.

57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

WATSON & CO., Publishers,

Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855- -6tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

HAVING recently leased the above well known establishment, formerly under the direction of Messrs. WEED & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

They will also keep on hand for the trade the best of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Butter, Eggs, &c., as also all the best garden vegetables of this country.

In the baking line, we shall endeavor to furnish our customers with a good article of Bread, Pies, and Cakes, all of full weight and good quality.

The farmers are requested to give us a call with their produce, and purchasers are requested to call upon us with their cash, for which we will guarantee them the best of bargains. So bring along your money.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

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.

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 anthority 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.

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

Encouraged by the unprecedented success which this popular monthly has met with, and the rapidity with which it has increased its circulation, the proprieter has resolved to make it still more worthy of the patronage of the public. That this admirable work is A MIRACLE OF CHEAPNESS, is admitted by every one, containing, as it does, *one hundred* pages of reading matter in each number, being more than any of the $3 magazines, and forming two volumes a year, of six hundred pages each, or *twelve hundred* pages of reading matter per annum, for ONE DOLLAR!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY is printed with new type, upon fine white paper, and its matter is carefully compiled and arranged by the hands of the edetor and proprietor, who has been known to the public as connected with the Boston press for sixteen years. Its pages contain

NEWS, TALES, POEMS, STORIES OF THE SEA, SKETCHES, MICELLANEOUS, ADVETURES, BIOGRAPHIES, WIT AND HUMOR,

from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and impovements occurring in either hemisphere, forming an agreeable companion for a leisure moment or hour, anywhere, at home or abroad, *each number being complete in itself.*

No sectarian subjects are admitted into its pages; there are enough controversial publications, each devoted to its peculiar sect or clique. *This* work is intended for THE MILLION, north or south, east or west, and is filled to the brim each month with chaste, popular and graphic miscellany, just such as any father, brother or friend would place in the hands of a family circle. It is in all its departments, fresh and original, and, what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

Any person enclosing *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year, or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

M. M. BALLOU,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
Men's, Women's, and Children's
HOSIERY,
of every description.
GLOVES,
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. SaFn c isco, Cal

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 be 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. 25-1y

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

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 Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

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

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 LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33 tf

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.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and truthful. The work 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 to their more immediate purposes; and even if they should not refund the expense of their purchase in dollars and cents at the end of the year, they will more than make the outlay good in the intellectual benefits which they impart.—*New York Tribune.*

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—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

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

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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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depo-