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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

From the Democratic Review for August.

Hymn of the Sun.

"The Sun sounds forth his ancient Song."

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

LISTEN!—The Lord is still at musical motion in all the worlds. And look far o'er the terrible void—how Mazzaroth and Arcturus take their large blue space of immortality.

And all the mighty constillations fill with soul the idiot Abyss, whose golden lips are trembling with their hallelujahs unto Him who was, and is, and evermore shall be.

And hark! the Sun of yonder worlds, bright sisters of the orb that knew the Incarnate One, smites through the anthem his old opulent cadence; and the spheres make solemn movements to the melody:

HYMN.

I.

Evermore, evermore, as a paradised soul,
With my mystical garment of beauty I roll:
And the joy is as deep, and the thought is as grand
As when first I appeared at the wave of His hand,
At the stamp of His will, while the Poem of Time
That had lain in His thought, took an audible chime;
And the low-breathing Earth, and sonorous bright stars
Moved majestically on through the limitless bars;
And the mighty One heard the deep voice of the zones,
Like an ocean, resound at the foot of His thrones.

II.

Evermore, evermore, how I joy to behold
The bright atmosphere round me in melody rolled!
What a gladness is mine, with my mountains on high;
With my valleys that green in their deep shadows lie;
With my rivers that from the far avalanche pour;
With my ocean-tides rounding on many a shore,
And the myriad nations that swarm on my plains,
In their rose-bowered homes and their gorgeous fanes.
Oh! gladness and glory are mine, ever mine,
For I feel that the breath that I draw is divine.

III.

Nor alone am I thus in a paradise crowned;
See my brides are all winging the ether around;
How they glow with the pomp of their rings and their moons;
How they swoon in the joy of their passionate tunes;
How they turn their glad eyes to their own Nuptial star,
By them named the blest Sun, in the space afar;
How they thrill in their bliss, and impregnate, give birth
To the millions that spring from each beautiful earth;
To the nations, tuned each with its own natal clime,
Making full, perfect notes in the choral of Time.

IV.

O ye brides of my heart, as ye turn to me, know
That I tenderly watch o'er your beauty below;
Not a jewel can flash, not a garden can bloom;
Not a rainbow can start o'er a hurricane's tomb;
Not a young bird can soar from a blossoming brake;
Not a whisper can breathe from a moon-lighted lake;
Not an island can rise from a billowy deep;
Not a babe, blest of all, on your bosom can leap—
That I thrill not in ether, and ocean, and sod,
And a thanks-giving weave in my anthem to God.

V.

Evermore, evermore as a paradised soul,
With my mystical garment of beauty I roll—
With my brother suns roll around Destiny's rim,
As it circles the cloud-covered dwelling of Him
Whose thoughts are the orbs, and whose music the spheres,
Bounding off from the limitless keys of the years:
It is thus, it is thus I must sing, I must glow,
With the splendors that far through the universe flow;
With the cadences moving through cycle and clime
From Eternity's Bard in the Poem of Time.

PRACTICAL BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN CALIFORNIA.—As an illustration of the extreme fanaticism to which the Black Republican doctrine will drive some of its drivelling followers, we quote the following from the Marysville *Express:*

"There an old man—a Black Republican—living at New York Flat, and having a very fine grown up daughter, who says that he would have no objection, whatever, to having her visited by a 'decent and respectable negro.' *There* is a practical illustration of the Black Republican doctrine of perfect equality between the white man and 'nigger.'"

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Board to prepare, in accordance with the law of the last session of Congress, a code of regulations for the government of the Navy. It consists of Commodore Shubrick, Lieut. Col. John Harris of the Marine Corps: Purser John De Bree, Commander Lardner, Lieut. Wm. L. Maney, and Surgeon Maxwell.

☞ The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 31st ult. amounted to $1,067,804. The value of imports in the corresponding week in 1856 was $367,555.

☞ Gov. Wright, our recently appointed Minister to Prussia, carries with him to Berlin a large number of United States Patent office reports for distribution in Europe. He proposes opening an extensive correspondence with foreign agricultural societies, with a view to the improvement of our planting interest.

Science, Art, and Mechanics.

COSMICAL.—Professor GUYOT, of Cambridge, intends to publish an exposition of the creation of the universe upon the basis of the nebular hypothesis, embracing the eternal fire theory as one that can be sustained. It is not contended that the evidence in favor of the centre of the earth being a mass of fire is of a positive nature, as in that case the reasoning would cease to be hypothetical. But the evidence for the affirmative is regarded as accumulative, and to such a degree that it has been considered by a vast majority of the scientific world as almost conclusive. Even admitting what is alleged as the cause of the high temperature of springs and mines, it is argued that it by no means follows that to the same origin may be traced the source of the fire poured from the bowels of the earth. Prof. Doremus is of the opinion that the crust of the earth must have been formed by the colling process, and that the metals, being exceedingly dense, must abound more largely deep down than near the surface. The whole earth is four or five times as dense as water, while the crust is only two and a half times; therefore the interior must consist of metals which are eight, ten, twenty, or more times as dense as water.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—One of the most complete achievements of scientific mechanism is the construction of the submarine telegraph cable on the newly invented plan designed to meet the requirements of the English and American oceanic line. From the various accounts which have been published of this cable, it appears that the diameter is but three-fourths of an inch. In the centre are seven small copper wires twisted upon themselves, and the whole insulated by a thick covering of gutta-perch. Eighteen strands of slender iron wire, each strand composed of seven threads loosely twisted upon themselves, constitute the outer covering. The weight of the whole is eighteen hundred pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Its specific gravity is such that it is thought there can be no question about its sinking readily to the bottom, being much heavier than the shells brought up by sounding. The objection that the strands of wire forming the outer covering will suffer corrosion or decomposition is met by the statement, based, it is said, on satisfactory experiments, that in corroding, the material of which the outer covering consists will enter into chemical union with the soft mud in which the cable is embedded, and will thus form a concrete mass of calcarious or siliceous substance, affording its very best possible protection. The gutta percha and central copper wire are thought to be indestructible under water. The flexibility of the cable is such as to make it almost as managable as a small hemp line. Its selection was the result of months of experiment and trial; hundreds of specimens having been made, comprising every variety of form and size and structure, before this one was decided upon.

INGENIOUS AND CONVENIENT HAND PRESS.—The unique machine invented by Dr. Lewis, of Buffalo, has a lever about two feet long which projects from beneath the bed, where the machinery which gives the pressure is fixed. The platten is hinged to the edge of the bed opposite the lever, and in lifting, spiral springs at the hinges act in counter-balancing the weight. The frisket is hinged to the platten. When the platten is down upon the form there is an iron bail working upon the top of the platten upon a centre-pin; underneath the bed there is a reverse of this bail supported upon a spiral spring. The first movement of the handle trips a trigger at the further end of the lever, which throws the upper bail around and locks the two together; then, as the pressure of the handle is continued, the effect is to carry down the lower bail, and of course the upper one, being locked into it, must come down equally, and that, resting upon the platten, which is suspended by the springs over the form, it must come down so as to give any amount of pressure, which is regulated by the platten's clothing.

THE ARITHMOMETRE.—The attention of the learned world is now engrossed, says the *Independence Belge*, by a new invention, which promises to be of universal usefulness. Mr. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years of hard study and assiduous labor, has at last solved the problem of calculation by mechanism. His machine, which he has called "Arithmometre," is applicable to the mechanical solution of all arithmetical operations, from the simplest to the most complicated ones. His instrument solves, with infallable correctness, not only the four rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—but also ascertains the power of quantities, extracts the roots of numbers, resolves triangles, ruduces ordinary and decimal fractions, and defines the rules of proportion, &c. Its rapidity of execution is such as to defy the ablest calculators. A multiplication of eight numbers with eight numbers is executed in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen ciphers through eight ciphers in twenty-four seconds. The machery is so simple that, after the expiration of five minutes of instruction, any body can calculate with rapidity and correctness. The "Arithmometre" is placed in a small light box, which can be easily carried in a pocket, and is so constructed that its mechanism can scarcely ever be deranged.

INVENTION OF THE MICROSCOPE.—The North British *Review*, in an article on the microscope, says that as in all great inventions, that of the microscope can hardly be ascribed to any single individual. No person, indeed, has claimed to be the inventor of the single microscope; and, though the pretensions of two Dutchmen and two Italians to the invention of the compound microscope have been urged by their respective countrymen, it is not easy to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on that subject. The Dutch claim the invention of spectacles for Cornelius Dreibell, of Alkmaar, who resided in London, as mathematician to James VI. Fontana, an Italian, made the same claim for himself; while Viviani, the pupil of Galileo, ascribed the invention to his master.

INVENTION OF THE CHINESE.—It has been considered that the Chinese were not an inventive people; and yet this would appear to be a mistake. The art of printing was known in China nine hundred years before any knowledge of it prevailed in England. Printing was first introduced into Europe early in the fifteenth century. The Chinese printers were generally itinerants. They next discovered the magnetic needle; this took place in the traditionary period, when the Yellow Emperor, having missed his way, a little carriage was built, on the top of which was a figure, which always pointed to the north, and thus the route was discovered. The effects of the loadstone were also mentioned in their dictionary. We were also probably indebted to the Chinese for the mariner's compass; for it had been long known to them before it was to us. Gunpowder was invented there many centuries before it was known in England, and it is a singular fact that the component parts were nearly the same as the European mixture.

THE WORKINGS OF MORMONISM.—An English clergyman, who left England to join the Mormons, returned to London in September last. He has just published a volume giving his opinion of the saints found in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. We quote:

One of the most repulsive features of Mormonism is the proxy system. This is so destructive to every good and honest feeling that many staunch Mormonites reject it altogether. I heard one of the oldest disciples say that nothing on earth would ever persuade him to believe in it, and that if he had a dog that believed it he would shoot him. Nor will any reader be surprised, when he knows what it is. I will endeavor to explain it briefly. When a married man is called by conference to a foreign mission, he has the privilege, as they call it, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of his cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess, to provide for and overlook the family, and to become the *pro-tempore* husband of the wife.

The ostensible reason for this arrangement is to prevent the husband from "suffering any loss" during his absence on missionary labors, since the greatness of his "future kingdom" depends upon the number of children he has here. To carry out the idea, the wife is handed over to a deputy husband, who maintain his position in the family till the husband returns. Base and immoral as this theory may be, it is strongly advocated by the leading men at the Great Salt Lake.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—The following is an extract from an article in the N. Y. Tribune, on the recent appointment of Col. Cumming as governor of Utah:

Col. Cumming is, we believe, a native of Georgia, and resided for a long time at Augusta. He was elected mayor of that city for the year during which the yellow fever created such dismal ravage among its inhabitants, and it is told to his credit, that in the most alarming periods of its virulence, he persisted in sitting by the side of the dying, in visiting, comforting, colfining and following to the trenches of the dead, when almost all others had fled, and showing thro' the pestilence a total disregard of personal danger, that won him a high esteem from all who witnessed or heard of his exertions.

He takes his family with him to Utah to make that territory his permanent residence, and if personal firmness and the disposition to fulfill his programme can do anything to bring back the wayward community to the paths of virtuous civilization, we may hope for some favorable result from the selection made. Beyond his official duties, we learn that Col. Cumming has mingled little in political strifes, and this of itself will be an advantage to him. He was offered the place some month or more ago, but at first declined on account of the smallness of the salary. Subsequently, on a visit to the city of Washington, the difficulty in this respect was obviated, and we presume he goes forth fully accredited and no less fully provided.

☞ The Regents of the Smithsonian Institute propose surrendering their present building to the Federal Government for a National Museum, as the Institute, under its present plan of operations, requires only an office for the transaction of its business.

☞ It is expected that Gov. Cummings, of Utah, with all the civil officers, will leave in company with the U. S. troops, for that Territory, about the middle of this month, or the first of August.

News Items.

IMPROVEMENT FROM MEXICO.—Our advices from Mexico are of a very important character, and will no doubt tend to increase the ill feeling between that country and Spain. The gross insult to the Spanish flag perpetrated at Puebla, unless the story has been exagerated, will produce a feeling of great irritation upon the Spanish mind, and destroy all the good effect that might have resulted from the voluntary punishment by the Mexican authorities of the assassins of San Vicente, and the renewal of payments upon the Spanish claims. We give the letter as it comes to us from Vera Cruz, in the hope that further accounts will mitigate its present unfortunate aspect. The tenor of all accounts, however, goes to prove that the war spirit is very rife in Mexico, and that the insulting and menacing tone of the Spanish journals has had a very irritating effect upon the popular mind there.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Indian Troubles.

St. Paul, July 31.—Col. Noble, the Constructing Superintendent of the Wagon Road to the South Pass, is now in this city. The expedition is for the present suspended, the encampment, west of the Big Sioux, having been broken up on the 18th inst., on account of the violent opposition offered by the Yankton Sioux Indians to the further progress of the party. They consequently retreated to Big Wood, about 80 miles west of Fort Ridgely. The objection raised by the Yanktons to Col. Noble's choosing their country was that they would frighten away the buffaloes, their sole means of subsistence. Col. Noble, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold council to treat for the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is his intention to perform the duties assigned him despite all hostilities.

DUBUQUE, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.—St. Paul dates to the 26th instant are to hand. An express from the Sioux Agency had arrived there, and reported that 10,000 Indians were defying the United States troops, and that a renewal of hostilities was unavoidable. The settlers were flying to the forts for protection. Governor Medary was endeavoring to preserve the peace. He sustains the action of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in suspending the payment of the annuities until the Sioux Nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers.

This the Sioux refuse to do, and are trying to bring about a collision with the Government troops. A telegraph dispatch from Secretary Floyd, refusing the request of Gov. Medary for arms and volunteers for defense, occasions some excitement. Two hundred men had prepared themselves, and were determined to march, if need be, for the protection of the frontier.

St. JOHNS, N. F., August 3. The barque Monasco, (before reported) lost off Burin, 21st ult., belongend to Warren, Me., and had a cargo of iron and 60 passengers, 55 of whom were drowned. Fifty bodies have been recovered and buried.

Record of Crime.

The San Francisco *Town Talk*, of Sept 1st., says: "Crime seems to be rampant in all the cities of the transmontane States, beside the records of which that of San Francisco in the past year is pure indeed."

The commission of crime seems to be a prevalent epidemic in the Atlantic States. A policeman, named Eugene Anderson, was murdered by an Italian named Cancemi, on the 21st of July, while the former was in the act of arresting the latter for burglary. The murderer was subsequently captured, and it was with difficulty that he was conveyed to the Tombs, as the people had determined to lynch him. A young man named Theodore S. Tompkins was killed in a house of ill-repute, in New York, by a gang of ruffians on the 1st of August. On the 28th of July Mr. Augustus Van Lien was killed at the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, in the same city, by thieves. On the same day a young lady, named Emma Bewley, was shot at Staten Island by a rejected suitor. On the 25th of July the barkeeper of a hotel on Neversink Highlands, N. J., was murdered by the book-keeper of the same establishment, from whom he had won, on the previous night, sixty-dollars. The name of the murderer is Donnelly, and he had previously abstracted the money lost from his employers safe. On the 2d of August John Shepard was arrested in New York on the charge of murdering his wife and afterwards setting fire to his dwelling. In Cincinnati, July 21st, a German named Loefner killed his wife and afterwards murdered a Mr. Horton of whom he was jealous.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST OVERLAND MAIL TRAIN.—The *San Diego Herald* mentions the departure of the first overland Mail Train, as follows:

The pioneer mail train from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, under the contract entered into by the Government with Mr. James Birch, left here on the 9th instant at an early hour in the morning, and is now pushing its way for the East at a rapid rate. The mail was of course carried on pack animals, as will be the case until the wagons, which are being pushed across, will have been put on the line. The intention is to push on at the rate of fifty or sixty miles a day to Tueson, where, on entering the Apache country proper, a large party will be organized to afford proper protection as far as El Paso del Norte, or further, if neccessary.

CALIFORNIA PEARLS.—The recent discovery of pearls in "the Jerseys" and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast, have set our gold-hunters agog for the white gems, and with success. We learn from the San Andreas *Independent* that a mother of pearl shell was found in a strata of blue clay cement on Jenk's Flat, a few days ago, of large size and in a good state of preservation.

☞ A new feature of trade is the shipment of ale from this country to Europe—such a shipment having been made from Cleveland to Liverpool, by the bark C. J. Kershaw.

☞ The Patent Office has received three thousand applications and issued fifteen hundred patents within the last six months. The income of the office for the same time has been over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH SLAVE TRADE.—It will be seen by reference to the letter of our correspondent at Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, that the English are in advance of the French in the new scheme for supplying the West Indies with negro labor, and that Palmerston is ahead of Louis Napoleon in the business. While the latter is openly making his contracts with a Marseilles house, and sending off the ships in open day to carry cargoes of negroes to Martinique and Guadaloupe, the former has slyly sent off his vessels, and the first thing the world knows of it is the arrival at a British island of two ship loads of "*Portuguese-African emigrants, who come to serve a voluntary apprenticeship of ten years.*"

We suppose free emigrants were more easily procured at the Portugese-African settlements, because they have all the requisite arrangements, barracoons, &c., for free emigration from the interior of Africa. We should like to know how these two slave ships escaped the vigilance of the British cruisers on the Coast of Guinea. Are they clippers, and had it in their heels, or did they have sea letters from the British Admiralty? Will some member of Parliament inquire how much these "Portuguese-African emigrants" cost per head? We admire the ingenuity of the new name. Truth is honored in not calling them "free Africans," &c., and all the odium of ther procurance is skilfully thrown upon the Portugnese. Let us know something more about this Portuguese-African emigration. —*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM CRESCENT CITY.—The Crescent City *Herald* has the following remarkable "Fish Story," for the truth of which it vouches. It reminds us of the "miraculous draught of fish" mentioned in the scripture:

"On Thursday last, we know not from what cause, for half a mile from shore nothing appeared but one solid mass of sardines, smelts, and other small fish—rolling, tumbling over on the beach, until, along the whole front of the town, there was a bank of fish a foot deep. So densely were they packed together in the water, that three men found it impossible to row a skiff through them. Wagon loads of them were taken away, and still there was no diminution in their numbers. With one sweep of a cigar-box, we ourselves got ninety-one sardines."

WAGONS FOR ARIZONIA.—Six broad wheeled, heavy wagons were shipped on board the "Antelope," yesterday, to be forwarded to the Arizonia mines. After reaching San Francisco they are to be shipped to the head of the Gulf of California, from whence they will be sent by steamboat to Fort Yuma, which is distant one hundred and ten miles from the point where they are to be employed in transporting the ore from the celebrated copper mines of that locality. The wagons were constructed in this city, for Mr. Tomlinson, of Shasta, who some months since passed through Sacramento, on his way to the mines above referred to.—*Sacramento Age, Aug*, 18.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—This new species of the sugar cane, just introduced into our State, will prove a very valuable product to California. As green fodder for stock, especially for swine, it has no equal, as the young suckers around the main stalk can be cut, and will continually grow as fodder. We would recommend to those who desire to save heavy seed, the careful removal of all the young suckers, thus giving the full strength of the plant to the seed. We are glad to notice many small patches of the sugar cane in various sections of the State, and shall be glad to receive information upon the success of the several growers.—*California Farmer.*

CORK TREES.—The German Vineyard Association has obtained several boxes of acorns of the cork oak, and will plant them upon their farm on the Santa Anna river, Los Angeles county, California. It is supposed, however, that the bark will not be of value for cork until about the year 1875. The climate is thought to be particularly favorable to the growth of the cork tree.

☞ Stephen Decatur, one of the early pioneers of Nebraska, is the Democratic candidate for Congress from that Territory.

THE OVERLAND IMMIGRATION—THE ARREST OF BRIGHAM YOUNG CONTRADICTED.—We copy the following from the Sacramento *Union:*

"From Judge Crane we learn that the report respecting the seizure of Brigham Young, by Col. Sumner, is all a hoax. No such information could have been received at Oroville. He saw on the Humboldt several immigrant trains which had not yet reached Carson valley when he left there, and which had left Salt Lake City more than a month after the reported seizure, and they knew nothing about it. On the contrary, Brigham was there, and was still the presiding genius. He said that if such an event had occurred, it would have been known in Carson valley by the Mormons in less than fifteen days.

As to the immigration, Judge Crane confirms the reports that it will be larger this year than it has been since 1852. There is one uninterrupted chain from the sink of the Humboldt to Brockliss' Upper Station. The wagons are in sight of each other the whole way. One-half of those having control of the wagons are heads of families. Most of the immigrants are from Missouri, Iowa, Texas and Arkansas. All the trains have cattle, and many of them mules and horses. As far as known, there are 25,000 head of horned cattle, and from 2000 to 3000 head of horses and mules.

The cattle have been affected with the disease peculiar to the region between the Humboldt and Carson valley, and the loss has, in consequence, been considerable, but not so great as in former years. There had also been a few deaths among the immigrants. One man died at Hope valley as he came through.

The great body of immigration is coming by way of Carson valley. Probably one-fourth will take the Honey Lake route. Most of those who came through Carson valley will enter the State by way of Placerville. Many are, however, settling on the eastern side of the mountains, within the limits of the proposed new Territory. Some are going to mining, some to farming and grazing, and others are turning their attention to mechanical pursuits. In Honey Lake valley, twelve families had stopped and taken up their permanent abode.

☞ The United States is composed of thirty one States and nine territories.

They contain a population of 27,000,000 of whom 23,000,000 are white.

The extent of sea coast is 12,550 miles.

The length of the ten principal rivers is about 20,000 miles.

The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles.

The number of miles of railroad in operation is 20,000, which cost $78,000,000.

The length of canals is 5,000 miles.

The longest railroad on the globe is the Illinois Central—which is 784 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is $800,000,000.

Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 40,000,000 bushels.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonage is 4,407,010.

The amount of capital invested in manufactures is 600,000,000.

The annual amount of its internal trade is $600,000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world.

The value of gold produced, is $100,000,000.

The surface of the coal fields is 138,131 square acres.

Within her borders are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 8,800 churches.

THE MILITARY FORCE FOR UTAH.—It is said that the military force for Utah will leave Fort Leavenworth on the 15th inst., and will reach the Military reserve, forty miles from Salt Lake, about the 15th of October, in sufficient time to make arrangements for winter quarters.

☞ It is announced that Col. Forney will shortly commence the publication of a new Democratic daily journal in Philadelphia, to be called The Press.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS CONFIRMED AND DISMISSED.—From the list of California land claims which the law department of the Government has furnished to the Interior Department, we extract the following statistics:

The number of cases which have been confirmed by the land commissioners in California is 442.

The number of cases rejected by the commissioners, but confirmed by the district attorney, and dismissed by the attorney general, is 33.

THE EDITORIAL FIGHT IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—A telegraphic despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, giving an account of the recent difficulty in Louisville between Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Journal, and R. T. Durritt, editor of the Courier, states that Prentice waylaid Durritt as he passed along Jefferson street from dinner, and shot at him *three* times. Durritt returned the compliment, and shot *twice* at Prentice, but nobody was hit or hurt. Prentice, when he made the attack, was surrounded by a crowd of friends, all armed to the teeth, and prepared to back him. The parties concerned in the affray were arrested on Wednesday, and held to bail in $3,000 each to keep the peace.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

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

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

Mail Contracts, etc.

Last week we announced to our readers the gratifying intelligence, that the Postmaster General had concluded a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the transportation of the U. S. mails from San Francisco, California, to Olympia, W. T., touching at certain intermediate points.

Whether it be the design of the P. M. S. S. Co. to place in service a steamer, with an object of making a through trip from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound, semi-monthly, touching at the intermediate points specified in their contract, or whether, in conjunction with their present mail service, connecting San Francisco with Astoria, it be the intention of that company to provide an additional steamer, to connect the last named place with Port Townsend, touching at Shoalwater Bay, are questions that will be soon solved to our citizens, as service for the contract will be recognized, commencing on the 1st of October.

From the apparent studied indifference of all the cabinet departments of the late administration concerning this Territory, (particularly the one presided over by the Postmaster General), it would be very natural to suppose that our citizens would be rejoiced at the success of any measure having the appearance of affording relief for past grievances and neglect. Consequently, in whatever shape the connection of our inland sea with California by ocean steamers may be formed—rewarded by, and under the sanction of the government for the transmission of the U. S. mails, such an arrangement cannot be otherwise regarded by our citizens than as an important concession—the entering wedge to subsequent more beneficial modifications, and as an earnest that we are not irrevocably ignored by the home government—that the pressing wants, rights, interests, and the commanding importance of the geographical and commercial position of our Territory will, in the future, be taken into a just account, and treated not altogether as a worthless foreign dependency, but as an important integral portion of a great confederacy.

Should it be the determination of the P. M. S. S. Co. to introduce into the service a steamer to ply *only* between Port Townsend and Astoria, transmitting the mails from that place to San Francisco as heretofore, under their former and existing contract, and then negotiate with Messrs. HUNT & SCRANTON to perform the mail service for them from Port Townsend to Olympia, it will be observe that *two* reshipments of produce, goods, etc., must take place at any point south of Port Townsend—between the head of Puget Sound and San Francisco. Being attended, thus, with an additional expense and risk of damage and loss in re-handling, we apprehend that our farmers, mechanics and merchants, generally, would continue to employ the slower, but less expensive and safe resort of sailing vessels as a means of continuing their exporting and importing interests; whereas, on the other hand, without the necessity of a re-shipment between the head of the Sound and San Francisco, the steamer would unquestionably have the preference.

We refer to this matter only, as affecting injuriously and pecuniarily, not alone the P. M. S. S. Co., but also the people of the Territory, as far as their importing and exporting interests are concerned. It would have been vastly—infinitely better for all parties directly interested, had the last Congress appropriated, out of the fullness of the treasury, a sufficiency to justify a *direct* connection with California, not forgetting *any* intermediate point between Olympia and the mouth of the Columbia river. However, it is a matter concerning which we can all join in a mutual feeling and expression of congratulation, that ocean steam communication has been authorized and contracted for between our waters and San Francisco, on *any* terms, and under *any* restrictions. An exit from, and an entrance within our borders can now be effected without the necessity of a resort to three or four modes of conveyance, and we can now look with something akin to confidence, for an immigration both from Oregon and California.

The Postmaster General, Hon. A. V. BROWN, has accomplished more for the Territory within the first six months of his administration of the affairs of his department, than had been conceded to us by the government for the previous four years; and we have every confidence that the protecting arm of government, and not its "cold shoulder," will be readily extended to us in our anomalous and critical relations with the numerous Indian tribes, foreign and domestic. We look for the dawning of brighter days during the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN—for the presence of one or two vessels of war, and other means and appliances of protection and defence.

The Helena, Arkansas, *Shield*, pays the following just compliment to the Postmaster General, which we most heartily and cheerfully endorse as applicable in this direction:

"Candor and a senses of justice compels us to say that there is no denying the fact stated by the Memphis *Appeal* that ex-Gov. Brown has done more for the mail service in the Southwest than any Postmaster General has for many years. His selection for that important and responsible post we regard as a most fortunate one for the Southwest."

Whilst on this subject, we would take occasion to observe that some persons, who are determined to grumble and find fault with any enterprise calculated to prove beneficial to the Territory, object to the *size* of the steamer *Constitution*—avering that she is too *large* for the service—that it will *cost* too much to run her, &c., &c. Now we presume if the mail contractors, and those interested in her success, find they are losing money in keeping her afloat, *it is their own business*. We apprehend that these "birds of ill omen" need give themselves no unnecessary alarm on that score, however. The contractors and proprietors of the *Constitution* are capable of managing their own affairs, and that, too, *successfully*, it will be ascertained. And if these fault-finders will but read the contract of Messrs. HUNT & SCRANTON with the Postmaster General, they will find that the *Constitution* is just exactly such a steamer as is therein described for the mail service on our waters, viz: "*a first-class steamer, capable of being converted into a vessel of war*"—such a vessel as the government might approve and purchase for its own use, for war purposes, under the 7th section of the act of March 3d, 1845, entitled "An act to provide for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes."

We are indebted to the Postmaster at this place, (DR. G. K. WILLARD,) for a copy of the contract of Messrs HUNT & SCRANTON with the Postmaster General for the conveyance of the U. S. mails between Olympia and Whatcom, in this Territory, and which is here annexed, as follows:

"POST OFFIC DEPARTMENT. }
"CONTRCT OFFICE March 19th, 1857. }

"Sir:—The Postmaster General has ordered a contract with HUNT & SCRANTON, to convey the mails weekly, each way, between Olympia and Whatcom, by the way of Steilacoom City, Seattle, Port Madison, Teklecket, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dungenness, and such other places on the route as he may direct, in good and sufficient steamers of the first class, (suitable for war purposes,) from 1st August, 1857, till 1st August, 1861, by the following schedule:

"Leave Olympia, Fridays at 4, P. M;
"Arrive at Whatcom Mondays by 4, P. M;
"Leave Whatcom Tuesdays, at 9, A. M.,
"Arrive at Olympia, Fridays, by 9, A. M;
"Report when the service commences.

"Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
(Signed,) "WM. H. DUNDAS,
"2d Ass't. P. M. Gen.

"Postmaster, Olympia, Wash. Ter."

Inasmuch as it may be a matter of interest to most of our readers in this territory, to be advised concerning the U. S. Mail contract entered into by the P. M. S. S. Co., with the Postmaster General, for the conveyance of the mails from San Francisco, Cal., to Olympia, W. T. we are permitted by Postmaster WILLARD, of this place, to copy the official notice of the contract received by him, by the last mail, and which reads as follows:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
"CONTRACT OFFICE, 3d August, 1857. }

"SIR:—On the 23d ult., the Postmaster General made the following order in relation to route 12502—San Francisco to Olympia, viz:

"Contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at $122,500 per annum, for four years, from 1st October next, for semi-monthly service in steamboats, via Humboldt Bay, (Uniontown,) Trinidad and Crescent City, in California, Umpqua City and Astoria, in Oregon Territory, and Shoalwater Bay and Port Townsend, in Washington Territory. Said intermediate offices to be supplied whenever the condition of the weather and harbors renders it practicable to do so; and, in each case of failure to supply either of them, contractors to furnish to Department evidence of such impracticability. Contractors to be permitted to supply Trinidad and Shoalwater Bay by side mails, from the nearest accessible points; also, to omit Astoria altogether, until the expiration of their existing sea service between San Francisco and that place. This contract to be made under the conditions specified in the 7th section of the act of 3d March, 1845—"To provide for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes."

"Report when the service is commenced.

"Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
(Signed,) "WM. H. DUNDAS,
"2d Ass't. P. M. Gen.

"Postmaster, Olympia, Wash. Ter."

The section of the act above alluded to, under which the mail contract has been awarded to the Pacific mail Steamship Company reads as follows:

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall, in all cases of offers to contract for carrying the mail between any of the ports of the United States and any foreign port or place, give the preferance to such bidder for the contract as shall propose to carry the mail in a steam ship or ships, and the said contractor stipulating to deliver said ship or ships to the United States, or to their proper officer, upon demand made, for the purpose of being converted into a vessel or vessels of war; the United States being bound on their part, to pay to said owner or owners, the fair, full value of every such ship or vessel at the time of such delivery. Said value to be ascertained by four appraisers, to be appointed two by the President of the United States, and two by the owner or owners; and in case of disagreement among said appraisers, the President of the United States to select an umpire who shall fix the value."

DEPARTURE OF GOV. STEVENS.—GOV. STEVENS, delegate to Congress elect from this Territory, (together with his lady and family,) took his departure for Washington City on Tuesday morning. The governor has determined to take time by the forelock, and be on hand at the opening of the Congressional ball. He left in excellent health and spirits for the scene of his labors, and will at once "*get down to his work*."

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Steamer *Constitution*," Capt. J. M. HUNT, arrived at GIDDING'S wharf, Olympia, on Friday of last week, 24 hours from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, with the U. S. Mails and passengers, with freight to LOUISSON & Co.

MEMORANDA:

The *Constitution* was delayed 24 hours on the round trip, in consequence of the dense smoke and fog, prevailing all over the lower part of the Sound and Straits.

PASSENGERS:

Col. M. H. Frost; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Messrs. Hathaway, J. Smith, Alexander, Marsh, Boutwell and Starkweather.

VESSELS AT PORT GAMBLE MILLS:

Ship *Leonora*—Mitchell—for San Francisco, to sail on the 12th inst.
Bark *Jenny Ford*—Saymt—loading for Honolulu.
Ship *Eli Whitney*—Smalley—for Sydney.
Bark *William and Martha*—Sailed for Sydney Sept. 1st.
British Schooner *Island Queen*—Stamps—sailed for Victoria, September 2d.
Bark *Brooks* and brig *Glencoe*, from San Francisco, August 13th—arrived at Port Gamble Sept. 9th.
At Port Ludlow Mills, brig *Advance*—Robbins—loading for the Sandwich Islands.
The above vessels had full cargoes, or were loading with lumber, etc., for the posts designated.
Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., in Bellingham Bay channel, passed steamer *Sea Bird*—Wright—bound to Fort Bellingham with government stores.

We are indebted to Capt. HUNT for the following items of news, concerning a disastrous encounter of the Pistch band of the Clalm Indians, with a portion of the Nitenat tribe, at a point called Clatluize, north of New Dunginess, and about 15 miles east of Cape Flattery. The Nite-nats are one of the northern, British-Russio tribes.

It appears that on the morning of the 8th inst, a party of the Pistch Indians, (a portion of the Clalm tribe, residing at Pillar Point, on the Straits of Fuca,) came to the station at Port Townsend, and claimed protection of Major HALLER, stating, that on the night of the 6th inst., a large number of the Nite-nat Indians from Vancouver's Island, attacked their camp, killing 18 of their people, and carrying off four of their women. Three white men, (names unknown) discharged from the Tatoosh Island Light House, were to have camped with the Pistch's that night, on their way to Port Townsend; and as they had not arrived at the latter place when the steamer left, fears were entertained for their safety.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT.—We are informed by CHAS. C. PHILLIPS, Esq., who arrived on Monday last with the schooner *Eclipse*, that a fatal encounter took place at Seaget Head, Whidby's Island, on the 6th inst, between two rival families and their friends, both of the Snohomish tribe of Indians. The difficulty originated in the revival of an old feud, (stimulated, it is supposed, by liquor) and terminated in the death of three of the "Bonaparte" family by the "Hutch Kanim" partizans. George and Joe Bonaparte, together with their mother, were killed. The Indians report that two others were killed, and several severely wounded.

GOV. MCMULLEN'S OFFICE.—It may not be amiss to inform such of our citizens as may have official business to transact with, or are desirous of making the acquaintance of Gov. MCMULLEN, that he has taken the front rooms, and opened his office for the present, on the second floor of the "Washington Hotel," where he will, no doubt, take pleasure in meeting with his fellow-citizens for the transaction of official business, or otherwise.

MORMON ITINERANTS.—Two Mormon missionaries have been in town a part of the present week, and held forth at the school house on Tuesday evening to a small audience. We learn that nothing was said in their discourses concerning polygamy, or any other objectionable doctrines of the Mormon church. This is the last community in the world where Brigham Young's disciples could have a hope of making proselites. It would seem from the following, which we find in the last number of the Oregon *Standard*, that some of the *faithful* have been canvassing Lewis River valley, Clarke county, and that the citizens there regarded their "*waw-waw*" as "*wake closh*:"

"We have received the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Lewis River valley, Washington Territory, relating to Mormon preaching among them. We have no room for their publication at present, owing to the length of Convention proceedings. The resolutions express strong objections to Mormon preaching, and they have the signatures of about forty persons."

☞ The sale of sheep, by the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company," takes place at Muck, Pierce county, on Monday next, and not Wednesday, as heretofore advertised. As some of these sheep are of the finer species, our farmers should not lose the present opportunity of improving their stock, and bear in mind this correction.

☞ Konia, granddaughter of the King of the Sandwich Islands in the time of Captain Cook, and Mr. John Young, late High Chamberlain to King Kamehama IV, died lately; the former on the 2d and the latter on the 18th of July. They were very celebrated personages.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—At the late election in Minnesota, the flourishing town of St. Paul, so recently a wilderness, polled 2820 voters.

Additional News Items!

By the last Mail and Express!!

Oregon papers received by the last mail contain nothing new or startling. The State constitutional convention was still in session, and the reports of its proceedings continue to occupy largely the columns of the press. No intimation is given as to the time the convention will probably be able to conclude its labors.

The papers of that territory congratulate our citizens of the arrival of the steamer *Constitution* upon our waters. The Portland *Standard* of the 3d inst. says:

"The long expected and anxiously looked for steamer *Constitution* arrived at Olympia on the 25th of August, six days from San Francisco. Her arrival has produced a general rejoicing among the people on the Sound.

"We congratulate our friends there in having so good a steamer, and we trust she will greatly facilitate the business on the waters of the Sound, and also be a means of safety to the inhabitants against the Northern Indians, whose incursions have of late been so fatal."

The last *Statesman* received, says:

"The timber in the mountains, and in some portions of the valley, (some between this place and Portland,) is on fire, and has been burning for several weeks. A dense smoke, resembling a thick fog, has settled over the country. The burning must continue until we have rain, which may not occur for some weeks yet."

EXTENSION OF THE BASE LINE IN OREGON TERRITORY.—Returns of surveys have been received at the General Land Office, from Oregon Territory, showing that the base line has been extended through ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west, over the coast range of mountains to the Pacific, two miles north of Cape Lookout, and of the offsets through townships No's. 1, 2 and 3 north, of range 10 west, and between townships 1 and 2 south of ranges 10 and 11 west of the Willamette meridian.

The San Francisco papers of September 1st had waxed exceedingly warm preceding the election for Governor and other State officers, which took place on the 2nd inst. There appeared to be no earthly doubt, however, of the election of Col. Weller, and the democratic ticket generally by a large majority. The last Oregon *Times*, says: "A buncombe vote was taken on the *Commodore*, on her way up, with the following result: Weller, 76—Stanley, 7 Bowie, 2. It is a pretty fair presumption to suppose this a relative test of what the actual vote ought to be, but it is not entirely sure that the reality will quite stretch this just ratio."

A mass meeting was held in Carson Valley, on the 8th inst., for the organization of a new territory in the Great Basin.—The following localities were represented: Honey Lake Valley, Eagle Valley, Carson Valley, Willow Town, Rag Town, Twenty-six Mile Desert, Sink of Humbolt, Walker's River and Valley, Hope Valley, Lake Valley. The meeting was quite spirited, and a memorial was drawn up setting forth the matter in full, the same to be presented for the consideration of the President and both Houses of Congress.

The last San Francisco *Herald* contains the following telegraphic despatch to the Sacramento *Union* from Placerville, giving the startling account of the massacre of an immigrant train by the Indians near Carson valley:

"Mr. Burnett brings the intelligence of the massacre of a whole train, consisting of six men and three children. One woman was shot through and scalped, and left for dead, but was found still alive by those who came up first. She is not expected to live. She is being brought into Carson Valley by Roundtree's train.

"The stock was recovered from the Indians, in doing which only one Indian was killed. The stock is in charge of Roundtree's train—150 head.

"The only names my informant recollects among the killed, were those of Holloway and his brother-in-law. The three children were murdered by those fiends before the face of their parents, and horribly mutilated.

"The immigrants, to a man, are willing to join a company to exterminate these fiends. They are all of the opinion that it will yet be six weeks before the immigrants all pass that locality, and begin to express their indignation that no move is being or has been made to organize a force here, it being only three hundred miles beyond Genoa.

"Nine-tenths of the immigrants would volunteer, that are daily arriving in Carson Valley.

"Three men had been murdered at Gravelly Ford since our last accounts. Their names were John Everhart, John Steen and John Lawboy. Everhart had been travelling with Mr. Bennett's train, but left to pack in with another company."

The immigration, overland, into California is said to be larger than any year since 1852. It is anticipated that 25,000 head of cattle and some 3000 head of horses and mules will come into California by the immigrants, who are mostly from Missouri, Iowa, Texas and Arkansas.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—We are beginning to receive returns from the August elections. Those from Missouri and Iowa look decidedly favorable. Dubuque, gives 800 Democratic majority. The States which held elections on the 3d were Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Alabama and Arkansas, and on Thursday, Aug., 6, in North Carolina and Tennessee. In Kentucky it is principally an election for Congressmen. Six members of the present delegation are Know Nothings, but they will undoubtedly have less at the coming election.

In Missouri a Governor is to be elected in place of Governor Polk, anti-Benton, who was chosen United States Senator. The candidates are R. M. Stewart, Democrat and anti-Benton, and James S. Rollins, "American." The latter has evinced a sympathy with the emancipation movement in Missouri, and will be supported by its friends. His defeat is certain.

North Carolina elects Congressmen and a Legislature. Tennessee elects a full State ticket, Governor and Congressmen, and the Legislature is to choose a United States Senator in place of ex-Governor James C. Jones, elected as a Whig, but now voting with the Democratic party.

CONGRESS.—According to an estimate made by the Washington Union, and which we think will prove correct, the next house of representatives in congres will stand as follows:

Democrats,	121
Black republicans,	91
Know-nothings,	19
Vacancies,	3

This shows a handsome gain. Democratic members of the next house, 121; Democratic members of the last house, 76—gain, 45.

If the democrats shall fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the black republicans the vacancy in Indiana, the democratic strength in a full house will be 123, and the combined black republican and know-nothing strength, 111. Clean democratic majority, 12.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, '57.

The number of warrants issued from the Pension office during July under the Bounty Land act of 1855 is 2,185, to satisfy which nearly 322,000 acres are necessary. To satisfy the 201,000 warrants issued since the passage of the act 26,250,000 acres of land are required.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $18,656,667, of which over $8,000,000 are in New York; nearly $3,000,000 in Philadelphia, $2,774,000 in Boston and $1,500,000 each in New Orleans and San Francisco.

A letter from Col. Bonneville, in command of the Gila Expedition, says that there is being developed one of the most beautiful, fertile and healthy regions of our country, and that in all places it furnishes evidence of a former numerous people, more civilized and industrious, and no doubt more docile than the wandering Apache who now desolates it.

THE CALIFORNIA WAGON ROAD.—Information has been received from the party in charge of the western division of the Fort Kearny and South Pass Wagon Road. They expected to commence operations at Honey Lake, the point of beginning, about the 8th instant, and to complete their work before winter.

THE WAGON ROADS.—Late advices have been received from the party to construct the wagon road through Nebraska Territory, Col. Sikes superintendent. The company had progressed as far as Dacota City, and were in fine health and spirits. No considerable obstacles had as yet been met with.

☞ Secretary Cobb has refused payment for books ordered for members of Congress, unless evidence is given that they have been deposited in some public library, in accordance with the act of Congress granting such books to members.

☞ The Hon. George W. Manypenny, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has become editor and proprietor of the Ohio Statesman.

☞ The New York monument to the memory of Major General Worth will be completed in the latter part of August, and will be inaugurated on the 26th of that month, with appropriate ceremonies.

☞ The New York papers are discussing the propriety of establishing a mounted police, after the fashion of some of the European cities.

☞ Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, was present at the annual commencement of Harvard University.

☞ The Washington Union of the 18th, announces the arrest of fourteen persons, indicted by the grand jury for being concerned in the election riots in that city.

☞ It is expected that the Collins steamship Adriatic will be ready to leave New York on the 12th of September, on her first trip to Liverpool.

☞ The number of emigrants arrived at New York the present year, up to the 15th inst., was 101,090. To same date in 1856, 66,250. Increase this year, 34,840.

OUR NAVAL FORCE.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article on the "Deficiency in the Navy," estimates our naval force at "some ten ships-of-the-line, thirteen frigates, nineteen sloops-of-war, three brigs, ten steam frigates of the first class, two of the second class, and seven of the third class, besides some three or four tenders and half a dozen store ships." This, we believe, is a correct estimate.

THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Two constitutional conventions are in session in Minnesota. The Republicans are in convention in the hall of the capitol, with A. D. Balcomb, president; and the Democrats in the council chamber, with H. H. Sibley, president; and there is no prospect of a union.

It seems probable that both bodies will continue to insist that it is the constitutional convention; and that both will form a constitution to be submitted to the people. The St. Paul's Pioneer says, of the fifty-six Black Republicans, twenty-eight (or one-half) are bogus.

A NATIONAL DISUNION CONVENTION.—A call has been issued by Garrison and his party for a "national disunion convention." Of course (says the Philadelphia Journal) the body will be composed of those frothy elements which are perceptible in the anti-slavery convocations of Massachusetts.—There will be hot speaking—a great deal of fun—phonograpic reports of which will be read with the same interest with which we peruse the pages of Punch—and—then the members will go home and enjoy the blessings of peace secured to them by that Union they seek to destroy. Is it not a rare and racy party?

THE WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION.—The second expedition in charge of Captain John Pope, which has been fitting out at Indianola, Texas, during the last two months, left on the 10th instant for San Antonio, whence it will proceed to the wild regions of the Pecos, for the purpose of boring artesian wells along the line of the proposed Pacific Railroad route. This expedition was fitted up entirely in Indianola. It is well supplied with mechanics and engineers, has a steam-engine, which it is intended to use in boring the wells; and is fully prepared for a three years' campaign. An escort of rifles and infantry will be furnished it, together with a train of forty more wagons at San Antonio.

☞ A band of one hundred convicts from Carmen Island, a Mexican penal settlement, recently landed at Malije, a port on the Gulf, having seized a vessel to make their escape.

☞ E. Bolton, clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, sends an affidavit to the Attorney General, denying Judge Drummond's statement concerning the destruction of the records of the court. He says they are all safe and in his custody.

The Judge, District Attorney and Marshal of Utah contradict the newspaper charges of fraud against Burr, late Surveyor General of Utah.

☞ The latest intelligence from China is to July 8th. The war was still progressing, but no serious battle had been fought. The Chinese still continue their deadly hate towards Europeans, and the latter are in dread of being poisoned by them. The United States steamer *Levant* was wrecked near Shanghai about the middle of June.

By advices from Calcutta intelligence is received that fears are entertained of more serious troubles in India. European troops are being gathered there in large numbers.

RECONTRE BETWEEN EDITORS.—Louisville, July 21. A street recontre occurred this afternoon, between Mr. George D. Prentice, the editor of the *Journal*, and Mr. R. T. Durrett, editor of the *Courier*, growing out of an article which appeared in the latter paper, this morning reflecting on Mr. Prentice. Pistols were used by both parties, and Mr. Prentice was slightly wounded.

☞ A party of nearly one hundred Mormons, just from Utah, and en route for the southern part of Kansas, where they propose to settle, passed Fort Leavenworth on the 5th. They are heartily sick of the tyranical rule of the Mormon leaders, and were fearful if they remained suffering violence during the anticipated conflict between the United States government and the Brigham Young oligarchy.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of July 3, says:

Although all persons conversant with India profess an unhesitating conviction that the mutiny will be quickly suppressed, it is plain that the home authorities feel a degree of uneasiness which increases with each day of suspense. Ten days must yet elapse before any fresh tidings can be received, and the next news on the subject will therefore most probably reach New York by the Washington, which sails on the 15th of July. Should the Governor of Bombay, however, despatch a special steamer to Suez, which he might possibly do in the event of any extraordinary occurrence, news may be received at any moment.

It was mentioned in a previous letter that the first effect of the Indian events would most likey be in favor of our money market rather than against it. This has been confirmed. India will have to meet the expenses, and as a large proportion of them will be incurred here for transports, arms and material, of war, the East India Company must draw upon the Territorial Government for the amount. They have accordingly advertised a reduction of one per cent, in their rate for bills on India, and consequently to that extent there will be an increased inducement for merchants to select this form of remittance instead of sending silver.

The number of native troops in India is 200,000. It is fully expected that one consequence of this crisis will be a totally different distribution in the future constitution of the army as regards the relative proportions of natives and Europeans.

A point of interest in the next advices will be to ascetain the fate of Lieut. Willoughby, the officer who gallantly fired the magazine at Delhi, and blew up hundreds of the insurgents. According to some reports, he escaped to a neighboring station and was still alive, although very much burned. Others assert that he perished.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 5, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, held Sept. 10th, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe to remove from amongst us, to His Celestial Lodge on high, our highly esteemed friend and Brother, B. C. ARMSTRONG, by the afflictive hand of death, and his body having been interred with its kindred dust, with Masonic honors, therefore,

Resolved, That in this melancholy event, our community has sustained the loss of an industrious and enterprising citizen, and the Masonic Fraternity an efficient and worthy Brother.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in this bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, as a memorial of respect for the virtues of our deceased Brother, wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the furniture and jewels of the Lodge be draped in mourning for the same time.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

Attest:
W. RANDOLPH CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary pro tem.

DIED,

At his residence in Chehalis county, on the 7th inst., B. C. ARMSTRONG, formerly of Indiana.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Wednesday 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.
A. M. POE, Sec'y.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Guysott's, Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Camin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THIS SCHOOL will commence the Fall Term in M. E. Church, Olympia, on Monday, the 14th instant.
Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

TERMS:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Music, with the use of the Piano,	15 00

No pains will be spared upon the part of Trustees and Teachers to render entire satisfaction to those who may patronize this institution of learning.
J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1857.-tf.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,
WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
H. S. WASHBURN.
Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

ARMY NOTICE.

CAMP ON SEMIAH-MOO BAY,
Escort North West Boundary Commission,
August 11th, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at this point, with FRESH BEEF, on the hoof or butchered, will be received by me until the 5th September, next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Twelve thousand pounds of beef will be required—If on the hoof, must be small stock; if butchered, will be required in quantities not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds per week, nor less than three hundred and thirty pounds, furnished at least once a week.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any and all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it, and also, the right of choosing as to whether he shall receive the beef butchered or on the foot.
HENRY DOUGLAS,
1st Lt. 9th Inf. & A. A. C. S.
August 14, 1857. no. 38-4w.

HEAD QUARTERS, ESCORT N. W. B. SURVEY,
Camp on Semiahmoo Bay,
Sept. 7, 1857.

THE Bids for furnishing this post with fresh Beef were opened as advertised, on the 5th inst., and all being deemed unreasonable, were rejected. I am ordered by the commanding officer of the escort to extend the time for receiving bids to the 1st. October, 1857.
HENRY DOUGLAS,
1st. Lt., 9th Inf., & A. A. C. S.
Sep. 18, 1857. [n43-tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,
"CONSTITUTION,"
JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dunginess and Bellingham Bay.

Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semi-a-moo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.
Sept. 18, 1856. [n43-tf.

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, according to the official returns of the general election, held according to law, in the Territory of Washington, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, the whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress were fifteen hundred and thirty-five: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens received nine hundred and eighty-six votes, and Alexander S. Abernethy five hundred and forty-four votes, John H. Scranton three votes, J. S. Smith one vote, and Columbia Lancaster one vote: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens has received the highest number of votes cast:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do publish and declare Isaac I. Stevens to be duly elected Delegate to Congress for the term of two years.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
C. H. MASON.
42-3t. Act. Gov. Territory Washington.

SALE OF SHEEP.

THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S sale of sheep, at Muck, Pierce county, W. T., as already advertised, commences at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, September 21st, 1857.
Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-2t.pd.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

Boarding & Day School.

THE undersigned propose to commence a boarding and day school, for both sexes, on Monday, the 21st inst., at their residence, one and a half miles north of Olympia.

Tuition in English branches from $5 to $10 per qr. of eleven weeks. Languages, embroidery, and fancy needlework extra.

Boarding will be furnished at $4 per week, payable monthly or quarterly in advance. To parents or guardians living at a distance from Olympia, we can hold out superior inducements. But few scholars will be taken.
G. F. WHITWORTH.
M. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-2w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.
WM. C. DOBBINS.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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

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

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned, on SATURDAY, September 12th, his stock, farming utensils, and household furniture.

STOCK.—One horse, one yoke oxen, four cows, two yearlings, two calves, two sows, and pigs.

FARMING UTENSILS.—One cart, one wheelbarrow, one cross cut saw, augers, hoes, shovels, chains, &c., &c.

FURNITURE.—Three bedsteads and bedding, one cooking stove, carpeting, dining table, chairs, crockery, &c., &c. Also, one side saddle.

The sale will be on his premises in Olympia, and will commence at 1 o'clock.

TERMS:—Cash for sums less than fifty dollars. For sums above fifty dollars, notes with approved security, payable in three months.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-2t.

STOCK FOR SALE
AMERICAN HORSES & CATTLE

IN consequence of the dissolution of co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, they now offer for sale some sixty or seventy head of choice American cattle, consisting of COWS & CALVES, two and three years old STEERS, WORK OXEN, &c., and twenty-five or thirty head of American and Indian HORSES, mares, colts, &c., which they offer for sale at very reasonable prices for cash.
CHAPPELLIER & DAULNE.
Cowlitz Farms, Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-6t.

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.
L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle; Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Washington Republican, Steilacoom, W. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

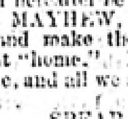
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

LOST,

OR MISLAID, a couple of discharges from the volunteer service of Washington Territory. The one a discharge of JAMES LONGMIER from the company of Puget Sound Rangers, Charles H. Eaton, Capt., dated in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (first organization), Captain Hays.

As these are of value to none but the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4w.

ALTA HOUSE,
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.



THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.
SPEAR & MAYHEW.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

CUSTOM SAWING,
AT THE
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

It shall be his constant aim to furnish his patrons with as good if not a better article of lumber than is usually sold to customers. Where bills are left for sawing, it shall be the aim of the undersigned to have them executed in conformity with promises made, so that delays shall not be justly chargeable to him. In ordering bills of lumber, persons are requested to be as precise and concise as possible. Wherever such course is pursued, he hesitates not to guarantee entire satisfaction.

As heretofore, all lumber must be paid for at the mill, and the undersigned no longer considers himself liable for the quantity or quality of lumber after leaving the mill. S. D. REINHEART.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-ly.

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum*, "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.
Call and be *shaved*.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call.
WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FRENCH & WILSON. No. 115 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California.	WM. G. DUNLAP. No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
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.
Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

Ambrotypes, Maleinotypes,
—AND—
PHOTOGRAPHS.
P****** D*** AND P******** G***

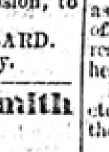
MR. DA LEE, lately from San Francisco, would call the attention of the citizens of this place to his Picture Gallery, three doors south of the Pacific House, main street Olympia, where he is prepared to take pictures by his new and improved process on Glass, Iron and Paper. Good likenesses guaranteed. Babies taken in two seconds. He is also prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of dwellings, public buildings, towns and landscapes, in the surrounding country, from one to thirty copies, at reasonable rates.

☞ Those wishing work will please call early as my stay will be limited. Specimens can be seen at the rooms.
A. G. DA LEE.
Olympia, Aug. 18, 1857.-n39.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intent and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

MEDICAL.
G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,
HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

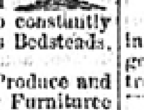


THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.
Charges moderate.
M. J. WEST & CO.
Jan. 16, 1857. 3m3

Cabinet & Chair Shop.



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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture
JOSEPH SHAW.
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 11, 1857. no.39-tf.

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.

Eight Horse Power.
Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. 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.

Pioneer Book Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of
BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS
WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.
Call, see, and examine.
Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

SCRIP NOTICE.

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.
WM. W. MILLE ,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.
Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Tax Duplicate of said County has this day been delivered to the undersigned, he is now ready to receive the same. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st day of October next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.

Office at the Post Office, Main street.
G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston Co., W. T.
Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-4w.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAILEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

NONPAREIL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,

ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.

A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style*," at the shortest notice.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

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

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

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber wrought 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.

New Goods! New Goods!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medonna, a fresh supply of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.
PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.
☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost.
P. H. & CO.
Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

W. H. WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

W. H. WOOD begs leave to inform the citizens of Thurston County, and the trade on Puget Sound, that he has just opened a wholesale

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

in Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

As he will not keep any but first rate articles, and will sell them at reasonable prices, he hopes to obtain a liberal patronage.

TERMS—Cash, in every instance.
Olympia, July 10, 1857. no.33-tf.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.
MOSES HURD.
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

OLYMPIA MARKET.

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

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

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

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

Town customers regularly supplied.
JAMES K. HURD.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

NEW GOODS
....AND....
GREAT BARGAINS!!
WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

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

TOILET ARTICLES.

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

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

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

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

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C"

before purchasing elsewhere.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

ATTENTION!
ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.
Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP HANGINGS
AND
CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by
FRANK BAKER,
mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.
Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.
J. N. LOW.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.
THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Faugh au Ballagh.

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

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST,
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundree and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, three hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, vix: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page at five hundred dollars; sergeant at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; sixteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the committee on finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the committee on claims, two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;—making seventy-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, fifty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, forty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents—the publisher to fold, bind and deliver the same to the order of the Senate within ninety days after the adjournment of each session of Congress, for sixty-three cents per volume.

For reporting proceedings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from territories, one million two hundrad and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of the stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; principal messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;—clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the sergeant-at-arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; superintendent and assistant in the document room, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each;—messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty dollars; five messengers at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eight messengers at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the speaker, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the committee of claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to committee of ways and means, one thousand eight hundred dollars;—making eighty thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For stationery, twenty thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For capitol police, five thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For laborers, three thousand dollars.

For pages and mail boys, eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the congressional globe and appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the congressional globe and appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents: Provided, That no greater price shall be paid for the same than seventy cents for each volume or part, actually bound and delivered.

For reporting the debates of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For one hundred copies of the congressional globe and appendix, and for binding the same, for the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, for the use of the library of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars.

For the compensation of the draughtsmen and clerks employed upon the land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, fifty thousand dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For coal, and firemen for furnaces to warm the library, six hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For paper, printing and binding a complete catalogue of the books in the Library of Congress, four thousand dollars, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress.

Public Printing.—For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, and miscellaneous items, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Court of Claims.—For salaries of three judges of the court of claims, the solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, gas, labor, printing, and miscellaneous items for the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

For commissioners' feels for taking testimony in behalf of the government, fees of witnesses and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor to attend to the taking of depositions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional furniture and fitting up of rooms, rendered necessary by the appointment of assistant and deputy solicitors, and an assistant clerk, and by an accumulation of the files of the court, and for the accommodation of books for the court officers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For paper requited for the printing of the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the thirty-fifth congress, one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to Secretary to sign patents to lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, And Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For Incidental and Contingent expenses of said department.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the City of Washington, twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases and transportation, fifteen two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, repairs, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire, and copying, two thousand dollars; said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of congress, at one session, to be answered at another.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For compiling and subervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes twenty and twenty-one of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

North-east Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast Executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messengees, assistant messeager, and laborers in his office, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollarr.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Frst Auditor, and and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Ffth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office one hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the Clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer of the Light-house board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department:

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of congress, o, when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—and for miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelgencer, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, six hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the post office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding, and ruling ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items; for file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegrapoic despatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, seven thousand dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commiesioner of Customs:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Lighthounse Board.—For blank books, binding stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.—For compensation of eight watchmen and nine laborers of the south-east executive building ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers for the south extension of the southeast executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars.

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars; Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior—

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land-offices; binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound and preserved for the use of the office, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, to-wit: For patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items, under said act, thirteen thousand dollars.

For records and patents for donation and other claims on the Pacific slope and elsewhere, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay for furnace keepers, four thousand dollars.

For desks, cases and other fixtures, to complete furnishing the office, and for accommodation of the rapidly increasing records and papers therein, five thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, three thousand dollars.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars; Provided however, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for work by the day, week, month or year, at such rates as he may deem just and fair.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the Surveyor-general nortwest of the Ohio, and the Clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon after the passage of this act as may be, to cause the said office to be removed to the city of Saint Paul, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to make the necessary provisions for immediate and effective operations. And when so removed, the duties of said Surveyor-general shall be coextensive with the limits of the future State of Minnesota, as prescribed in the act entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states;" approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of surveyor-general's office in Oregon, fuel books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his, office, seven thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of translators in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Spanish and Mexican law books for the use of the office of the surveyor-general New Mexico, required as authorities in the investigation of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor-general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Surveyor-general of Utah and the clerks in his office, eight thousand dollars; and that the salary of the surveyor-general of Utah shall be four thousand dollars a year from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

For fuel, books, stationery, furniture and other incidental expenses of the office of the surveyor-general of Utah Territory, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of clers in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri five hundred dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, and messenger in the office of the adjutant general, thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the quartermaster-general, sixteen thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the quartermaster general on bounty land service, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster-general, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer in the office of the commissary general, ten thousand and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the surgeon general, five thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger and laborer in the office of topograpeical engineers, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are farther prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n19-ly.

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.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

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

—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Tharston. 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.

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM Of the above Institute commences on Monday, the 14th of Sept., and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

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

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

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.

M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, July 17, 1857.-tf.

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.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday, the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, August 7, 1857. no.37-8w.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 29th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE GARTER HOUSE

Portland, Oregon.

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

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

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

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

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

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

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

SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both 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 distant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDEBAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf