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POETRY.

LIGHT.

The following exquisit Poem, by William Pitt Pammer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent of European critics, to be the finest production of the same length in our language:

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I penciled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art in the trustful heart
Has fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed,
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few, tried and true,
Come forth among the dead:
With the wondrous gleams of my bridal beams,
I bade their terror cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Savior born—
Joy, Joy, to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
Feel my smile the blest smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

The desolate morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms,
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her flowers,
And lead the young day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks Eve for his lover,
And sinks to her balmy repose,
I wrap the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel steep by the night brooded deep
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted from out the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wings,
His compassless, dark, lone, weltering bark,
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in their dew-spangled bowers,
The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountain plain glow with beauty again,
As they bask in their matinal sheen.
O, if such the glad worth of my presence to earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with the Deity's smile.

Why Edwin did not Polk with Angelluc.

It may not be—at least not yet;
'Tis no slight cause that bids me own it;
Think not my promise I'd forget,
But for awhile I must postpone it.

Think not I've ceased to love the whirl
Of giddy waltz or polka mazy;
Nor that thy hair is out of curl,
Nor that thy Edwin's getting lazy.

Think not 'tis through some jealous qualms
That thus I'd have thee disappointed;
Not that a prettier rival's charms
Thy nasal organ have disjointed.

Nay, teach not those sweet lips to pout,
Nor at my pleading make wry faces;
Can'st still thy faithful Edwin doubt?—
Know then the truth: I've broke my braces.

Sharp Retort.

A keen Irish wit, and a Yankee more sly,
In riding to town a gallows passed by.
Quoth the Yankee to Pat, in a spirit of glee,
'Give that gallows its due, and where would you be?'
'Troth,' returned Pat, 'that is aisily shown,
I'd be riding to town be myself all alone!"

SWEDISH EMIGRANTS.—A New York paper says:—"An interesting spectacle was presented yesterday at Castle Garden by a body of 170 Swedish emigrants, who are there, meeting two or three times for prayer, singing, and preaching in their native language. They appear to be of a religious turn, and were visited by O. G. Hedstrom, of the Swedish bethal ship, who states that within the last ten years 20,000 Swedes and Norwegians have found a home in this country, and make good, industrious citizens. The present body are bound for Iowa and Minnesota.

Gen. Wool and the Indian War in Washington and Oregon Territories.

BENICIA, Cal., May 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

* * * * * * *

If the common feelings of humanity render me incompetent to command, whether against Indians or any other people in arms against us, then is the General right in his declaration that I have passed the time when I can conduct a campaign successfully against Indians. Whether this be true or otherwise, I can assure the General that I am the same man whom he knew at Buena Vista, with the same human feelings which charactered my conduct throughout the campaign in Mexico, and that I have not yet become so old or so enfeebled in mind or body as to lose sight of the ends of justice, nor so imbued with political tergiversation as to tarnish the reputation which I may have acquired in times past, and which he has hitherto so generously conceded to me, by any act of injustice, and certainly not by becoming wantonly an exterminator of the Indian race.

It is not a difficult matter, whether dictated by ambition, avarice, or speculation, to get up an Indian war in Oregon. It is only to kill an Indian or two, which, almost to a certainty, would cause the death of two white men. Although in the first case there might be no sympathy expressed on the part of the whites, yet in the latter it would be all sufficient, not only for a war, but a war of extermination of the Indians.

No man can have felt more keenly, or grieved more sincerely than I have, at the sacrifice, in Southern Oregon, of many innocent men, women, and children by the cruelties of savage warfare. But what was the cause? No other than the massacre, by volunteers and citizens, of some eighty or more friendly Indians; as in the case of Major Lupton and party, who killed twent-five friendly Indians, eighteen of whom were women and children; the killing, by two companies of volunteers, of the friendly chief Old Jake and his band, comprising between thirty and forty males, besides destroying their huts and provisions, and exposing their women and children to the cold of December, who, in making their way to Fort Lane for protection, arrived there with their limbs frozen; the killing in the most brutal manner with clubs, two squaws, one of whom was lame and carrying a child, which was taken by its heels and its brains dashed out against a tree; the killing by Hank Brown and party, from eight to twelve friendly Indians at Looking-Glass prairie, invited there by the settlers for protection and safety.

This same Hank Brown was concerned in the massacre by Lupton, during which an Indian boy about twelve years of age, who could speak a few words of English, ran to him and said, "I have done you no harm; my heart is good towards you; you will not kill me." Brown replied, "D—n your Indian heart," and seized him by the hair, and with his bowie-knife severed his head from his body. The killing by volunteers, in a most cruel and barbarous manner, the chief Pen-pee-mox-mox, made a prisoner under a flag of truce, and when he declared "he was for peace and did not wish to fight, and that he would make restitution for anything that had been taken wrongfully by his young men;" the determination of the citizens to murder four hundred friendly Indians at Fort Lane, waiting to be conducted to the coast reservation, but prevented by the regulars under command of Capt. Smith; the same determination of the citizens of the Willamette valley to kill these same Indians and all who might accompany them, should an attempt be made to conduct them to the coast reservation; and though last, not the least barbarous, the killing of the family of the friendly chief Spencer, who was at the time in the employ of the United States.

* * * * * * *

These inhuman and atrocious outrages, beside many of less notoriety, several of which were spread before the public as great volunteer victories, and which forever will disgrace the annals of our country, were the cause of laying waste settlements, and the murdering of many innocent and worthy citizens in Rogue River Valley. I do not doubt, if the massacres previously mentioned had not occurred, and the volunteers had never entered the field, the war would have been closed long since in Southern Oregon. But this would not have suited the political aspirants nor money speculators. With them it was a war, and a long war, under the pretense of enriching the country, no matter how many citizens might be sacrificed. The more the massacre by whites and Indians, the greater the certainty of its continuance, and the greater surety that the war debt would be paid by Congress.

With them every murder or atrocity, whether committed by white or red men, appears to be a source of rejoicing instead of regret, because of the tendency to prolong the war, and to raise the price of the Curry and Stevens scrip. For example, as reported, one of the most active and prominent exterminators, said in reference to the massacre of the whites at the Cascades, "the people have suffered, but it will raise the price of scrip a million of dollars." On another occasion he remarked, "the Indians will be either wiped out or the whites will leave for that country from whose bourne no traveler returns." In other words, one or the other of the races must be exterminated. Such are the men who advocate the war and proclaim it a "God send to the people." When all is made known of their character and conduct, I feel assured they will receive no sympathy or countenance from my friend, Gen. Lane. The brave are always humane.

JOHN E. WOOL,
United States Army.

☞ Concerning the above letter, the Oregon *Times* of August 30, contains the following:

"We notice that Gen. Wool has been sending on more reports unfavorable to our cause. In the *Daily Globe* of July 9th, we find the following choice item:

'Major General Wool has written to the War Department, stating that he will, he hopes, soon be able to announce the end of Indian hostilities in Oregon. He declares, moreover, that if the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories had been followed by Col. Wright, there would not now be a single dwelling on the Columbia river. On the other hand, the said Governors continue their charges against Gen. Wool, and urge his removal.'

"With such reports as these, official and unofficial, we cannot but expect that delays will be caused in doing our people justice. Gen. Wool has his admirers in Congress, and added to that, there is a disposition manifested in Congress to treat our Territory rather cavalierly. We refer to the proceedings in Congress published last week relative to Military roads, Territorial Library, &c. As long as Gen. Wool, who unfortunately holds the position of an imbecile commandant of the war department of the Pacific, he has it in his power to do us harm. The Legislature have done their duty in asking his removal, and we do not know what more can be done by them. The people have repudiated him most emphatically, and the officers and soldiers of the regulars heartily dispise him for his imbecile course. We must therefore bide our time until

'Returning justice lifts aloft her scale.'

"We deem it hardly necessary to notice Gen. Wool's assertions that 'if the advice of Gov.'s Curry and Stevens had been followed by Col. Wright, there would not now be a house standing on Columbia river'—it is so absurd in itself. But we would ask General Wool, *how*, by *his* orders, the town of Cascades 'was reduced to ashes,' and fifteen or twenty persons killed, situated on the Columbia river, almost under his very nose, near Fort Vancouver, where his head-quarters (*not* in his saddle) were while in this country several months? No houses have been burnt, nor towns 'reduced to ashes' in consequence of any 'advice' or orders of the Governor of either Territory, but it *was* in consequence of Gen. Wool's orders to Major Raines and Col. Wright; and his criminal neglect of duty in leaving the Cascades exposed—that it was attacked, burned, and the citizens murdered in broad day—and cannot be too strongly reprehended.

"Col. Wright has been able to accomplish nothing worthy of himself or his command, in consequence of being trammeled by Gen. Wool's arbitrary orders, viz: 'Not to return a fire of Indians attacked.' The victories recently attained at Grand Ronde and Burnt river by the Volunteers of Washington and Oregon Territories, under Col. Shaw and Maj. Layton, was the result of the 'advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories,' which Wool sneers at. They have killed, and routed them and destroyed their provisions, and since these battles 200 have come in and gone on the reservation, *with their arms!* to be fed by Col. Wright and the Indian Department.

"In the war North the Volunteers have struck every essential blow, while the regulars under Wool's orders have been the laughing stock of the Indians, and of little use in the field. All that the regulars are or have been doing North since March, has been to *feed* the Indians instead of subduing them. Gen. Wool doubtless was once a brave man, but that he is now in his second childhood requires no better evidence than his conduct in this war."

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—*Columbia*, July 31.—At the recent election in his district, Hon. Preston S. Brooks received 7,900 votes. Six hundred dollars were collected for transmission to Mr. Brooks for the payment of the fine imposed upon him by the criminal court of the District of Columbia. The Governor of South Carolina sent forward the certificates of the election of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt in advance. The vote for the latter is large.

A FUNERAL INVITATION.—The following order, *verbatim et literatum*, was received by an undertaker in the Bowery, recently, from an afflicted widower living in Pearl street:

Sur: my waif is ded and Wonts to be berried to morror, At wonner klok. U nose wair to dig the Hole—by the siad Of mi too Uther Wiafs—let it be deep.

☞ Five noblemen, the Dukes of Sutherland, Athol, Argyle and Burleigh, with the Marquis of Bradeham, own one fourth of Scotland, and 2000 proprietors possess one third of the land of the three kingdoms.

THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.—The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000,000 francs, of which 30,000,000 are referable to the mulberry trees for silk-worms. In that amount is not included the damage done to houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, or the injury to railroads.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Order Reigns in Kansas—The Wars are over—The Border Ruffians Gone.

Unless Lane with his banditti can kick up a muss, Kansas will now remain quiet. What new scheme the "schreechers" will yet get up to make blood-and-thunder capital out of remains to be seen. The New York Tribune's special correspondent, July 6th, writing from Lawrence, says:

"Never did the free-State cause stand in greater jeopardy. We have more peace now than we have had for many months, and the full witnesses an activity in agriculture, building and busines affairs.

* * * * * * *

"This morning the work began on the new hotel. A considerable number of men went to work removing the ruins to clear the site for the new building. Three hearty cheers for the work were given before they began. Taking advantage of the peace for the last week or two, buildings have been going up very rapidly, and Lawrence again presents a flourishing aspect."

There's truth for you! There is peace in Kansas! Think of it! And *this* puts the free-State cause in jeopardy—*i. e.*, the election of Fremont. What *will* the sectionalists do? Look out for some new card? The only thing that can minister to the diseased free-soil cause is a fresh batch of murders, burnings, broils—a new rebellion—something to stir with—anything horrible. Look out!

The dreadful condition of the slavery agitators suggested to the Jersey *Telegraph* the following mode of relief:

"*Wanted.*—Some half dozen smooth-faced Aminadab Sleeks to station themselves somewhere on the Missouri line, to manufacture '*border-ruffian outrages*,' of the *steepest* kind, for 'down east' consumption. Full employment given until November 4, 1856.

"For further information apply to Ward Beecher, at the Church of the Holy Rifles, or of Horace Greeley, at the Tribune Office.

"P. S.—Political preachers preferred who are accustomed to 'shrieking for freedom' and 'bleeding Kansas' in the sacred desk on the Sabbath."

☞ A Mormon preacher at the Great Salt Lake City thinks a good time is coming. He says—"The day is near, even at our doors, when the wise and thoughtful among the great men, rich men, and heavy capitalists, will look to these mountains and to the inhabitants of these peaceful vales for safety, not only for themselves, but for their abundance of riches. They will come, bringing their riches with them, to secure their own safety, for there will be no safety but among the people of God; and they will say, behold they are united, they are strong, they are at peace, they can be depended upon, they are not bankrupts, they will not cheat their creditors while they have millions in their pockets. We will go up there, and we will deposit our riches in their midst for security, and there also we will dwell, for there is no safety abroad for us."

CLERICAL TRAITORS.—During the war of 1812, the federal clergy of New England denounced the war and the Administration of President Madson in the most ferocious manner, declaring that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over victories achieved in such a war, and advising the people not to volunteer. In 1846 the same class of clergymen declaimed loudly against the Mexican war, and shed many a tear over the terrible slaughter occasioned by it. But these holy men, though they thought it to the last degree shocking to kill red coats and Mexicans, are among the first to advise their flocks to procure Sharpe's rifles and repair to Kansas to shoot down American citizens. We have published an account of the doings which took place in a church at New Haven on a Sunday evening, where a subscription of money to buy Sharpe's rifles was taken, and also at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, where similar proceedings took place, both under the directions of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by other professed ministers of the gospel. Such things are calculated to shock the moral sense of any community not carried away by the wildest fanaticism. Men will ask one another if this is christianity—is this is in accordance with the teaching and precepts of the Savior of the world? The truth is, these Yankee clergymen are doing more injury to the cause of religion than all the infidels and scoffers in the land, and they will have terrible accounts to render for the injuries they have done to the cause of true religion by their fanatical course. They are traitors to their country and traitors to God.

A RICH POLITICAL JOKE.—We have private authentic advices of an amusing but indicative mistake, of which Fremont was the victim. In New York city last week the free-soil candidate went on board the steamer Orizaba to say "adios" to some California-bound friends. A gentleman who was with Fremont said to Padra Vijil, the Nicaraguan minister, who was on board, "Allow me to introduce your excellency to the next President of the United States," (making a motion towards Fremont, but not calling him by name.) The Padre stepped forward, raised his hat, bowed, and said, "I am very happy to see you, Mr. Buchanan!" Enough said.—*Southern Argus.*

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MEXICO.—A new Constitution for Mexico has been reported in the Congress of that country. The President is to hold his office for four years. The Legislative Assembly to consist of ONE House. No law is to be passed prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any kind of religious worship, though the Catholic religion is to be protected, when that protection does not prejudice the interests of the people, nor the national sovereign rights. No titles of nobility, prerogatives, or hereditary honors. No person to be molested, nor his house searched, nor any property or papers seized, except by competent judicial authority. The right to possess and carry arms for defence is guarantied. No soldiers to be quartered in time of peace on any private person without his consent. The military to be at all times subject to the cilil law. No violation of correspondence in the Post-office. Slavery is prohibited, and slaves escaping hither are to be free. No treaty to be ever made for the delivery of slaves escaping to the republic. The press to be free. No letters of security nor passports are to be required; education to be free; the right of petition to be inviolable; there are to be no national monopolies of any kind. There is to be no trial by jury; no imprisonment for debt; condemnation to service in the chain-fiang is prohibited. This appears to be an excellent Constitution. One party, however, wants two Houses of Congress and the prohibition of the exercise of any other form of religious worship than Catholic.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—We clip the following from Galignani's Messenger:

"Professor Giovanni Caselli, of Florence, has just made a discovery which promises to cast all previous contrivances in electro-telegraph into the shade. He has invented an apparatus by which the telegraphic wire will transmit to any distance an exact *fac simile* of any writing or design, when made to communicate with a similar apparatus at the other station. If the account of this extraordinary invention which is given by the *Corriere Mercantil* of Genoa, be true, the transmission of telegraphic despatches by single letters will be entirely superseded; and the orginal writing, put into the apparatus, will be reproduced in an instant, with the signature of the correspondent, as if written by himself."

INJUSTICE TO THE WOOLLY HORSE.—During the presidential campaign of 1848 Gen. Taylor's horse, "Old Whitey," was an object of great interest to the supporters of "Old Zach." We see no reason why "Old Woolly" should not receive an equal degree of attention. In huzzaing for Col. Fremont, the black republicans should not forget to add a "tiger" for Col. Fremont's nondescript.

MEXICO QUIET.—Mexico appears to be enjoying a *siesta*, everything about her political condition is so unusually tranquil at this moment. Comonfort is in earnest in compelling the church to dispose of its enormous property. That of the diocese of Puebla, on account of the resistance there, has been confiscated to the state. The Spanish minister is at his post, and diplomacy has commenced its game of deception in regard to the Spanish claims. Comonfort seems to be the man, however, for the emergency.

MORE CAMELS FOR TEXAS.—The United States steamship Surprise, now lying at the navy-yard, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plains of Texas the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

☞ The aggregate wealth of England is estimated by Herepath at $4,447,000,000, of which amount $1,700,000,000 is in cultivated soil; $550,000,000 in dwellings, factories, etc.; $750,000,000 in waste lands, public buildings, churches, hospitals, prisons, naval and military establishments; $300,000,000 in railways; $245,000,000 in live stock; $200,000,000 in canals, etc.; $200,000,000 in manufactured goods; $230,900,000 in agricultural implements, and $120,000,000 in mines.

CHAIN CABLE TELEGRAPH.—The St. John *Observer* states that another attempt to lay a chain cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will soon be made. The length of the cable will be 2,400 miles, and two steamers, each with 1,200 miles of cable, will meet midway between Ireland and Newfoundland, unite the cables, and proceed in opposite directions to land.

☞ The Milwaukee *News* notices the departure from that city recently of a fine large schooner, named after the Vice-President of the Central road—Dean Richmond—for Liverpool direct. She took a cargo of wheat. The *News* says: "Every one felt that the leaving of our port by a vessel direct for a European port was an era in the history of our growing city worthy of commemoration, as foretokening a new opening for commercial enterprise."

Mr. Sherman's Amendment to the Army Appropiation Bill.

The army-appropriation bill passed the House yesterday with Mr. Sherman's amendment. The meaning of this amendment is, that anybody in Kansas who chooses to violate the laws of the Territory may do so with impunity, provided he can muster force enough to resist their execution by the officers appointed by the Territorial Legislature to execute them. In other words, the federal troops in Kansas are not to be used for the execution of the laws if they are resisted; but if they are resisted, and the Territorial officers have strength enough to overcome the resistance by force, then the federal troops are to interfere to prevent their enforcement, under the plea of preserving the peace. The amendments of Messrs. Barbour and Cumback were manly, and direct and bold, in comparison with Mr. Sherman's. All the amendments are offered with the knowledge that they will be defeated, and that the persistence in them by the House will defeat the army appropriation. Mr. Sherman's proposition differs only in appearance, while in substance it results, like the others, in a scheme for continuing the sectional agitation, and of evading the responsibility of rejecting the Senate pacification bill.—*Washington Union.*

STOPPING THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT.—One of the correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun* makes the following sensible remarks upon the movement in the House of Representatives to embarrass the operations of the government by factious amendments to the appropriation bills:

"The action of the House in adopting Sherman's amendment to the military appropriation bill is an event in the history of our country. The question is not so much whether the amendment itself is fraught with mischief as whether a majority of the House can compel the two other coordinate branches of the government—the President and the Senate—to accede to their commands, or stop the wheels of government. If the House possesses such a coercive means, the Senate also can apply it, and thus enforce its will or break down the government. Against the presidential veto the constitution has provided a parliamentary remedy; but against the arbitrary will of an accidental majority in either branch of the national legislature there is no remedy. This might be considered a *casus omissus* in the constitution, if it was not evident that the framers of that instrument never contemplated the possibility of such action. The proceeding is plainly an attempt to subvert the constitution, by making the majority of one of the co-ordinate branches of the government the sole arbiter of the fate of the nation, to the exclusion of the two others."

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.—The venerable Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has known all the Presidents, made a speeck at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, in the course of which he thus remarked:

"I come, fellow-citizens, from a free State like your own; I never owned or expect to own a slave. But other men, better than I am, and as good as any who are around me, have conscientiously held slaves. It is vain to attack the motives of a whole community, when that community is one of the most civilized and refined portions of the inhabited world. [Cries of 'Good, good.'] What do the South ask? To be left alone. They do not interfere with us; they do not want to interfere with us. All they ask is to be let alone. But we have certain aspirants for public power and place who will not learn the eleventh commandment, 'Mind your own business!'"

SIX ECLIPSES IN ONE YEAR.—There are to be six eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon, one of the know-nothings, and one of the black republicans. The last two will be total. In fact, neither body will ever make its appearance again. The eclipse of the black republicans will only be visible in the northern States, that body never having been seen in the South. It can be seen without the aid of smoked glass. This eclipse will commence on the morning of November 4th, continuing during a great part of the day, reaching the point of total obscurity about sunset, at which time the democracy will shine out in full glory.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HON. AMOS KENDALL.—The ablest political writer, who enjoyed in so high a degree the friendship and confidence of General Jackson, is heart and soul with the Democracy in the present contest.

A HOT SUBJECT FOR THE SEASON.—The following advertisement lately appeared in a Worcester paper:

"NOTICE.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan church in Leicester, on Pleasant street, at 5 o'clock, p. m., Sunday, July 13.

"Subject—*Hell-fire and Politics.*

"B. N. BULLOCK, Pastor."

THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.—The amount of the subscriptions raised in New York for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France is $5,050.

☞ "Bobby, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a sympathiser, sir." "A what!" "Sympathiser; he collects money for the Kansas patriots, and—and *—never a dollar of it reaches Kansas.*"

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Indian War in Northern California — Another squirt of "Gall and Worm-wood" from Gen. Wool.

We copy the following from the San Francisco *Herald* of Sept. 14th:

"The people in the extreme Northern part of the State are in daily apprehension of an attack from the the Indians. Many atrocities have already been committed. The people are without arms. Women and children are at the mercy of the savages because of the lack of weapons. Application was made to Gov. Johnson;—the Governor directed Quarter-Master General Kibbe to apply to the Vigilance Committee for the arms belonging to the State of which by violence they possessed themselves, and we are informed upon reliable authority that body refused to restore the stolen property unless the Governor would consent to withdraw the proclamation declaring this county in a state of insurrection, and also discontinue the proceedings in the piracy case. The people in the Northern part of the State must therefore remain at the mercy of the savages."

In explanation of a portion of the above, it may not be generally known, that at the time the Vigilance Committee was *the* authority in San Francisco. Gov. Johnson dispatched the California State arms from Benicia to that city for the purpose of distributing them to the so-called "law and order" men, to be used by them against the Vigilants at discretion. The committee was advised of this movement before the arrival of said arms at San Francisco, and dispatched a vessel to intercept the one containing them, with orders for their transfer to the Vigilant authorities. This order was executed in every particular, for which act, since that time, two men, Messrs. Durkee and Rand, have been indicted by the grand jury in the U. S. circuit court, for *piracy*, and it seems that the committee are unwilling to deliver up the State arms except upon the above terms.

So it appears that there *really is* a sort of Indian war in Northern California, whether there is, or ever has been such an one in Washington or Oregon Territory or not, and in evidence of this fact, the weekly San Francisco *Herald* of the 4th inst., reaches us with the above complaint against the Vigilance Committee, and verifies the truth of the existence of an Indian war in that State by reciting the murder by them of some six or eight miners and packers—several attacks upon small parties of whites—an attack upon one of the California Stage Company's stages, between Trinity and Yreka, the driver being shot—the driving off by them of two hundred head of cattle from near Willow Springs, &c. But where is General Wool all this time? and what do the people of California want with arms to defend themselves against the savages? In this portion of the Pacific Military Department, Gen. Wool's orders to the regular officers in command are understood to be—"*not to return a fire of the Indians if attacked!*" According to Gen. Wool's mode of Indian warfare, all that will be necessary to procure quiet, submission and peace on the part of the murderes, will be for the people of California to collect a force together, armed with cornstalks, condemned lockless fire-arms, and spiked cannon, followed by presents and rations for them, and they will presently become the most peaceable and tractable of *savages*. A portion of the San Francisco press, which for near a year past has been sustaining Gen. Wool in his wanton misrepresentations of our Indian war, and in his infamous slanders and libels upon our volunteers, citizens and authorities, are entitled to a *small, sweet taste* of the General's pacific, "*non-resistance*," Indian policy, in order that it may be somewhat appreciated by them. We presume that the wretched old "shadow of his former self," thinks that the Vigilance Committee are doing God service—subserving the cause of humanity, by *withholding* the State arms from the legal authorities, for the arming of the citizens whereby they can defend themselves against the hostile Indians.

But should the authorities of California succeed in obtaining the arms from the Vigilance Committee, and, like the Committee, find it necessary to "take the responsibility" and arm the people for the purpose of meteing out just chastisement to the murderers of the frontier settlers, they must see to it that General Wool does not impeach them before the President, the War Department, and at the bar of public opinion, of being the *authors* of the war, for *selfish, political* and *personal* aggrandizement—that the war was unprovoked on the part of the Indians, and that the citizen defenders of the State, its authors and people are banded together by rules and regulations only known to and governing pirates, outlaws, land-sharks and murderers. Such, at least has been his denunciation of the people of Washington and Oregon Territories.

The General has a most happy faculty of *supposing* the commission of the most inhuman barbarities by the whites upon the *dear native savages*, and a capacity and talent equally desirable for giving utterance to the most damnable libels and unmitigated slanders—for *suppressing* truth, and avoiding to record the atrocious butcheries and cruelties perpetrated by the "meek and lowly" savages upon the persons of all ages, sexes and conditions of the whites. As an evidence of which, see extracts of his recent letter on first page.

Happily for the people of California, they are not, nor is there any probability that they ever will be in a situation fully to appreciate the difficulities our territorial people and authorities have experienced and are still likely to experience from the Indian war, in connection with the base and malicious course of conduct pursued towards us, from its commencement to the present time, by the Chief of the Pacific Military Department. Whatever future Indian trouble may be accorded to California, in comparison to our own, can but be as a mole-hill to a mountain.

Inasmuch as the editor of the San Francisco *Herald* has discovered that Indian outrages *actually have* been committed in California, we would suggest to that portion of the San Francisco press, and all others which have endorsed the foul calumnies of Gen. Wool against our people, and sustained his course of traduction, "masterly inactivity" and utter worthlessness in the prosecution of our war, to imagine the scenes of active hostile operations shifted—or in other words, let them suppose themselves living in a new and sparsely settled territory, surrounded by savages numbering ten to one of white inhabitants, with a country on every hand peculiarly adapted for Indian ambuscade and warfare. Isolated—thousands of miles removed from the home government—with but a nominal military force at hand, and entirely destitute of fortifications. Premeditated hostilities, contemplated for years, are suddenly commenced—threatening the utter extermination of the white race within certain geographical limits. The slogan is sounded, and instinctively the farmer, the mechanic and the laborers fly to arms, and at the call of the territorial executive, enroll themselves in the volunteer service. Fortifications are hastily erected, into which the families of the farmer are crowded. Supplies of subsistence, forage, clothing, transportation, &c., &c., are abundantly furnished to the volunteers in the field on *credit*, for *money* is out of the question.—The war commences—scores of citizens are murdered in detail—families are indiscriminately slaughtered, and the torch, the rifle and the knife of the savage, is everywhere doing its work of death and destruction. In the meantime the volunteers are actively engaged in the field, enduring all kinds of hard-ships and privations, and more or less apprehension and alarm everywhere prevails.

Near one year of suspense, suffering and anxiety rolls away, during which time the commandant of the military department who is amply compensated by the government to see that the equally well compensated regular officers and troops protect and defend the lives and property of citizens of the United States' frontier from death and destruction, embraces every opportunity to slander the volunteers—denouncing them as a bandits of heartless murderers and ruffians—accusing the people of being well pleased at the existence of the war—saying that they call it a "God send," and rejoice at "every murder or atrocity whether committed by white or red men"—accusing the citizens and authorities with being responsible for the war—that it was the result of ambition, averice and speculation, on their part, and instead of doing anything himself through the regular service to bring it to a close, has endeavored to arrest its prosecution, and render abortive the operations of the volunteers, and every species of malicious falsehoods invented to prejudice it and the people of two territories in the eyes of the world.

Nor is this all. Whilst the general-in-chief is changing the Indian war to the account of the cupidity of the people and the ambition of the authorities for power, plunder and extended rule, before the home authorities, he at the same time recommends that the government refuse to pay the citizen soldier, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, for services performed and supplies furnished! Indians known to have been hostile, and so proven on trial, are permitted to leave the stations unpunished. The hostiles must be fed and *fattened*, and the regulars are "not to return the fire of the Indians if attacked." "*Non-resistence*" must be observed in *subduing* the savage.

Now, admitting the truth of the above, we would like to know what kind of feelings our San Francisco cotemporaries, or those of any other city could entertain for such a military commandant—(totally ignorant as Gen. Wool has shown himself to be in almost everything connected with the war,) who could thus slander a brave, intelligent, upright and patriotic people, or in what light would they be led to regard the conductors of a press who continued blindly to presist in sustaining and upholding such an official slanderer, connected with matters about which he the and they are profoundly, if not willfully ignorant?

The war has been a "God send" to the people, aye? Yes, such a "God send" as "vultures are to lambs." The territory has been literally drained of all the precious metals. Business is comparatively at a stand still, and improvements progress but tardily. The numerous graves chequered throughout the territory, and numerous badges of mourning attest the character of the "God send" which the Indian war has been to our people. The husbandman now leaves the blockhouse for the field with no guarantee but that the next hour his family may be murdered, his property be stolen, and his habitation given to the flames. Our population does not now number as much by one-third as it did one year ago, and our once comfortable and steadily increasing commerce has grown "small by degrees and beautifully less," until one vessel does not now appear in our harbor where two did, four years ago. Our people are becoming disheartened, and we really believe that one half our present population would bid adieu to our territory, had they the means to make a comfortable exit from it. Such are the "God sends" the Indian war has been to the people of Washington Territory.

We invite the attention of our readers to the infamous batch of libels of Gen. Wool, concerning our volunteers, citizens and authorities published on the first page of to-day's paper.

☞ The bark *Sarah Warren*, A. B. Gove, master, left the port of Olympia on yesterday evening, with a cargo of lumber for San. Francisco. She also takes down a number of ladies and gentlemen of this place, on a visit to California. She was towed as far as Steilacoom by the steamboat *Traveler*.

Arrived.—Gov. Curry, of Oregon, reached Washington City about the 1st ult. His mission, amongst other things, is to explain and enforce the necessity of Congressional action concerning the war debt of Oregon and Washington Territories.

Confirmed.—The Senate, (August 2d,) confirmed the nomination of Col. J. W. Geary, of California, to be the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, vice Wilson Shannon, removed.

A Man attacked by Wolves.—We learn that a Mr. Martin Roundtree, of Boisfort plains, Lewis county, whilst engaged in harvesting, a few weeks ago, on hearing a howling, a few hundred yards from the field, took his rifle and proceeded to the spot, where he found a pack of wolves devouring a hog. He shot one of them, when the balance leaving the hog, flew at him.—Perceiving the fight, though a *free one*, likely to be unequal, (there were five of them). he took to a tree, seizing his rifle in his teeth. Although it was as much as fifeeen feet to the first limb, he "made the riffle," but as he commenced climbing one of "his wolfships" made a spring at him—relieving him of some of his clothing. Arriving at a limb he reloaded his rifle—shot one of his assailants—when the balance "vamoosed the ranch."

☞ We are indebted to J. S. McCormick, Esq., agent for the "Pacific Express Company," Portland, Oregon, for files of late San Francisco, and Atlantic city papers, through the Messrs. Williams, agents for Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, on Saturday last.

Mr. McCormick will accept our thanks for the Sept mber No. of Godey's *Ladies' Book*—an elegant No. it is too.

Messrs. J. M. Sullivan, L. P. Fisher, and the *Noisy Carriers*, have our thanks for late papers and other favors.

From Washington City—Congress, &c.

Washington City papers received by last mail, up to August 2d, contain nothing concerning any further action by Congress upon the bill for the payment of the volunteers, and expenses of the Indian war in Washington and Oregon Territories. Neither is there any indication that the special appropriation bills introduced by our Delegate, Hon. J. Patton Anderson, and reported favorably upon in Committee of the Whole, some time since, had, up to our latest dates, been reached and acted upon. The black republican majority "shricks for freedom" in Kansas, in the House, and other matters connected therewith, appear to drown all appeals to the justice and mercy of government, so far as our own and neighboring Territory is concerned; and although Col. Anderson and Gen Lane, will persist in their efforts to obtain justice for their respective constituents until the eleventh hour of the last day of the session, we still fear that the black cloud of northern disunion *niggerism* will darken all prospects of our delegate in obtaining a fair hearing on the bill for the relief of our people, appropriating money for payment on the Indian war indebtedness. We expect to hear the fate of the Indian war, and the other special Territorial appropriation bills through the next State's mail. Rumor has it, that the bill making provision for the payment of the expenses of the Indian war for both Territories will be transferred from the House to the Senate—that it will there be introduced by Hon. J. B. Weller, of California—that it would undoubtedly pass that body, and be sent to the House—giving that branch ample time to act upon it and concur in its passage before the adjournment, should the negro-loving majority choose to do so.

From private advices received through the last mail, we are assured that Governor Stevens, of this Territory, has *not* been removed—neither is there any certainty that he will be by the present administration. His especial friends and admirers, the *Steilacoom bar, (?)* and their adjuncts throughout the Territory and in Washington City, happend to *squeel* before they were out of the woods. President Pierce certainly did very *un-wrong* to spoil the jolification the aforesaid *bar* contemplated to have had over the removal of the Governor—news of which was expected by the last mail. We next expect to hear that the modern solons have appealed to another tribunal, and impeached the President for refusing to accede to their behests. Should they not succeed there, their next resort, we presume, will be to hunt "knot holes." Awful papers, that *bar*. Lycurgus would be considered a fool in that crowd. Their patriotism and enterprise is only equalled by their modesty.

From a private letter, to which we have been admitted to an audience, we learn that E. Yulee, Esq., has resigned his post as Receiver of the Land Office of this Territory, and that Wm. P. Thompson, of Virginia, has been appointed his successor. This appointment was made, we understand, without the knowledge, or without Col. Anderson having been consulted concerning it. A number of appointments from the States have also been made for Minnesota, without the delegate for that Territory having been advised in the matter.

It appears that the people of this Territory, who have pioneered their way out with an object of making this their permanent future home, answer a very good purpose in felling the forest—opening farms and fighting the Indians, but when a vacancy occurs in a *sinacure* office, *an importation* from the States must be made to fill it. Pity that the government could not find enough of suitable timber out here *to do nothing* for $2500 per annum. As for Mr. Yulee, he might have resigned a year ago had he consulted us on the subject.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina, have both been almost unanimously re-elected to Congress in thier respective districts, on the last Monday in July, and Hon. P. T. Herbert, of California, has been acquitted of murder in the Keating affair.

A resolution has passed both branches of Congress, fixing the 18th day of August for the final adjournment.

In the Senate, July 22d, the bill to increase the efficiency of the United States army was amended by reducing the appropriation from three millions of dollars to one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and then it was passed—yeas 27, nays 10.

In the House, on the same day, a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed or now inforce on that subject, was reported from the committee on the Judiciary.

In the House, July 23d, the New Mexico contested election case was called up for consideration, when Mr. Otero, the contestant, was declared entitled to a seat as a delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Mr. Gallegos, the sitting delegate.

In the Senate, Mr. Butler introduced a bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress, by giving them an annual salary instead of the present per diem.

In the House, the bill to test the practicability and usefulness of the atmospheric telegraph was taken up; but, without disposing of it, it was laid aside.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to run a boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions, under the Oregon Treaty, there being conflicting claims owing to the undetermination of the main channel Southerly from the Gulf of Georgia to the Straits of Fuca.

California, Oregon, &c.

Judge Terry has resumed his seat on the supreme bench, in California, and his re-appearance in public has led to numerous demonstrations in his favor.

Although the vigilance committee have adjourned *sine die, as such*, they are yet to retain their organiza ion without active service—reserving the discretion and privilege of re-assembling the board of Delegates, or the general body, should occasion rise.—Such occasion in the judgment of the Executive Committee, might be found"—

"1st. Upon the return of any person you have banished; or upon the necessity of enforcing any sentence already passed.

2d. Upon the necessity of protecting any member of the Committee from violence or malicious prosecution, arising out of any act performed by authority of the Committee.

3d. In event of any assault upon the life or liberty of any citizen, should it be apparent that the laws, or the officers of the laws, are inefficient for the protection of the citizen or the punishment of the offender.

4th. In case of any violation of the purity of the ballot-box or the sanctity of the elective franchise.

A small police force will be retained for the present, and will be reinforced, if advisable, from the ranks of the Committee."

"The obiquitous Napoleon of primary elections," as the San Francisco *Herald* terms him, (Ned McGowan,) whom the vigilance committee have been after so long with a sharp stick and six shooters, has written a long characteristic letter, *in gunpowder and water*, to the editor of the *Herald*, dated—"State of California/August 8th, 1856," in which he informs all whom it may concern that he "*still lives*," and thinks he has done enough voting to be excused at the presidential election.

The San Francisco City Hall is about to be sold for a debt of $36,000.

The city authorities of San Francisco have organized the convicts of the city prison into chain-gangs, and are now doing the "State some service," instead of being a dead expense of forty cents each, per day, to the county.

The overland immigration from the States has commenced pouring into California.—Some of the cattle brought this year are represented as being choice Durham. Considerable Indian difficulties were encountered.

The Oregon *Standard*, of Sept. 4th, says it is rumored about the city that Hon. Wm. Farrar, U. S. Attorney for Orgon, has resigned his office, and will go to Nicaragua, having accepted a place in Gen. Walker's government.

The *Alta* says that from two to three hundred men left San Francisco on the last steamer, to join Walker's army for Nicaragua.

The last Oregon *Times* says, that the Indians near the Canyon, have commenced burning houses and shooting citizens. They are Sampson's band it is supposed. Other small bands are commencing depredations. Indians on the Yamhill Reserve are said to be stealing away and resuming their old occupations. A company of Volunteer minute men are after these murderers.

☞ The harvest season has been fine.—Reports say that there will be full an average crop this year. Much of the wheat crop is late—having been sown in February, after the hard freeze last winter.—*Times.*

The Oregon *Statesman* of Sept. 2nd, announces the return to Salem from the Atlantic side, of Rev. Pearne, of the *Pacific Christian Advocate.*

The Metholist conference purchased the *Advocate* office there for $3,500 and the paper will be published by them hereafter.—Mr. Pearne was elected editor for four years, with an annual salary of $1000, by the conference.

The *Statesman* also announces that the wires on the telegraph poles between Dalles and Salem are being stretched.

☞ Kit Carson, says the Missouri *Democrat*, who knows Fremont better than any living man, and who led him through the difficult passes, by which Fremont acquired his reputation, is not for him. He thinks Fremont is acting too much on borrowed or stolen notoriety.

☞ Mr. George Law, or "Live Oak George," as his friends call him, is out in a letter, in which he announces that he will give his support to J. C. Fremont for the Presidency.

From the Walla-walla Valley.

Mr. L. Alexander arrived at this place on yesterday with an express direct from Walla-walla, but the news brought by him is not important. The report which we published some time since of the murder and robbery of an immigrant train is not confirmed. The volunteer command east, is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

From a private letter addressed to a gentleman of this place, dated—"*Fort Mason, Walla-walla Valley, Sept. 4th, 1856*"—we learn that Capt. Williams' company, (O. T. V's) was to start from that place for the Dalles, on the 5th inst., and thence by the immigrant road to the Willamette valley, there to be mustered out of the service by M. B. Millard, Quartermaster and Commissary at Ft. Vancouver.

At the date of the letter, the Nez Perces were on the Kapya creek, and were expected at the council ground in about two days. Father Raville was expected in a day or two at the encampent of Gov. Stevens, with delegations from the Cœur d'Alines, Spokanes, Colvilles, &c. Kamiakin met the Looking Glass, (Nez Perce,) on the Tecamon, two or three days previous to the date of the letter before us, and intimated that he might attend the council; but little expectation is entertained of seeing him there.

Capt. Russel, of the regulars, with three companies from the Yakima, reached the Columbia on the 2d, and Gov. Stevens had sent down a wagon boat to ferry them across.

Col. Steptoe, and command, was expected in the valley on the 5th. Capt. Rouie, was met on the 3d, between Rotter Creek and Well Springs, by a detachment of thirty men, under Lieut. Wilkes, which would furnish his escort to the valley. Mr. H. Tilton joined Capt Rouie at the Well Springs, (Sept. 1st.,) and would accompany him to the valley.

The Nez Perces at the council ground are represented as being admirable expresses—keeping Gov. Stevens and Col. Shaw posted up daily as to the movements of the troops and trains. With half a dozen reliable men of this trite in camp on the 28th ult., the probability is the pack train would not have been captured.

The volunteers are anxious to withdraw, and leave the field in the exclusive possession of the regulars.—Where head-quarters will be established in that region, has not yet been determined upon—whether in the valley, or on the Palouse. At all events, the volunteers, it is supposed, will leave the country in a few days, and return home.

Beef, *straight*, had been the exclusive "muck-a-muck" afforded by the camp until the approach of Col. Steptoe, when the Col. very promptly responded to, and honored a requisition of Gov. Stevens for flour, remarking that it afforded him a pleasure to do so.—The Col is a "face card" in the regular deck. Nothing further of interest has transpired, east of the Cascades since our last issue.

Whitfield and Reeder.—The republican majority of the House of Representatives, (says the Washington *Union* of a late date,) have glutted their insatiate vengeance on General Whitfield by declaring his election null and void, but they lacked the courage to consummate the deed by declaring Governor Reeder to be entitled to a seat. The expulsion of Whitfield is nothing short of an act of unmitigated usurpation of power by the sectional majority, and the only matter of surprise will be that Gov. Reeder was not declared to be the legally-elected delegate.

☞ The weather for the past two weeks has been decidedly beautiful—clear and pleasant days, and cool frosty nights.

☞ The Rhode Island Legislature has adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

☞ Com. Stockton has withdrawn himself from the presidental course, and supports Mr Fillmore.

☞ Col. Benton came near being drowned while crossing Lamaine river, on the 2d of July, on his electioneering canvass.

☞ Hon. J. Patton Anderson, has our thanks for a file of late Congressional Globes, and public documents.

Steilacoom, Sept., 13th, 1856.

J. W. Wiley, Esq.—*Ed. Pioneer and Democrat:*

Sir:—In your paper of this week, in a news item, there appears two or three inaccuracies, credited to me, which you will oblige me by correcting. I have not reported that the people of Victoria, (V. I.,) are expecting a change in the provincial government. They have now, for the first time, a colonial Legislature—consisting of two houses—and from the character of the members, I have no doubt the interests of the people will be well cared for. The new election to which you refer was to fill a vacancy, as a member of the lower house had been declared ineligible, as he did not possess the requisite property qualification. I am not aware that the "dissatisfaction of the Hudson's Bay Company" had anything to to do in the matter. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN Q. COLE.

Signs of Revolution in the House.

The House of Representatives seems to be in earnest in resorting to practical revolution. On the bill making appropriations for the army, in Committee of the whole, an amendmet was adopted providing that all the acts of the Kansas legislature are declared null and void. If this amendment is adopted in the House, the army bill will go to the Senate, when the amendment will be stricken out. Upon the House insisting, the army bill will fail. It is understood that the same process will be resorted to for the defeat of the other appropriation bills. This would be practical revolution, and the consequence so disastrous that we will not assume that black republicanism is prepared to persist in such a mad course, and therefore we await the result before indulging in further comments.

The Committee of Elections recognised the revolutionary doctrine that the laws of Kansas are invalid, and for that reason reported that General Whitfield was not legally elected delegate from Kansas. They also report that Governor Reeder is the legal delegate, although the committee sent to Kansas say that he was chosen without any legal authority for the election. Mr. Stephens made a minority report. Such are the revolutionary strides which have marked one day's proceedings!—*Washington Union.*

European News.

Liverpool dates have been received at New York up to the 23d of July. The news is unimportant.

The Crimea has been completely evacuated.

The tone of the press was much milder on the Central American question.

The English papers state that all the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States will undoubtedly be speedily and amicably settled.

On the 14th July the Queen received 14,000 Crimean troops at Aldershoott Camp.

Profound tranquility reigns throughout France.

Honduras has memorialized the European governments to guarantee the right of transit across her territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Lord Palmerston will receive the vacant garter.

There is a revolution progressing throughout Spain, and there have been two days fighting at Madrid.

The statements representing its progress and prospects are very conflicting. It would appear that O'Donnell had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and had assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops. Against this force the National Guard and citizens held their ground for thirty hours, and at length gave in and were disarmed.

Two hundred persons were killed in the meute. At latest dates Madrid was tranquil.

From England, the only intelligence of special moment is the basis on which Mr. Pierce's Administration offers to settle the Central American question. According to the *London Times*, Mr. Dallas proposes that San Juan shall be given to Nicaragua, being declared perpetually a free port, and a right of passage up the river being secured to Costa Rica; that the Bay Islands shall be given to Honduras, the British possessions being limited to Belize; that a precise territory shall be laid out for the Mosquito Indians, it being agreed that their southern boundary shall be fixed at a convenient distance north of the San Juan River; and that endeavors shall be made to procure from all the Central American States an agreement that any new inter-oceanic routes which may be opened across their territory, by canal or railroad, shall be forever open to all nations, just as the proposed San Juan Canal is declared to be by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If this account of the basis on which negotiations are now going on, is correct—and we see no reason to question it—we may expect the whole question to be speedily disposed of. The British Government evidently wishes to bring this prolonged and useless controversy to a close.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

The Sioux Expedition.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 17, 1856.

Gen. Harney passed through our town this morning, en route for Fort Levenworth, where it is understood he has been ordered.

The Sioux expedition is ended, and with credit to all concerned in it. The Sioux are completely subdued, and will remain friendly if Gen Harney continues in command of the Indian country; but if the Indians are governed as they have been heretofore, from a distance, the old order of things will soon revive.

And another thing must be done; and that is, the Cheyennes must be chastised, and that without delay. They have been robbing and murdering, the entire season, and should these offenses be overlookd, other Indians will join them, and another war will be the result.

Kansas news.—Chicago, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.—Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult. state that Gen. Lane and company had not then entered the Territory of Kansas, and Gen. Smith had threatened that if they attempted to enter he should proclaim martial law. The Territorial authorities were commencing to levy taxes. Trouble was apprehended, as both parties refused to pay. Yours, Sioux.

Mexico.—The government firmly adhere to the plan of disposing of the estates of the Church. If the present occupants of the land do not choose to take it, it will be sold to the highest bidder. The value of the landed property thus taken from the control of the clergy will, it is supposed, exceed three hundred millions of dollars. The discussion of the new Constitution is actively going forward.

Overland Immigration.—Through this channel California has always received a large share of her best, because most permanent, population. Yet the number coming through it has been gradually diminishing for the last four years. This season, however, it has largely increased, being equal to that of any preceding year, except fifty-two. The number of wagons coming through is estimated at two thousand, and a hundred thousand head of stock. Many of them have already arrived in California, having made the journey with less loss and suffering, both to themselves and their animals, than usually falls to the lot of those crossing the Plains. Water and grass have been better along the entire route, and the Indians less troublesome than heretofore. This will no doubt prove the most valuable acquisition to our State that we shall receive during the current year; for, although we may gain more people by way of the sea, yet they come not like these, with their wives, and children, and herds; not only intending to make this their home, but in a great measure bringing their homes with them. Another encouraging feature, touching our population, is the fact, that the arrivals by the steamers have lately considerably exceeded the departures.—*Alta Cal.*

From the Washington Daily *Union*, (July 26.)

The Reunion of the New York Democracy.

We have recorded no political event for many a day with more gratification than we now announce the complete and cordial reunion of the democracy of the Empire State. This noble work was consummated at Syracuse, on Thursd y last, by the harmonious nomination of Hon. Amasa J. Parker for governor, Judge Vanderbilt for lieutenant governor, and Messrs. Addison Gardiner and David L. Seymour for presidential electors at large. The New York democrats now take their place in all their strength in the presidential contest, and we have every reason to believe that they enter the canvass with a full determination to contribute the thirty-five electoral votes of the Empire State to swell the majority of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The united democracy of New York is invincible, and when the Union, in which that State has so deep an interest, is at stake, it would be a reflection on her patriotism to doubt the result. We shall now count New York as a Buchanan State with entire confidence that our prediction will be verified.

Mr. Buchanan responded to the action of the Syracuse Convention by the following telegraphic letter of congratulation:

"Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New York Democracy. Their union, at this eventful crisis, is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of faniticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole southern country will hail this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister states."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To WM. C. CRAINE, Esq., President of the Consolidated Democratic Convention of the New York Democracy.

WHAT THEY CLAIM.—The fusionists claim Minnesota for Fremont. Very likely. None of the *Territories* will vote for Buchanan, but he will get pretty much all the States.

☞ Several advertisements, handed in at a late hour, have been crowded out of the present issue.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 29.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force the provisions of the act of 1853, in relation to "suspended entries of public lands," and the act of 1846 in relation to "suspended pre-emption land claims."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, in relation to "suspended entries of public lands," and the several provisions of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and forty-six in relation to "suspended pre-emption land claims," be, and the same are hereby, revived and continued in force, and those provisions are hereby declared to be applicable to all cases of suspended entries and locations which have arisen since said acts were passed, or which were omitted to be acted upon under either of said acts, as well as to all cases of a similar kind which may hereafter occur, and shall be regarded as applying to locations under bounty-land warrants, as well as to ordinary entries or sales, and to all other pre-empting cases or locations where the law has been substantially complied with and the error or informality has arisen from ignorance, accident, or mistake, and is satisfactorily explained, and where the rights of no other claimant or, pre-emptor will be prejudiced, or where there is no adverse claim.

Approved June 26, 1856.

[PUBLIC 30.]

AN ACT changing the time of holding the district court of the United States at Withville, in the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the time now prescribed by law for holding the Courts of the United States, in the western district of Virginia, the said courts shall hereafter be held annually, at Clarksburg, on the twenty-fourth day of March, and August; at Wheeling on the sixth days of April and September; at Charleston on the nineteenth days of April and September; at Staunton, on the first days of May and October; and at Withe Court House, on the fourth Mondays of May and October; and that all suits, actions and proceedings of whatever kind, now depending in, or returnable to said courts respectively, shall be taken to be continued or returnable to the terms herein established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of the circuit court of the United States, shall be holden annually, at Lewisburg, in the said western district of Virginia, commencing as now, on the first Monday of August.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved June 26, 1856.

[PUBLIC 31.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the United States courts in Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held at the following times, to-wit: at Jackson the first Mondays in April and October; at Nashville on the third Mondays in April and October; and at Knoxville on the third Mondays in May and fourth Mondays in November; and all writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings, shall be returnable to the said times, and shall be heard and tried accordingly. But this act shall not take effect until the next term of said courts after the passage of this act in the said divisions shall be held.

Approved July 3d.

[PUBLIC 32.]

AN ACT granting to certain citizens of the State of Missouri, the right to enter certain lands in the Plattsburg district, in said State.

WHEREAS, the State of Missouri, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congress of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, selected certain lands in the Plattsburg district, in the said State of Missouri, which lands were thereupon withheld from sale by the United States; and whereas, the said State of Missouri permitted entries thereof to be made at the State land office; and whereas, also, the said selections by the State of Missouri were subsequently rejected and not confirmed to the said State; now therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where persons purchased such lands from the said State of Missouri, by entry at the State land office, the title to which lands is still in the United States, such persons so having purchased the same, or their assignees, in case the same shall have been sold and conveyed, shall be permitted to enter the same at the proper land office of the United States, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, that in all cases where entries of such lands have been permitted to be made at the proper United States land office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, by persons who had purchased the same from the State of Missouri, or their assignees, such entries or sales shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed: *Provided, further*, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed so as to interfere with the rights of third parties.

Approved July 3d.

AN ACT to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the South-west Pass, and Pass a L'outre.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the opening and keeping open ship channels of sufficient capacity to accomodate the wants of commerce through the South-west Pass a L'outre, leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply said money to the opening and keeping open of the aforesaid ship channel, by contract; and at an early day in the next session of Congress to report the progress of the work, the amount necessary to complete it, and an estimate of the annual cost of keeping said channels open, and any contract made shall be limited to the amount hereby appropriated.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7th, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass, and the Pass a L'outre," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance to the constitution, to reconsider the same; and,

Resolved, That the said bill do pass two-thirds of Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest ASHBURY DICKINS, Sec'y. of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass, and the Pass a L'Outre" had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass; two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest WM. CULLOM, Clerk House Reps.

[PUBLIC 34.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards deepening the channel of the St. Mary's river, in the State of Michigan, by the west channel through Lake George, according to the estimate of Captain Macomb, of the topographical corps, communicated to the Senate in the report of the Secretary of War, dated January eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That the dredging machine purchased for the improvement of the St. Clair flats may be employed, when not required therefor, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, in the improvement of the St. Mary's river or strait.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in the State of Michigan," with his objection thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest ASHBURY DICKINS, Sec'y. of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate, having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill should pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest WM. CULLOM, Clerk House Reps.

[PUBLIC 35.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest ASHBURY DICKINS, Sec'y of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest WM. CULLOM, Clerk House Reps.

DIED,

At Olympia, on Monday morning last, Sept. 15th, of inflamation of the bowels, Hon. VICTOR MONROE, late Associate Justice of the United States Court for this Territory.

Judge MONROE was a native of Kentucky, was aged about 40 years.

"*Contra malum mortis, non est medicamen in hortis.*"

Religious Notices.

☞ Rev. Father JOHN MCCARTY, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, may be expected to visit, and officiate in Olympia, on Sunday, the 21st inst., both in the morning and evening.

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

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the first and third Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1853.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

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

M. ROSENSTOCK,

No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w15.

Notice.

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

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

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

Look Here!

THE copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAMS & GOODELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts that are outstanding against the same are to be settled by Wm. B. Goodell.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Sept. 6, 1856. 3w45

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, MASTER,

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

For freight or passage apply on board.

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

Olympia, Sept. 13, 1856. n15tf.

Dr. E. S. Cooper's EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

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

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

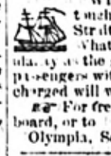
The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.41.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER "MORNING STAR,"

T. SLATER, Master.



WILL sail regularly from Olympia, thence touching at all the ports on the Sound and Straits, as far north as Port Townsend, and Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, with as much regularity as the general business of carrying freight and passengers with which she may from time to time be charged will warrant.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to T. DANIEL, *Owner.*

Olympia, September 12, 1856.—44tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNSDAY the 17th day of September, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Commissary warehouse, W. T. Volunteers, at Steilacoom, a quantity of Commissary and other stores pertaining to the Volunteer organization, consisting of Clothing, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At Olympia, commencing on Monday the 22d of September, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a further quantity of Commissary stores, and likewise a large amount of Quartermaster's property, consisting of several hundred head of Horses, Saddles, Bridles, Oxen, Wagons, Tools, &c., &c., will be sold.

Scrip signed by the Quartermaster and Commissary General, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, will be taken in payment.

Purchasers must produce their scrip, and have the amount of their purchases canceled on the same, on the day of sale, otherwise the property will not be delivered, and will be again offered for sale.

Demands against the Volunteer organization on which scrip has not been issued, will not be received in payment; and all persons holding such, and who may wish to make purchases, will hand them in to the different Quartermasters, that scrip may issue on the same before the day of sale.

W. W. MILLER, Quartermaster and Commissary General.

Olympia, Sept. 8, 1856. 42

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that letters of administration upon the estate of David J. Gove, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county, at the September term, 1856, to the undersigned.

Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, according to law, for payment—and those indebted will settle the same without delay. B. F. KENDALL.

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44. [*Adm'r.*

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John R. Berry, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Estate supposed to be solvent.

W. H. WALLACE, *Adm'r.*

Steilacoom, August 20, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, by Rodolph M. Walker, Administrator upon the estate of George W. Stevens, Late of said county, deceased, for an order to sell all or so much of real estate of said deceased as I necessary to pay the debts of the estate, and the expenses of administration. The hearing will take place before me at Olympia, on Monday, the 20th day of October, A. D., 1856, when all parties are directed to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said order of sale shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, *Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.*

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of Thurston county, September term, 1856, by B. F. Kendall, Esq., administrator upon the estate of David J. Gove, deceased, for an order to sell sufficient of the real estate to provide all wance for the widow and minor child of said deceased. Parties interested are directed to appear before me, at Olympia on Monday, the 20th day of October, 1856, to show cause, if any they have, why the order of sale prayed for shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, *Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.*

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Information Wanted

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

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

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

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

RUTLEDGE & LOW

HAVING associated themselves in trade, for the transaction of a general merchandising business, have just received, ex "Sarah Warren," a full, complete, and choice assortment of

GROCERIES:

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

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

Clothing:

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

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

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

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

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

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

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

☞ Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE.

Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Sept. 4, 1855. n42tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the 2d Judicial District, in the Territory of Washington, and county of Thurston, I have this day taken under execution, and levied the following property, to-wit:

One Steam Saw Mill, situated at North Olympia,—which I will expose at public auction on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock of said day, at North Olympia, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a judgment in favor of F. K. Perkins, and against John A. Wilkins and Andrew J. Miller, trading as the firm of Wills & Co., for the sum of one hundred and thirty nine dollars and fifty-five cents judgment, and twenty-four dollars and ninety-five cents costs accrued.

ISAAC HAYS, *Sheriff.*

Olympia, September 8, 1856. 4w44

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Thurston county, and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned on the estate of William Holmes, deceased, late of said county, bearing date September 8th, 1856.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence in Thurston Co. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sr., *Adm'r.*

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th day of October, 1856, for the performance of the following work on the C. S. Military Road from Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom, W. T., viz: on Section IV, between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie.

SUB SECTION 1. From the Cowlitz Landing to the Lackamas creek at Drew's Mills, two and a half miles.

SUB SECTION 2. From the Lackamas creek, including a bridge over the same, to Catman's on Grand Prairie, four miles, or thereabouts.

SUB SECTION 3. From Catman's to Cutting's Prairie, about four miles.

SUB SECTION 4. From Cutting's Prairie to the Chehalis river, opposite Davis' Prairie, nine miles or thereabout.

SUB SECTION 5. From the Chehalis river at Davis', to the same river opposite Boise's on Ford's prairie, say six miles, including the grading of both banks for a ferry.

The road constructed to be of the most ordinary character, that will fulfill the condition of being a passable and practicable wagon road, during all seasons of the year. To ensure this, the following specifications must be observed:

All trees to be cut down for a width of twenty-five feet. Within these limits a smooth wagon path to be made, at least twelve feet in width, from which all stumps and roots must be removed. Hills on the line of road will, by cutting and grading, be made easy of ascent or descent. Ditches and cross ditches will be constructed where absolutely required to prevent the road from washing away. The Engineer in charge will designate the positions required, and will cause them to be made by the Contractor before the road is received. Grades should not exceed one foot in ten. Where the road crosses low, wet, and marshy ground, the wagon path must be built of logs, closely laid together on stringers and covered with earth, being what is usually called a corduroy road. It is not contemplated to contract a superior turnpike road, but no portion of road will be received, which, in the opinion of the Engineer, is not practicable for a loaded wagon, with its usual team, at all seasons of the year.

The bridge at Lackamas, is to be elevated twelve feet above the water, of hewn or sawed timber, none of which shall square less than one foot on bents, framed into mud sills. The bents twenty feet apart, and of three uprights, firmly braced against the sills.

The string pieces, five in number, will be halved on to the bents and fastened down by wooden trenails. The carriage way twelve feet wide, will be of three inch fir plank. All work to connect throughout, on the various sections of the road.

Contractors will specify a stipulated sum per mile for each section, and accompany their bids by an undertaking from two responsible sureties, binding themselves in a sum equivalent to that which would be paid to the contractor were the work done, to ensure its completion.

Contracts will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, and when the contract is made, the work may be commenced; but all contracts must be approved by the Secretary of War. If they are disapproved, payment will be made for work actually executed, at the rates agreed upon.

Payments may be made from month to month, on account, by the Engineer in charge, on work actually performed, to the amount of fifty per cent on the contract price, and the balance when the work is completed, inspected and approved. The whole road to be completed by the 1st of October, 1857, but any section will be inspected immediately on completion, if desired.

Address, (endorsed, Proposals for W. & S. Military Road),

GEO. H. MENDELL, Lieut. U. S. Top'l Engineers, Portland, Oregon Territory.

August 25, 1856. 4w43.

A Farm to Rent.

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

June 27, 1856. 34tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE —AND— SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

E. S. Cooper, M. D., SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STRE

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m.41

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND;

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

REFERS TO

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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. 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

E. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

W. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855— ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

Piano Fort and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33 tf

Cheapest Magazine in the World! *BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

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

Post Office Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitely as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case,

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Skamania county and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned, on the estate of BENJAMIN BROWN, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the deceased are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence at the Cascades. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

JAMES TRYON,
Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

LOOK HERE!

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

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

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.
NO. 109.
Battery Street.

IMPOTER of every variety of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS; also of BLANKETS, DUCK, DRILLS, SHEETINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS.

By RECENT ARRIVALS has received a very large invoice of the most.

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

and it is the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

Traders from the Country

Are invited to examine this HEAVY STOCK, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.

Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants,
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy and Plain Satinet Pants,
7,000 pairs Linnen Pants,
2,000 pairs Goodyears Rubber Pants,
1,000 Goodyears Rubber Coats,
200 cases Goodyears long and short rubber boots,
200 cases miners Shirts,
1,000 doz super Flannel Overshirts,
200 doz Fancy Cassimere Overshirts,
1,000 doz White Shirts,
650 doz heavy Hickory Shirts,
500 doz heavy Check Shirts,
800 doz Merrimac Shirts,
600 doz Lambswool Undershirts,
300 doz Regatta Undershirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overalls,
1,000 Denim Frocks,
1,200 doz country knit Wool Socks,
1,500 doz Heavy White and mixed cotton socks,
1,000 doz super Silk Packet Handkerchiefs,
100 doz super Black Silk Neckerchiefs,
200 doz Cambric Handkerchiefs,
250 doz Rubber Belts,
250 doz Buck Gloves,
400 doz Buckskin Gold Bags,
1,000 Doeskin Business Coats,
400 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
2,000 assorted Overcoats,
600 assorted Pea Coats,
3,000 Silk, Cloth and Velvet Vests,
20 bales Blue and White Blankrts,
50 kales A Sheetings,
50 bales Drills,
50 bales assorted Duck,
50 cases fine Felt Hats,
100 cases Straw Hats,

For sale by WM. G. BADGER,
Wholsale Clothing Warehouse,
109 Battery street, cor Merchant,
San Francisco.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail. may 9—3m.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpereil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET.
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jab. 10, 1853.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.
OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,
Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

JONES, TOBIN & CO.
Importers & Jobbers,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ARE now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well assorted stock of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, received per recent arrivals, comprising:

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colered Velvet Ribbons, White and Black Silk Blonde Laces, Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Jaconet and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, Ladies' Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and Embroiries. Also—

Rogers' Wostenholms' and Barnes & Sons Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Razor Strops, Buttons of all descriptions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes and Bindings, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings and Braids, India Rubber Balls, Assorted Toys and Babies' Wax Dolls, and assorted China Dolls, Game Bags, Shot Belts, and Ponches, Porte Monais, Envelopes and Letter Paper, assorted Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Ink. Also—

An extensive and choice assortment of Perfumery, Yankee and German Notions, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

☞ N. B. New Goods received from New York by every steamer.

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

NOT CE

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Puget Sound District.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Puget Sound District, have been directed by me, to rendezvous at the following points to await further orders: Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, Vashon's Island, Seattle, Port Orchard, Penn's Cove and Oak Harbor,—and Dr. J. B. WEBBER, appointed Special Agent, to look after those Indians at present encamped at the Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, and Vashon's Island. Dr. MAYNARD, appointed Special agent to look after those encamped at Seattle and Port Orchard,—and Capt. FAY and Dr. HILL, Special Agents for those encamped at Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove, and Holmes' Harbor on Whidby's Island.

Should it be deemed necessary, these several bands of Indians will be required to occupy two or three points only, and I request the inhabitants in the vicinity of these several encampments, to report at once any unusual movements on the part of these Indians, to any one of the above named Special Agents, or to me, at Olympia

M. T. SIMMONS,
Special Indan Ag't.
Puget Sound District.

Thomas Tenant's
SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE
SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.

Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.

San Francisco, May 10, 1853. 10-tf

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C.,
AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS,
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established in 1813.

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

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

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louissou & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

Lines of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge MCFADDEN presiding.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 30tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B Faucett, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, for settlement. Estate supposed to be solvent.

JOHN T. FAUCETT.
Administrator.

Steilacoom, July 28th, 1856. 3m39

To Whom it may Concern!

THE public property pertaining to the volunteer organization of this territory will shortly be sold to the highest bidders for scrip signed by the Quartermaster and Commissary General, and approved by the Commander in-chief.

Persons therefore, having accounts against the volunteer organization and who may wish to make purchases of the public property will perceive the necessity for handing in their accounts to the different quartermasters and getting scrip issued on the same without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. and Com. Gen'l. W. T. V.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-4t

To Printers.

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

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

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

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Pierce county, on the estate of J. W. REAMS, deceased, bearing date of July 15th, 1856. All those indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to the undersigned within one year.

SHERWOOD BONNEY, Administrator.

Aug. 22, 1856. 4w41

Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW is now firmly established in Washington City. Every great question before the present Congress will be elaborately discussed in its columns. The subject of the Presidency, too, will be treated at length in every number. To this subject, the attention of every politician in the country is invited, as one of paramount importance, and one which, nevertheless, is too often slightly regarded in advance of positive action.

While the Review will be radically democratic, it will also be independent, and will allow no slavish fear of offending nominal friends to prevent a bold and manly advocacy of truth, and a rigid and unsparing denunciation of error. It will claim the undoubted right—guaranteed by the ancient and the modern Magna Charta—to weigh in the scales of impartial justice the conduct of political leaders of every grade. The race of 1856 presents features of deeper interest to the patriot and sage than any political contest in the annals of the nation. We are called to exhibit that renovating power which the amazing energies of democratic principle can alone exert; our party is called to the task of re-asserting the questioned rights of the citizen, and of re-assuring the myriads of humanity that this is still the land our fathers left it—the land of individual freedom and religious toleration. In a contest like this, we may well ignore the claims of doubtful merit. The goddess of expediency will demand our worship, but heaven grant that we may be infidels to her pretensions; let us rise or fall upon principle alone; it is too late to present democracy in the garb of a suppliant at the feet of consolidated power. We look with confidence to the decision of the approaching National Democratic convention, believing its counsels will be characterized by that bold recognition of the right, and prompt repudiation of the wrong, which will render it not only a true exponent of the democracy of the Union, but a creditable representative of the liberalism of the world. The following, among other democratic doctrines, will be advocated:

Opposition to monopolies of every description.

The complete separation, not only in name, but in fact, of Church and State.

A tariff only for revenue.

A strict construction of the constitution, contemplating retention, by each State, of every power, not expressly delegated to the General Government.

A steady return to the "constitutional currency" of the country.

Accountability of representatives of every character to the authority creating them.

The encouragement of every honorable effort to increase our territorial limits, and extend the benefits of our republican institutions.

Finally the best government, usually that which does not attempt to confer positive blessings upon the people, but which suffers them to take care of themselves.

Such arrangements have been made as render the publication of the Review a matter of certainty, and all who may desire to take it, will do well to send for it at the earliest possible day, in order that the editor may know how large an edition will be necessary of the second number. Such subscribers to the "Western Democratic Review" as have overpaid will be furnished the "National Democratic Review," which, it is believed, will prove a work of vastly superior merit. The editor embraces this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to such gentlemen, throughout the country, as have patronized his more unpretending efforts, and to assure them that nothing but "iron fortune" shall prevent him from rendering the work in question worthy their commendation, or, at least, deserving an immunity from their censure.

Current publications, of every description, will be carefully examined, and critically noticed immediately upon their receipt from publishers.

A considerable portion of each number of the Review will be devoted to Literary and Scientific subjects. Several, among the most accomplished scholars and distinguished politicians, in the country, will be regular contributors to its columns.

In answer to numerous inquiries of old and new friends, we deem it proper to say: The National Democratic review will be printed and published at Washington City; is totally unconnected with any political Magazine in the country; is devoted, not to the support of any politician, but to the interests of the National Democracy—that democracy which will ever "carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Review is published in pamphlet form, upon beautiful white paper, in solid long primer, 96 pages per month—making two volumes per year, of 576 pages each.

TERMS.—$3 per year, payable invariably in advance.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Five copies for one year—$10; twelve copies for one year—20. Booksellers ordering the work, will be furnished at the usual magazine rates.

Members of Congress, and postmasters in every part of the Union, are hereby authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions to the Review.

All moneys may be transmitted by mail at the risk of the editor.

Copies of the Review will be found for sale at the bookstore of Frank Taylor, 402 Pennsylvania Avenue, and at the office of publication, 468 10th street, between D & E.

All communications to be address to

GEO. P. BUELL,
Editor National Democratic Review.

The British Periodical
Republications,
—AND THE—
"FARMER'S GUIDE."
Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
—AND THE—
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Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

The Christian Review;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

*Western Literary Messenger.