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POETRY.

Eighty Years Ago.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Eighty years have rolled away,
Since that high, heroic day.
When our fathers, in the fray,
Struck the conquering blow!
Praise to them—the bold who spoke;
Praise to them—the brave who broke
Stern oppression's galling yoke,
Eighty years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice,
Let the grateful anthem rise—
Shall we e'er resign the prize?
Never—never—no!
Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he fixed his signal lights
Eighty years ago!

Swear it! by the mighty dead—
Those who counselled, those who led;
By the blood your fathers shed;
By your mothers' woe!
Swear it by the living few—
Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
When to fredom's rank they flew
Eighty years ago!

By the joys that cluster round,
By our vales with plenty crowned,
By our hill tops—holy ground—
Rescued from the foe,
Where, of old, the Indian strayed,
Where, of old, the pilgrim prayed,
Where the patriot drew his blade
Eighty years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal,
There shall Indian firmness seal
Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike the blow;
There shall valor's work be done;
Like the sire shall be the son,
Where the fight was waged and won
Eighty years ago!

Just Fifteen Years Ago.

BY J. W. WELCH.

Do you remember, Tom, the place,
Where oft we used to roam?
That little cot beneath the trees
We called our forest home?
Oh, yes; I know you'll ne'er forget,
Wherever you may go,
That cherished spot in which we dwelt,
Just fifteen years ago.

Do you remember how the hours
All gaily wandered by?
How hand in hand, we often roamed,
When stars were in the sky?
Oh, those were bright and joyous days!
We ne'er again shall know,
Such joy and bliss as that we felt,
Just fifteen years ago.

Last summer time I wandered, Tom,
To where we used to play;
The school house was not on the hill,
The brook had dried away;
The woodman's axe had felled the trees,
The cottage was laid low;
The faces were not those we knew,
Just fifteen years ago.

I wandered to the old church-yard,
And stopped beyond the wall,
The graves were many, and the grass
O'er them, was thick and tall;
Upon the stones I read the names
Of those who slept below,
And they were names we loved to hear
Just fifteen years ago.

I mused awhile, then turned away,
And gained the dusty road,
And from that spot so dear to me,
With rapid step I strode;
I could not bear to look around,
It made me sad to know,
That all were gone whom we had loved,
Just fifteen years ago.

My eyes are wet with tears, Tom,
They're falling while I write,
Forms that I loved are in the tomb,
And I am sad to-night;
But, Tom, our sorrows soon will end,
Life's stream will cease to flow,
And we shall rest where oft we played
Just fifteen years ago.

☞ The first grist mill ever erected in Pennsylvannia, is still in existence. It is a quaint old stone building, and bares date about 1680. It is located on a small stream near Germantown, and some of the original machinery imported from England, is still retained in the mill.

A FACT IN HISTORY.—"Two years ago," writes the Paris correspondent of De Nord "there died at Versailles in complete obscurity, a personage who has aname in history—Count de Bomdelles, who, after Napoleon I and the Count De Niepperg, was the third husband of Marie Louise."

CONGRESSIONAL DISCUSSION

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

The Boundary Line between Washington Territory and the Possessions of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Monday, August 4, 1856.*

The SPEAKER stated the first question in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill of the House (No. 73) to provide for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of the 15th day of June, 1856.

Mr. PENNINGTON. I had the floor last Monday for the purpose of calling up the motion to reconsider the vote by which that bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but was obliged to give way to a privileged motion for the suspension of the rules and to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I now ask the unanimous consent of the House to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of this bill; and I will state here briefly to the House the character of the bill. It immediately concerns the peace of the country, as the gentleman from Washington Territory [Mr. ANDERSON], well knows, and ought not to be further delayed. It will be recollected, that in the year 1846 a treaty of limits was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, establishing the boundary line between the British North American possessions and the United States. The object of this bill as reported, is to carry into effect that treaty, so far as to locate by survey the boundary line in the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca, between Washington Territory and the British possessions.

Mr. CULLEN, (interrupting.) Will the gentleman yield me the floor for a single moment?

Mr. PENNINGTON. I cannot yield the floor now. I have made half a dozen efforts to get this bill before the House, because of its urgent necessity, and I cannot give way now; my sense of public duty forbids it. It is now ten years since this treaty was made, and yet no part of this line has been surveyed. The boundary line, as established by the treaty, begins at the Lake of the Woods, on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and runs thence westward along that parallel to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific ocean. In the Gulf of Georgia, which constitutes a part of the waters between Vancouver's Island and the main land, is a group of small islands, more or less important, known as Lummi, Waldron, Orca's, Shaw's, Blakely, Cypress, Guemes, Sidney, San Juan, Lopez, Decatur, Fioalgo, Chatham, Discovery, Blunt's, Whidby's McDonough's, and others not named. Upon the ascertainment of the true line of boundary in the gulf, or, in other words, "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," depends the question of the title to the islands, and the settlement of such of them as may be habitable, of which there are several of considerable value and importance. There are two principal channels in the gulf, one or the other of which is the true boundary. One of these is known as the Rosario, and the other as the Arro, strait. If the Rosario strait be the true channel, the islands of Waldro, Orca's, Shaw's, San Juan, Lopez, Decatur, and Blakely, will fall to the British Government; and if the Arro strait be the true channel, these islands will fall to the United States. The Rosario strait is claimed as the true channel by the British Government, and the Arro strait by that of the United States.

The Legislature of Washington Territory, claiming these islands to be portions of that Territory, have included them within the limits of some one or more of its counties. In April, 1855, the sheriff of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, seized a lot of sheep on the Island of San Juan, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and sold them for the payment of taxes, levied under the authority of the Territorial government. For this act of the sheriff damages are claimed, estimated at about $3000; and considerable correspondence has been had between Gov. Douglass, of Vancouver's Island, and Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory; and also between Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and our Secretary of State, on the subject of this claim for damages, and the demarkation of the boundary. As early as 1848 the attention of our Government was called, by the British Minister, to a proposition for the appointment of a joint commission to run and mark the entire boundary under the treaty; but nothing has, as yet, been done, either as to this claim for damages, or the demarkation of the line. It is impossible that the present state of things can continue without danger to the peace of the country; and, in view of the peaceful termination of recent difficulties with Great Britain—a source of congratulation to the great body of the people of both countries, whose interests are so intimately blended, and whose mutual sympathies are so strong—it cannot be that any embarrassment will be thrown in the way of terminating all causes of difference on our northern boundary. I hope my proposition may be consented to.

Mr. HOUSTON. What vote is proposed to be reconsidered?

The SPEAKER. The vote by which this bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union is the motion pending. The gentleman from New Jersey, however, now asks unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union may be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it may be considered at this time.

Mr. HOUSTON. Let the bill be read.

The bill was read. The first section provides that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the 15th day of June, 1846, there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner, and chief astronomer, and surveyor, to unite with similar officers to be appointed by her Brittanic Majesty's Government.

The second section provides for the appointment of a secretary to the commissioner, and of a clerk to the chief astronomer and surveyor.

The third section makes appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses.

The fourth section limits the proceedings of said commissioner to the demarkation of that part of the said boundary line which begins at the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude with the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific ocean.

The fifth section, for the purpose of aiding in the demarkation of the said line, authorizes the President, in his discretion, to direct the employment of such officers, assistants, and vessels attached to the coast survey of the United States as he may deem necessary or useful.

Mr. HOUSTON. I presume that this bill is right; but I desire to ask the gentleman from New Jersey one question. Points are given in the bill, from which I suppose he can calculate the length of line required to be surveyed. Will the gentleman tell me what that length of line is?

Mr. PENNINGTON. The line to be surveyed, as contemplated by the bill, is the water line from the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, with the middle of the channel separating Vancouver's Island from the continent. The distance I cannot state accurately. The Delegate from Washington Territory [Mr. ANDERSON] may be able to state the distance more satisfactorily than myself. I suppose the distance will be about two hundred and fifty miles, including the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Fuca. I will state to the gentleman from Alabama, however, that I shall propose an amendment to the bill, for the purpose of extending its operation, so as to provide for the demarkation of the land line between Washington Territory and the British possessions. This amendment is rendered necessary in consequence of disputed claims as to land lying on or near the line, and which are deemed valuable from gold deposits.

Mr. ANDERSON. I will make a statement in regard to this, which I think will show the necessity of the passage of this bill immediately. It will be recollected that by the terms of the treaty of 15th June, 1846, between our Government and that of Great Britain, the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude was made the boundary between the possessions, running westward to the centre of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly through the main channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific ocean. The question that has arisen between the two Governments is this: which is the main channel? By the construction which the British Government has put upon it, the "main channel" runs westward of a cluster of valuable islands; and, by the construction which our Government puts upon it, the "main channel" runs eastward of that cluster of islands. These islands are now in the possession of both British and American subjects. A collision has occurred between the jurisdiction of the two Governments on these islands. The boundary line of the counties of the Territory of Washington has been run so as to include these islands. Taxes have been collected from British subjects, and on British property on these islands, under protest. This will show the necessity of having that line definitely fixed.

Now, as to the question which the gentleman from Alabama asks. It is a line to be run on the water, not on the land. It runs from the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, where the forty-ninth parallel intersects it, southerly a distance not exceeding perhaps one hundred miles, through Fuca Straits to the Pacific ocean. The distance, after it strikes the Straits of Fuca, will not, I suppose, exceed one hundred miles, perhaps not so much. But it is to determine what the main channel is, southerly, from the center of the Gulf of Georgia to the Straits of Fuca.

There being no objection, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

Mr. PENNINGTON. I offer the following amendments to the bill, which are proposed after consultation with the State and Interior Departments, and in accordance with their suggestions; and I ask the previous question; to wit:

First amendment:

In the first section, after the word "Government," insert the words "and there shall be appointed by the President an assistant astronomer and surveyor."

Second amendment:

In the seventh and eighth lines of the third section, strike out the words "fifteen hundred," and insert the words "two thousand," so as to make the salary of the secretary $2000.

Third amendment:

In the third section, after the word "dollars," in the tenth line, insert the words "For the Salary of the Assistant Astronomer and Surveyor, $1800."

Fourth amendment:

In the thirteenth line of the third section, strike out the word "eight," and insert the word "sixty," so as to make it read: "For provision, transportation, and contingencies, $60,000."

Fifth amendment:

In the fourth section, strike out all after the word "which," and insert as follows: "From the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions;" so as to make it read:

"The proceedings of the said commission shall be limited to the demarkation of that part of the said line of boundary, from the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions."

Mr. HOUSTON. Do I understand these amendments to require the entire line to be run?

Mr. PENNINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. HOUSTON. How much of it?

Mr. PENNINGTON. Only so much as divides Washington Territory from the British possessions. The object of extending the operation of the bill by the amendment is, as I have already said, to obviate difficulties which have grown up out of contests between British subjects and American citizens, in regard to lands on or near the line, and especially as to valuable mineral lands. It is proposed to confine the demarkation of the line now entirely on the westerly side of the Rocky mountains. It is not proposed to extend it over or to the east of that range. The line to be run, as contemplated by the bill and amendments, begins at the summit of the Rocky mountains, and thence crosses the valleys of the Columbia river and its branches to the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the main land, and thence on the water line to the Pacific ocean.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; and, under its operation, the amendments were agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and, being engrossed, it was read the third time.

Mr. PENNINGTON, moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; and, under its operation, the bill was passed.

Mr. PENNINGTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which latter motion was agreed to.

HONEY BEES.—About forteen months since, our enterprising townsman, Mr. E. Hughes arrived in Oregon with a hive containing a swarm of bees in a living and thriving condition. They were soon placed in the care of Mr. Wm. Cox, a resident of this county, who became a partner in the property. We learn from Mr. Hughes, that the gross weight of the hive and bees, previously to their leaving the States, in June 1855, was ninety-three pounds, and that the weight of the same hive and bees about the 1st of September, 1856, was one hundred and forty-six pounds. On their arrival in Oregon, a little over a year ago, this hive did not contain much honey, because the bees within were under the necessity of subsisting entirely ubon the contents of the hive, from the time of leaving the States, until they were permitted to work for themselves in this valley. In the month of May last, these bees produced two other swarms, which were hived, and have been thriving well during the summer. Not long since, it was ascertained that the bees of the old hive and one swarm of the new had filled their respective hives, and an additional box was placed upon the top of each hive, and both have been recently removed, containing ten pounds of honey each, and other boxes substituted in their places, which are now partially filled. Mr. Hughes thinks that the old swarm have made nearly one hundred pounds of honey during the past year. He is also of the opinion that bees will thrive well and be profitable in Oregon.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

THE WAY THEY TALK.—A Fremont Black Republican, whose name we have, said to a Democrat on Monday that "he would rather his daughter should marry a *nigger* than a *Dutchman*, any day."

Another the same day told another Democrat that "a *nigger* was a d——d sight better than a *Dutchman* all the time."

Yet another of the same stripe told the Probate Judge of this county, a day or two ago "that he would not feel at liberty to object to his daughter marrying a respectable negro, no more than if he were white." This is the way Fremont men talk.—*Dayton Empire.*

APPLYING THE RULE.—A few days ago an Irishman was asked by a Beecher-Parker, revolving-Bible-rifle disciple, if he was going to vote for Fremont, when the honest Hibernian made the following reply: "I am not in the country long enough to vote for Fremont."

"Why not? How long are you in the country?" inquired our friend of the black-mixed political creed.

"Five years," replied the Irishman.

"Well, that is long enough, if you have your papers," said Sam.

"I know," said the witty son of Erin, "that is long enough for a Buchanan voter, bnt you know it takes *twenty-one* years to make a Fremont voter—and by hokey, I'll stay the time ont before I vote for him."

Sam sloped, muttering something about the Pope.—*Milwaukie Working Man.*

WHY THE MAHOMEDANS ADOPTED THE "CRESCENT."—When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium, they found the crescent in every public place, and believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

STOCKTON ON FREMONT.—Commodore Stockton's opinion—expressed at all times and on all occasions—of Col. Fremont was, "that Fremont was never at the right place at the right time;" and as a proof that Commodore Stockton was not wrong in his man, at the time when both the army and navy were in frequent conflicts, and always with a superior force, *Fremont was not in a single battle.—Rochester Advertiser.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news from Nicaragua, received yesterday, was not unexpected by well-informed persons here. It is very certain that the Central American governments are rapidly preparing to move against Walker; and that he has at length thrown off, there at least, all pretence of being backed by any portion whatever of the native population. The Central American States have prudently delayed their movement until the approach of the season when it is next to certain death for unacclimated persons to remain any length of time on the Nicaraguan isthmus exposed to the rays of the sun. They know that the climate is now to be their most favorable weapon—that not one North American recruit in ten landing on their shores in health, can make his way to Walker's camp in condition to be aught but a burden to him, soon to join the thousands of his countrymen now sleeping under the sod in Nicaragua.

BLACK REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.—The *True American*, a Black Republican organ in Erie county, Pa., in commenting upon a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting, says:

"This twaddle about the '*Union*' and its '*preservation*' is too silly and sickening for any good effect. *We think the liberty of a single slave is worth more than* ALL THE UNIONS GOD'S UNIVERSE CAN HOLD!"

Here is Black Republicanism, pure and unadulterated.

OREGON SALT.—We have on our table a specimen of Oregon Salt, which is of as good quality as any made in the Eastern States. This salt was made in Polk county eleven or twelve miles from this place, by Mr. Whittaker. He had to bore about eighty feet, before he reached the salt water. It yields over a pound of pure salt to two gallons of water. If this proves as extensive as appearances indicate, Oregon will soon supply itself. We hope the experiment will yield its owner a large pecuniary benefit.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

MRS. FREMONT AND THE BABY.—The Republicans are not only running John Catholic Fremont, and Jessie, his wife, for President, but they have positively brought out the baby. Like the family of the newly elected Justice who were all 'Squires, Mr. Fremont, and 'Misses' Fremont, and Baby Fremont, are to be all Presidents! Don't you think that Mr. Webb lately made a party and invited Mr. Fremont, and Jessie, and the baby; and Mr. Fremont he did'nt go, but Jessie and the baby they went, and Jessie she wore a vail at first, and then she took it off, and then *she held out* her baby toward the crowd, and the papers say that hosts of 'freeman expressed a desire to vote for the father of so fine a child!' We feel that Kansas is safe! Three shrieks for Jessie and the baby!'

☞ Everybody goes for Buchanan in Wisconsin—democrats, old whigs, repenting freesoilers. Many know nothings are daily openly leaving the order, and announcing their adherence to "Old Buck" and the democratic party. Wisconsin is good for about 12,000 democratic majority.

☞ The Hon. William Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy under General Taylor's administration, is out for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

☞ A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* states that the New York *Herald* has lost one thousand subscribers in Philadelphia since it has come out for Fremont.

FREMONT'S BIOGRAPHY.—A husband without a wedding—a millionaire without a dollar—a statesman without a speech—a legislator almost without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont—who is never in the right place at the right time.—*Statesman.*

☞ A letter to the Boston *Post* from Norwich, Ct., dated July 21, says:—"Our friends in this State are perfectly united, active, and bound to win. We gave Ingham and Wait about 5,000 majority last spring. We shall give Buchanan and Breckinridge the vote of the State by a majority that will be perfectly satisfactory, this fall. Put old Connecticut among the *certains.*"

☞ A friend who has been travelling extensively through Indiana, says that State may be put down as sure for from 50,000 to 75,000 for Buchanan. He says the people are "up in arms" for old Buck. This is good news, and we will hear more of it from every point in the country.

☞ The New Hampshire *Gazette*, published at Portsmouth, is with one exception, we believe, the oldest paper in the New World, being in the one hundred and second year of its age. Though hoary with age, it looks hale and vigorous, and is battling for "Buck and Breck" with as much enthusiasm and good will, as ever youthful American volunteer fought for life and liberty during our Revolutionary struggle.

☞ Out West, when a minister goes to preaching politics, they "stop his fodder." That brings them to.

JUPITER AND THE MOON.—The astronomers announce that on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, at about one o'clock, there will be an occulation of Jupiter with the Moon. We think the Moon ought to be ashamed of herself;—"chaste Diana," indeed!

☞ The widow of Lord Byron is yet alive and hearty. She has recently purchased the residence of the late poet, Rogers, in London.

☞ Kossuth, his wife and family, the London papers say, are on a visit to Tait, the proprietor of Tait's Magazine.

☞ The great comet, which appeared last in 1856, is coming along again in August, 1856, "with an uncertainty of two years, more or less."

☞ The first daily newspaper published in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per copy per annum.

☞ The republican horror of polygamy is all gammon; that party has already married and intermarried so often, the wisest among them cannot say who or what was the father of the present party. The whigs claim paternity, so do the abolitionists, so also the free soilers, and to wind up, the spirtualists and woman's rights men each put in a claim.

☞ It seems of the ninety-one counties in Indiana the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to buisness there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

☞ There was political preaching in more than one of our churches last Sunday morning, but *no vote was taken.—Taunton Democrat.*

Why not take a vote, as well as preach a political sermon. Besides, it would be a good opportunity to ratify the candidates and save the expense of political meetings.—*Springfield Argus.*

OUT SPOKEN.—The New York *Herald*, a Fremont paper, says: "We are merely using the *Black Republican rascals* for the purpose of getting a reform and revolution in the administration of the government."

☞ Some eastern papers are proposing Dr. Kane as a candidate for the Presidency. We object to this. His services will be needed after the election to conduct an exploring expedition in search of lost Know Nothingism.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, in noticing the fact that three former Whig candidates for Governor of Michigan, have come out for Buchanan, says it is just so in Ohio. Johnson, Barrer and Vinton, three Whig candidates for Governor of Ohio, are out flat-footed for "Buck and Breck," with hosts of leading Whigs no less influential with the masses.

☞ The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that the *National Intelligencer* will, in a few days, declare itself for Mr. Buchanan.

☞ It is said that the betting Democrats in Louisiana are exceedingly incensed at the Cincinnati Convention for nominating a ticket against which no one in that State dares to bet.

☞ "Not a dollar of any of the money subscribed in the East has ever reached these parts," says a letter from a resident in Kansas, whom the N. Y. *Post* endorses as highly respectable.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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.

Washington Correspondence.

[The rather unusual amount of important news, received through the express this week, which will be found in to-day's paper, has crowded out much of the matter prepared for this issue. As we promised last week that the following communication should be forthcoming at this time, we are accordingly under the necessity of making room for it in this place, containing, as it does, much that we well know will not prove otherwise than interesting to our readers.—ED.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, '56.

FRIEND WILEY:—

The last mail brought us a few copies of the *Pioneer and Democrat*. Your friends in this city are very much gratified to learn that you are again able to issue your valuable paper. May the time be far distant, when you will be again compelled to suspend its publication. Since the Territory was first organized, there never was so much necessity for a newspaper, as at the present time.

The citizens of Washington Territory ought to *know* and *feel*, that it is absolutely necessary, that they should have some channel through which they can make known their wants, not only to the general government, but to those who legislate for the public good.

The notices of numerous public meetings which have been held, and the noble manner in which the citizens have come forward and sustained Gov. Stevens, has given general satisfaction to the friends of the Territory—in and out of Congress—and shown conclusively, the necessity which compelled the governor to resort to such extreme measures. These facts came in a a very opportune moment, for with them, and the influence of your delegate, *the president has decided not to remove your worthy governor*. At a time like the present, when Gen. Wool and all his sycophants are moving heaven and earth against you, it would have been a disastrous blow to your prosperity.

The occasion that called forth the necessity of the governor in proclaiming *martial law*, was one of a peculiar nature; and although he may not be fully justified by the president, he ought not to be removed.

This mail will convey to you and the constituents of Col. ANDERSON, a very able and truthful speech, upon the Indian difficulties in your Territories. It completely overthrows the many false statements which have been so extensively circulated by Gen. Wool and his "*cultus*" upstarts, in relation to the causes and progress of the war. You will find it an exceedingly able and well-written document, and one calculated to place the matter in a proper light before the people. It has opened the eyes of a great many members of the departments and Congress, to several facts, which have been studiously concealed and disguised by Gen. Wool and his emissaries.

A great many letters have been received here by members of Congress, from officers of the army, in relation to the causes of the war. The Military Committee, before whom the bill for payment of the war scrip was pending, have received several. Some of them have been shown to me. They allude to the brutal acts, not only of the volunteers, but of the citizens themselves, towards the Indians, and state that scrip has been issued for provisions, and other necessaries purchased for prosecuting the war, at double the price they were worth. Maj. HAYS refuted these charges, by stating to the committee that they were *false*. He stated that he not only sold his cattle and provisions to the government at *cash* value in the market, but that a great many of his neighbors had done the same, and all took the scrip at *one hundred cents on the dollar*.

Gen. Wool has published letters here, in the *Intelligencer*, totally at variance with the truth, and it requires the united efforts of all the friends of Oregon and Washington, to refute these charges.

The committee have recommended a commission to be appointed, to proceed to the Territories and examine and register the "*War Scrip*," and report for the next session. It has passed both branches, and I suppose the commission will consist of two army officers and one civilian.

This may be considered as the initiatory step towards the payment of the scrip. I have no doubt a bill will pass next session of Congress, authorizing the government to pay it. The prosperity of the inhabitants, and the future welfare of the Territory, demand the immediate settlement of this war debt by our government. It is a just and righteous debt, and it should be the aim of our government to cancel it, upon just and equitable terms.

A great many important measures have been brought forward by your delegate, relating to the interests of the Territory, which have passed the various committees, and will pass at the next session. I will enumerate some of them, for the information of your readers:—

For capital at Olympia,	$50,000
" penitentiary at Vancouver,	35,000
" road from Steilacoom over Cascades,	35,000
To pay the citizens for building road to the pass,	8,000
And to complete it,	10,000
For weekly mail service,	25,000
" light house, Kellog's Point,	25,000
" road from Columbia river to fort Steilacoom,	45,000
To replenish the library,	500

There are many other bills, but I do not remember them all at this moment.

The Territory is to be divided into four land districts. All of these measures will pass at the next session.

The appointment of Mr. GARFIELD, as receiver of public money at Olympia, will not give satisfaction to your citizens. It was made against the wishes of your delegate, and without consulting him. Some one of your citizens was entitled to the appointment, and they ought to have had their wishes considered.

A bill has passed this session, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to survey and settle the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions.

In relation to the mail service upon Puget Sound, the postmaster general will do nothing until the appropriation passes both branches of Congress. As this session has just closed, of course nothing will be done until the next session, when the bill will most certainly pass.

Both branches of Congress adjourned at 12 M., to-day, after a session of nine months. All of the general appropriation bills were subjected to "*Kansas riders*," as they are termed, by the nigger worshippers of the House. The Senate, of course, disagreed with them, and several committees of conference were appointed. The House, at last, receded from them all, with the exception of one on the army appropriation bill. Three committees of conference were appointed upon this bill, but they all failed to agree, and the House broke up in a general melee, without making any appropriation for the army. The appropriation involves some fifteen millions of dollars, and without it is made, the president must necessarily disband the army. Such an outrage is no more or less than treason against the general government, and shows conclusively to what desperate means the opposition factions will resort to accomplish their nefarious schemes.

But very little business has been attended to during the entire session. Day after day they have met and adjourned, after *howling* over *bleeding Kansas*, by way of sundry speeches, in "*shrieking for freedom.*"

Scarcely had Congress adjourned, and before the members had time to pack their trunks, the president issued a proclamation, convening them on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the army bill, and the Indian war now existing in our midst. It is supposed that several of the members of the opposition party will absent themselves on purpose, and allow the democrats to pass the bill.

I should be pleased to see you, and a host of your friends, and give you a shake of the hand, and did so intend, upon the adjournment of Congress. But as I have not yet finished my business, I am compelled to postpone it for the present.

I am, yours truly, J. H. S.

☞ Amongst the appointments made by the President, recently confirmed by the the U. S. Senate, we observe that of MORRIS H. FROST, Collector at Puget Sound, (Port Townsend), Washington Territory.

JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Steilacoom, Pierce county, has been appointed and confirmed Postmaster at that place.

☞ Gov. STEVENS returned to this place on Wednesday evening, and was welcomed home by the firing of a salute. Col. SHAW will probably arrive some time next week.

APPROPRIATED.—In the usual annual civil appropriation bill, we observe that $34,000 has been awarded this Territory. This, in connection with the $300,000, for the purpose of maintaining peace with the friendly Indians of this and Oregon Territory, covers all the appropriation made by Congress, over regular general appropriations, for Territorial expenses. None of the Territories will receive a dollar on account of any special bill.

The Northern Indians.

We were called upon last week to record an attack made upon the crew of a small schooner, consisting of three persons, near Seattle, by a party of four northern Stickene Indians—terminating in the murder of one of the crew, the serious wounding of another, and the subsequent escape of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Although it is reported that Commander SWARTWOUT, of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, has been actively cruizing in most of the bays and harbors northward, within the United States' dominions, with an object of apprehending and bringing the savages to justice, yet, according to the last accounts from that quarter, it appears he has, as yet, been unsuccessful. It is reported, however, that he *has* succeeded in capturing the "*klootchmen*," probably the wives of the murderers; but we very much doubt if the fact of *their* being retained in custody, will, in any manner, serve for the apprehension of their lawless piratical husbands.

There can be but little doubt but that it was this same band of northern red-skins who paid a visit to this locality a few weeks ago, on an errand of mischief and plunder. At all events, the number, in both male and female, corresponds with that of a party which made its appearance here some time since, and perpetrated no inconsiderable amount of robbery of houses on the eastern side of the inlet. We are informed that every house that was found to have been temporarily abandoned, between this place and South Bay, for some distance back from the eastern shore, had been broken into and robbed, of whatever provisions, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, &c., that they contained.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY, who occupies a claim about three miles from this place, accompanied by Mr. C. SYLVESTER, came suddenly upon the plunderers, whilst in the act of breaking into his house. Being unarmed, when detected by the Indians, the latter at once drew their guns upon them, and it was only by representing to them that there was a large party of whites, hard by, that they were influenced not to carry into execution their murderous intention. Messrs. Seeley and Sylvester then came hurriedly to town and armed themselves, but on returning found the Indians had left, without further attempting the robbery of the house. They subsequently continued their plunder of every deserted house as far down as South Bay; and, as it would seem, pursued their criminal mission to Seattle, terminating with their murderous attack upon the little schooner alluded to.

The boldness and audacity of these criminal outrages, is without precedent in the history of the intercourse heretofore permitted to these northern British Indians, with the American settlements on the Sound and Straits, and some *efficient* means should at once be adopted to bring them to justice.

Some effectual means should also be forthwith adopted to prevent them hereafter from visiting our settlements; and if they *do* evade our authorities, by coming amongst us and committing murders and other outrages, *they should be promptly followed into their own country, demanded, and punished*. On any further appearance of these northern robbers and murders on the waters of the Sound, within our own dominions, it should be made the duty of the commanders of our vessels of war, promptly to order them away; and on their refusal to comply, *let them at once be blown out of our waters.*

We would be but sinking our national character longer to permit these outrages to pass unpunished and unrebuked; and if these northern savages will persist in their career of murder and robbery within our borders, and if afterwards they cannot be found within our own jurisdiction, *let them be followed out of it*, and punished. It will be simply disgraceful to our naval authorities if they do not follow up this matter to a satisfactory issue, and afford some better security than we now have, for the small crafts that are constantly and indispensably traversing our waters. If these pirates, murderers and land robbers are permitted to attack with impunity every small passenger and freight vessel they may chance at any time to fall in with, there will be no security whatever for life or property on the Sound, and we will soon be without any means whatever for communication from point to point.

Cannot there be *some* means adopted whereby these Indians can be apprehended and punished, and those tribes hereafter be compelled to remain on the British side of the line, within their own dominions? Our naval authorities would do well to profit by the example recently afforded them by Gov. DOUGLASS, of Vancouver's Island, who, in consequence of an *attempt* by one of these Indians upon the life of a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, in connection with Admiral BRUCE, commanding the British man-of-war *Trincomale*, and 400 men, visited the northern coast inhabited by this Stickene tribe—demanded the culprit that attempted the life of the servant alluded to, and in the presence of a large assemblage of the tribe, caused him to be executed. There is some sense in that way of doing business. Will our naval authorities profit by it? We shall see.

We understand there are great numbers of these Indians at the various points and places on the Sound below.

[From the Oregon *Times*, Oct. 11.

Letter from Gen. Lane.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept. 4th*, 1856.

JOHN O. WATERMAN, ESQ—

Dear Sir:—The appointment of a Board of Commissioners, to examine the debt and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, including pay of volunteers, will go out by this mail. Hon. L. F. GROVER, will be one of the Board, and I have been promised that Capt. INGALLS and Capt. SMITH, of the Army, will be the other two.

The political horizon is brightening. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and California, you may set down as certain for Buchanan. Every Southern State will go for Buchanan. This will be enough and to spare.

The Black Republicans injured their prospects very much by their revolutionary conduct in the House, in their efforts to defeat the passage of the bill for the support of the Army. Your friend

JOSEPH LANE.

Although in common with our fellow-citizens, we most heartily rejoice that Congress has recognized our volunteer war indebtedness, in such a manner that it virtually amounts to an *assumption*; and despite the opposition and traduction of Gen. WOOL, and sattelites, that a Commission has been appointed to adjust and audit the same; yet in the appointment of that Commission, whilst a member of the board has been selected from Oregon, we cannot understand why this territory was not considered as entitled to a member. We cannot understand why, after Gen. LANE had succeeded in procuring the appointment of Mr. GROVER, of Oregon, he should desire *to have promised to him*, that Capt. INGALLS and Capt. SMITH, *of the Army*, should also be appointed, to the exclusion of a member from this Territory. We could have no objection that *one* of those Army officers should be placed upon the board, but we claim, at the same time, that this Territory is as deeply interested in the adjudication of the war debt as is Oregon, and that our citizens are as equally and justly entitled to a representative on the Commission. As it appears that Gen. LANE has only been *promised* that the officers of the Army, above mentioned, should be appointed as members of the Board, we trust it may yet transpire that *that promise* has been *arrested* ere it has been fulfilled, by our delegate, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, by seeing to it that this Territory be placed upon something like terms of equality with Oregon in the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon the war indebtedness of the two Territories.

LESCHI.—It is reported and generally believed that Leschi is now, or was a few days since, on this side of the mountains.—Several Indians report having seen him at Fort Nisqually on Sunday last. It appears he was in a very destitute condition, (being nearly naked,) and applied to Dr. TOLMIE for amunition, for the purpose, as he averred, of killing game. He complained of having had a very hard time of it on the other side of the mountains, as there was but little large game there, and the salmon did not run up in the streams there in the fall of the year. As the Indians there would not feed or shelter him only on condition of his becoming a *slave*, he represented that he was nearly starved to death.

It is reported that Charley's band of the Nisqually Indians are again dissatisfied with the boundaries of the reservation recently surveyed and set apart for them, and refuse to go on it unless the entire Nisqually bottom is included. So it seems that further Indian troubles are still in store for us on this side, and should hostilities again be renewed this winter, where the end will be, or what number of Indians our settlements will have to oppose, no one at present can conjecture.

It is reported that another attack on Seattle is meditated.

LOST.—We learn from the Oregon *Times* of Oct. 4th, that Lt. MILLER, U. S. A., was lost overboard from the steamer *Mary*, whilst on his way, with some 25 soldiers, to the scene of Indian difficulties. He was about 40 years of age.

FAILED AGAIN.—We learn by the express, that Judge O. B. MCFADDEN, of the first judicial district, was again unable to hold a term of the U. S. court at Cascade City, Skamania county, because of the non-attendance of jurors.

☞ Read the Congressional discussion on the first page of to-day's paper, on the subject of the North-western boundary between the U. S. and the British possessions.

☞ The whole number of persons killed by the recent railroad accident near Philadelphia, as far as ascertained, is set down at sixty-six.

☞ We have news from Utah. The crops had suffered considerably owing to drouth, grasshoppers and cold weather.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Three Days Ahead of the Mail!!

The Army Appropriation Bill passed—Final adjournment of Congress—A Commission appointed to Audit and Adjust our War claims—Affairs in Kansas, Nicaragua, and in the States generally.

Mr. CHAS. WILLIAMS, agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express arrived at this place, from Portland, on Monday evening last, bringing us a package of late papers from S. J. MCCORMICK, Esq., agent for the "Pacific Express Co." The dates furnished from New York and Boston are up to Sept. 5th—from California to Oct. 4th, and from Oregon to Oct. 11.

The Oregon *Times* contains a letter from Gen. LANE, (which will be found in another column), announcing the appointment of a commission to audit and adjust the volunteer war indebtedness of this and Oregon Territory.

The *Times* announces the arrival of Gov. STEVENS at Portland, on the 8th inst., accompanied by "Lawyer," and a number of other friendly Nez Perce chiefs. The Governor addressed the citizens of Portland, at the hall of the "Bank Exchange," on the morning of the 8th, on the subject of the present state of Indian difficulties in this and Oregon Territory. The speech is highly complimented by the *Times*, and appears to have elicited the hearty applause and commendation of the audience. We have no further intelligence of the doings of the hostile Indians North, but it appears that the Pitt river Indians had attacked the California volunteers south of Yreka—killing and wounding several, and driving the volunteers in. The Indians on the coast reservation are represented as being restless, and are continually starting away in small parties, and returning south.

We are mainly indebted to the New York and San Francisco *Heralds* for whatever news of interest may be found subjoined:

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill.

The extra session of Congress lasted exactly three days. The Army appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Senate, by a majority of three. The Black Republicans do not bear their defeat with much grace. If they had succeeded in defeating the bill it would be impossible even to conjecture the consequences. The army wold have been virtually disbanded, and the Executive would be left without any physical power to carry on the Government. In their first organized movement the revolutionists have been defeated, and this defeat may be regarded as the precursor of their final overthrow on the third of November next. The Buchanan and Fillmore men in the House united to secure the passage of the bill. The vote stood yeas, 101; noes, 98.

Thus, after all the treasonable designs of the Black Republicans, the Army appropriation bill, stripped of the restrictive clause, passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday, Aug. 30th, was signded by the President, and the extraordinary session ended at half-past three o'clock of that day.

Before the Army bill had passed, work was suspended in several of the Government armories and arsenals. All the workmen in the Springfield armory, 257 in number, were discharged by orders of the Executive. About thirty men connected with the arsenal at Watertown were discharged, as well as the workmen in the Washington and Pittsburg arsenals.

It is stated that since the passage of the Army bill, orders have been given for the resumption of work in the Government establishments.

Kansas.

We have intelligence from Kansas to the effect that on the 26th of August, Gov. Shannon issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection, and calling on all good citizens to aid in preserving the peace. Parties of General Lane's supporters were busily engaged in receiving supplies through Iowa, and making arrangements for a speedy and safe retreat, should it become necessary.

Gov. Geary is at last on his way to Kansas. It has been said that he made the release of the Kansas State prisoners an indispensable condition to entering upon the duties of his office.

The news from Kansas is gloomy in the extreme; both parties are preparing for a grand struggle. Lane is in command of the Freesoilers, and Atchison of the Missourians. Both parties are represented as being eager for the fray, and as matters looked at last advices, it would seem that nothing can prevent it. The next steamer may bring us the news of bloody battles and an internecine war between American citizens on American soil. In addition to the news in relation to Kansas published in another column, we would state that we have learned from private sources that it is the intention of the President to raise two volunteer regiments—one in Southern Illinois and the other in Kentucky, for service in Kansas, and that at the present time it is probable that these regiments are *en route* for the scene of the strife. It is evident that nothing but the presence of an overwhelming force—volunteers, if possible, can prevent a bloody civil war in Kansas. The present is pregnant with big events, and if the hand at the helm of the nation falters in the least, a dissolution of the Union may be nearer at hand than anybody is willing to suppose.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1856.—Our dates from Kansas are to the 29th ult. Fifteen hundred men, under Gen. Atchison, were preparing to attack Lawrence on the 1st inst. The Free State force is estimated at fifteen hundred to two thousand men.

From Nicaragua.

The British steamer "Solent" arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 6th of September, bringing later news than any yet received from the city of Granada.

Gen. Walker was resting quietly at Granada, fully prepared to resist any attack that might be made upon him. But little could be ascertained of his future movements when the steamer left.

Another expedition, to a place named Chantalos, has started under Lieut. Col. Byron Cole.

Hon. Pierre Soule has purchased a rancho in Nicaragua for $50,000.

A court of law has been organized, called Court of First Instance.

Walker has levied a tax of $20 upon all liquor dealers in Nicaragua.

Rivas appears to be at Leon with his army.

Nothing further had been heard of the intended invasion of Nicaragua by the other Central American States.

The purser's report of affairs in Nicaragua is more favorable to Gen. Walker than has reached us through other channels. He claims that the execution of Salizar, and dismissal of the the English vice consul have produced a good effect. Trade is reported as brisk, and flour, pork, beef and provisions generally, as bringing good prices.

The British fleet was still anchored at San Juan.

Col. Salizar, an officer in the Nicaraguan army, had been convicted of treason, and shot by order of President Walker. It was reported that Mr. Livingston, U. S. Consul at Leon, had been shot by the Rivas party in retaliation for the execution of Salizar, but the latest accounts state that Livingston had been imprisoned and not shot. Letters found upon Salizar fully implicated Mr. Manning, British consul at Leon, in the treason of Salizar, and Walker at once revoked Manning's exequater.

Appleton Oaksmith, formerly of New York, has been appointed Nicaraguan minister to Washington, and is expected shortly to arrive.

Advices have been received by the Administration giving glowing assurances of Walker's ultimate success in Nicaragua. It is understood that Soule's visit to Nicaragua is in connection with the negotiation of the projected $2,000,000 loan.

From Mexico.

Congress is assembled in Mexico, passing a new Constitution, the fifteenth Article of which gives Religious Liberty to Mexico. Of course this meets a great opposition. Petitions against it have been sent into Congress.

The law of the 25th of June, that the Clergy is not allowed in future to hold any landed property, is in force, and many estates belonging to these worthy potentates, has been put up for sale. The clergy has in future to receive the interests as they formerly received the rents, but never can claim property. These interests are set down at a figure of $20,000,000 a year, a nice sum, which it is not at all unlikely will pass, at some not very distant day, into the hands of the Government.

Under the firm hand of Comonfort the government was prospering, and the affairs of the nation exhibit general improvement. A conspiracy had been discovered at the capital and promptly suppressed. Several of the leaders were arrested and banished the country.

Central America.

We have news from Honduras. The dates are, Omoa, July 30, and Truxillo, August 12. The inauguration of Walker's administration in Nicaragua had excited much uneasiness, and Honduras was busily engaged in raising troops to join the league formed by Guatemala, Costa Rica and San Salvador against him. All Americans were suspected, and a governmental decree had been issued ordering none of them to land in the republic. The United States Consul had protested against the execution of this decree, and forwarded copies of the paper to the Cabinet in Washington. New gold placers had been opened west of Truxillo, and twenty dollars per day were earned in them.

Europe, Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship Persia at our port we have seven pays later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not of much importance. The question of the Sound dues is reported to be in a fair train of settlement, Great Britain and Prussia having consented to the capitalization of the toll. Mr. Marcy's reply to the protocol of the Paris Conference on privateering had been well received by the English press.

Louis Napoleon and his Empress had left Paris for Biarritz. His Majesty, it is said, has it in contemplation to confer some imperial title on the American Bonapartes. In Spain maters continue quiet for the present, but the population, as is usual after insurrectionary movements, are suffering from want. It was reported that the King of Naples was about to abdicate in favor of his son, Duke of Calabria.—*New York Herald.*

☞ Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has announced his intention to take the stump after the first of September. He will speak at the Tippecanoe battle ground on the 20th inst.

☞ Previous to the final adjournment of the late extra session of Congress, the House took up and passed the bill appropriating forty thousand dollars for the purchase and repair of the Arctic exploring ship Resolute. She will be put in order without delay, and despatched to England, whens he will be presented to the British government.

Political—The Late Elections, &c.

The aspect of the late political news from the East gives the most hopeful prospect of the triumph of the Democracy over the factions at the coming election. However much the Black Republicans may rejoice over a victory like that gained in Vermont, the shallowness of their assumed confidence will quickly be discovered when it is recollected equally decided successes have been achieved by the Democratic party during the last month in other States of the Union. On every side we see the most encouraging signs to inspire confidence, and among the foremost in the sisterhood of States, California will be found in pledging its adherence to the Federal compact.—*San Francisco Herald.*

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN VERMONT.—Ryland Fletcher for Governor, with all the Republican State ticket—Justin S. Morrill, Ezekiel P. Walton and Homer E. Ryrce for Congress, and a legislature ten to one Republican in both branches, have been elected by an aggregate majority of at least 20,000.

ARKANSAS.—We have the official vote for Governor in every county but Mississippi, which in 1852 gave Conway 200 votes to 39 for Smithson, (Opp.) The totals are as follows:

1852.		1856.	
Conway, (Dem.)	16,111	Conway, (Dem.)	27,921
Smithson,	13,493	Yell, (K. N.)	15,227
Conway's maj.	2,618	Conway's maj.	12,694

NORTH CAROLINA.—The new Legislature of this State is classified as follows:

Senate,...Buchanan,...	33	Fillmore,............	17
House...Buchanan,...	80	Fillmore,............	40
Joint Ballot.......	113		57

Buchanan's majority—House, 40; Senate, 16—Total, 56. No party has had any such majority for the last twenty years.

MISSOURI.—The next Legislature of Missouri will stand as follows: Senate—Anti-Benton, 12; Benton, 7; Know-nothing, 7: Whig, 7. House—Anti-Benton, 60; Benton, 35; Know-nothing 30; Whig, 7. Joint ballot—Anti-Benton, 72; Benton, 42; Know-nothing, 37; whig, 14.

THE FAMOUS REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The Cincinnati *Times*, Fillmore paper, says that the successful ticket in Iowa "was elected by the Fillmore men of the State, with the aid of a little outside, Republican pressure." It also says, "the victory is out-and-out American, and places the State entirely out of the grasp of Fremontism."

☞ Hon. William Aikin, M. C. from South Carolina, has declined a re-election to the House.

☞ The New York *Tribune* has the following information from Washington:

"I am credibly informed that the American State Council of North Carolina have determined to recommend all the lodges of the State to cast their votes for Buchanan instead of Fillmore. This edict has been privately communicated to the members of the order, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be carried out. The grounds for taking such a course are that the late elections have proved that Mr. Fillmore cannot carry a single Southern State, while there is no chance of his receiving an electoral vote from the North, and that it behooves the South to present a united front in such a crisis as that she has now to pass through."

Preliminary Proceedings

Of a portion of the citizens of Thurston county, W. T., held at the rooms of the Washington Hotel, on the afternoon of the 13th Oct. 1856.

The meeting being called to order, W. W. Miller, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. H. Armstrong appointed secretary.

Mr. Geo. Gallagher, having been called on to do so, explained the object of the meeting to be, to devise ways and means to receive, in a suitable manner, Col. B. F. SHAW and Gov. STEVENS, and the officers and volunteers generally who have served so gallantly in the late campaign east of the Cascade mountains.

On motion of Mr. E. Giddings, jr., power was given the chair to appoint a committee of twenty-one, to meet and agree upon the most appropriate manner of showing respect and honor to the expected guests.

The chair then named the following gentlemen:

Geo. Gallagher, E. Giddings, jr., Jas. W. Wiley, Edmund Sylvester, Whitfield Kirtley, S. S. Ford, sen., A. J. Cain, J. Colvin, Jas. Longmyer, J. Ferguson, Gabriel Jones, A. J. Chambers, Jas. Byles, Alfred Allen, J. A. Packard, W. Gosnel, G. K. Willard, Wm. Rutledge, sen., Levi Shelton, L. D. Durgin, C. H. Armstrong.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, jr., a committee of one was appointed, with power to appoint or select two assistants, to superintend the firing of salutes, etc.

Mr. E. Giddings, jr., was appointed by the chair to act as said committee.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the present meeting, and all future proceedings of the committees, be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat.*

On motion of Mr. Wiley, it was

Resolved, That the committee meet at the same rooms on the evening of the ensuing Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, *Sec'y.*

At an Adjourned Meeting

Of the members of the general committee, Oct. 15th, it was

Resolved, to postpone the entertainment to be given to Gov. STEVENS, Col. SHAW and command, until the arrival of Col. SHAW.

The following gentleman were appointed on the finance committee:

E. Giddings, jr., E. Sylvester, L. D. Durgin, Dr G. K. Willard, S. S. Ford, sen., J. A. Packard, A. J. Chambers, Wm. Rutledge, sen., and James Longmyer, Esq.

Dr. Willard was also appointed to notify the finance committee, respectively, their duty, &c.

The secretary was directed to open correspondence with Col. SHAW, informing him of the proceedings of this meeting, and also ascertain about what time he may be expected here.

It was also decided that a dinner be given on the —— of ——, at the Washington Hotel, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and a ball the same evening.

J. W. Wiley offerred the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That entertaining, as we do, the highest regard and appreciation of the patriotism of the Ladies of Washington Territory in general, and Thurston County, in particular, in the manifestation of their cordial and heart-felt sympathy for our volunteers, in all times of suffering and privation, and for the unmistakable manner in which they have, on all suitable occasions, contributed "aid and comfort," and bestowed their approving smiles of encouragement upon our gallant volunteer forces, whilst engaged in warfare against the merciless hostile Indians, on both sides of the Cascade Mountains, that they be and are hereby respectfully and earnestly invited to attend A DANCE, to take place on the evening of the day the dinner is proposed to be given to Col. B. F. SHAW, Gov. I. I. STEVENS, and the officers and men of the Central Battalion.

L. Ensign was selected to attend to the getting up of the dinner, securing music for the occasion, &c., &c.

J. W. Wiley was deputed by the committee to attend to the printing of cards of invitation to the ball, &c.

It was also decided that the finance committee have the distribution of said cards.

Adjourned to meet again, on Monday evening next.

GEO. GALLAGHER, *Chm'n.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of J. C. COCHRAN, Esq., (Lewis County,) on the Thursday, the 9th inst., by *Rev. J. F. Devore*, Mr. A. F. TULLIS, and Miss C. BUCHANAN, all of Lewis County, W. T.

New Advertisements.

$1000 REWARD!!

I HEREBY offer for the apprehension and delivery on board of this ship of seven deserters, who deserted from the town of Seattle, Washington Territory, about 3 P. M. on the 12th of October, 1856, the reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($1000) or an equal proportion of this amount for the apprehension and delivery on board of this ship of any one of them.

It is believed that these deserters have gone to the Colville Gold Mines. A description list of their persons is herewith annexed.

S. SWARTWOUT, Commander.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts,"
Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

DESCRIPTIONS:

JAMES E. MCCARTNEY.—His description is as follows:
Where born, Pennsylvania.
Age, 20 years.
Color of hair, Sandy.
Color of eyes, Gray.
Height, 5 feet 9 inches.
Complexion, Light.
Deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

JONATHAN GROVES.—His description as follows:—
Where born, Ireland.
Age, 20 years.
Color of hair, Light.
Color of eyes, Blue.
Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Complexion, Fair.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

BENJAMIN LEWIS.—Description as follows:—
Where born, Rhode Island.
Age, 25 years.
Color of hair, Light.
Color of eyes, Blue.
Height, 5 feet 5½ inches.
Complexion, Fair.
Deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

WM. N. W. SCOTT.—His description as follows:—
Where born, Pennsylvania.
Age, 26 years.
Color of hair, Brown.
Color of eyes, Blue.
Height, 5 feet 5 inches.
Complexion, Fair.
Wore whiskers when he deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

GEORGE R. CATON.—Described as follows:—
Where born, Mexico.
Age, 26 years.
Color of hair, Brown.
Color of eyes, Gray.
Height, 5 feet 7½ inches.
Complexion, Fair.
Deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

ELDRIDGE G. GRAWFORD.—Description as follows:—
Where born, Maryland.
Age, 34 years.
Color of hair, Sandy.
Color of eyes, Blue.
Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Complexion, Fair.
Wore whiskers and moustache when he deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

DAVID H. HANLY.—His description as follows:—
Where born, Tennessee.
Age, 24 years.
Color of hair, Light.
Color of eyes, Gray.
Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Complexion, Fair.
Wore whiskers when he deserted on the 12th instant.
U. S. Steamer "Massachusetts," Seattle, October 13th, 1856.

EXTRACT FROM LAW:

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall entice any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, who may have enlisted into the naval service of the United States, to desert therefrom, or who shall conceal any person who may have so deserted, and shall refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1855.
October 17, 1856. n49-2t.

Treasurer's Notice.

TAX PAYERS are hereby notified, that unless their taxes are paid to the Treasurer of Thurston county, W. T., on or before the first day of November, next, it will become his duty, in pursuance of law, to exact *ten per cent.*, on the amount due from each delinquent, exhibited as due by the assessment roll.

Those, therefore, who desire to avoid the payment of the 10 per cent., would do well to settle the amount of their taxation as above suggested.

G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston County, W. T.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA, *October 17th*, 1856.

C HERE!

NOTICE "IS HEREBY GIVEN" to those indebted to the undersigned, that they will please call and settle accounts on or before the 20th of December next, or all accounts not settled before said time will be placed in proper hands for collection.

As one of the undersigned is leaving for the States, an immediate settlement is required of one and all.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.
Olympia, Oct. 8, 1856. 6w48

Olympia Public School.

THE public examination of this school will take place on Friday the 17th inst., from ½ past 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. The exhibition will commence at ½ past 6 o'clock P. M.

The school will be re-opened on the 3d day of November next, for a term of five months. Tuition per quarter as heretofore—$5, $6, $8 and $10. No extras.

The course of study embraces all the branches usually taught in High Schools.

It is designed to procure a Philosophical and Chemical apparatus for the use of the school, during the next term.

A few boarders can be taken. Terms moderate.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
M. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Oct. 8, 1856. 3w48

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

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

TUITION:

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

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

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

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

J. F. DEVORE.
Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.-n47.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

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

LOUISSON & CO.,

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

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

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

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

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

Also, a well selected stock of

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

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 26, 1856. 46tf

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-elected 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 inyited 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 decantors, 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. n42.tf.

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.

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800	case Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000	rolls French and American Borders;
300	ps Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625	ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230	ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300	ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350	ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200	ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125	ps Stair Carpets, Assorted;
275	ps Bay State Druggets;
800	ps Oil Cloths, Assorted;
125	ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
300	ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000	pair Window Shades;
375	pair Lace Curtains;
750	pair Muslin Curtains;
8000	Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325	dozen Mats, Assorted;

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

FRANK BAKER,
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47-3m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

Notice.

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.
Sept. 19, 1856. 47tf

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. 19, 1856. n45-tf.

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:

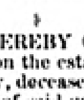
"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established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

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopady 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.*

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.—41tf.

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 supped 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 is 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 allowance 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.

WANTED.

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

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, bearing date the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1856, I have this day levied upon and taken in execution the following property, to-wit: The one-third of a saw mill known as the Nisqually mill; also one-third of a house and property belonging thereto, which property I will expose at public auction on Thursday, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, in front of the County Court House, (County Auditor's Office) in the town of Olympia, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a judgment in favor of James S. Taylor and against the Nisqually Mill Co., for the sum of six hundred and thirteen dollars and sixteen cents, the amount at this date due upon judgment.

ISAAC HAYS, Sheriff.
Olympia, Sept. 20, 1856. 4w46

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

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 STREET,
Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

W. 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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

Wm. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855—n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

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

JOSEPH SHAW.
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Notice.

WE, the undersigned building committee, have let the contract for the enclosing of the house of worship in this place; and in order to facilitate and forward the enterpeise, we are now under the necessity of asking for the funds that have been so cheerfully subscribed for this purpose. Our friends will confer a great favor on us by depositing the cash and scrip, (which they have proposed to give to the church,) with Mr. Wm. Wright, (as he is our treasurer) and he will give the proper credit. We would be glad to have all the funds in, as early as the 20th of this month. We also expect to need the work and material that has been proffered by our citizens, in a very short time.

ALFRED HALL.
D. R. BIGELOW.
Building Committee.
Olympia, Aug. 8th, 1856.

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, 1865.—4w44.

A Farm to Rent.

The undersigned being desirous of going into other business, would inform the public that he has a land claim which he will rent on advantageous terms to any person who may feel disposed to take the same. It is situated above the claim of Joseph Borst, on the Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, known as the "Wanch claim." On it there is 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

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. no9tf

Nonperile 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, Jeb. 10, 1853.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 43.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any two of the judges of the court of claims, authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, approved the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five shall constitute a quorum, and may hold a court for the transaction of business, and the court may appoint commissioners to take testimony in the manner prescribed in the said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an assistant solicitor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in the said act, and shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and he shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall hold his office for a period of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. And the solicitor of the United States mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to employ a deputy, who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and whose duty it shall be to aid the said solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in said act, in such way as the said solicitor shall direct.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the said court shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to disburse, under the direction of the said court, the contingent fund which may hereafter be appropriated from time to time for the use of said court: *Provided,* he shall first give bond in such an amount, and in such form, and with such security, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further,* that his accounts shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury in the same way as the accounts of other disbursing agents of the government are now settled. And from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the salary of the said clerk shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the assistant clerk shall be two thousand dollars per annum.

Approved Aug. 6, 1856.

[PUBLIC 44.]

AN ACT granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Jackson to the line between the State of Mississippi and the State of Alabama; from Tuscaloosa to the Mobile railroad within Mississippi; and from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width, on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent, or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States shall have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid; which lands, (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by even numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the said State for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided,* that the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: *Provided further,* that the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which said lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further,* that any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same is hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* that the sections and parts of sections of land which, by said grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of the said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at the increased price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be, and remain public highways, for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted to the said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any continuous twenty miles of either of said roads is completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for such road, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if such roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States mail shall be transported over said railroads under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided,* That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a like grant to the same extent, and on the same terms and conditions in all respects is hereby made to aid in constructing a railroad from the city of Mobile of New Orleans, such grant to be made to the several States through which said road shall pass, so far as said road is within their respective limits.

Approved August 11, 1856.

[PUBLIC 45.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved August 11, 1856.

[PUBLIC 46.]

AN ACT to amend the charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have full power and authority, and are hereby required, to lay and impose the present year, and annually thereafter, a school tax upon every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, of one dollar per annum; said tax to be levied and collected under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of election as subject to a school tax for that year, (except persons *non compos mentis,* vagrants, paupers, and persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school taxes due from him, shall be entitled to vote for mayor, members of the board of aldermen and board of common council, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under the acts of said corporation: *Provided,* that if, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of the first election after the passage of this act, no persons shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school tax, then all persons who shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school tax before the day of the said first election, and who shall in all other respects be qualified under this act to vote, and who shall have paid the said school tax, shall be entitled to vote at the said first election after the passage of this act; and if any person shall buy or sell a vote, or shall vote more than once at any corporation election, held in pursuance of law, or shall give or receive any consideration therefor in money, goods, or any other thing of value, or shall promise any valuable consideration, or vote in consideration of such promise, he shall be disqualified forever thereafter from voting or holding any office under said corporation; and on complaint thereof to the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of said attorney to proceed against said offender or offenders by indictment and trial, as in other criminal cases; and if found guilty it shall be the duty of the court to sentence him to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two months, nor less than ten days.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said corporation, on the presentation of the corporation tax collector's receipt showing that the applicant has paid his school tax for that year, to enter the name of such school tax payer on the books of said corporation, and to furnish the judges of elections to be held under the laws of said corporation at each precinct, before or on the morning of any election, before the hour for opening the polls, with a list of the names of all persons who shall have paid their school taxes for that year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the school tax which shall be levied and collected under this act shall constitute a fund, or be added to any other fund now or hereafter to be constituted by any act of said corporation, for the establishment and support of common schools, and for no other purpose, under such regulations as the corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said corporation to provide or establish at least two election precincts within the limits of the corporation of Georgetown, and to appoint not less than three judges of election for each precinct, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved August 11, 1856.

[PUBLIC 47.]

AN ACT to confirm to certain persons therein named their titles to certain lots in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those farm and village lots at Prairie du Chien, in the State of Wisconsin, as designated upon the plat of the private land claims at said place, in volume four of the public lands American State Papers, which plat was made in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, by Isaac Lee, esquire, the agent appointed by the commissioners to adjust land titles at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, which have not heretofore been confirmed and patented to the claimants, are hereby confirmed unto the several persons named upon said plat and the report of said Lee, and to their assigns and legal representatives; and village lots numbers six, ten, and eleven, in the main village, as designated upon said plat, are hereby confirmed to Hercules L. Dousman; and lot number nine, in said village, to Edward W. Pelton; and patents to the lots hereby confirmed shall issue to such persons as now own or as shall have the right to the same: *Provided,* that the confirmation hereby made shall not interfere with any heretofore made, and that such confirmation shall only opperate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right of any persons if such exist, to the same land.

Approved August 11, 1856.

[PUBLIC 48.]

AN ACT to establish a library for young men the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the property of said corporation shall be exempted from all public assessments and taxes so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purpose of a library.

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

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

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

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

Approved August 11, 1856.

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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

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 entertaining, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in reaching 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.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

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

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

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

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, 32¼x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76¼ 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

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.

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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

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Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
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"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.*

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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. 11, 1856. 44f

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☞ 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 on all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription will be pre-paid by the publishers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the work, or to pay their subscriptions in the Western and Southern States, can do so at the meeting of the Missionary Union, at Pittsburg, as one of the Publishers will be there.

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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June 8, '55.39-tf