# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1856. NO. 50.

## The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

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### Yellow Fever about New York.

New York, September. 3. The Brooklyn Board of Health report one new case of fever to day in John street, near Hudson avenue.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Military Hospital, Fort Hamilton, yesterday, and three this morning, all of a mild type. The case previously reported are doing well.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.—The prevalence of yellow fever in the vicinity of New York, has created much excitement. The residents at Fort Hamilton attribute the sickness in that neighborhood to the breathing infected air, which blew for a continuous period from the quarantined vessels to their dwellings, and to the infected matter cast overboard from those vessels and washed along the shore. They demand that the quarantine be removed farther seaward. Dr. Thompson, Health officer of the port, has expressed the opinion that the removal of the Marine Hospitals would conduce to the safety of the citizens of Staten Island from attacks of yellow fever. On Governor's Island and at various places on the adjacent shores, there have been a few cases of yellow fever, and great excitement has existed in the scattered villages and towns, but the coolness of the weather has removed all fears of its extensive spread.

BREADSTUFFS.—The returns from the wheat harvest of the United States, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, are now complete, and it is settled that the crop is of most excellent quality, and if not the largest ever gathered since the settlement of the country, is at least above the average, and will yield a large surplus beyond the supply of our domestic wants. The *Journal* estimates the yield at 150,000,000 bushels, and the probable export demand from all sources at 40,000,000 bushels. Upon this estimate, the export demand can be filled without creating any unusual excitement, but prices will not be likely to rule very low.

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The following account appears in the Augsburg Gazette: The village of Madana, which is about sixty English miles from Rutschued, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last thirty years. At one period, this female population was two hundred. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but avoided all intercourse with men, and drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti-social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or the love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing.

BURNING OF THE LATTING OBSERVATORY.—This edifice was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 30th August. Thirteen other buildings were included in the conflagration, and the entire loss is set down at $109,000. There was some fear that the Crystal Palace would be involved in the destruction, but by the exertions of the firemen it was preserved unhurt. The original hight of the Observatory was 326 feet, though its altitude had been considerably reduced, and for a year or more it had been occupied by the proprietors of the Hydeville Marble Works. It was totally destroyed.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The steamer "John L. Stephens," on her recent passage to this port, when a short distance below Monterey, ran into a small schooner at night. The entire crew of the schooner were saved, with the exception of the Captain, Hugh Robertson, who sank to rise no more. No lights were displayed by either vessel. The steamer was heard approaching, however, by the schooner, but the Captain becoming frightened, ordered the helm down instead of being put up, which threw her immediately in the steamer's course. The schooner was struck about midships, and immediately sunk.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, says that Southern Illinois is sure of 25,000 Democratic majority. A reliable citizen of Springfield has taken the vote within the corporate limits for the purpose of seeing how each party stands. Of about 1150 votes, Buchanan had 710, Fillmore 380, Fremont 60. Before the election, the strength of Buchanan and Richardson will be materially increased.

From the Chicago Times.

### "Every Slaveholder has Five Votes."

One of the most common of all the fraudulent statements made by the orators of the opposition is, that owing to the peculear nature of the institution of slavery, every slaveholder has five votes, while a Northern man has but one vote. Strange as it may appear, we met a man the other day who was willing to wager that such was the fact. We need not add, that he was eloquent upon the outrageous advantage slave owners have over free white men of the North. This misrepresentation has been exposed often; but as it is often thrown in the face of the democracy by these "freedom shriekers," we will explain the truth of the matter again.

The subject is regulated by the Constitution, which, in Article 1, Section 2, has the following:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

A few words will explain the practical operation of this provision. In the State of Illinois, all persons, men, women and children, including all negroes, are included in that population which is made the basis of representation in Congress. Supposing the ratio of the Representatives was one member of Congress for each hundred thousand inhabitants, and that Illinois had a population of one million of whites and three hundred thousand negroes, yet, as the negroes of Illinois are free, Illinois would be entitled to thirteen members of Congress. But, change the scene to Kentucky. Say that Kentucky has a population of the same number, and divided in the same proportion between whites and blacks—yet, because her negroes are slaves, she is not entitled to thirteen Representatives. She would be entitled to ten, for the million of whites; but her 300,000 negroes can only count 180,000, as federal population, and are less than sufficient to entitle her to two Representatives. Three hundred thousand negroes in a free State count, in the appointment of Representatives, as so many white persons, but the same number of negroes in a slave State are only counted, for a like purpose, as one hundred and eighty thousand persons. The result is, that the slave States lose, under the provision of the Constitution, two-fifths of their negro population, in the apportionment of Representatives.

The negro population at the North is but small, when compared with that at the South. But, in the proportion that the negro population of the South is greater than at the North, so is the loss of the South, in the matter of representation. Estimating the slave population of the Southern States at the figures furnished by the census of 1850, we find it stated to be 3,198,321. This population is, numerically, nearly equal to that of the six New England States, and the States of Michigan and California added. The aggregate population of these eight States was, in 1850, 3,208,357. Their aggregate representation in the House of Representatives, is thirty-five members.

While every man in these eight States, black and white, is counted in the apportionment of Representatives, the same number of persons at the South suffer a reduction of two-fifths. The advantage of this provision in the constitution is wholly on the side of the North. Where the advantage is, can be distinctly seen by inquiring what the effect of its repeal would be. Abolish the distinction, and the North retains its present condition; but the federal population of the South would be increased in the proportion of two-fifths of the slave population.

The voters in the State of Illinois are, exclusively, the white male citizens above the age of twenty-one years. These men vote for themselves, for the women, children and all the negroes in the State. The voters in South Carolina are the white male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, and they vote just as the men in Illinois do, for all the women, children and negroes of that State.

The only difference between the people of this State and South Carolina is, that ninety-three thousand seven hundred negroes will give us a Representative in Congress, while at the South it requires over one hundred and fifty thousand persons of that character to entitle a State to a Representative in Congress. When an abolitionist tells you that slave owners vote three times for five negroes in their States, answer him, that the only difference between the free States and the slave is, that at the South five negroes count as but three persons, while here they count as five.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Concord, Sept. 2.—One of the largest Delegate Conventions ever assembled in New Hampshire convened in this city for the purpose of making nominations for the Presidential and State elections. Dan. Marcy, of Portsmouth, Jonathan T. Chase, of Conway, Horace Chase, of Hopkinton, David Buffum, of Walpole, and Eleazer Martin, of Walpole, were nominated Presidential Electors. The Hon. Jno. S. Wells was nominated, by acclamation, candidate for Governor, and Mark Noble for Railroad Commissioner.

### Gen. Wool Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4, 1856.

*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I send you an extract of a letter from a gallant officer at Vancouver. The Yakimas and Klikatats have surrendered. Col. Wright has received orders to proceed at once to the Walla-walla country. No apprehensions, however, are entertained in regard to the Indians in that section of country, notwithstanding Gov. Stevens has sent two hundred volunteers to provoke a continuance of the war and to plunder the Indians of their horses and cattle. The expedition of Curry last winter would never have been undertaken by the volunteers but for the plunder anticipated of horses and cattle. The Walla-wallas had extensive herds of horses and cattle. Pee-peu-mox-mox had in his own right from 6,000 to 10,000 head. Hence his death and barbarous treatment. We have a report from a highly respectable volunteer who was eyewitness of his treatment and death, which is almost too shocking to relate. Before he was dead the volunteers scalped him and peeled strips from his back for razor straps. After being buried he was dug up and dragged through the volunteer camp, when further strips were taken from his back.

Truly yours,
JOHN E. WOOL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

FORT VANCOUVER, July 26, 1856.

"*My Dear Colonel*—You will hear by this mail that our war in this part of the country has closed. The Yakimas and Klikatats have all come in except Kamiakin and Scloom, two of the chiefs. The followers of these men have all left them and come to Col. Wright. The Wallawallas, Umatillas and Cayuses were there, but the Colonel would have nothing to do with them north of the Columbia river, but sent them all back to their own country. Col. Wright comes in to the Dalles on the 1st proximo, leaving four or five companies near these Indians, and organizes another expedition for Walla-walla. He will settle all our difficulties with the tribes south of the Columbia, establish posts and then return to Vancouver for the winter. All this has been effected without firing a hostile gun. The war is ended.

"We are very sorry to hear that the General is so ill. I trust that he is better by this time, and that his life will be spared."

From the above it will be seen that Wool and his endorsers are busy in their work of misrepresenting the true state of the war here. The war is ended "without firing a gun!" by the regulars. Unfortunately, the war *is not* ended—and the regulars have had to fire more than "a gun," and to retire from their position—the Indians having attacked Col. Steptoe's camp at Walla-walla, and burned all the grass. The war is ended—*over the left!* Governor Stevens and party who went up to treat, was also attacked when returning, and one man killed and another wounded.—*Oregon Times.*

FIRST SALE OF LAND IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—A proclamation is published by the President, for the sale of the eastern portion of the Delaware trust lands, in Kansas territory. These lands have been classified and appraised, and will not be sold for less than the appraised value. The towns and cities laid out on these lands will be sold in lots and blocks. The number of acres to be offered for sale is about 208,833, and the quality of the land is unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other equal body of land in the United States; and the location of the tract, lying and being around Fort Leavenworth, is very eligible, and most desirable for a residence.

☞ The *Tribune* started, and all the papers in Chicago repeated, that they had discovered in Chicago, a man silly enough to bet $5,000 that Fremont would carry Illinois. No such bet has been made.—The man who agreed to stake that sum on Fremont, cannot be found. In the meantime the several offers to bet from $100 to $1,000 on Illinois voting for Buchanan, which we have published, have no takers. There is no sane man in Chicago who has the least idea that Illinois would vote for Fremont.—*Chicago Times.*

DOCTOR KANE.—The U. S. Senate, on the 11th ult., passed the joint resolution from the House, directing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men respectively, such appropriate medals as in the judgement of the said Secretary shall express the high estimation in which Congress hold thetr respective merits and services.

LUNACY IN CANADA.—According to the Census report recently taken, there are in Canada 2,802 persons of an unsound mind. Of these, 1,056 reside in the Upper and 1,076 in the Lower Province. The males number 1,410, and the females 1,392. The whole population, according to the same report, is 1,842,103. The proportion of lunatics to the entire populiaton is, therefore 1 to 657.

### Gov. Curry to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1856.

HON. JEFEERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War:*

SIR—Since my arrival at Washington, my attention has been drawn to certain letters from Gen. John E. Wool addressed to the Department of War and the Newspaper press of the day, in reference to the Indian War in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. I have no controversy with Gen. Wool, and I most cheerfully confide in the Government to determine whether there is not just cause of complaint against this distinguished office.

If his official action as chief in command of the Department of the Pacific requires him to resort to such means to justify himself as exhibited in his vindictive efforts to manufacture public opinion, and to prejudice the Government against the people of those Territories, then I have to say that it may well be questioned whether that conduct can stand the test of an honest and faithful investigation.

I desire to have it understood, that I am ready at any moment to be held to the strictest accountability for all my undertakings in defending the people of Oregon from Indian aggressions. I have the honor to call your attention to the enclosures herewith, with the request that they may be properly filed for future reference.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. CURRY,
*Governor of Oregon.*

☞ The following table as given by the San Francisco *Herald*, shows the comparative exports of gold from California and Australia, for the last four years:

| *Years.* | *From Victoria.* | *From California.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1852.... | $53,455,080 | $45,789,000 |
| 1353.... | 45,333,632 | 53,966,956 |
| 1845.... | 41,523,270 | 51,506,138 |
| 1955.... | 51,791,749 | 15,192,600 |
| Total, | $172,104,731 | $196,444,698 |
| | | 172,104,731 |
| Excess in favor of Cal,.... | | $34,339,963 |

MASSACHUSETTS.—The late Whig party of Massachusetts had a spirited Convention recently, and resolved that, as they were politically dead, and as Mr. Fillmore has still a "ghost of a chance," they signify their preference for him. Dr. Luther V. Bell was nominated for Governor, Homer Foote for Lieut. Governor, and John H. Clifford for Attorney General.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—John F. Miller, of Jacksonville, and R. B. Metcalf, of Jackson county, have been appointed Indian Agents, in the place of Dr. Ambrose and R. R. Thompson, resigned. O. Humason, of the Dalles, has been appointed Sub-Agent. Nathan Olney has resigned, which makes one full Agency still vacant.—*Oregon Statesman.*

☞ A Wilmington correspondent of the Washington *Union* protests against Delaware being set down as "doubtful" in the Presidential contest. He says Mr. Buchanan will get seven hundred majority over Fillmore and Fremont. The New York *Tribune*, a Black Republican sheet, also gives its opinion that Delaware will vote for Buchanan, owing to the division of the opposition between Fillmore and Fremont.

THE NEW COMPENSATION BILL.—The new Congressional compensation bill will strike a death blow to the system of "pairing off," as soon as members find out how it operates. Mr. Glosspenner, the Sergeant-at Arms, it is said, will require something more of an absent member than his mere assertion that he has been detained away by illness, and compel him to sign a formal statement to that effect. He will keep a personal account with each member, and mercilessly "dock" from his month's pay every day he is not in his seat. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that one or two of the Pennsylvania members have already felt the pressure of his iron hand. One had been considerably overpaid, not having been at Washington (though in good health) but a few weeks of the entire session. He squirmed terribly when he discovered that, instead of carrying home a couple of thousand dollars more, he was to be compelled to disgorge a portion of that he had already received.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE HAMMOND CASE.—The Jury in this case, who were out thirteen hours, were discharged yesterday morning, without agreeing to a verdict. They remained in charge of an officer all night.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ The Supreme Court of New York has issued an order changing the place of trial of Louis Baker and other implicated in the Poole tragedy, from this city to Newburg, Orange county. The trial is to take place on the second Monday of November next. The District Attorney has agreed to pay the expenses of all poor witnesses for the defence.

☞ The Free States, not including California, have a population of 31,432,324, with an area of only 455,619, square miles; the Slave States have a Free population of 6,408,056, and an area of 942,196 square miles. This gives in the Free States 29½ and in the Slave States about 6½ Free persons to the square mile.

### President Pierce on the Kansas Difficulties.

A Sub-Committee of the Kansas Committee recently waited upon President Pierce, praying him to interfere against the *imaginary* invasion of Kansas from the Missouri border, and give the following report of the views expressed by the President:

"While Government has been exhausting its Constitutional powers (which are limited) to maintain order, Kansas Aid-Societies have been stirring up rebellion. A factious spirit among the people of Kansas respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time, originated the troubles. From the nature, habits and education of the border men, it was natural to find them excited by such an agitation. At this crisis, the North, instead of sending in armed men who went about boasting of their ability to protect themselves, should have sent in order loving and law abiding citizens; should have sent in peace seeking men, who would have promoted concord by moral agencies—by Bibles rather than by Sharp's rifles. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the President, instead of tying them, as they had been. The sufferings of the settlers are, therefore, of their own seeking, and the legitimate fruits of that gunpowder-Bible preaching which they and their supporters at the North have advocated. Each side is doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals are circulated both South and North, and reports, false or exaggerated, put forth by heated partisans to stir up sectional strife. If each party would only get rid of about a hundred of their designing and restless leaders, agitation would cease, and a speedy end be put to the disorders.

"The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party urging against the other exactly the same charges. At this distance from the scene of strife, the President cannot determine between them. His action must be guided by official reports. Gen. Smith communicates a very different condition of things from the exaggerated statements which have gone abroad. No apprehension of an armed invasion need be apprenended. But, should it happen, the whole power of the Government will be exerted to repel it, *come from what source it may.* The army in Kansas is not there to prevent or correct outrages unless they amount to invasion or insurrection. The civil power alone is competent to this. Application should be made there. Gen. Smith had no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. Strawn. He applied to the wrong quarter. He should have gone to the courts. As to granting him an escort, 'Gen. Smith thought if Mr. Strawn was smart enough to find his way safely to him without one, he ought to be able to find his way back!' The courts are open to all classes of citizens without distinction. No *authentic* information has ever reached the Executive of an individual who has sought redress of wrongs at the hands of the civil power in Kansas, and failed to obtain it. If one such case had been presented, he would at once have removed the offending official. If the majority of the people in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet, they could have had it. The way to get it was for the settlers among themselves to frown down all agitation growing out of differences of opinion as to local institutions. The Executive had always felt solicitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers to their full extent to preserve order. The affair at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon, besides sending a special messenger. [Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic despatches, which we believe were made public at the time.] The outrages at Lawrence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as it is evident by his removal of Shannon. But an impartial man has now gone there, who will see justice done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence, they shall be hung up on the spot. *The Civil power of the Territory must be maintained.*"

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. That Government has not the power to protect emigrants *en route* for the Territory, because of the jurisdiction of the States; consequently outrages committed on the highways of the nation can only be redressed by the courts of the respective States on whose soil such outrages were committed.

2. That Government has no power to prevent or redress outrages committed within the Territory, except through the civil arm, or by martial law.

3. That the military can only aid the civil power as a *posse commitatus*; consequently,

4. Government having provided a *legal* mode of redress for the settlers, and strengthened it by a posse at all times available, the fault is with the settlers where they have failed to get protection or redress; they have failed to get it either because they were not law-abiding citizens, or because they made application to the military, which was the wrong source from whence to seek it.

5. That the mere possession of arms by emigrants entering the Territory is not *prima facie* evidence of threatened invasion, and that the mere possession of arms by settlers within the Territory is not *prima facie* evidence of threatened insurrection; that the bearing of arms is a CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE which distinguishes American citizens; and that *even Government itself* HAS NO RIGHT, under such circumstances, TO DISARM THEM.

COAL—The three great American coal fields, far surpassing in extent those of the whole world besides, are the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Michigan—occupying respectively, 20,000, 30,000, and 16,000 square miles. The anthracite basins are mostly in Pennsylvania and Virginia. In Ohio 3,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are raised annually.

THE FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDS—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLIES.—Letters have been received from A. J. Martens, Esq., United States Vice Consul at St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, announcing the arrival of the first shipment of provisions sent out from New York for the relief of the starving population of the islands. Of the value of this timely aid our readers may form some idea, from the fact that the Governor General had found it necessary to proceed in person to the neighboring coast of Africa to obtain supplies of food. The first of the New York vessels which reached the islands was the "N. Hand," whose owners, Messrs. Riess & Co., generously placed it at the disposal of the committee of subscribers. Two others followed close on her track, and no doubt arrived shortly after. Immediately on the receipt of the first cargo of provisions, Mr. Martens took steps to have it properly distributed. With this view he directed a circular to the different *Administradores de Consello*, requesting them to receive and supply the provisions to all who were really in need of them, and recommending that they should call in the aid of the Vicars of the different parishes to assist them in making a discriminating distribution. The quantity of provisions remaining at the time of this opportune arrival was so small that it became necessary to distribute them in rations quite inadequate to sustain life for any lengthened period. It must be gratifying to the benevolent individuals who contributed to the New York fund, to know that the aid which they so promptly furnished has been the means of saving large numbers of human beings from perishing.

CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—We learn that Mr. Denver, our Representative in Congress, will remain in Washington during the recess to expedite the closing up the California war bonds with the Federal Government. As thousands are interested in the speedy settlement of this vexatious business, this no doubt will be good news to them.

☞ The San Francisco *Herald* states that coal in abundance is being found in almost every part of California. A company has been formed to work the Table Mountain coal mine, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

☞ The whole number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, up to July 31st, 1356, inclusive, is 158,475, embracing more than nineteen millions of acres. During the month of July 9055 warrants were issued.

☞ The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 29th August, amounted to $1,138,917.

☞ The amount in the United States Treasury on the 25th of Aug., subject to draft, was $24,771,274.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS.—The Express rider from the Colorado says that Major Stein's command had arrived at Tueson. It is composed of seven companies of the First Regiment U. S. Dragoons, four of which will remain at Tueson, two will be stationed at Fort Tejoin, and one at the Mission San Diego.—*San Diego Herald*, Sept. 20.

☞ The brig Victor, at St. Johns, N. F., spoke on the 10th inst., in latitude 49 48, longitude 40 20, the surveying steamer Arctic, Com. Berryman, all well. They were progressing favorably with the soundings.

☞ "Lord Stanley, a son of the Erale of Derby," an English paper states, "has announced a penny paper, to appear in a short time, under his immediate direction."

*St. Paul.*—The *St. Paul Times* says so much building is going on in that city that it is impossible to keep the streets in decent order. It also complains of the very warm weather in that region, but says the health continues good—that the physicians are idle, and there are no funerals.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS.—Cincinnati, Sept. 2, 1856.—Senators Cass, Douglas and Bright are addressing a great Democratic meeting at Indianapolis tonight. John C. Breckinridge is also expected to speak.

☞ John P Graves, of Boston, a young musician, who went to Europe last year, is pronounced the best violinist in the Brussels conservatory, and has been presented with a silver cup for a performance in a Beethoven quartette.

# Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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.

### Quartermaster and Commissary General's Sale of Public Property.

The sale of public property at this place, used or procured for the use of the volunteer service of the Territory, (which commenced on the 25d and closed on the 29th ult.,) was very largely attended throughout; and through the determination of the head of those departments that no especial favors should be shown—that the most rigid impartiality should be observed in its disposition, we believe that universal satisfaction has been given. At the auction stand, no favoritism was shown to any, in consequence of their "worldly wealth or honors," and to the highest bidder, only, was awarded the property, let him have been rich or poor. "Equal and exact justice to all" was strictly observed. As yet, we are unable to state the precise amount of the proceeds of the sales, but are quite sure that the property disposed of on the Sound, at this place, Steilacoom, New Market, &c., will foot up not less than $70,000, and may reach $80,000. And at a rough estimate, it has been computed that the sales of all the Quartermaster and Commissary property throughout the Territory, when finally concluded, will not fall short of $200,000. This, of course, will include the sales yet to take place at the Dalles, Fort Vancouver, &c.

We have no definite means of ascertaining the relative per centage for which the various articles sold, as compared with the amount paid for the same, but are led to believe, from such data as we have been able to gain access to, that an average of at least 30 per cent. has been realized over cost.

Horses and cattle, particularly, commanded a very extravagant price—the former ranging at from $100 to $500. This may be accounted for in the fact that the regular and volunteer service combined, had pretty thoroughly drained the Territory of work animals, and their requirement in the pursuit of agriculture, forced the price thus unusually exhorbitant. Clothing, and perhaps some other articles may not have reached the cost price; but averaging all things round—the outlay of scrip compared with the receipt on sales, and we have every assurance that at least 30 per cent. has been realized to the government to the credit of the department.

And here we have a most practical and palpable refutation of the foul, stale slander of Gen. Wool, and his harpies, that the war against the Indians was provoked—was commenced by the people of this and Oregon Territory with an object of plundering the public treasury. All such insane, idiotic libels upon our people and authorities are destined ultimately to recoil with a crushing force upon their unscrupulous authors. A war to plunder the United States treasury, indeed! What better evidence need be adduced to establish the utter worthlessness of such a miserable falsehood than the matter-of-fact demonstration that our farmers, mechanics, laborers, merchants, *all*, after promptly stepping forward and advancing to our authorities, for the use of the volunteer service—*for scrip*—horses, cattle, wagons, provisions, clothing—*everything* requisite for that service; and then, after said stock and articles had been in the public use for from three to nine months, that the same classes of our citizens are willing, nay, anxious to take the same articles back again—to repurchase the same for a like consideration for which it was procured, *at 30 per cent. above actual cost*.

In view of the fact that Congress has now recognized the legitimacy of our volunteer war indebtedness by the appointment of a commission to adjust and audit the same, and as the prospect now bids fair that every dollar of every just claim will be *paid* at no distant day, does not the foregoing statement of facts give the lie in the teeth to the charge that our authorities had purchased all articles for the public service at the most outrageously exhorbitant prices! As present prospects encourage the belief that Congress will authorize the commencement of payment of the war debt within the next twelve months, would it not exhibit the height of madness on the part of our people, had they been the authors of the war, with a design to plunder the treasury, were they thus to wontonly sacrifice their scrip in the purchase of articles at so high a figure? On the contrary, under the circumstances, is not the fact that our citizens have manifested a willingness *to pay more for the Quartermaster and Commissary property and stores than the same was purchased for*, an evidence that the strictest practicable *economy* had been observed in making purchases, by the head of those departments? As a day for the redemption of the scrip issued appears not far in the future, what madman have we amongst us who would be guilty of the folly of paying for an article in an amount eight and ten times above its real value? And yet it has been charged by General Wool, and his toadies, that such prices have been paid by the Quartermaster's department for articles, late in the use of the volunteer service. It is false; and we hazard nothing in saying that a final adjustment of the accounts of that department will bear evidence, that whilst the war has been carried on vigorously and efficiently, and as we verily believe, more *successfully* than it could have been under the management of any other authorities that could have been selected in the two Territories, or on the Pacific coast, *at the same time it has been conducted with an eye to the strictest possible economy*. But it would seem that natural or official *death*, alone will be capable of silencing the tongues and pens of the wholesale slanderers of our people and authorities.

Whatever motive or necessity may have existed that the authorities of Oregon considered it their duty to dispose of a large proportion of the public property for *cash*, it is not our province to question or discuss. But of one thing we are certain, and it is quite apparent to all—*the public property belonging to this Territory could not have been sold for cash*. Even had the people been willing that it should be so disposed of, we do not believe there is sufficient current money in the Territory to have purchased it at any thing like a fair valuation. Growing out of near a year's continued active Indian warfare—the almost complete paralisis of our lumbering and every other business pursuit calculated to bring money into the Territory—the many removals of former citizens from amongst us, there is probably less currency afloat now than there was four years ago. The idea of selling the property here for cash, however, was never seriously advanced or discussed, and as matters now stand, when the sales are completed, it is understood that a reduction of near a quarter million dollars will have been made on our war indebtedness.

In the meantime, Quartermaster and Commissary General W. W. Miller is vigorously driving matters in his department, preparatory to a close and final settlement of his accounts, and we doubt not but that the commission will find him ready, with clean records and papers for their inspection.

Thus the volunteer service of both Territories is at an end for the present, and all the property lately in its use has, or is about to pass back into the possession of the citizens; and whilst Indian hostilities have been suspended, and an apparent quiet prevails on this side of the mountains, on the other side the war appears but to have fairly commenced. In an effort to negotiate a peace with the hostile tribes in that direction, Gov. Stevens has been driven from the country, and he and his party narrowly escaping a common massacre, whilst the command of Col. Steptoe, of the regulars, was attacked—all the grass burned off around his encampment, and he forced to quit his position in the Wallawalla valley, leaving the savages in undisputed possession of that region of country. And yet, whilst these evidences of Indian hostility are being enacted, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a letter dated Sept. 4th, writes as follows:

"Official accounts received at the Indian Department, from Major General Wool, represent that the war in Washington Territory is nearly brought to a close, several Indian tribes only remaining to be pacified; and the Indian Agent for Oregon communicates a similar favorable report relative to the last named Territory."

Thoroughly disgusted as Gov. Stevens and the authorities of Oregon must be at the part performed by the regulars in the present war, we do not believe that volunteers will again be called into service from either Territory, unless it be for the purpose of quelling outbreaks or repelling invasion west of the Cascade range. With an object *alone for the protection of the settlements*, whilst the war on the other side of the mountains continues, we are decidedly of opinion that at least two companies of mounted volunteers should be kept constantly in the field. With one company on the Columbia river, with its head-quarters at Fort Vancouver, and another on the Sound, with its head-quarters at Olympia, the settlements would feel in some measure secure from Indian hostilities—the Indians would then, with less difficulty, be kept in subjection, and they would have more hesitancy in renewing their attrocities; and should any emergency arise, growing out of future depredations by them, the volunteers would be on hand ready to meet it.

The Territorial arms, which we understand are in a miserable and at present useless condition from rust and filth, should be cleaned up, and kept in a place more secure and accessable in the event that circumstances should require their distribution among our citizens. Scattered abroad as many of them now are, to no purpose whatever, they should at once be called in and put in order. Whose business is it to attend to this matter? Unless it is attended to, we will soon have but a meager account of our quota of Territorial arms, and such as we may have, will be unfit for execution in case any unforseen exigency should suddenly require their use.

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The Sandwich Islands.—The rapid rise and extraordinary prosperity of our empire on the Pacific have given a vast importance to the Sandwich Islands, and in California particularly they are now the subject of much attention. They have become a popular summer resort for Californians of leisure, and the commercial relations already established give promise of a most valuable trade. As a mere place of sojourn for tourists they present strong attractions in their remarkable volcanic scenery and the quiet beauty of the cultivated regions. All visitors agree that they are entitled to the designation of the "garden of the Pacific." A line of trading vessels now runs every fortnight between Honolulu and San Francisco.

Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands.—The reprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands has been reported to the Senate, and will probably be acted on shortly. Under this treaty the following articles, the products of the Islands, are to be admitted into the United States duty free:

Muscovado, brown, clayed and all other refined Sugars.
Syrups of Sugar, Molasses.
Coffee, Arrow-root.
Live stock, and animals of all kinds.
Cotton, unmanufactured.
Seeds and vegetables, not preserved.
Poultry, Eggs.
Plants, shrubs and trees.
Pelts, Wool unmanufactured.
Rags.
Hides, Furs, Skins, undressed.
Butter, Tallow.

The following articles, the growth and product of the United States, are to be received in the Islands duty free:

Flour and Wheat.
Fish of all kinds.
Coal, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Staves and heading.
Cotton, unmanufactured.
Seeds, and vegetables not preserved.
Undried Fruits no preserved.
Poultry, Eggs.
Plants, shrubs and trees.
Pelts, Wool, unmanufactured.
Rags.
Hides, Furs, Skins undressed.
Butter, Tallow.

The treaty is to go into operation as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, and is to continue in force seven years, and after that term has expired, either party may give twelve months' notice of its wish to terminate the same. The treaty will undoubtedly be opposed by Southern members, who will object to the admission of sugars duty free, but the treaty will doubtless be confirmed.

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### At an Adjourned Meeting

Of the committee of arrangements for the purpose of determining on what day the public testimonial of respect to Col. B. F. Shaw and Gov. Stevens, officers and men, should take place, it was

*Resolved*, That the dinner and ball should be given on Wednesday, the 29th day of October, at the rooms of the Washington Hotel at Olympia.

Geo. Gallagher, *Ch'm'n.*
C. H. Armstrong, *Sec'y.*
Olympia, Oct. 21, 1852.

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The Largest Steamer ever built.—Capt. Harrison, of the Cunard Line of Steamers, is to have command of the immense iron steamer building at Millwall, London. She is 684 feet long, 83 feet beam, and 68 feet hold; she will be of 27,000 tons, and will accommodate 1800 steerage and 600 first-class passengers. Her engine power will be equal to 26,000 horses. If used as a transport ship, she will be able to carry 10,000 troops, with their equipments. She is expected to cross the Atlantic in six or seven days. Loaded she will draw 28 feet, and in ballast 18 feet. She is to come over to the United States next summer. Two such vessels in the Pacific Mail steamship line—one on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic—would go far to supersede a railroad to the Pacific.

We are informed that the main spars for the above steamer have been got out at Greenman & Craney's lumbering establishment, Whidby's Island, in this Territory.

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Significant!—There is not a paper in Philadelphia that supports Fremont and Dayton! Alas, poor woolly horse.—*Washington (Pa) Review.*

☞ The *Quebec Mercury* is out in an articale enjoining the Canadian parliament to pass a law by which all the distressed runaway slaves in Canada may be returned back to the United States.

### Political Meetings and Conventions.

New Haven, Sept. 3. A great Fillmore Convention was held here to-day. Nearly 300 delegates were present from all parts of the State. Hon. Austin Baldwin of Middleton, President; Russell Hotchkiss, and Henry Sherman, Secretarios. Ex Governor Charles Hawley of Stamford, and ex-Governor Kendrick of Waterbury, were chosen Electors at large. S. D. Sperry, Austin Baldwin, F. B. Loomis and Charles O. Belden, District Electors. Great unanimity of feeling existed, and the different parts of the State were well represented.

Providence, Sept. 3. The Democrats of Rhode Island held a mass meeting here to day. Some seven thousand to eight thousand persons were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Philip Allen presided, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. D. A. Smalley of Vermont, Hon. W. B. Sayles of this city, Hon. Nathan Porter of Cranston, and others. Letteers were received from Lewis Cass, Rufus Choate, John Van Buren, Howell Cobb and others, regretting their inability to be present.

Baltimore, Sept. 3. The Old Line Whig State Convention assembled in this city this morning. It is largely attended and much enthusiasm prevails. A resolution was adopted to send eight delegates from the State at large, and from each Congressional district, to the National Convention on the 7th inst.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia, Sept. 3—L. Gifford, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council, denies that a resolution endorsing Fillmore was pending at the adjournment of the Lancaster Council. He says that no such resolution was submitted, as the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was endorsed and ratified at Harrisburg in May last, and consequently that there was no necessity for consideration of the subject.

☞ The Whigs of Massachusetts held a Convention in this city on Wednesday, to nominate State officers. There were from three hundred to four hundred delegates present. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presided, and in a lengthy speech advocated the election of Fillmore. A resolution was passed expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore, though not without some opposition. The State ticket nominated was as follows: For Governor, Dr. Luther V. Bell of Charlestown; for Lieut. Governor, Homer Foote of Springfield; for Attorney General, John H. Clifford of New Bedford; for Secretary of State, Wm. S. Lincoln of Worcester; for Treasurer, John Sargent of Cambridge, and for Auditor, Joseph Mitchell of Nantucket. No district ticket was put up.

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Ripe Age in London.—On Friday evening fourteen gentlemen dined with Mr. Anderson, late Under-Sheiff of London and Meddlesex, at his house, in New Bridge street, Blackfriars, whose united ages amounted to $1048 years making their average age within a few months of 85 years.

☞ The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that a search warrant has been tken out in Orange county, in that State, for a Fremont man, put up to latest accounts none had been found. A rumor prevailed that one had been heard of down on Patoka, but the report was a false one.

☞ The persons who pretend to be so fearful that Kansas will be a slave State, uphold the Topeak Constitution, which *prohibits a free colored man from residing in the Territory!* Great friends to the colored race, they are—"with a snapper to it."—*New Haven Rey.*

☞ The New York *Tribune* is out in an article defending what it calls the "Freedom of the Pulpit"—that is to allow the clergy to discard the Bible and preach about politics and Sharpe's rifles. Fortunately many of the *Tribune's* followers are denouncing this new *ism.*

☞ The *Journal* says the statement of a Baltimore paper, that Mr. Everett has enrolled himself under the banner of Fillmore, is without foundation. The probability of Mr. Everett's supporting Mr. Buchanan is thus increased —*Boston Post.*

☞ It is said that *John C Fremont*, the Black Republican candidate, remarked, "Sir, *I have lived on mule beef and Grasshopper Pies, but WHIG Principles sicken and disgust me more than either.*" How, then, can any one who ever had any respect for "Whig principles" vote for the Abolition candidate?—*York Gazette.*

An Industrious Community.—A gentleman in St. Jose Valley, California, has twenty hives of flourishing bees, which produce 150 pounds of honey per month.

Heavy Taxation.—Mr. Barnes, an overland emigrant to California, had to winter among the Mormons, who levied a tax of 22 per cent on all his effects! One per cent. was a county and territorial tax, one per cent a school tax, and 20 per cent. a "fort or city wall" tax, a work now in progress by the people of Brigham City.

A diamond of the first water was recently found on the shores of Lake Superior, that had been washed up by the waves. It is three-fourths of an inch in length, and is estimated to be worth $2,000 in its present rough state.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer learns that the Hon Edward Stanly does not intend to remain in North Carolina, but proposes to return to California in October.

☞ G. P. R. James, Esq., now a resident of Richmond, Va., is busily engaged upon the concluding chapters of a new romance, which will shortly be published.

☞ "How do you like the looks of that flag?" said a Black Republican, the other day, to an Irish voter, pointing to the Fremont flag, flying across the street near Lisbon Hall. "Pretty well," said Pat, "that reads well—free speech, free territory, but you forget free religion!"—*Democratic Advocate.*

☞ To ascertain the lengh of the day and night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting which gives the length of the day. This is a little method of "doing the thing" which few of our readers have been aware of.

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

☞ The New York Mrror, although a Fremonter, says Ole Bull had better settle up his old advertising bills, before giving $500 towards establishing a Fremont paper. "Hang up de fiddle and ed bow."

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## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public—2.]

(*Continued from Fourth Page.*)

For twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars.

For binding twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives, including the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the present session, eight hundred dollars each, twenty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the act approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six for the same purpose prior to the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

For clerks on land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same, for the first and second sessions of the Thirty-fourth Congress, for the House library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture for committee-rooms in the south wing of the extension of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars.

For entire compensation to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms, and reporter of the Kansas investigating committee, of three hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

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

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For expense of procuring proper apparatus for warming said library, and providing fuel for the same, five thousand dollars.

For maintaining the botanic garden and green-houses including pay of horticulturist and assistants, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

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

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

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

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

For rent of ware-room, two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For paper required for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

For printing required for the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

And the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, contained in the act of fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, to include the cost of paper necessary for said printing.

For procuring drawings to illustrate the Patent Office report for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents.

EXECUTIVE.

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

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, from fourth of March to the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven, two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty-seven thousand three hundred and one dollars.

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

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

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

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

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

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the services of a messenger sent to the government of Texas upon the passage by Congress of the Texas indemnity bill, in eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars.

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

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase five hundred copies of the three volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from seventeen hundred and eighty-three to seventeen hundred and eigty-nine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the consular agent of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas for that amount expended by him, by orders of this government, in landing and storing the cargo of the barque Amelia of New York and other expenses incident thereto, laden with arms and munitions of war, which were seized by order of the government and carried into said Island and there landed, four thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

To enable the Secretary of State to procure copies of Dr. Kohl's maps of the Continents and Islands of America, the sum of six thousand dollars, which shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State in such manner as he may deem best for that object.

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen of the north-east executive building and two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars.

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

TREASURY DEPATRMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

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

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-five thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the clerks and messenger in his office, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the Light-house Board, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

In the office of the First Comptroller:
For furniture, blank-books, binding, stationery, public documents, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

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

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

In the office of the Third Auditor:
For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, bounty-land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:
For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:
For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, six hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department:
For stationery, blank books, binding and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars.
For miscellaneous items, for file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe-keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

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

In the office of the Solicitor:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:
For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Light-house Board:
For blank-books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTH-EAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For the compensation of eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of nine laborers of the southeast executive building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

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

For compensation of four watchmen for building occupied in part by the Attorney General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers for said building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For rent of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, and watchmen in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

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

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and watchmen in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions,

and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of additional clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seventy-one thousand two hundred dollars.

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

For stationery, blank-books, plans, drawings and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office Secretary of the Interior:

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

General Land Office:

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

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

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

Expenses incident to the removal of the General Land Office from the Treasury to the western wing of the Patent Office building:

For record and patent cases, cases for files of correspondence, certificates, land warrants, and other papers, repairing and reconstructing old cases, so far as they can be made available, and for carpets, matting, oil-cloth, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

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

Office of Indian Affairs:

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

Pension Office:

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

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

For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty-land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank-books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of four night watchmen and one day watchman for the eastern wing of the Patent Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE EASTERN WING OF THE PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE COLLECTIONS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

For compensation of keepers and watchmen therefor, and for laborers employed at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

[*To be Continued next Week.*]

## MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. GEO. M. BERRY, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON to Miss CATHARINE MELVILLE, all of Pierce county, W. T.

## Shipping Report.

AT TEEKALET, OCT. 20TH:

Schooner *L. P. Foster*, Moore, for Honolulu, ready for sea.

New Grenadian bark, *John C. Fremont*, Johnson, for Sidney, N. S. W., ready for sea.

ARRIVED THE 19TH:

Chilean clipper ship *Matias Cosino*, Downworth, to load for Valparaiso.

Chilean ship *Mercedes Montes*, Kaudsen, to load for Valparaiso.

Steamer *Traveler*, Horton, from Olympia and intermediate ports—sailed 20th.

*Traveler* for Olympia via intermediate ports.

## Religious Notices.

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

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

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

## OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

## I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

## 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 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

## 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.*

## 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 Paginini's 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-selected assortment of

### Clothing:

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

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

Also, a choice selection of

### Boots & Shoes.

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

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

### QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and so forths*; glass 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 future vessels, we are confident we can accomplish.

Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE,
Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Sept. 4, 1855. n42tf.

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

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

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay street.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47-8m.

## $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 year. |
| 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, | 25 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. HANCY.—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.

## Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.–tf.

## Notice.

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

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

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

## 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 Orthopædic 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 Orthopædy 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.*

## 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.

## 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 1848.

# 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

## 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. 33t

A. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

## Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

## LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

## G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

## ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

## WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

## GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

## W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

## LOOK HERE!

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

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

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

## 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 Furnituree 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. 38-tf

## 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 GALLIBER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

## [illegible] e 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, Gooseberies, &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.

## 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

## Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Goudy & Wiley, in the publication of the "Pioneer and Democrat," is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties.

The books, accounts, &c., having by arrangement been left for settlement with the remaining partner of said firm and by whom the debts of the office will be adjusted, the present firm alone are authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said old firm.

Those knowing themselves indebted for subscription, advertising, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

## SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

## *BALLOU'S PICTORIAL*
## DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

*A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.*

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

*TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.*

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

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

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

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

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

## Post Office Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1856.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 52.]

AN ACT to authorize and direct the settlement of the account of the Bank of the State of Missouri for money advanced for the subsistence and transportation of volunteers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to audit the account of the Bank of the State of Missouri against the United States, for moneys advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, for subsistence and transportation of certain companies of volunteers, which, by order of General E. P. Gaines, assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, in the months of May and June of that year, with the view of being mustered into the service of the United States, in the same manner as if the said companies had been regularly received into the said service; and that the balance which may be found to be due to the said bank, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, that the amount herein authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents, and that the account be sustained by such vouchers as are required in similar cases.

Approved August 16, 1856.

[PUBLIC 53.]

AN ACT to alter the time for holding the district court in South Carolina, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the act of Congress, passed the twenty-fifth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, as provides for holding the district court of the United States at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, on the Tuesday next ensuing after the adjournment of the circuit court of the United States at Columbia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that in place thereof the said court shall be holden at Greenville Court House, South Carolina, on the first Monday in August in each year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurors for the said court, grand, as well as petit, be drawn from the inhabitants of Greenville district, South Carolina, who are or may be liable, according to the laws of South Carolina, to do jury duty, in the courts of law, in said State. And that the jurors to be drawn for the first term of the said court, shall be drawn, at the term of the district court to be holden in the city of Charleston: *Provided*, that they shall be drawn, at least ninety days previous to the time appointed for holding the said court at Greenville. But from and after the holding of the first term of the said court, all jurors for the next succeeding term, shall be drawn at Greenville, during the sitting of the said court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said district court for Greenville, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall have jurisdiction of all causes (except appeals and writs of error) which now are, or may be hereafter, made cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner as a circuit court.

Approved August 16, 1856.

[PUBLIC 54.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

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

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, forty-five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For books, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, seventy-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For reporting proceedings, including the usual extra compensation to the reporters of the Senate, eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, provided that the amount estimated for compensation of the clerks to the committee on finance and printing be deducted therefrom.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, three hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty-eight dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to committe of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to committee on Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty dollars; twenty-one messengers, including superintendents of the folding and document rooms, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and four dollars—making seventy-nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

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

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for books, fifteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

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

For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For miscellaneous items seventy thousand dollars.

For pages and mail boys, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For folding documents including pay of folders folding paper, twine, and paste, forty thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For binding, twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents.

*(Continued.)*

## Dissolution.

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The books, accounts, &c., having by arrangement been left for settlement with the remaining partner of said firm and by whom the debts of the office will be adjusted, the present firm alone are authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said old firm.

Those knowing themselves indebted for subscription, advertising, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

## SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

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Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

## Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

## Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

## 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. 39-1y

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 arrangemens of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current miscellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or entertaing, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in resculng 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, 32½x26 1-4 inches. | 33 |
| 1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches. | 50 |
| 1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine, | 175 |
| 1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press." | 150 |

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

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All communications to be address to

GEO. P. BUELL,
Editor National Democratic Review.

## The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

## "FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

### Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDERAR COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

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

### Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

## BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

## "Farmer's Guide."

*Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!*

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

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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| For any one of the four Reviews, per annum | $3 00 |
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Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

## Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1856.—6tf

## The Christian Review:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Christian Enquirer.*—This Review, and its supporters, we hold in high regard. Such sentiments and principles as are here 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.

*Coucier 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 there may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that are formed in the public mind, when its late prospectus was issued.

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

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

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

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