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POETRY.

ONWARD.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Time's mist-enshrouded valley,
Life its river, deep and wide,
Human squadrons crowding rally
On its swiftly rushing tide;
Trying, 'mid its wild commotion,
War ships freighted heavily
Down upon the shoreless ocean
Of a dark Eternity.

Sweeping on in long procession
Glide the phantom frigates by,
Hasting, striving for possession
Of some bubble as they fly.
Souls which love and peace inherit,
Hearts at war with peace and Heaven,
Idle dreamer, fire fraught spirit,
Onward by this tide are driven.

Like the rush and roar of battle
Thunder on the booming waves,
Driving fleets that reel and rattle
Down upon their yawning graves.
Hosts on maddened hosts assailing,
Woe the Spoiler's deadly fang,
Drowning moans of wrong and wailing
With the haughty trumpet's clang.

On proud soul, amid the thunder!
Win and wear a deathless name—
"Make thy Mark;" engrave it under
Great ones on the scroll of Fame!
Onward! o'er that mighty river,
Struggle on with spirit brave;
Be the zenith star, forever,
Riding on its loftiest wave!

Onward! still of God the agent;
Bear her blazonry abroad,
And in Life's majestic pageant,
Learn to "work the will" of God;
O'er the dark and troubled surges,
Battling with the stormy night,
Honored be the arm that urges
On the glorious cause of Right.

Though temptations without number
Through and bar thy narrow way,
There's an eye that cannot slumber,
There's an arm to be thy stay;
Then be strong what e're betide thee,
All of joy, or all of ill,
Shall not God himself beside thee,
Soothe the storm with—"Peace, be still?"

On! to coward hearts appalling
Death's a pale, remorseless king,
But to thee an angel, calling
To thy realm of triumphing;
Life be thine where Death comes never,
Ransomed by immortal Love,
Passed from want or woe forever,
Reigning with thy God above!

BILL FOR REGULATING THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION IN CASE OF VACANCY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"A most important bill and accompanying report is to be introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Judge Butler, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in that body. The bill provides for those cases omitted in the Constitution, in which not only the President and Vice President, but also the Speaker of the House is unable to perform or are prevented from performing the duties of President. In that case the bill provides 'that the Chief Justice shall act as President,' and if he, too, is unable, then the next oldest Judge, and so on, until the whole Supreme Bench is exhausted.

The bill also provides for those cases in which the different provisions of the constitution as amended come in apparent conflict with each other, as for instance in the case in which the Speaker of the House, who is called upon to act as President, is not a native of the country, the constitution prescribing that he shall be; or in which one of the officers or judeges designated to act as Chief Magistrate has not the age required by the constitution for President. One of the most remarkable features of the bill is, that the President thus called to act by the operation of law shall be President for four years, and that no new Presidential election shall take place before the end of that period. The bill, as will be readily perceived, is of vital interest at this juncture."

☞ Mr. F. W. Strickland, architect of the State Capital at Nashville, Tennessee, has recently had lithographed a beautiful design of the Hermitage, the house of Old Hickory, taken on the spot by that artist. The resting place of the old Hero is a conspicuous part of the history of our country, and the mere notice that such an illustration is before the public is sufficient to guaranty its speedy sale. Every family in the State and throughout the Southwest should have a copy.

From the Free-Mason's Monthly Magazine.

"Burns' Farewell."

BURNS was made a Mason in 1783, at the age of 24 years. The no less celebrated than beautiful and touching "Farewell to the Brethren of St. James' Lodge, Tarbolton," was written in the summer of 1786, after the poet had determined on leaving his "native heaths," and taking up his residence in the island of Jamaica; and it is said to have been first sung by him to his Brethren in the Lodge-room, at the moment when his chest was on its way to the vessel at Greenock. As it may be new to some of our younger Brethren, we insert it:

Adieu! a heart-warm, fond adieu!
Dear Brothers of the mystic tie!
Ye favor'd, ye enlighten'd few,
Companions of my social joy!
Tho' I to foreign lands must hie,
Pursuing fortune's slidd'ry ba',
With melting heart, and brimful eye,
I'll mind you still, tho' far awa'.

Oft have I met your social band,
And spent the cheerful, festive night;
Oft, honor'd with supreme command,
Presided o'er the sons of light;
And by that hieroglyphic bright,
Which none but craftsmen ever saw!
Strong mem'ry on my heart shall write
Those happy scenes when far awa'.

May freedom, harmony, and love
Unite you in the grand design,
Beneath th' omniscient Eye above,
The glorious Architect divine!
That you may keep th' unerring line,
Still rising by the plummet's law,
Till order bright completely shine,
Shall be my pray'r when far awa'.

And you farewell! whose merits claim,
Justly, that highest badge to wear!
Heav'n bless your honor'd, noble name,
To Masonry and Scottie dear!
A last request permit me here,
When yearly ye assemble a',
One round—I ask it wi' a tear,
To him, the Bard that's far awa'.

The circumstances under which this song was first sung by BURNS, and the effect it produced on the minds of the Brethren present, are well told in the following sketch, which we have recently met with in one of our exchanges. We have no means of knowing the writer of it, or we would give the proper credit. He is speaking of the rapidity with which the old acquaintances of the poet are passing away. He says:

I have visited many of the scenes he has immortalized. I was born within ten miles of him, and speak the same language. I have only heard one old man of the whole pretended acquaintance of Burns speak sensible of his character and genius. I happened, in the presence of this old man, to be singing, in my own way, the "Farewell to the Mason Lodge, Tarbolton." "Haud your tongue, man, and no spoil that sang," quoth he, "I heard it once sung to perfection, and canna think to hear anybody abuse it." "And whaur happened ye to hear it?" said I. "I heard it," said he with emphasis, "the first time it was sung in this kintra." "Ya couldna do that," said I, "for BURNS himself sung it in Tarbolton, the first time it was sung in public." "Aye did he man, and I sat at his right hand," quoth the old man. I made some enquiries about several things connected with the meeting, which enquiries he answered in the following manner:

"It was a great treat to see and hear BURNS that night. There was a number o' us belanging to the Lodge wha had been often meeting wi' him and making speeches, and we thought it was a pity to see him guan awa' without hearing us in such a shape as to be sensible o' our greatness. We met, and looked out subjects for our speeches—every ane taking up his favorite theme. We met and rehearsed our pieces, to our ain satisfaction. The night came when we were to have a farewell meeting of the Lodge, in honor o' his guan awa'. There were about ten o' us sat that night as if we had been at a burial. We were sae full o' our speeches we durstna open our mouths for fear some bit o' them would fa' out. I had repeated mine twice or thrice to mysel', and I suppose the rest were doing the same thing. We had determined to astonish the bard for ance, so as he might hae mind o' us when far frae us. He was late in coming that night—a thing quite uncommon wi' him. He came at last. I never in my life saw such an alteration on anybody. He looked bigger like' than usual, and wild like. His een seemed stern, and his cheeks fa'in in. He sat down in the chair, as Master. He looked round at us. I thought that he looked through me, and I lost the grip o' the beginning o' my speech, and for the life o' me could I get it again that night. He apologized for being late. He had been getting a' things ready for going abroad. He could get to us no sooner. He intended to have said something to us, but it had gone from him. He had composed a song for the occasion, and would sing it. He looked round on us and burst into song, such as I never heard before or since. If ever a sang was sung it was that ane. O man, when he came to the last verse, where he says—

"A last request permit me here,
When yearly ye assemble a',
One round—I ask it wi' a tear,
To him, *the Bard that's far awa'*."

That last sigh o' him will never leave my mind. He rose and burst into tears. They were na sham anes. It was a queer sight to see sae mony men burst out like blubbly boys and blubber in spite o' themsel.' Soon after the song, he said he could not stay any longer. Wishing us all well, he took his leave, as we thought forever. We sat and looked at each other, full as we were wi' great speeches. Nane o' them cam' to the light that night. The greatness o' BURNS was not understood by anybody; but there is a feeling remains I wouldna like to part wi'."

I looked on this auld man as a great man. I respected his state of mind and excused him for not being pleased wi' my singing, altho' it was my attempt at it which brought out his great speech. The old man is now gathered to his fathers. "They are wearing awa'."

The individual so emphatically addressed in the first four lines of the stanzas—

"And you farewell! whose merits claim,
Justly, that *highest* badge to wear!
Heav'n bless your honor'd, noble name,
To *Masonry* and *Scotia* dear!—

was his intimate friend and faithful Brother, Sir John Whitefoord, of Ballochmyle, and of whom, in a letter addressed to him, dated Edinburgh, December, 1787, he says: "You are the first gentleman in the country, who in his benevolence and goodness of heart, has interested himself for me unsolicited and unknown." It is a beautiful trait in BURNS' character that he never forgot this, his first friend; and we find him in 1791, addressing the following lines to Sir John, enclosing a copy of "Glencairn's Lament"—

"Thou who thy honor as thy God reverest,
Who save thy mind's reproach nought earthly fearest,
To thee this native offring I impart,
The tearful tribute of a broken heart," &c.

The beautiful song, "The Farewell to the Braes of Ballochmyle," was also composed on the Whitefoord's being obliged to part with that estate.

BURNS' attendance at the Lodge at Tarbolton was very regular, even after he had removed from Edinburg to Mossgiel, four miles distant. It appears from the record book, that at the meeting of the Lodge, July 27, 1784—about a year after his initiation—he occupied the Chair as Deputy Master, in which capacity he signs the minutes for several subsequent years, as BURNESS, until March 1st, 1786; after which the name appears contracted into the form in which it is known all over the world. At the time the "Farewell" was written, he was Provincial Grand Master for Ayrshire, as well as Deputy or acting Master of the Lodge. The last entries of his name in the minute-book, are in May, 1788. He was then about to commence a settled matrimonial life at Ellesland. The voice of Burns was low, strong and musical; when in the church he usually joined in the bass, and good singers observed that he was ever in harmony. He was made a Royal Arch Mason "at a general *Encampment*," held at Eyemouth, on the 19th of May, 1787.

The Masonic Lodge was a favorite haunt to BURNS; and he alludes to the mysteries of the institution, and the socialities of the Brethren, on various occasions. Thus in the "Address to the Deil:"

"When Masons' mystic word an' grip,
In storms and tempest raise ye up,
Some cock or cat your rage maun stop,
Or, strange to tell!
The younger brother ye whad whup
Aff straught to hell."

And also in Tam Samson's Elegy:

"The Brethren o' the mystic level
May hing their heads in wofu' bevel
While by their nose the tears will revel,
Like ony bead;
Death's gi'en their Lodge an unco' bevil—
Tam Samson's dead!"

CHURCH GOERS.—Bless you! I've tho't of it many a time when I've seen a church emptying itself into the street. Look here, now, I'll suppose there's a crowd of people—a whole mob of 'em going down the church steps. And at the church door there is I don't know how many rods of Christian carriages, with griffins painted on the panels, and swords, and daggers, and battle-axes, that, as well as I can remember, Jesus dosen't recommend nowhere; and there's the coachman half asleep, and trying to look righteous, and there's footmen following some, and carrying the Holy Bible after their missuses, just as to-morrow they'll carry a spanel—and that's what they call *their* humility. Well, that's a pleasant sight, isn't it? And then, for them who're not ashamed to carry their own big prayer-books, with gold leaves twinkling in the sun, as if they took pains to tell the world they'd been to church—well, how many of them have been there in earnest? How many of them go there with no thought whatsoever, only that it's Sunday—church-going day? And so they put on what they think religion that day, just as I put on a clean shirt. Bless you! sometimes I've stood and watched the crowd, and I've said to myself, "well, I should like to know how many of you will remember you're Christians till next week? How many of you go to-morrow morning to your offices and counting-houses, and stand behind your counters, and, all in the way of business—all to scramble up the coin—forget you are miserable sinners, while every other thing you do may make you more miserable, only you never feel it, so long as it makes you more rich? And so there's a Sunday conscience like a Sunday coat; and folks who'd get on in the world put the coat and the conscience carefully by and only wear 'em once a week. Well, to think how much such folks go to worship—why, then I must say it, Master Capsticks, to stand inside of a church and watch a congregation coming out, however you may stare, may be—I can't help, after my fashion, thinking so—is a melancholy sight indeed. Lord love you, when we see what some people do all the week—people whor'e staunch at church, remember—I can't help thinking there's a good many poor souls whor'e only Christian at morning and afternoon service."—*Douglas Jerold.*

A Bridge of Monkeys.

The following curious incident is told by Capt. Reid, in his "Adventures in Southern Mexico." This is the most novel way of creating a suspension bridge ever invented, and we think the Mexican monkeys are entitled to the patent:

"They are coming towards the edge; they will most likely cross by the rocks, yonder," observed Raoul.

"How—swim?" I asked. "It is a torrent here!"

"Oh, no," answered the Frenchman; "monkeys would rather go into fire than water. If they cannot leap the stream they will bridge it."

"Bridge it! and how?"

"Stop a moment, Captain—you shall see."

The half-human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive the animals were approaching the spot where we lay. Presently they appeared on the opposite bank, headed by an old gray-haired chieftain, and officered like so many soldiers. They were, Baoul stated, of the Comadrega, or ring-tailed tribe.

One, an aid-de-camp, or chief pioneer, perhaps, ran out upon a projecting rock, and after looking across the stream, as if calculating the distance, scampered back, and appeared to communicate with the leader. This produced a movement in the troop. Commands were issued, and fatigue parties were detailed and marched to the front. Meanwhile, several of the comadrejas engineers, no doubt, ran along the bank, examining the trees on both sides of the Ourago.

At length they all collected around a tall cotton wood that grew over the narrowest part of the stream, and twenty or thirty of them scampered up its trunk. On reaching a high point, the foremost, a strong fellow, ran out upon a limb, and taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off and hung downwards. The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and whipping his tail round the neck and arm of the latter, dropped off in his turn and hung down. The third repeated this manœuver upon the second, and the fourth upon the third, and so on until the last one upon the string rested his forepaws upon the ground.

The living chain then commenced swinging backwards and forwards like the pendulum of a clock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased, the lowermost monkey striking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve. Several others upon the limbs above aided the movement.

This continued until the monkey at the end of the chain was thrown among the branches of a tree on the opposite bank. Here, after two or three vibrations, he clutched a limb and held fast. This movement was executed adroitly, just at the culminating point of the oscillation, in order to save the intermediate links from the violence of a too sudden jerk!

The chain was now fast at both ends, forming a complete suspension bridge, over which the whole troop passed, to the number of four or five hundred, with the rapidity of thought!

It was one of the most comical sights I ever beheld, to witness the quizzical expression of countenances along that living chain.

The troop was now on the other side, but how were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over? This was the question that suggested itself. Manifestedly by number one letting go his tail. But then the *point d'appui* on the other side was much lower down, and number one, with half a dozen of his neighbors, would be dashed against the opposite bank, or into the water.

Here, then was a problem, and we waited with some curiosity for its solution. It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the bridge, another girded him in a similar manner, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. These last were all powerful fellows, and running up to a high limb they lifted the bridge into a position almost horizontal.

Then a scream from the last monkey of the new formation warning the tail end that all was ready; and the next moment the whole chain was swung over and landed safely on the opposite bank. The lowermost links now dropped off like a melted candle, while the higher ones leaped to the branches and came down the trunk. The whole troop then scampered off into the chapperal and disappeared!

THE WHEELBARROW MAN.—Col. Fremont was commended to the northern Black Republicans as a marvelous proper man for the Presidency, chiefly because he had explored and mapped out the Rocky Mountains. Some years ago a man started from the Atlantic States with a wheelbarrow, and tugged all the way over those same Rocky Mountains. Now, we should like to know on what principle of justice the claims of the original wheelbarrow man were overlooked at Philadelphia. Besides, if men are to be made Presidents of, simply because they are good travelers, Steeprock, the Indian, had a pre-emptionary claim to the Philadelphia nomination. Justice, too, should have been done to "the man that walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours."—*Baltimore Republican.*

Political Parsons.

Those familiar with the history of Scotland, cannot fail to be shocked at the idea of beholding such scenes as were produced by the fanatics in the 17th century, re-enacted in our own country. The *Tribune* exhorts the clergy to preach against the South and the constitution, instead of preaching the Gospel; forgetting, it may be, that frenzied eloquence, and even religious fervor, may contribute to the perpetration of the foulest acts of which mankind is capable.

Sir Walter Scott, in his "Old Mortality," gives the following speciment of an enthusiastic "shriek" by one of the fanatics:

"Who talks of signs and wonders? Am I not Habakuk Mucklewrath whose name is changed to Major-Missabib, because I am made a terror unto myself and unto all that are around me. I heard it. When did I hear it? Was it not in the Tower of the Bass, that overhangeth the wide wild sea? And it howled in the winds, and it roared in the billows, and it screamed, and it whistled and it clanged, with the screams and the clang and the whistle of the sea-birds, as they floated, and flew, and dropped, and divide, on the bosom of the waters. I saw it. Where did I see it? Was it not from the high peaks of Dumbarton, when I looked westward upon the fertile land, and northward on the wild Highland hills; when the clouds gathered and the tempests came, and the lightnings of Heaven flashed, in sheets as wide as the banners of an host? What did I see? *Dead corpses* and wounded horses; the rushing together of battle, *and garments rolled in blood.* What heard I? SLAY, SLAY—SMITE—SLAY UTTERLY—*let not your eye have pity. Slay utterly, old and young; the maiden and the child*, and the WOMAN WHOSE HEAD IS GREY! *Defile the house*, and fill the courts with the slain?"

"We receive the command," exclaimed the congregation—"he hath said, and so shall we do."

Let the Rev. WARD KILLEM BEECHERS' and THEODORE PARKERS' beat that if they can. And when the fury becomes dangerous, let not HORACE attempt to guide it, or stay it, lest its lightnings strike him dead, as they have done tens of thousands,

"When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow."

Sharpe's Rifles.

This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supercede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire arm in existence. The small carbine now used by the U. S. mounted men, throws a ball with deadly accuracy one quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: a small pocket pistol, calculated to throw a minnie ball one hundred yards; a rifle suited for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two ounce ball or a small shell, one mile and a half, or as far as a man and a horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon, Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of artillery by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

The rifle in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all, for place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a national weapon, and should Congresss, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DESERET.—The Constitution of the State of Deseret, as recently formed and ratified at a general Convention in Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of April, is printed in the Missouri Republican says: "the Constitution itself is a curiosity, being exceedingly brief, and soplain as to admit of but one interpretation. It says nothing about NIGGERS—recognizes free white male citizens—announces the toleration of all religions, and does not refer to polygamy. A memorial was adopted, asking admission into the Union, and Geo. Smith and John Taylor were apointed delegates to present it to Congress."

GREAT BRITAIN.—It appears from the national balance sheet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that in the year ended the 30th of June, 1856, the excess of expenditure over income was £21,569,402. The gross income was £70,233,778. The whole revenue derived from customs was not sufficient to pay the interest and expenses of management of the permanent debt. More than half the revenue was derived from excise, stamps, property tax, post office, &c.

From the Oregonian.

Report of Col. Shaw.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is the true account of the recent battle or skirmish between the volunteers and regulars and the Yakima, Cayuse, and, other Indians: On the 18th, Gov. Stevens, in the Walla-Walla valley, adjourned the council; and on the 19th the train and escort moved at 11 A. M. During the morning a large body of Indians had assembled on a hill in sight of our camp, and had set the grass on fire in different places; they had also placed on one of the hills a scalp pole. The train moved on in the following order:—Gov. Stevens and Indian officers, together with the advance guard, under Lieut. Wilks; the wagon train and loose stock in the centre; Capt. Goff, Lieuts. Hunter and Wait, with the balance of the command, composed the rear guard. After proceeding in this manner, two and a half miles, and coming into the valley or a small branch of Mill Creek, the whole body of Indians came on the full run for the rear of the train, and opened a fire on the rear guard which was returned in good order. The train moved on slowly one mile further, when the wagons were formed into a corral, and the loose animals run in for security. Pickets were then placed on the highest hills, so as to prevent the Indians from firing into the corral and stampeding the animals. After firing at them for some time from the picket posts, Lieut Hunter was ordered to take twenty men and charge a body of sixty or seventy Indians from a point of brush. The Indians reinforced, and Lieut. Hunter prudently fell back and took position on a hill east of the corral. The firing was kept up by the picket in this manner, until late in the evening, when I took all the available force, consisting of Capt. Goff, Lieuts. Hunter and Wait, and twenty-three men, and charged a body of Indians on a hill some 500 yards south of the camp. The object of this was to see how many of the spectators who were congregated in large numbers on the left, were fighting men. The whole party advanced at the top of their horses speed, and on ascending the hill, the whole body of Indians fired a volley; the balls fortunately passed over our heads. We fired a volley when close to them, wich made them give back some distance. By this time, the body of supposed spectators came down on the full run, and cut us completely off from camp. I then ordered the command to turn and charge through them to camp; we then turned, and putting our horses at full speed, soon came in contact with the party who had cut us off from camp; for a moment it seemed doubtful whether we could force our way through them or not; the most of the men having revolvers, made good use of them, unhorsing several Indians as we passed through, which made them give way on both sides. On seeing this, the large party which we first charged, came down on the full run, waving their guns and hatchets, and yelling in their usual manner; they were however soon checked by a well directed fire from a picket in the brush. after this the whole body retired some distance, and did not again make their appearance in any place near us. After dark pickets were kept out on all the important points. Some ten or twelve Indians were riding round our camp out of gun shot, and occasionally firing a shot over the corral, endeavoring to make us believe that the whole party were with them. We fired but few guns during the night. The Indians continued to fire occasional shots until Lieut. Davidson arriveq with seventy men from Col. Steptoe's camp. We then retired to Col. Steptoe's camp. Our force consisted of Co. K., Capt. Goff, 65 men rank and file, and 50 teamsters and quarter-master's men. More than half of the party were required to take charge of the corral. The Indians were not less than 400 strong. Taking into consideration that we had four hundred animals to guard, and the great advantage they had in numbers. I wonder that we came off as well as we did. Our loss was one killed, and one severely wounded. The Indians' loss is reported to be 14 shot; how many have died, we could not learn.

From all that I saw while in the Walla-Walla valley, there is a prospect of a long war unless the government prosecutes the war with more vigor than they have done for the last nine or ten months. When we left the valley, no Indians were to be seen in it.

Yours respectfully,
B. F. SHAW.

POLYGAMY TAKING ANOTHER TURN.—The *Rock Islander* says that one of the Mormon women who was in the company of the late crowd which has passed through that town for Salt Lake, has no less than four husbands. She is an intelligent, pleasant looking individual. She contended that women had as good a right to have a number of husbands, as a man had to have as many wives as he wished, provided the men were all members of the Mormon Church.

☞ A Chicago paper relates an instance in that city where a real estate operator realized the handsome profit of $2,500 in one day by means of the telegraph wires. He telegraphed to Washington that he would give $6,000 for a piece of property, and, upon receiving an answer that "you can have it," he immediately telegraphed to a third party, in another city, that he would sell it for $8,500, and the reply was —"we will take it."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 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.

School Examinations—Schools, &c.

Last week we unintentionally omitted to notice the second quarterly examination of the school taught in this place by Rev. G. F. Whitworth and lady, which occurred on the 17th inst.

The exercises consisted of the reading of compositions of the young ladies, orations, declamations, dialogues, &c., by the young gents who have been attending the school. The performances were enlivened by music, and the affair, we believe, gave universal satisfaction to the parents of the pupils, and was esteemed to be quite a treat by the large assemblage present. All seemed to be qualified in their several parts, and it is generally admitted that since the examination of the previous quarter, rapid progress had been made in their studies.

The performances of the evening opened with the reading of a composition by Miss Anna Cock, upon our present condition and future prospects. Tastefully arranged and well written as the article was, it did no small degree of credit to the author—giving an earnest that the ladies of this "sun-set side" will, at no distant day, come in for a share of that reputation for literary ability of which the people of the Atlantic are so justly proud.

Next, a composition was read, the production of Miss Eckler, upon the subject of "*Time.*" This was also well arranged, and contained sentiments that would have done credit to riper years.

The composition of Miss Thompson was beautiful—it could not have been otherwise—the subject being "*Flowers*"—clothed in chaste and expressive language. The composition of Miss Packwood was also an exceedingly good and interesting one, the subject being intimately connected with our Territory—its rise, progress, &c.

The subject chosen for composition by Miss Cleale—"*Slander*"—was probably the most suitable one of the kind for this or any other vicinity that could have been selected, did credit to the author, and might furnish a fit theme for discussion elsewhere than in the school room.

The next, and last one, if we mistake not, was that of Miss Horen—subject—"*Our Territory*"—in which the writer gave a well arranged review of our country from the days of its first settlement to the present—briefly alluding to our prosperous condition and increasing commerce previous to our present Indian war, and the present unfortunate state of affairs, &c., as well as furnishing a much more full and truthful history of the past year, occurrences and incidents, than Gen. Wool has yet succeeded in doing.

Next were delivered original orations and selected addresses by Messrs. Rufus Willard, John Patterson, John Murphy, Wm. Yantis, Jas. Hays, Hazard Stevens, Washington Chapman, Henry Hale and others, followed by selected orations by Masters Sam. Hale, Head, Gallagher, Whitworth, Rinehart, Cock and others.

Without designing to be invidious, we are constrained to say that the first two young men mentioned, acquitted themselves well—*very well.* Both spoke plain and fluently—their gestures were easy and graceful, and we hesitate not to say but that with application and encouragement they will leave their mark not only in the school but out of it.

The school room was crowded to overflowing, and the advancement made in education, by pupils of both sexes, gives ample warrant of the ability of the instructor and instructress, as also of the close application to study of the scholars under their charge.

The semi-monthly exercises (being the close of the term) of Miss. Babb's school took place on the Friday preceding that of the above. As it was not particularly public, the exercises were not of the character common to public exhibitions. Yet the compositions of the young ladies and Misses attached to the school evidenced that this school and its scholars are not the least in the wake of the former in literay advancement. We are informed that all were of the highest order, did credit to the school and honor to the scholars.

We are sorry to learn that this school is to be discontinued, for a more accomplished and qualified preceptress cannot probably be found in either of our Territories. She quits the school with the esteem of all—noted for her gentility and lady-like deportment.

Notwithstanding our citizens have had an Indian war on their hands for the last year, the cause of education has not been neglected, nor is it on the wane. Aside from the two schools that have been sustained in Olympia during most part of the summer, we are informed that some four or six others have been kept up in different portions of Thurston county. And as an evidence that our citizens are determined that their children *shall* be educated, *war* or *no war*, it is only necessary to observe that when the people of Mound Prairie were driven to forts and block-houses for safety, a school was established at Fort Henness, which has been continued, we believe, throughout the season; and with the blessings of peace and of God, it has been projected that an Academy will be established at this place during the year, at which a good classical education may be obtained.

☞ Robert Thompson, Esq., of Oregon, who is Postal Agent for this and Oregon Territory, paid a visit to the Sound country some two weeks since, for the purpose of examining into, and, if possible, obtaining for our citizens, from the Post Office Department, some relief and better accommodation in the way of mail facilities. This is a subject we have been hammering upon, until we are heartily tired and disgusted, and are glad to know that the Postal Agent has consented to relieve us, to some extent, of the burden of complaint, connected with the shabby, miserable and inexcusable manner in which our citizens have been treated by the Post Office Department, in the way of mail arrangements generally. Mr. Thompson has promised to do all in his power to remedy existing evils in this respect, and bring to the notice of the department a proper statement of our wants; and as he has the reputation of being a most prompt and energetic officer—(as we know him to be in all respects deserving and trustworthy)—we have confidence that his mission will be attended with beneficial results, in view of the object for which it was made. This is the first official visit of the kind this portion of the country has ever had, either before or since the organization of the Territory. For proceedings of a public meeting connected with this subject, see another column.

Quartermaster's Sale.—We observe a notice in the last Oregon *Times*, that the sale of public property late in the use of the volunteer service of this Territory, has been advertised by Assistant Quartermaster Justin Millard, to take place at Vancouver, W. T., on Thursday, Nov. 10th. The stock consists of about 650 head of horses and cattle, saddles, wagons, arms, &c., &c. Scrip signed by the Quartermaster and Commissary General, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, will be taken in payment, as at this and other places on the Sound.

Map of Washington Territory.—We are indebted to Surveyor General Jas. Tilton for a neatly executed lithographic map of this Territory, embracing both sides of the Cascade range, and defining its boundaries north and south. As far as surveys, standard parallels, &c., have been made, they are laid down on this map, giving to it a completeness much beyond any heretofore published. It is highly creditable both in design and execution, and will give to our people, and the country at large, in a condensed form, a general and correct idea of the extent and importance of the North-western Territory of the United States.

☞ Some thirty-five or forty horses, a few saddles, trappings, &c., were disposed of at a Quartermaster's sale on Monday last. We learn they did not bring as extravagant prices as at the former sale.

☞ The barks *Sarah Warren* and *Live Yankee* are both due at this port, and are anxiously looked for. The Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis* is now probably at Port Townsend or Seattle.

☞ The laws of the last session of the Legislature have been issued, and all persons entitled by law to a copy, can be accommodated by making application to C. H. Mason, Esq., Secretary of the Territory.

☞ Terms of the United States District court have been, and are now being held in the counties of the 3d Judicial District, (Judge Chenoweth's.) A term will commence in this (the 2d) district, one week from Monday next—Chief Justice Lander, presiding.

☞ An editor out West boasts that he had a talk with a woman and got the last word.

The Dinner on Wednesday.

Just as we are in the act of preparing an article concerning the reception given to Col. Shaw, Gov. Stevens, and others, by way of a public dinner, by the citizens of this county, on Wednesday last, we are advised by the publisher that it is time to "go to press," and to "dry up."

Deferring particulars for another occasion, we would briefly observe that at least one hundred persons, including the invited guests, at about 2 o'clock on Wednesday, set down in the dining hall of the "Washington Hotel," to discuss, and did discuss, an "A" "No. 1" dinner, (the superintendence of which was placed under the especial charge of Lewis Ensign, Esq.,) exactly such an one as Sam. Williams and Wm. B. Goodell know full well how to get up on 4th of July occasions—pig, poultry, and every delicacy that the country affords in profusion. The dining hall was decorated after the most approved military fashion—arms and banners being packed and appended to the walls, of every variety. The company enjoyed themselves agreeably and harmoniously, and nothing occurred, that we are aware of, to mar, in the least degree, the festivities of the day. Speeches were made by Col. Shaw, Gov. Stevens, and others, which were responded to by cheers and the firing of cannon. Toasts of all descriptions—of every possible variety were given, and disposed of in an appropriate manner—in nothing stronger than crab-apple cider. From "Pike and Posey" to the "F. F. V.'s"—all were represented. In short, everything was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the occasion which called it forth. It was a cordial re-union of the former citizen soldier with his friends and acquaintances.

At the appointed time, the tables were cleared off, *and out of the hall*, and the evening's entertainment concluded by a dance; and it affords us a gratification in being able to say, that the company was honored on the occasion by a larger proportion of true-hearted, patriotic *married* ladies, than perhaps have ever met together in the "mystic dance" heretofore at this place.

The *dinner* and *dance* both, we believe, terminated harmoniously and satisfactorily to all who participated.

Confirmed by the Senate.—We discover in the Oregon *Times* of Oct. 18th, what we had not elsewhere observed, that the U. S. Senate, on the 23d of August, had, amongst a number of others, confirmed the nominations of Mr. Curry as Governor, and Benj. F. Harding as Secretary of the Territory of Oregon; John F. Taylor, of New York, and Geo. P. Bond, of Cambridge University, Chief Astronomers to run the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions.

A Fast.—The late Methodist Episcopal Conference adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the low state of religion throughout the two Territories, and the painful fact that there is a slight decrease in our numbers, we recommend to all our members, and to Christians generally, that the second Friday in November be observed as a day of solemn fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that he will "bring back again the captivity of Zion"—restore her waste places, and cause his face to shine upon his servants, and bless the labors of their hands, and visit our country with a general and glorious revival of his work. Also, that the preachers are desired to preach on that day as far as practicable.

From Washington.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.

It has been ascertained that the Administration is officially advised that the "project" of treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Central American question, has been agreed upon. A copy has been received here, but the contents have not publicly transpired. Mr. Dallas had full power on the subject, notwithstanding newspaper statements to the contrary.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Siam and the United State has been received at the State Department. Dispatches from Mr. Dallas make no mention of the Hon. C. P. Villiers being appointed British Minister to this Government, though the report is generally credited.

The Arrival and Reception of Mr. Peabody.—Mr. George Peabody the well known American Banker, in London, arrived at N. York on Monday and took lodgings at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Inauguration of the Franklin Statue.—Probably, several hundred thousand persons witnessed in this city, yesterday, the proceedings attendant upon the inauguration of the Franklin Statue. The day was beautiful, and the crowd of people unprecedented. Not an incident occurred to mar the general festivity. In all the towns around Boston for a considerable distance, there was a general cessation of business. It was an ovation to true genius and greatness, such as has been rarely, if ever, bestowed upon the successful military hero in this country. We surrender the greater portion of our space to-day to a description of this unique and splendid affair.

NEWS BY EXPRESS!

Three Days Ahead of the Mail!!

To Wm. Rutledge, jr., Esq., who arrived at this place from San Francisco, Cal., on Monday evening last, we are under obligations for files of New York and Boston papers, from Sept. 5th to the 20th.

For a similar favor and files, at the same date, we are indebted to the "Noisy Carrier," San Francisco, through Mr. C. E. Williams, of this place, agent for the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co.

For whatever news of interest that may be found subjoined, our readers will credit to the New York *Herald* and *Tribune*.

We observe that the nearer the Presidential election approaches, the canvass waxes the warmer in the local State elections. Conventions and mass meetings are everywhere being held by all parties, marked by the greatest enthusiasm and excitement. Black Republicanism is moving Heaven and earth to carry its point—Know nothingism, through Mr. Fillmore, is still making a feeble effort not to be entirely obscured, but from every indication at present visible, the star of "*Buck and Breck*" shines brightly out—eclipsing all amalgamations and isms.

The old line Whigs at Baltimore.—(The flannel petticoat National Convention, as the *Herald* calls it)—the old line whigs at Baltimore has declared enthusiastically for Fillmore and Donelson, and adjourned. About 25 States were very slimly represented.

No change has been made, or different instructions sent out concerning the San Francisco Vigilance committee.

Election in Maine.—The Black Republicans have succeeded in this State, as it was supposed they would, by quite a large majority. Hamlin has been elected Governor over all opposition, by over 18,000 majority—a united delegation to the next Congress, and a large majority in both branches of the legislature.

The vote of this year will be about ten thousand heavier than the vote of last year, which was the largest ever thrown in this State by some fourteen thousand.

The Democratic party polled about as heavy a vote as they did last year.

Kansas.

News received by this mail represent matters as wearing a more promising aspect in that unhappy Territory. Advices of the 10th September say that the State prisoners were released on bail. Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation commanding all armed bands to disperse. Emory's band were taken before Gen. Smith for arresting an officer of the army.

Gen. Smith had ordered all the families seeking safety at Fort Leavenworth to leave on Wednesday, the 10th ult.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1856.

Governor Geary's inaugural address, delivered at Lecompton on the 11th inst., was brief and pointed. It deprecates a continuance of the strife and disorder in the Territory, caused by the illegal and unjustifiable interference of other States; promises to do justice to all without party consideration, and expects obedience to the laws of the Territorial Legislature until they are repealed. A proclamation was issued on the same day, ordering that the volunteer militia be discharged, and commanding that all armed bodies of men disband or quit at once the Territory.

Gov. Geary reached Leavenworth City on Tuesday evening. Quite a number of the citizens and men under arms were on the banks, ready to receive some two or three companies of Missourians which were expected. When they learned that Gov. Geary was on board they called him out. He appeared on the guard and made them a speech of about ten minutes' length, saying, among other things, with qualifications attached, that he would enforce all the Territorial laws *that were constitutional.* The Governor then proceeded up the river and landed at the fort, where he had immediate consultation with Gen. Smith. He stated his intention to proceed to Lawrence in a few days, without any more troops than would suffice for a body-guard.

Trouble between England and Mexico.—Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1856. Private advices from Mexico, via Havana, mention reports of a serious difficulty between the Government of that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demands of England. The Commander of the British steamer Tartar, at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately.

Nicaragua.

The following appears as an editorial in the N. Y. *Tribune*, of Sept. 20:

"The latest news from the interior is highly important. There are no longer Democrats and Legitimists; both parties have at last arrived at a cordial fusion, with the advice and concurrence of the allied States. Estrada and Rivas gave up their claims to the Presidency; and the united inhabitants elected Don Fernando Guzman Provisional President of Nicaragua for the time necessary to put down the fillibusters. So the struggle admits no more the assumption of a national character in Nicaragua on the part of Walker. It is plainly the sacred struggle of all Nicaraguans and Central Americans to defend their independence, property and freedom against an invasion of unprovoked desperadoes."

Postal Meeting.

Subjoined will be found the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Thurston county, on the 18th day of October, held at the rooms of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, concerning the mail facilities of this Territory. Our citizens have appended their signatures, endorsing the resolutions, *en masse;* and we have the assurance of the worthy Postal Agent of the two territories, who was present on the occasion—Robert Thompson, Esq., that all that *could, would* be done by him, in his report to the Post Office Department, to faithfully, *and at once*, represent our grievances to the home government, and earnestly ask for a speedy redress.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, held at the rooms of the Washington Hotel, Oct. 10th, 1856, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of our mail facilitles, and to make such representations to the Postal Agent for the Territories of Washington and Oregon, as will enable him to make such report to the Post Office Department as would show forth our wants and present disorganized mail facilities in their true light,—George Gallagher was called to the Chair, and E. Furste appointed Secretary.

On motion, Mr. J. W. Wiley was called upon to state the objects of the meeting, which he did, and in a brief manner stated the wants of the territory at present, instituting a comparison between the mail service existing in this territory (then Oregon,) four years ago, and the meagre facilities with which our territory is favored at this time—plainly showing that we were then better provided for with regular mail transportation than at present. That *then* the terminus of our northern route was Seattle; *now* it is Steilacoom. That *then* we boasted of semi-monthly communication with Vancouver's Island, as well as intermediate points, by the regular express canoes of the Hudson's Bay Co., which have since been drawn off, the officers and agents of that company justly deeming that *our* government should furnish the requisite facilities of speedy communication;—that *now* we possess none. Thus fully demonstrating that through the culpable and criminal neglect of our home government, we are withheld and robbed of the privileges and immunities to which as a territory we are rightly entitled.

A motion to this effect having been seconded and carried, a committee of three was appointed by the meeting, consisting of J. W. Wiley, G. K. Willard, and G. C. Blankinship, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having previously retired, here returned and reported the following, which were voted upon separately, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting:—

1st. That there is the most urgent necessity for additional mail facilitics for the people of Washington Territory.

2d. A mail steamer should run direct from San Francisco to Puget Sound, running semi-monthly; and in the event of a weekly line from the states to San Francisco, alternating with the steamers running to the Columbia river.

3d. The service on the Sound should be done by a mail steamer, making weekly trips.

4th. That both services can be done economically, has been established by the testimony of the officers of the navy, in favor of the Sound coal, that at Bellingham Bay having been thoroughly tested, and pronounced fit for similar services.

5th. *Resolved*, That believing it to be the duty of the general government to foster its distant settlements, and especially to have such arrangements as in time of war and difficulty will insure prompt and certain communications. We desire to bring to the consideratson of the Postal Agent, the necessity of urging upon the department the establishment of the above routes as promotive of both objects, and entitled to the favorable action of the government. In the recent Indian troubles, the whole public correspondence on the Sound has been done by special expresses, and at a heavy charge upon the public service. The saving to be thus effected, by a proper mail service, in connection with the revenue to be derived from it, will, in the opinion of this meeting, keep it up, without increasing the national expenditures.

6th. Till, however, the people of the Sound can be provided with a mail service direct from San Francisco, we are of opinion that the mail matter for the Sound, and for the country thence to the Columbia, should be placed in separate bags, and landed by the mail steamer at Rainier; and that at least the letter mail from the states should be despatched to the Sound by a special carrier. Under present arrangements, the mail is liable to be detained at Astoria three, and at Rainier six days, before being sent to the Sound, and making it, as a general thing, impossible for the Sound country to answer their letters till the steamer, after going to San Francisco twice, sets out the third time from the Columbia to that port.

7th. We will urge upon the attention of the Postal Agent, the importance of having a mail service upon the several post routes established by Congress at its three last sessions. We will recapitulate some of the principal routes:—

1st. An efficient river service, commencing at Astoria, touching at the several points on the river, to the Dalles, and thence extending, as soon as the Indian difficulties are over, to the Walla Walla valley, the seat, a year since, of the most flourishing settlement in the Territory. Then seventy-five settlers lived on their claims; at this time, there would have been quadruple that number, if the war had not broken out.

2d. A mail service from the mouth of the Columbia river, by Shoalwater Bay, to the country on the Sound. The proper committees of Congress have reported in favor of a military road from some point opposite Astoria to Olympia, and post routes have already been established by Congress.

3d. Mail service on the routes connecting the country on the Sound, and that on the river, with the gold mines of the interior. Believing that war is not the normal condition of affairs there, we refer to the large number of persons who went to the mines last year, and the routes over which they passed, as the reasons why arrangements should be made for a corresponding mail service.

The following resolution was then introduced by R. M. Walker, accepted by the committee on resolutions, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be appended as a part of the foregoing:—

Resolved, That in order to secure a safer and surer transmission of our mail matter from the Atlantic states to this distant portion of the union, we request the postal agent to use his influence with the department at Washington, to have the mails for the Territories of Washington and Oregon put up in separate mail bags, at the post-office in the city of New York, and sent directly through.

It was then moved and carried that the resolutions be circulated for signatures.

The meeting then adjourned.

Geo. Gallagher, Chm'n.
E. Furste, Sec'y.

From Oregon.

We have before us Portland and Salem dates up to Oct. 14th, 16th and 18th. They contain no rehersal of Indian outrages east of the Cascade mountains since the abandoument of that country by the volunteers.

The people of Oregon have had an election to determine as to the place for the seat of government. Very little interest was manifested in the decision of the question. The polls were very meagerly attended, at many places not being opened at all. From the returns sent in, it was believed Salem had been selected.

The *Statesman* announces the decease of the *Religious Expositor*, heretofore printed at Eola, Polk county, Oregon, by Mr. C. H. Mattoon.

The *Statesman* also contains two resolutions adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, lately in session in Oregon: the first one disclaiming, as the opinion of that body, that our Indian war was brought about by the indiscretions of the whites; and the other, that *that* body had confidence in the powers of the Gospel, if preached to them, to arrest all outbreaks in future, and to that end, recommending ministerial labor amongst them, &c.

The editor of the *Statesman* thinks that the "confidence in the powers of the Gospel" to restrain Oregon Indians is misplaced. Them's our sentiments exactly. *That's the Indian's.*

From the same paper we learn that a late storm broke down the telegraph wires between Oregon City and Portland, and between Oregon City and Dayton, in about twenty places.

The *Times* chronicles an affray between two neighbors, living about ten miles west of Portland, named A. J. Masters and J. H. McMillan, which terminated in the death of the former. Cause—a difficulty concerning the boundaries of their respective land claims.

Oregon is destined to be a great fruit country. The *Times* says it is estimated that not less than $75,000 worth will be shipped to California this season. Last year, about $30,000 worth were sold. Those who have large orchards are making a considerable quantity of cider in that Territory this year.

Portland Levee.—We learn from J. L. Parrish that the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States taken by the parties interested in the Portland Levee suit, will not be defended by him. And we also learn that the City Council refuses to act in the matter so as to defend the suit. Arrangements are being made to settle the whole matter between Parish and the holders of levee property, which will result in the Levee becoming private property instead of a public highway, unless other parties interfere.—*Portland Standard.*

☞ The news from the Dalles is of but little importance, save that some families entertain fears of Indian attack, and have come to Portland for security.—*Standard.*

The Census.—By the returns of the Assessors, it appears that the population of Multnomah County for 1856, is 2,015.

Washington County has 2,184 inhabitants, according to the enumeration of this year.—*Times.*

Marion.—The Census taken by the Assessor this summer, exhibits the following statistics: Population of the county, 6864; males over twenty-one years of age, 1461; males, altogether, 3509; females, 3355.

The property of the county was valued at $2,165,677,00. Taxes levied for county expenses, and to pay off debt, four mills on the dollar, amounting to $8,622,70; school tax, one mill, $2,165,67; Territorial tax, one mill, $2,165,67; poll tax, one dollar per head, $1,072,00. Whole amount of taxes, $140,96,04.—*Statesman.*

☞ A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

☞ You will never have a friend if you must have one without a failing.

MARRIED,

At Grand Mound, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. W. Goodell, Mr. Levi L. Gates, of Chehalis, Lewis County, to Miss Emeline D. Goodell, of Grand Mound, Thurston County.

A due quantity of delicious cake has been received, and the printer's compliments are returned to the happy couple.

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.

To School Directors,

DISTRICT CLERKS, AND TEACHERS.

DIRECTORS of School Districts will take notice, that on Saturday, the 14th day of November, I will attend to the formation of new School Districts, or making any alterations that may be requisite.

On the Friday previous, I will attend to the examination of any persons, who may desire to engage as teachers of common schools within Thurston county.

District clerks will also remember, that their annual district meetings, for the purpose of electing one director, filling vacancies, or attending to such other business as may be required, will take place on the first Friday of November, of which they are bound, by law, to give six days' notice, by posting up advertisements in three of the most public places in the district.

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 3w.no51.

General Orders, No. 7.

Head Quarters, W. T. Volunteers,
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon rendition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockkelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foot-hold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

To the efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal, and of transportation and supply, the Commander-in-Chief begs to make his hearty acknowledgements.

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
Men's, Women's, and Children's
HOSIERY,
of every description.
GLOVES,
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
& DRAWERS.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.
HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 Sacramento street,
Oct. 30, 1856. no51-3m. San Francisco, Cal.

Information Wanted.

OF the whereabouts of Mr. JEREMIAH WEBSTER, who went to California in 1850, from Illinois, and from thence to Oregon and Washington Territories.—He left Thurston County, W. T., about August, 1855, for Yreka, Cal., by the over-land route, since which nothing has been heard of him.

Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, Roswel Webster, Lenox, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, or by S. N. Woodruff, Olympia, W. T.

Oct. 30, 1856. 3w.no51.

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

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

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

TUITION:

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

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

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

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

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.-n47.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

LOUISSON & CO.,

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

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

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

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

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

Also, a well selected stock of

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

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

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

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

Olympia, Sept. 26, 1856. 45tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW PRICES!!!

RUTLEDGE & LOW

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

GROCERIES:

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

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

Clothing:

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

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

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

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

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and-so-forths*; glass 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. n42.tf.

Information Wanted

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

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

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

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800	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,
Oct. 2, 1856.-n47-6m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

Notice.

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

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

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

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 1853.

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

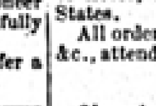
A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

To Printers.

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

1 font Labor-Saving Rule, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior,)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32¼x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76¼ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press."	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"Town Talk Office."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 32-tf

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

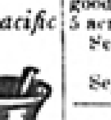
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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-ly

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;
MISSION STREET,
Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

W. 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-ly*

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. LOHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33t

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

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.

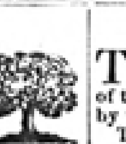
A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

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 Furniture. A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Notice

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1865.—4w44.

A Farm to Rent.

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

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonperile Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Proprietor,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

GRAND MOUND

NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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. 79tf

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
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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 volumes a year, of six hundred pages each, or *twelve hundred* pages of reading matter per annum, for ONE DOLLAR!

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

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

from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and 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 explicitly 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 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-six.

[*Concluded.*]

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, six thousand and thirty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, six thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand and one dollars and nine cents.

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

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

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger and assistant 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-one thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General, 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 six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of Topographical Engineers, 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, eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordinance, twelve thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

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

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk-hire, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

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

Office of Quartermaster General:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

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

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTH-WEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen of the north-west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers of the north-west executive building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For fuel, light and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING, CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.

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

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eight dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, 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, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, 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 nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, 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-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, 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, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 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, nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography:

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and repairs:

For blank-books, binding, stationery, printing and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and clothing:

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank-books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For compensation of four watchmen of the south-west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers and watchmen of said department, 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 fifty thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.

For blank-books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office Building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, three thousand dollars.

PRINTING FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-five thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melters and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coines to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new fixtures and machinery, twenty-one thousadd dollars.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand and three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, eighteen thousand and ten dollars.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the branch mint at New Orleans, under the twenty-third section of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand one hundred dollars.

AT DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand dollars.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy thousand and two hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

For salaries of officers and clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty-three thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORY OF OREGON.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly twenty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter said compensation, mileage and contingent expenses shall not exceed the sums previously appropriated therefor.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian Affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For providing for fire-proof vaults for the security of the archives of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

For salaries of governor, three judges and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and eight associate judges, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphan's court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For salaries of the Attorney General and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of Mexican and Spanish law-books for the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For office furniture and book-cases for office of Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of commission for codifying laws of District of Columbia, including necessary books, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For salaries of two commissioners to codify laws of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

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

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

For fees of witnesses, in behalf of the government, in the Court of Claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof, to attend to the taking of depositions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of six of the additional clerks authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of a clerk to the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the additional services required under that act, at the same rates provided in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under the same restrictions and limitations, fifteen thousand dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM LANDS.

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several land States and Territories, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, and receivers of public moneys, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

PENITENTIARY.

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, ten thousand and eighty-five dollars, including four thousand dollars for furnaces.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts, of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

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

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

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

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

For compensation of a translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

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

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge, of the main furnace in the Capitol, three hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardner, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of six laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, seven hundred and thirty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's House, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the door keeper at the President's House, five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant door-keeper at the President's House, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, five hundred dollars and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—making together, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for fuel, oil, and lamps—making together, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, at four hundred and fifty dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for fuel, oil and lamps—making together, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For arrearages due Bailey Brown, keeper of the upper Eastern Branch bridge for expenses incurred in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in the purchase of fuel, oil, and repairs of lamps, one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's House, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For printing and publishing one thousand copies of the papers of James Madison now in the archives of the State Department under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, six thousand dollars: Provided that said works be printed by the public printer, and that no more be paid for such printing, than the amount authorized by the law regulating the public printing.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be so construed as that the annual compensation fixed for the diplomatic representatives of the United States at the several countries therein enumerated, shall be the same as therein specified therefor respectively, whether such representatives shall be of the grades existing at the time of the passage of the bill, or of a superior grade; and that such compensation shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as the period designated in said act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to employ in addition to those now allowed by law, one clerk of class four, in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class four in his office; that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ in his office one clerk of class four, in addition to those now allowed by law, and temporarily one clerk of class two to take charge of the census returns; and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ one clerk of class three in the office of the Fifth Auditor, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class three, in the office of the First Comptroller; and to take one clerk from class three and add one to class four in the office of the Register; and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and to enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General on bounty land service, five thousand dollars, and that the same is hereby also appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of State to pay to the clerks in his office of class four the same compensation as was paid to the same class in other executive departments from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, inclusive, the sum of twenty-one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-six cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the marines in the service of the United States who compose the corps of musicians known as the "Marine Band," stationed at the Navy-Yard in Washington city, be, and the same is hereby increased at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first of May last, and to continue as long as they shall perform by order of the Secretary of the Navy or other superior officer on the Capitol grounds or the President's grounds.

Approved August 18, 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
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Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"Redbrae Cottage, Edinburgh, September 30, 1851.

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

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—9tf

The Christian Review:

Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, Editor—assisted by Professor Wm. Gammell, and with the advice of the Rev. Doctors Wm. R. Williams and A. C. Kendrick.

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

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☞ 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 presented, are an honor to the denomination under whose auspices they appear. The more we know of the Baptists, the more do we yield certain prejudices which came with our Congregational education. In point of intellectual culture, they are making rapid advances.

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

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

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

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

Christian Index.—We have read two or three articles of the Christian Review with much pleasure. If these may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that 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 characterised 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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Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.

June 8, '55-39-tf