PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MARCH 16, 1857.

MR. EDITOR—Perhaps it might not be amiss for a farmer to notice some of the proceedings of our last Legislative Assembly through your paper. At any rate, I will venture to briefly notice its action in one or two particulars.

First, the Legislature refused to ask to have the treaties, already made with the Indians, confirmed. For such a course of proceeding, I am unable to account. It certainly was in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. It is well known that much dissatisfaction has existed for years, both amongst the settlers and natives, because the Indians were not treated with. Government has been giving away the lands, yet she has not paid for a foot of them. Our settlements are scattered over a vast extent of country claimed and occupied by the Indians, without any civil regulations for their common government or so[illegible]. True, there is government amo[illegible]es, but so far as it extends over the [illegible] it is virtually arbitrary. The Indians have been pacified by being told that their lands would be paid for; but now the Legislature refuses to ask that the treaties be confirmed, which is equivalent to asking that they be not confirmed, and that the Indians be not paid for their lands. Thus we are likely to be thrown back into anarchy, confusion, and difficulties with the Indians. The Legislature could have done nothing that would have more effectually shut the door to emigration.

Again, the Legislature asks to have the offices of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs separated. At the preceding session of the Legislature, our Delegate was instructed to exert his influence to prevent a separation of said offices. The two offices had been held by one person up to the end of the third regular session of the Legislative Assembly;—during which time nearly all the Indians had been treated with—yet at that session no cause was found why the two offices should be separated. Hence we must conclude that the two offices worked well together up to that time, and that the performance of the duties of the one did not interfere with the other. But at the late session it was discovered that the two offices should be separated, and that, too, at a time when the duties of the two offices were not so burdensome as they had before been. Is there not some hungry office seeker that would like to be supplied? Or was there not some political capital to be manufactured?

A. FARRER.

☞ The Democrats Royal Gazette of the 10th ult. says—'John Sayers Orr, better known by his cognomen of the 'Angel Cabriel,' is no more. He died on the penitentiary in November, at the penal settlement, where he was undergoing his sentence of imprisonment with hard labor.'

☞ A Fingo bust of Minerva has been dug up at Rome; its nose is sixteen inches long. It is stated to be a great work of ancient art.

☞ The Treasurer of the United States represents the joint indebtedness of the several States as reaching $190,000,000, and that of the general government as $30,000,000, making a total of $220,000,000. The figures appear large, but when compared with the indebtedness of Great Britain, they are quite insignificant. Indeed, our total debt, State and National, is not equal to one year's interest of the national debt of the United Kingdom, computing it at our rate of interest, six per cent. This exhibits a big difference in the pecuniary liabilities of the two countries.

☞ The Republicans of Wisconsin have elected J. R. Doolittle to the United States Senate. If the individual is the same J. R. Doolittle from Wisconsin, whom we once met in the mines, he will not amount to much. He did very little then, to speak of.—*Sacramento Age.*

REMARKS OF

HON. J. P. ANDERSON,

OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

In debate upon the bill authorizing payment of expenses consequent upon the late Indian war in Washington and Oregon Territories.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1857.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am also directed by the Committee on Military Affairs to ask that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of a bill (H. R. No. 698) providing for paying the awards of the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War, under the eleventh section of the act of congress approved August 18, 1856, entitled, "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857." In making this report, the committee do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion against the payment of volunteers called out in Oregon and Washington. At the last session a law was passed directing the Secretary of War to make an examination into this matter, and authorizing him to appoint for that purpose a commission of three officers, to go to Oregon and Washington. We have neither their report nor any report from the Secretary. Therefore, it is deemed that action would, at this time, be premature."

After the above report of the committee on military affairs had been submitted, Gen. LANE, of Oregon, made an able and earnest appeal to the House, showing ample cause why the Secretary of War should be instructed to pay such claims as may be allowed by the board of commissioners, who were appointed under an act of the previous session, authorizing him to appoint such board to examine and report upon the claims of the people for services and expenses so incurred in defense of their homes and firesides, if, in his judgment, the awards so reported by the commissioners should be deemed by him just and proper.

Gen. LANE was followed in opposition, by reply from Mr. WHITNEY, of New York, (right bower to Gen. Wool,) of whom our Washington correspondent made mention in the letter published in our issue of last week. A most lamentable ignorance, or willful and shameful perverseness, still exits in congress concerning the *facts*, connected with our late Indian war. Our limits will not permit us at this time, to give the debate in full, but the following brief colloquy, and the subjoined remarks of Col. ANDERSON, will serve to show how much real official information was in possession of the military committee, when they submitted their report to the House:

Mark the following:

Mr. ANDERSON. I would inquire of the gentleman from Virginia, whether the committee on Military Affairs have official information that General Wool did report these volunteers were unnecessary, and afterwards called on the Governor of Washington for them?

Mr. FAULKNER. I am not aware that any such official information has been communicated to the committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. Such, however, is the fact.

After Gen. LANE had concluded an able defense, in behalf of the justice of the claims of our citizens against the government, growing out of our late Indian hostilities, and had been replied to by Mr. WHITNEY, of New York, who gave a false coloring to every matter he endeavored to discuss on the subject, Col. ANDERSON offered the following rejoinder, which we copy from the *Congressional Globe*, of Jan. 21st:

Mr. ANDERSON. I propose to add but very little to what has been said by the gentleman from Oregon in reference to the justice of the war which has raged in these two Territories for the last eighteen months, nor will I dwell at any great length upon the claims of the people of those Territories upon Congress for pay for their services. I wish to allude simply to some remarks which have fallen from the gentleman from New York, [Mr. WHITNEY,] in regard to transactions which have recently occurred in the Territory of Washington. If I understand that gentleman correctly, he stated that a murder of an Indian had occurred in the house of the Governor of that Territory, and that sixteen other Indians have been killed in the vicinity in a barbarous and cruel manner. I wish to say to that gentleman and to this House, that I believe I have as late advices from the Governor of that Territory as any other man, and that I believe I have as correct information in regard to transactions which occurred in and about the Governor's office at that time as any other gentleman upon this floor; and I will say to the gentleman from New York, that he is wholly and entirely misinformed. That there was an Indian killed in a room adjoining the Governor's office is true; but that any other Indians have been massacred in that vicinity is utterly untrue. There were two or three Indian chiefs around Puget Sound who had been active and prominent in all the "forays" which have occurred in that country. They had murdered men, women and children, particularly helpless women and children, within even six miles of the Governor's office. One of these chiefs, a short time ago, was taken prisoner, and brought to the Governor's office. He was brought in late in the evening—perhaps after night fall—and placed in the custody of the Governor, and remained in his custody three or four hours under guard. Late at night, or early in the morning, before day, the Governor retired, leaving the prisoner under a competent guard, and he had not been absent but a few minutes, when some persons unknown rushed in, overcome the guard, and killed the Indian. There were no other Indians in that vicinity murdered, as stated by the gentleman. This Indian was one who had killed men, women and children in that very neighborhood.

Mr. SIMMONS. Where was the guard?

Mr. ANDERSON. It was in the room with the Indian, but was overpowered. This was the Indian who had mutilated the bodies of those he had murdered, and had thrown the infant of one of them into a well alive, and had committed other atrocious barbarities upon the whites of the neighborhood. Men were in the vicinity of the Governor's office who were knowing to these facts, and who were of kin to the victims of his atrocity; and the transaction occurred as I have stated.

But it may be said, and the gentleman from New York seemed to allude to the fact, that the Governor was not competent to protect his own house and his prisoner of war. Why, sir, almost at the same time, within a few days of this murder, an Indian was taken out of a military fort from the possession of the guard, and killed in the same way. If the military of the country cannot protect a prisoner of war against the outraged feelings of the populace, what could a Governor with no power at his command do?

The gentleman is not willing to characterize the transactions which have occurred as anything but "forays." I wish to say to that gentleman and to the country, that there have been more white lives lost in the Territory of Washington by these Indian "forays," in the last twelve months, than have occurred in all the "forays" or wars in Florida during the last twenty-five years. While Florida contains a population ten times as great, she has lost not one-fourth as many people by these "forays." While there is a population four times as great in the Territory of Kansas as in the Territory of Washington, she has lost but one-third as many lives during all the troubles within her border, as the Territory of Washington has in the last eighteen months. And it must be remembered that the people of Washington who have been murdered are mostly helpless and innocent women and children, who went there in good faith to settle the country, and not men who went with a view to engage in "forays" and war.

Now, sir, I have nothing to say in regard to the commencement of all the difficulties with the Rogue river Indians in 1851 or 1853. The gentleman says they arose from the "wickedness and vices of the white men." I say that the difficulties which have occurred in the Territory of Washington within the last eighteen months, arose from no wickedness, from no vices upon the part of the whites, but from a determination upon the part of the Indians to exterminate the whites, and drive them from the country. I was there when the difficulty commenced, and I know of the first blood which was shed upon Washington soil. It was that of a white man peaceably pursuing his way through the country to the mines. He was followed and killed by the Indians. He was a citizen of the State of New York, formerly, and for all I know was a former constituent of the gentleman from New York himself. An Indian agent was sent into that region of country to ascertain why this man had been murdered, and to procure, if possible, reparation for the injury done. That agent was not permitted to return, but was seized and his throat cut from ear to ear, and his horse and body burned by these Indians. Then, sir, Major Haller, of the fourth regiment of infantry of the United States Army, was sent with one hundred and two men to chastise these Indians for killing the New Yorker, and the Indian agent. Major Haller, with his one hundred and two men, was driven back with the loss of nearly one-fourth of his command. Then a call was made by the officer in command of the United States troops for volunteers. That is the origin and commencement of the "forays" in Washington Territory; and it did not grow out of any "vices or wickedness" of the whites. I know of my own knowledge, the Indians of that country have been treated kindly by the whites.

But, sir, suppose they did grow out of the "vices and wickedness" of the the whites in that region? The gentleman ought to pursue the argument. He has stated that the Rogue river war in 1851 and in 1853, and the Cayuse war, grew out of the "vices and wickedness" of the whites; and yet the Congress of the United States, notwithstanding the white men in their wickedness had brought upon the country an expensive war, made appropriations to pay these expenses. Now, it does seem to me, that if his argument is worth anything at all, and if precedent amounts to anything, admitting these wars to have grown out of the "vices and wickedness" of the whites, as he charges, Congress should make this appropriation. It is bound to protect the innocent settlers of that country—and he admits that there are some. Sir, when has it been found necessary by Congress, in the history of Indian wars in this country, that the expenses of those wars should be fully ascertained, and should be made satisfactory to Congress in every particular, before any provision was made for their payment? Suppose that in the case of the Florida war, it had been found necessary by Congress to ascertain the expenses of that war; that the war should be closed; that the reports of the commissioners should be made on these expenses; that the Secretary of War should approve these reports; and that Congress should ratify the action of the Secretary of War, before appropriations were made, where would have been Florida by this time? Never in the history of the Government, or in any of the Indian wars, has it been found necessary that all the expenses should be fully ascertained, and reported upon by a regularly organized commission for that purpose, approved by the Secretary of War, and ratified by Congress itself, before any appropriation was made.

At the last session of Congress, an objection was urged that the people of these Territories had gone to enormous expenses in conducting these "forays;" and for that reason Congress was unwilling to adjust and settle the expenses as they had been incurred at that time. But, to guard against the danger of any exorbitant charges being made by the people of that country, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to send out commissioners to ascertain what these expenses were. That duty has been performed by the Secretary of War. That commission has been in session for the last three months. It is now prosecuting its labors, and will have completed them by the time this session of Congress is at an end. Are the people of these Territories now to wait till another Congress convenes, and till it is seen whether the report of that commission will suit the views of the gentlemen who may compose the next session, before any appropriation is made? I tell you, sir, that so far as the people of Washington Territory are concerned, it is an absolute necessity that some appropriation shall be made at an early day. The Governor, in an official communication, says that "starvation stares them in the face." Why, sir, they launched everything they had in this war. They not only volunteered themselves, and left their homes, with their wives and children, behind them, barricaded in blockhouses, but they gave their horses and their cattle, their wagons, their provender—everything they had—to conduct the "forays" of which the gentleman from New York speaks.

And, sir, to show you that the charges which have been made in this House, as to the exorbitant prices charged for these things, have no foundation in the world, I beg to mention one fact. When the Quartermaster, under the direction of the Governorn of Washington Territory, purchased such articles as were necessary to conduct the war—such as horses, cattle, wagons, &c.—they, or such of them as were left, were sold, at fifty per cent. more than they were purchased for!

Mr. SAGE. Will the gentleman allow me to inquire what was the amount of scrip issued by the Governor of Washington?

Mr. ANDERSON. It approximated $900,000, deducting the amount of sales by the Quartermaster since the war.

Mr. SAGE. Can he give information as to the amount of scrip issued by the Governor of Oregon?

Mr. ANDERSON. I cannot. As I was going on to say, to show that the people of that country had no design of plundering the public Treasury—or, if they had, that they have been greatly mistaken in the manner in which they prosecuted that design—instead of their plundering the public Treasury, the public Treasury plundered them. The men who, at the commencement of the war, sold their horses for $100, had to turn round, when peace was made, and give $150 for these same horses, to carry on their farming operations. Thus property which at the commencement of the war was purchased for $100,000, was sold for $150,000 at the close of the war. I hope, sir, that some action will be taken favorable to the passage of this bill.

☞ As a public speaker it is well known that Horace Greeley's attractions are rather *personal* that oratorical. "Is it best to go and hear him?" asked a gentleman of his neighbor. "Yes go by all means," was the response; "it is worth a quarter to see the man, and a dollar to hear him—but then Greeley ought to *pay* the dollar at the door." Rather flattering that.

PANAMA SHIP CANAL.—A letter in the London Times, from Wm. McDermott, a surgeon in the British navy, formerly employed in the British Darien expedition, gives the details of a new project for cutting ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, from Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, a distance of thirty-five mile. It includes a tunnel three miles long, through a mountain 930 feet high.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.—The *Pennsylvanian* of the 8th of January, contains remarks on this subject of considerable length, a portion of which we copy below:—

"In regard to appointments to office generally, we cannot speak by the card, never having heard Mr Buchanan's views, but our opinion is that in all cases 'the right man should be put in the right place,' without regard to who may be *in* an office or *out* of it. Of course we speak only of the political friends of the appointing power. Among them, we have no doubt, can always be found good men to fill any and every office. The right man to hold any office is the man who has the highest personal and political character, who has been the most useful in advancing the principles of democracy, who will fill the office most usefully to those principles and to the good of the country, and who unites to these primary qualifications the greatest degree of popularity and strength in the party.

The idea entertained by some of turning all out of office at stated periods, and entirely ostracising them from the public service, merely to make room for others, without regard to the principles here laid down is not in accordance with democracy, good sense, or good government, but is simply absurd. Nor is the idea entertained by others that no one ought to be removed from office unless he has been guilty of some misdemeanor less absurd. A man may be appointed to office who at the time of his appointment may be the *right* man for it. But another may come up in the course of a shorter or longer period who is a better man for it;—should the first be kept in then merely because he is in? We think not. We have seen not a few who when appointed were active and useful democrats, and for a while made active and useful officers, but who sooner or later became inactive, and useless democrats and but indifferent officers, and yet perhaps no actual violation of their allegiance to their political principles or their duty could be charged upon them. Such should make way for better men, whenever they can be found.

The men of highest personal and political worth and best qualified to fill the office—those who have been and will be the most useful to the cause of democracy, and best serve the country in the office—these are the men who should be appointed, no matter who else is recommended, or who recommends. In making the appointments, the democratic party and the country require the largest field for selection—the whole field—all in and all out of office. No one should be left in merely because he is in, if his place can be filled with a better man; and no one should be turned out to fill his place with a less deserving, a less capable, or a worse man."

ALIEN PASSENGERS.—The Governor transmitted to the Legislature the annual report of A. G. Goodwin, superintendent of alien passengers for the port of Boston, for the year ending December 31, 1856. Mr. Goodwin reports that he has boarded 921 vessels, having 24,912 passengers; 184 vessels were American, and the others English. Of the passengers, 6,523 were from the British Provinces, 6,853 from Ireland, 3,961 from England, 548 from Scotland, 198 from Belgium, 188 from Germany, 187 from Sweden, 127 from Portugal, 127 from France, and so on.

There have been permitted to land, in conformity with the laws, as follows:

Americans and those who have been in the State before, for whom no security or commutation fee could be required	8,640
Number for whom bonds were taken	33
Died on the passage	17
Commuted at $2 each	13,245
Commuted at a higher rate	71
	21,912

The cash receipts for the year paid into the treasury have been as follows:

Commutation fees for 13,245 passengers at $2	$26,490
Extra fees for 71 passengers, from $5 to $10 each	533
Cash received from various persons for assisting paupers and destitute persons to Liverpool	185
	$28,007

About 2000 of the passengers in transit from England, Scotland and Wales were Mormons, and went directly to Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

The commissioner has refunded the sum of $5,564 for 2787 passengers who were forwarded via Chicago to all parts of the Western States.

The number of infirm persons who have been sent home, and assisted by the commonwealth, has been 193, at an expense of $3,491 75—less $318 25 subscribed by various persons.

People to the number of 488 have been sent to the provinces at an expense of $1,261 81.

The health of the emigrants has been better during the past year than formerly. The number of sick landed at Rainsford Island was 16—all laboring under small pox, the expense of which were covered by the owners of vessels whence they landed.—*Boston Statesman.*

☞ Pennsylvania claims the honor of originating the first Agricultural Society in this country after the Revolution. It was founded in 1785, and Judge Richard Peters was its president and active promoter and patron.

☞ Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has a private library of 12,000 volumes.

"BURGOUT" and "CHOWDER" Dish.

NEW DEPARTMENT.—The bill creating a Law Department of the Federal Government, to be presided over by the Attorney-General, and having all the incidents of the other Executive Departments, has been introduced in the Senate.

☞ The receipts of the whale fishery of the United States, during the year 1856, were 82,889 barrels of sperm oil, and 195,774 barrels of whale oil.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Secretary Guthrie in his late report estimates the value of our cotton manufactures in 1856 at nearly $80,000,000. In 1850 the value was a little over $61,500,000.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has decided to grant children of deceased revolutionary widows the amount of pensions due from the government.

CUBA.—The latest advices confirm the statement that the distinguished American Dr. Kane, now at Havana, is in a dying condition. Captain General Concha will soon leave the Island. The proposition to extend a submarine telegraph line to Florida, has been rejected by the Government.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.—We understand that Commander Jas. H. Rowan, United States Navy, recently in command of the United States Brig Bainbridge, upon the Brazil station, having been sentenced to be dismissed from the service by the naval court martial in session at Philadelphia, and the President having approved the action of the court, he has been dismissed accordingly.

☞ The New York Herald expresses the opinion that the election of Mr. Buchanan has destroyed both the Republican and Know Nothing parties.

The population of New York is dying at about the rate of one in every seventeen minutes, day and night, all the year round.

☞ Five noblemen—the Marquis of Breadalbany, the Dukes of Argyle, Athol, Sutherland and Buccleuch—are said to own one-fourth of the land in all Scotland.

☞ Of every 1,000 persons, one reaches 100 years of life; of every 100, only six reach the age of 65, and not more than one in 700 lives to 80 years of age.

☞ The duty on corn imported into England at 1s. per quarter, in the year ending March last, was £352,066.

☞ There is a chance that Huntington the forger will soon reappear in the gay world. A New York paper says—"Those who have been swindled by him are of opinion that the forger has in some manner secured upwards of $200,000, and if he fails to give them pecuniary satisfaction by spring, the idea is to bring him down for trial on the other indictments."

☞ KUPPER & Co., of London are to make one half of the Atlantic cable, and Mr. Newall, of Gateshead, the other. It may assist the reader to a fair conception of the immensity of the task (says the Gateshead Observer) if we state that our ingenious neighbor will have to twist strands of wire, as an outer protection of the electric wire itself 25,000 miles in length, or long enough to go round the whole earth, and leave sufficient length of wire for Archimides to swing it round his head with if he had—but that standing point which he coveted for his experiments.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—Notice has been given that application will be made at the next session of the British Parliament, for acts to incorporate the India Junction and the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The former is to connect London with India, the latter Europe with America.

☞ In point of wealth, Massachusetts ranks as the third State in the Union.—*Boston Post.*

In point of cant, abolitionism, disunionism, and all other fanatical *ism*, she ranks first in the Union.

☞ It seems that three democrats voted for Gen. Cameron in the Pennsylvania legislature—Messrs Marnear, of York, and Lefboro and Wagenseller, of Schuylkill. The choice of Cameron for U. S. Senator was made on the first ballot: he had 67; Forney 58, Foster 7, Williams 1; that one being the vote of Mr. Foster. Had Mr. Forney received the entire democratic vote he would have been elected by a majority.—*Boston Statesman.*

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—The British Consul at Charleston, Mr. Buchanan, was invited to attend the anniversary festival of the New England Society, on the 22d ult., but sent a letter of apology, with the following sentiment: "May Plymouth long continue to furnish a rock for bigotry and intolerance to split upon."

☞ Colonel Nathan Boone, youngest son of the celebrated Daniel Boone, died a few days since at Springfield, Mo., in the 76th year of his age.

☞ Hon. John Barney, son of the gallant Commodore of that name, of Revolutionary memory, died at Washington, on the 26th of January.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The company having in view the erection of the suspension bridge at St. Louis, have already commenced boring to ascertain the depth of the rock on Bloody Island.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857.

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

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

Democrats of Washington Territory!

Are You Prepared for the ensuing Political Struggle!

FELLOW DEMOCRATS!—A few short months more, and the contest for delegate to Congress and for members of the Legislative Assembly will have taken place. To the Democracy it is certainly not amiss to ask the question—"are you ready?"—are you making preparations? We venture to hope and believe that you are. You have never yet, in a single instance, failed to be at your post when duty called. We do not believe there is a *true* Democrat in the Territory to-day, that does not enter fully into the spirit of the contest that is before him. The issues upon which the contest has been waged are familiar to the people. They have been discussed in all their relations and bearings, and are well understood. We hope that our ranks do not contain a *Democrat* who is not warmly devoted to the great principle of self-government in the Territories, upon which the Democracy have staked their existence and based their hopes of glorious triumph in the contest close at hand. Not a *true* Democrat, we venture to say, is there in the Territory, who does not, in his innermost heart, loathe and despise the traitorous, disunion principles of the opposition—of the sectional faction which agitates the country upon an impracticable issue for the sake of office. No sensible or candid man can any longer be misled and befooled by the senseless, lying charge of the opposition, that the Democracy are in favor of the extension of slavery. No decent man—no man of any pretensions to respectability, any longer charges the responsibility of Kansas outrages upon the Democratic party. Such humbugs are all exploded.

The election of JAMES BUCHANAN, President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, of the United States—*vox populi*, by the American people, has taught disunion and sectionism a bitter lesson. It has taught both sections of the confederacy this lesson—that the *right of all* portions of the Union must be alike respected—that should a breach be made between the north and south—the mighty West will play its part as umpire. Has not this fact been demonstrated by the last Presidential election?

The late Presidential election has demonstrated the amount of influence brought into requisition by the *Northern* slave-holders, and the fanatical, priest-ridden doctrines openly declared by the "Lords of the Loom," why the Northern and Southern States cannot live in bonds of fraternal brotherhood. Fortunately it has been, that in the late Presidential struggle, there *was* a mighty *West*. Those and the glorious *middle* have arbitrated the question, solemnly averring their attachment to the Union *as it originally was, and as it is.*

The late Presidential struggle has settled conclusively this fact, that Democracy is everywhere the same—North, South, East, and West. It depends upon no individual opinion for its support—it is not founded upon the favor of certain great men, consequently all the fluctuations of public opinion can in no way effect the vitality of its principle. As has been well said, its *Nationality* will secure it against any internal feuds upon the important question of principle. And therein consists its strength—its pride, safety and stability of the government. Its foundation is based upon the great cardinal doctrines of civil and religious liberty, a strict construction of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States. Men are, therefore, but its advocates, not its vital parts.

The Democratic party stands or falls by its own merits—upon the merits of its own men and measures. *It is an independent party.* It rejects all overtures of fusion. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the most glorious features of the triumphs of the Democracy which come to us so cheeringly from every quarter, consists in the evidence which they give of the unpurchasable and unswerving character of the party. *The Democracy never fuse.* It courts and invites the aid of all good and patriotic men who, though they may not agree with us in all our principles, yet love the Union and the constitution of their fathers, and perceive that the party which alone preserve and perpetuate both, is the Democracy. Ours is a homogenious, united and consistent, party, which has no bargains to make—no coalitions to offer—no conditions to make with any other party. If it cannot succeed on our own merits and principles, we submit with a good grace to our temporary defeat, and then rally for another effort with renewed strength and harmony. Thus we rarely suffer a second consecutive defeat, and our party never loses its cohesion and power of combination. The victories of coalition are always barren, and productive of the most bitter strife and serious disaster to the combined parties.

Under Democratic rule, our country has progressed beyond precedence in the annals of civilized nations. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the achievements made by the Democratic party in behalf of the people of the United States and their free institutions. The population of eleven infant colonies in 1701 was 262,000 souls. Georgia and Delaware were added to the number about 1749, and the census report gives us 1,046,000. In the year 1775, the thirteen colonies had 2,303,000 whites, and 500,000 slaves. After the adoption of the constitution in 1790, there were thirteen States, with 2,172,664 whites, and 50,456 free colored, and 697,807 slaves. In 1850 the States had increased to thirty-one, and the population to 19,550,000 whites, 434,000 free colored, 2,204,000 slaves—the total population at this time approaching 30,000,000. The whole number of electoral votes is 296—requiring 149 to elect a President. The free States have 176 votes, and the slave 120.

Be it remembered that never a foot of Territory was acquired except under Democratic rule. The Florida purchase—the Louisiana accession, Texas, California, Oregon, *all*, ALL, were obtained through the instrumentality of Democratic administrations. The foe to our onward progress has ever been the opponent of Democratic rule. Federalism, neither in its own name, or by the multitudinous names assumed by its offspring, has added one star to our *star spangled banner.*

Since the formation of our government, the party of the Democracy have had control of our national destinies for all but about sixteen years. During the intervals in which our party was out of power, what, we would ask, has been acquired for us through Federalism? Echo answers what? For over half a century has our nation been prosperous and happy. Peaceful conquests have been made of a country much larger than the original thirteen colonies. Our commercial fleets whiten every sea. Our cotton, tobacco, hemp, &c., find lucrative markets in all parts of the world. The manufactories of the North furnish fabrics for all classes of the human race. The country generally is at its zenith in prosperity, maritime wealth and influence. "And shall the sceptre now depart from Judea?" The Democracy in the coming election will answer—No!

A Perilous Panther Fight.

A PANTHER FISTICUFFED AND BOOTED TO DEATH.—Mr. W. R. STOCKEND, a sinewy, stout, active young Scotchman, associated in farming with Mr. T. LINKLATER, Tenalquot plains, in this county, recently killed quite a large panther, six feet seven inches in length, in a fair fist and boot fight—the circumstances attending which are related as follows:—

It seems that at the further end of a large field, about a quarter of a mile from the house, Mr. Stockend discovered quite a movement and disturbance amongst a lot of hogs that were kept in the field. He at once proceeded in the direction to ascertain the cause, when to his surprise, at a short distance from the hogs, he discovered that a favorite young dog was engaged in a conflict with a panther. Determined to save the dog at all hazards, he resolved to interpose in the fight, expecting to frighten the panther up a tree, that stood hard by, when he could return to the house for his rifle, and bring it down. He accordingly gave the animal a substantial kick, when it ceased its engagement with the dog, streightened itself erect on its hind legs, and pitched into him; in the meantime the young dog made a hasty retreat for some distance. The contest now seemed to be a desperate and very unequal one, but there was no escape from it for our friend Stockend. The panther made a furious dash at him, but retaining his full presence of mind, he met it with a furious kick. The fight now assumed the character of a "rough and tumble," and a volley of well directed blows and kicks disabled the animal somewhat. He called his dog back, and the faithful young animal, as if ashamed at having deserted its master in the hour of peril, and as if to make amends for its ungreatful conduct, entered into the conflict with unequalled fierceness. Mr. Stockend finally succeeded in getting one foot firmly planted upon the neck of his assailant, and keeping the other in rapid motion in the direction of the animal's head, soon brought the contest to a close. He has no doubt but that the long heavy boots which he had on, were the means of saving his life.

The fight lasted first to last, about fifteen minutes, in the course of which Mr. STOCKEND was somewhat severely handled. His shoulder was badly scratched—he received a severe wound from the teeth of the animal in the thigh, and was badly scratched in several places, although by no means dangerously, or by which he will hereafter be disabled. Can any of our cotemporaries beat the panther fight of our friend STOCKEND?

Evidence and Proceedings

IN THE CASE OF

LESCHI,

Half-Clickitat Nisqually Chief, before a regular term of the U. S. District Court for the 2nd Judicial District, (Chief Justice LANDER *presiding,) on an indictment for the murder of Col.* A. BENTON MOSES *in October, 1855, at the time and place mentioned in the indictment.*

In the District Court for 2d Judicial District, Washington Territory.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, vs. LESCHI, (an Indian.) } Ind't Murder

TO MARCH TERM, 1857.

Be it remembered on the trial of this cause, at the March term, 1857, of said district court, the said plaintiff to maintain the issue upon said indictment, gave in evidence to the jury the following, that is to say—

Antonio B. Rabbeson, produced, sworn and examined, says—In the latter part of October, 1855, with Bright, Tidd, Moses, left Maloney's camp—in Connell's prairie met party of Indians—had a long conversation—several minutes talking with them—among them were several that I knew personally—none that I knew the names of at the time—after we left Connell's prairie came on three-fourths of a mile to a mile—struck a swamp—after we had got into the swamp—four were in the swamp some 150 yards, three of us near the edge of the swamp, when we received a volley—when the firing commenced, I looked behind me to see if any one was killed—I discovered Mr. Miles off his horse—I rode back to assist Mr. Miles, and assisted him across the swamp out of gun-shot—while I was assisting Mr. Miles, holding his horse, three Indians stepped out—two out of the three fired—I then rode on three or four miles, overtook the balance of my company, and there found Mr. Moses was wounded, and I believe was dying at the time—Mr. Moses was left some 50 or 100 yards off of the road on the far edge of Finnell's prairie—I did not see Mr. Moses after till he was brought in dead—I saw a wound somewhere about left breast—he told me at the time that he was shot through the back—Mr. Moses did not tell me when he received the wound—Mr. M. was aware he was dying—I don't know how long I rode from swamp to where overtook Moses—rode fast—was left alone—Mr. Moses was 100 to 150 yards ahead of me when volley was fired in the swamp—I took one of the Indians who came out to be Quiemuth—the other, Leschi, prisoner at the bar—third did not know—Leschi was one that fired, and fired towards me—I had been more or less acquainted with him for ten years—had seen him very frequently before that time—in Connell's prairie we saw a party of Indians—among them Leschi—he said he supposed the house of Connell was burned by accident—he said four Bostons were living at Lemmon's bottom, men who had claims there—Leschi was friendly—some three-quarters of a mile from the swamp—the wagon road is three-quarters of a mile and the trail three or four hundred yards—we travelled the road—it was a large party of Indians we met on the prairie—left Leschi on the prairie—this swamp is in Pierce county—it was either the 30th or 31st of October, 1855—the three Indians were from 30 to 50 feet distant—so close that they didn't think it worth while to take sight—quite a number guns fired after that—some on high ground—heard no guns except around there—knew A. Benton Moses—several days after I left him, saw his corpse—left him 100 yards from the road in the prairie—would have to travel 100 yards to get to the trail—I believe the prisoner at the bar is the Indian I saw fire the gun—it was some time after the first volley to the time Indian stepped out and fired the first gun.

Cross Examination.—A. Benton Moses, Miles, Tidd, Bradley, Bright, Burns were the six with me, seven altogether—Capt. Maloney is a U. S. officer—there was more than one company under his command—Capt. Hays was under his command—we left them on Nah chess on the other side—Tidd and Bradley were expressmen—the command was about to return—cannot say why—I belonged to Capt. Hays' company—we saw Indians on Connell's prairie ¼ to ½ mile off in coming up—skylarking and hurraing—the man on the best horse got up first.

Dr. Burns said he was going to shoot Leschi—Burns called him by the name Leschi—I told him not—I don't know what Indian he calculated on shooting for Leschi—an Indian came from the house—did not know him—I don't recollect seeing but one painted Indian on prairie.

Have known Leschi ten years—Leschi was one of the Indians we talked with—he stated these men lived on Lemmon's bottom—was asked why he was there—said, to winter stock.

Leschi has been around my house often—lived often round Glasgow—been at my house to sell meat—several Indians I know as well—lived within 6 or 7 miles—did not often camp in my prairie—I did not know his name—for the ten years called him old man and Stub.

I was a witness on Winyea's trial—did not speak of his hat and coat—did not speak of his having a scar on his forehead—was asked if Winyea was there—spoke of the Indian with a scar.

I described him, the Indian's clothes—Dr. Tolmie said from my description of the clothes that it was Leschi, as he had sold him clothes, but not his hat—afterwards went to Winyea to inquire about the hat—said Leschi had such a hat.

It was ¼ mile from this end of prairie—I went through the trail since—I am confident others of the party, some three or four, talked with the Indians—I think Tidd talked—don't know what Indian first spoke to.

Leschi not with the party when first come up—can't tell what colored horse he was on—cannot tell how many mounted Indians there—some squaws—only two of the Indians talking with me mounted.

I think Burns reached the Indians first—cannot say who next—some little time after we got there he talked of Indian shooting—Burns took gun out of Indian's hand, and poured the powder out of the pan—then spoke about shooting Indian—Capt. Maloney was moving against Yakamas—22nd October started from Steilacoom—Indians gamble and sell their clothes constantly.

Charles H. Mason, produced, sworn and examined, says, That he knew the prisoner in the fall of 1855—some time in the month of October of that year certain reports about Leschi came to me—after Capt. Hays marched, I sent a messenger for Leschi—he was in my office on 22d day of October—I considered him from his conduct before friendly—we told him of the reports—he promised to camp in town and thanked us—he left on the 24th October—Capt. Eaton's company was sent to look for him as he did not come in—Capt. Eaton commanded a company of rangers—were raised perhaps a week before—scouts were raised to watch those trails over the mountains—had known Leschi personally for two years, though not by his name until some time that fall—first knew his name when I met him in a buggy with Dr. Tolmie.

And here the plaintiff rested: and thereupon the said Leschi, defendant, to maintain the said issue on his part, gave in evidence to the jury as follows, that is to say—

Andrew J. Bradley, produced, sworn and examined, says, Knows Leschi well—became acquainted with him in fall, 1854—saw party of Indians on Connell's prairie, coming back from Maloney's—as we rode up men run into the bush—women could not get away—we called the men to come out—two or three came out—the first Indian (a young Indian) rode up to us on horseback—Dr. Burns took the gun from Indian—said it was Leschi—we rode on—I was the first to ride on—perhaps 50 or 75 yards in swamp when we were fired upon—I looked around, saw Rabbeson and Miles back of me—tried to see Indians—could not because of smoke rising from their guns—then Dr. Burns and Bright came rushing on, hastening to get out of swamp—Dr. Burns whipped my horse—we rode as lively as we could—road so narrow Bright could not get by, to go ahead—we rode on 1½ to 2 miles when Mr. Moses said he was wounded and should fall off his horse—I stopped my horse—he fell towards me as he came up—I caught him and carried him off the road—said he was shot through just below the heart—I had just got up the hill some 50 to 75 yards when Rabbeson and Tidd came up—and said Mr. Miles was killed—Mr. Moses then asked us for some water—all he said was to Mr. Rabbeson and myself, who were the last to leave him—he said "Boys save yourselves, and if any of you are saved, remember me."—said he wouldn't live—we then left him and in two days and nights got into Steilacoom—I could not say how many Indians on horseback when we first came up—they got out of the way—I have recognized the place spoken of—I did not see Leschi there—I came here in the fall, 1854—cattle were left behind—I went after them—could not get across the Puyallup with them—Leschi came and helped me over—I, my horse and cattle were going down stream—I saw him since a year afterward at Olympia—he knew me and spoke of it.

I was ahead of Rabbeson when first attacked, some 50 yards—afterwards distance increased—it was a cloudy day, towards sunset—about 15 or 20 minutes after we left them were fired on—about sundown about 20 minutes to ½ hour after we met the Indians we were fired on—I was near enough to recognize them.

I saw Rabbeson talking with Indians, two men on horseback—neither of them was Leschi—the question he asked of the Indians was, as to the people living in vicinity—one of us, perhaps Tidd, asked about Connell's house—they said they supposed Eaton's company camped there and burnt it—said there were four Bostons on the Puyallup.

Cross Examination.—Where was Moses when shot?

I suppose in swamp—no other shots fired except in swamp he spoke of—1 mile or 1½ miles off.

I spoke of its being in the fall of '54 I talked with Leschi here—it was in the spring.

A. J. Simmons, produced, sworn and examined, says, Me and Mr. Rabbeson had a conversation one-day going from Mr. Smith's to Camp Montgomery—I asked him if he saw Indians in the swamp—understood him to say he did not know any of them—was not close enough to distinguish—he said nothing of his acquaintance with Leschi at that time or any other time.

Dr. Wm. F. Tolmie, produced, sworn and examined, says, Knew the prisoner since 1833—lived on the Nisqually Plains; never knew him to live near Eaton's—that prairie not considered to be his land—considered other Indians—came here in 1843—Leschi was pointed out as the particular friend of the shepherd—since Americans came never knew him to be unfriendly until July, 1855, when I knew him to be dissatisfied about the treaties about the reservation—he wanted to go to Olympia to talk about it—was afraid to go—was told by the Olympia Indians would be tied—he is a Yakima by the mother, a Nisqually by father—heard Mr. Rabbeson's testimony—Rabbeson came on his way in, and gave a very detailed narrative of everything—said there was shouting and noise when they rode up to the Indians—he told also that Burns took a gun from the Indian and held it—spoke of killing Indian—others dissuaded him—said he knew several Indians by sight—I then described Leschi and a coat—said he thought that was Leschi—question made about a hat—Mr. Rabbeson described Indian—said Leschi lately at place with felt hat like it.

Cross Examined.—In early times not on friendly terms—recently a sub-chief made so by Indian agents—been at Nisqually thirteen years—highest absence three months.

I remember telling Mr. Mason he was a shrewd Indian, hard to fathom and find out—remember to have told Mr. Mason in the buggy that was Leschi—he said, oh that Leschi! I might have taken him often, he has sold game often to me.

Israel H. Wright, produced, sworn and examined, says, On former trial I was a juror.

State whether Mr. Rabbeson described Leschi. He said he saw Leschi, and he had a scar on his forehead—said he saw him at one place at the edge of the swamp—said he saw him on the prairie, Connell's prairie.

Cross Examined.—I state distinctly, on my oath, I was on the jury and took particular notice—am not so positive if said of him—he spoke of other Indians.

M. T. Simmons, produced, sworn and examined. Was present at Winyea's trial—I understood Rabbeson to give description of Leschi—what he knew him by—had a scar on his face.

Cross Examined.—Don't recollect but that others testified as to scar—I understood him to say that he knew him by the scar.

Charles H. Mason recalled—two proclamations under his signature shown. Answers, I have no doubt it is correct—was acting as governor at the time, 14th and 22d of October—were issued by me.

Dr. Tolmie, recalled. Mr. Mason said, I could have taken him at any time when was at my office. The Indian thought Mr. Mason wanted to kill him—he told me that the tyee wanted to kill him—I corrected it—there had been talk of 60 Green river Indians on the plains at his house—I had sent for him, and he had been at Steilacoom to contradict it when we met Mr. Mason—his mind was troubled then.

Leschi's character was good until six months before the war—he enjoyed as very good character before—was a friend of the whites—never knew any other name than that of Leschi—since '45 known him—only hearsay as to being at Eaton's prairie.

John Swann, produced, sworn and examined: I was a sub-agent from November 17, 1855, to February 6, 1856, on reserve opposite Steilacoom—Leschi came there for the purpose of having a talk about making peace—came there with 33 of his men—the tenor of his conversation while there was to make peace with the whites—said he had got tired of the war—as the steamer approached the reserve, a great deal of confusion was caused—as it come the Indians expected to be fired into—Leschi came to me, told me to go off to the steamer and tell the officer—I told the officer—a proposition I then took back to Leschi—I went on board again, took their reply—I went back and staid on shore—Leschi told me if the soldiers came on shore, for me to stay on board, or I might get killed—Quiemuth not there—Kenaskut there, but neither tried to molest me—I was in his power there 36 hours—and was not tied.

Charles H. Gohrich, produced, sworn and examined: Came down from the Puyallup about that time with load of potatoes—about a mile heard Indians—told men to pull ashore—then to pull to sea—then a long canoe and ——— either side of canoe—gave them all matches and tobacco I had—man steering canoe asked for potatoes—gave them some—I standing up, Indian took hold of me—asked me if I knew him—I said no—he said he was Leschi—women then said don't kill him—man from shore halloed to kill us—didn't know him—some said Kanaskut.

—— *Benson*, produced, sworn and examined, says, Leschi left three men to guard me on the Puyallup—I could not tell why he left the guard—Kanaskut and his party there—it was a report some of the Indians wanted to kill me—don't know it.

Cross Examined.—Been here since Thursday.

Defence here rested.

Rebutting Testimony for Prosecution.

James K. Hurd, produced, sworn and examined, says, Have known the prisoner since 1853—have known of his being camped near Eaton's and Glasgow's prairie, Tenalcut—employed him to pack meat across Cascades.

Cross Examined.—From Rabbeson's to Tenalcut some three or four miles—I considered that his home—knew him as Leschi.

—— *Offut*, produced, sworn and examined, says, have known defendant since 1853—have seen this Indian, by the name of Leschi, often on Rabbeson's prairie.

John Walker, produced, sworn and examined, says, I heard Rabbeson's testimony as to Leschi at trial at Steilacoom—did not hear Leschi described.

Porter—Heard Rabbeson's testimony of Leschi—he did not describe him—he heard testimony as to Indian with scar.

A. C. Lowell, George W. Corliss, Andrew Byrd, W. D. V——, severally swore that they heard the testimony at Steilacoom by Rabbeson, but heard no description of Leschi by Rabbeson in Winyea's trial.

Prosecution rested, and no other or further evidence being offered by either of said parties, after the argument of counsel, the court told the jury that they had now heard the arguments of counsel and charge of the court, and that the closing counsel had in some degree gone outside the case, that all the jury had to decide upon was the evidence given upon the trial—the law they were to take from the court. This statement was not made in writing, nor were any instructions asked for or given in writing by the court before the argument of counsel, but the instructions were given orally. The jury retired to consider of their verdict, and after their return into court with their verdict, and before it had been rendered, the defendant excepted to the statement made to the jury by the court. And thereupon the said jury gave their verdict against the said defendant, in words following—

"We the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and that he suffer death."

Whereupon, the counsel of the said Leschi, defendant, moved the said court for a new trial, upon the issue aforesaid, and assigned for causes thereof—

1st. That the verdict of the jury is contrary to law.

2nd. That the verdict of the jury is contrary to the evidence in the cause.

3d. For newly discovered evidence, material for defendant, which he could not have discovered with reasonable dilligence and produced at the trial—as is shown by affidavit, in words following, that is to say—

Territory of Washington, vs. Leschi, (Indian.) }

Personally appeared before the undersigned, clerk of the United States district court for the second judicial district of the territory of Washington, W. H. Wallace, who, being first duly sworn, on his oath says: That since the trial of the above entitled cause, new testimony has been discovered, material to the defence, which could not have been discovered with reasonable dilligence and produced on the trial. This affiant can prove by A. V. Kautz that the distance from the place where the Indians were discovered in Connell's prairie, as stated by the witness on the trial, to the swamp where the attack was made is greater by the trail mentioned in the testimony of said witness, than by the wagon road also mentioned by said witness; and that the road is better and can be travelled quicker than the trail. This affiant says that he was one of the counsel for the defendant, and that should a new trial be granted, the testimony of A. V. Kautz can be had on said trial.

W. H. WALLACE.

Sworn to before me, this 20th day of March, A. D., 1857.

W. W. MILLER, Cl'k,
By A. J. MOSES, Dp'ty.

4th. The court erred in failing to charge the jury, that they could find the prisoner guilty of an offence less than that of murder in the first degree.

5th. The court erred in giving instructions to the jury, after the counsel had concluded the argument [illegible] the cause.

And the said [illegible] overrule the said motion for a [illegible] to which ruling of the court, defendant, by his counsel, excepts: And thereupon said defendant, by his counsel, move the said court, that judgment be arrested herein, and that defendant be discharged and go hence—and for cause assign:—

1st. That the indictment was not found by a grand jury having legal authority to enquire into the offence charged therein.

2nd. That the grand jury who found the indictment upon which he stands convicted, was not duly empanelled, sworn and charged according to law.

3d. That the term of court at which the indictment was found, was unauthorized by law, and was therefore illegal and void.

4th. That the verdict of the jury by which he stands convicted, is not the verdict of a jury of the territory and district in which the indictment charges him to have committed the offence.

5th. That the jury by whose verdict he stands convicted, was not of a district ascertained by law previous to the time at which the offence is charged in the indictment to have been committed.

6th. That the indictment charges defendant with the commission of an offence in a district ascertained and established by law, and that the defendant has been placed upon his trial and tried in a different district.

7th. That there is no legal indictment in this, to-wit:—The term of the court in Pierce county at which the indictment purports to have been found, was not authorized by law, and was not a term of a legal court, and had no legal power to empannel a grand jury, and that the indictment was not found by a legal grand jury.

But the said court overruled the said motion and gave judgment upon the said verdict of the said jury against the said Leschi, defendant. Whereupon the counsel of the said Leschi, made their exceptions to the opinion of the court in that behalf, and prayed that the said court would sign and seal this bill of exceptions; which is done accordingly.

IMPORTS FROM IRELAND.—It is stated that the imports of Irish produce and manufactures into the United States amount annually to $25,000,000 sterling. The value of the linen, yarns and manufactures exported from Belfast alone exceed $3,000,000 annually.

THE GREAT CITY OF THE FUTURE.—In the course of N. P. Bank's recent lecture in Boston, on "The Commercial Age," he predicted that the Valley of the Mississippi would ultimately be the seat of the greatest city in the world.

☞ The largest cow in the United States was sold, it is said in Manchester, N. H., a few days since, for $500. She girted nine feet, and weighed 2,700 pounds.

CINCINNATI.—The population of Cincinnati at the present time is estimated at 170,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855-26, amounted to $50,744,768. The imports into the city during the last year amounted to $75,295,901.

☞ Mr. P. T. Barnum, of New York, is dangerously ill in London, from a severe attack of pleurisy.

STATISTICAL, &c.

THE WHALE FISHERY—The New Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List has its annual statement for 1856, from which it appears that—

"The success of the fleet has been, contrary to the anticipations of many, very favorable. The number was 181, and all but three have been heard from: 76 have arrived in—73 at the Sandwich Islands, and 3 at San Francisco, with an average of 763 barrels oil to each ship. Only two ships have been lost so far as heard from—the Mount Vernon, and Alexander Coffin of New Bedford.

The importations of oils exceed those of the previous year, in sperm, 17,292 bbls., and whale, 13,875 bbls. The excess, however, is in the amount shipped home rather than in the catch; the high prices, particularly of sperm, having induced many to pursue this course. It will be seen that the import of whalebone falls short of the previous year 114,200 pounds.

The accounts from the sperm whale fishery, on the whole, may be regarded as fair and nothing more.

The excess of tonnage over that of last year, is 5,068 tons, and from what we can judge of the present state of affairs, the business will not warrant any material increase the coming year.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—The report of the operations of the U. S. Branch Mint in this city for the month ending January 31st, 1857, is as follows:

Deposits of gold, ounces,		96,086,83
Do. silver, ounces,		332,80
Number of depositors,		1,457
The coinage in		
Double eagles, was	65,000	—$1,300,000
Half eagles,	20,000	—250,000
Total coinage,		$1,350,000

STATISTICS FOR 1856.

CALIFORNIA EXPORTS.—By the following table it will be seen that the export of merchandise from this port for the last year has fallen under that of 1855. This is mainly attributable, however, to the exportation of breadstuffs in that year. In 1856, neither New York nor Europe contributed as customers to our wealth, nor have Australia or South America purchased of us to the extent they did last season:

To China,	$ 281,075
To Honolulu,	259,654
To Mexico,	692,188
To South America,	449,874
To Australia,	1,078,886
To Tahiti,	55,410
To Russian Possessions,	147,713
To New York,	1,115,603
To Vancouver's Island,	23,381
To New Granada,	25,082
To Ports in the Pacific,	11,539
To East Indies,	2,750
To Costa Rica,	12,150
To Nicaragua,	1,930
Total exports,	$4,157,265
Total in 1855,	$4,877,519

Making a difference in favor of 1855, of seven hundred and twenty thousand and two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

EXPORT OF TREASURE FOR 1856.—The treasure exported during the year to all parts, by steamers and sailing vessels, is shown to be;

By steamers from Jan. 1, to December 20,	$48,805,793 05
To China, by sail vessels, during the year,	1,475,538 00
To East Indies,	126,453 00
To South America,	164,500 00
To Pacific Islands,	244,532 00
To Australia,	113,518 00
To Mexico,	36,300 00
To ports in the Pacific,	15,000 00
Grand total for 1856,	$50,981,834 05
Grand total for 1855,	$44,640,090 53
Excess in 1856,	6,341,543 52

QUICKSILVER TABLE.—The quantity of quicksilver exported during the year 1856, is as follows:

To Australia,	flasks 250
To China,	3,009
To Mexico,	10,320
To New York,	2,114
Total for 1856,	flasks 15,993

AN OCEAN TARIFF.—The annexed table will show what we have had to pay during the year 1856 for the transportation of goods to our shores:

Freights from New York,	$2,171,045
Freights from Boston,	914,649
Freights from other eastern ports,	144,867
Freights from foreign ports,	963,826
Total freight for 1856,	$4,194,387
Total freight for 1855,	3,899,765
Excess in 1856 over 1855,	$294,622

TONNAGE STATISTICS FOR 1856.—The total arrivals at this port for the year closing yesterday were:

Steamers, 62; ships, 209; barks, 95; brigs, 39; schooners, 54—with an aggregate tonnage amounting to 357,401 tons. During the same period there cleared for foreign and domestic ports the following vessels:—Steamers, 94; ships, 176; barks, 132; brigs, 61; schooners, 221—with an aggregate of 392,566 tons.

DISTANCES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY THE VARIOUS ROUTES.—The Boston *Post* gives the following correct distances across the Atlantic by the various routes (circle sailing,) as furnished by Lieut. Maury:

	Geographical Miles.
Philadelphia, via Del. Capes, to Liverpool,	3690
New York to Southampton,	2980
New York to Liverpool,	2880
New York to Glasgow,	2800
Boston to Liverpool,	2720
Boston to Belfast,	2620
Boston to Galway,	2530
Cape Race, (Newfoundl'd,) to Galway,	1730

RAILROADS.—Table of all the Railroads in the United States on the 1st of January, 1856 and 1857, together with the increase during the year:

States.	*Mileage Jan. 1, '56.*	*Mileage Jan. 1, '57.*	*Increase.*
Maine,	422.2	442.2	20.0
New Hampshire,	645.5	645 5	0.0
Vermont,	515.6	515.6	0.0
Massachusetts,	1207.1	1285.6	78.5
Rhode Island,	78.4	85.4	7.0
Connecticut,	596.1	600.9	4.7
New York,	2668.2	2702.9	34.7
New Jersey,	448.3	472.2	24.0
Pennsylvania,	1737.8	21.64.1	426.3
Delaware,	84.0	119.0	45.0
Maryland,	371.8	377.8	6 0
Virginia,	1252.1	1479.9	227 8
North Carolina,	483.0	612.0	129.0
South Carolina,	677.4	706.4	29.0
Georgia,	1002.0	1062.0	60.0
Florida,	0.0	26.0	26.0
Alabama,	317.5	484.5	167.0
Mississippi,	254.8	431.8	177.0
Louisiana,	221.5	263.5	42.0
Texas,	0.0	57.0	57.0
Tennessee,	365.8	491.8	126.0
Kentucky,	179.9	306.7	108.2
Ohio,	2641.1	2869.7	228.8
Indiana,	1438.2	1806.8	368.6
Michigan,	470.5	559.5	89.0
Illinois,	2132.3	2531.2	398.0
Wisconsin,	276.4	629.9	353.5
Iowa,	88.0	253.0	165.0
Missouri,	144.3	189.7	45.4
California,	22.5	22.5	0.0
Grand tot'l,	20,760.4	24,195.2	3434.8

The area of the United States, including all its territorial possessions, is estimated by geographers at 3,385,000 square miles, 2,300,000 of which at least have a surface which is inhabitable, and will require, in accordance with the above estimate, 230,000 miles of railroad to furnish it adequate with the means of transportation and travel. The above table shows that very nearly one ninth part of this amount has already been constructed—a signal proof of the broad enterprise and indomitable energy of the American people, and a wonderful illustration of the growth and expansion of our country in the grand elements of material progress.—Neither ancient nor modern times have seen the like.—*Courier*.

THE EMIGRATION OF 1856.—The New York *Post* gives the statistics of the emigrants who landed at Castle Garden during the year 1856. The whole number of emigrants was 141,625, who brought with them $9,643,104 in cash. The total number of arrivals is about 6000 more than in 1855. The number and means of those who came to New England were as follows:

Destination.	*Passengers.*	*Cash Means.*
Maine,	148	$3,986 50
N. Hampshire,	177	2,772 81
Vermont,	250	5,359 50
Massachusetts,	6494	162,986 23
Rhode Island,	1354	29,921 69
Connecticut,	2262	99,581 29

But few of the emigrants were destined for the slave States.

COMMERCE AND SECTIONALISM.—The *Journal of Commerce* thus shows how, in a great business district, sectionalism had but little friendship:

	Buchanan.	*Fillmore.*	*Fremont.*
New York City,	41,913	19,924	17,740
Kings County,	14,173	8,647	7,846
Staten Island,	1,550	947	736
	57,636	29,518	26,322
Fillmore,	29,518		
	87,154		
Fremont,	26,322		
Maj. ag'st Fre.,	60,833		

MARRIAGE OF EMINENT PERSONS.—"People about to marry" who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:

Adam and Eve	0	Luther,	42
Addison	44	Mozart	25
Aristottle	36	Old Par, last time,	120
Ben Johnson	21	Penn	28
Burke,	26	Peel	32
Brahe	27	Shakspeare	18
Byron	27	Scott	26
Burns	30	Sterne	28
Bonaparte	27	Sir Wm. Jones	37
Buffon	55	Swift,	49
Chaucer	32	Tycho	27
Dante	26	Walker	22
Davy	33	Wordsworth	33
Franklin	34	Washington	27
Fuller	26	Wellington	27
Hogarth,	32	Wilberforce	38
Johnson,	26	Westly	47
Kepler	26	Young	47
Linnæus Nelson	39		

If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled to a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for early marriages or late.

Battles of the Revolutionary War.

Some one has taken the pains to compile a list of the killed and wounded, on both sides, in the several battles that were fought during the Revolution, which is as follows:

	BRITISH. LOSS.	AMERICAN. LOSS.
Lexington, April 19, 1775,	372	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776,	1960	403
Flatbush, August 12, 1776,	400	200
White Plains, August 26, 1776,	600	400
Trenton, December 25, 1776,	1000	60
Princeton, January 5, 1777,	400	190
Hubbardstown, Aug. 17, 18, 1777,	800	800
Bennington, August 16, 1777,	800	100
Brandywine, September 11, 1777,	500	1100
Stillwater, September 11, 1777,	600	350
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777,	600	1200
Saratoga, Oct. 17, '77, (sur'dered,)	5752	
Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777,	500	32
Monmouth, June 26, 1778,	480	130
Rhode Island, August 27, 1778,	270	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779,	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779,	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1780,	375	610
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780,	950	96
Cowpens, January 17, 1781,	800	82
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781,	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, April 25, 1781,	400	460
Eutaw Springs, September, 1781,	1000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781, (sur'd.)	7072	1200

The New England Pin Company, of Winsted, Connecticut, have just started a new machine for sewing pins upon papers. It selects the little indispensables from a pile and stretches them in a continuous row upon narrow strips of paper, at the rate of three hundred per minute.

CURIOUS.—The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of the book of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Thurston and Sawamish counties, and members of the Democratic party, in view of the importance of the coming election in July, and in order that there may be perfect harmony in the party, would respectfully recommend that precinct meetings be held in the different precincts of the counties, on the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL NEXT, to choose delegates to a DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION to be held at OLYMPIA, ON THE FOURTH SATURDAY OF APRIL, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent Thurston and Sawamish counties in the next Legislature, and for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Territorial convention, to be held at Drew's Mill, in Lewis county, on the Eleventh day of May next. We would respectfully recommend that one delegate be sent to the county [illegible]tion for each ten voters in each precinct in the [illegible], this being the basis of the representation in [illegible] former conventions.

Andrew J. Moses,	Whitfield Kirtley,
C. W. Swindal,	W. Packwood,
A. J. Baldwin,	Levi Shelton,
Edward Furste,	J. R. Smith,
T. Hack,	Geo. Edwards,
J. K. Hurd,	B. F. Shaw,
T. J. Chambers,	Sidney S. Ford, Jr.,
F. Kennedy,	L. Yneust,
M. T. Simmons,	D. J. Chambers,
Chas. H. Eaton,	Joseph A. White,
C. B. Baker,	William W. Miller,
W. G. Osborn,	Urban E. Hicks,
Geo. B. Goudy,	D. L. Phillips,
Chas. E. Weed,	Courtland Ethridge,
Joseph Cornell,	Mathew P. Burns, M. D.,
Thomas W. Glasgow,	Edward Giddings, Jr.,
Thomas Johnson,	Geo. W. Corliss,
J. C. Head,	J. N. Low,
Stephen Guthrie,	Wm. Cock,
Sidney S. Ford,	W. W. Plumb,
Smith Hays,	Edmund Sylvester,
John C. Wood,	G. K. Willard,
J. L. Head,	Geo. Gallagher,
Truman H. Fuller,	J. S. Stewart,
A. J. Chambers,	

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. I. DILLON (Methodist Church,) will preach every Sabbath on the ground floor of Masonic Hall, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every 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.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Portland, O. T., till 12 M., April 25th, for the performance of the following work on the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military Road, along a line approximatively located between Henness' prairie and Hughs' on Yelm prairie.

SUBSECTION 1. From the eastern extremity of Henness' prairie to the crossing of the Tenalquot river near Linklater's claim, and including a bridge of a substantial character over the Tenalquot river—about three miles.

SUBSECTION 2. From the Tenalquot prairie to Hughes' on Yelm prairie—about four miles.

The bridge over the Tenalquot river to be 60 feet, more or less, in length—to be supported by abutments on either bank—roadway to be 12 feet wide in the clear, of 3 inch fir plank, and to be above the reach of the drift of the highest water. Approaches to the bridge to be made easy. The stringers of the bridge to be of hewn or sawed fir timber, squaring not less than one foot. Bracing above the stringers.

The timber to be cut down and removed for a width of 25 feet;—a road bed of 12 feet in width to be free from stumps and roots. Marshy places to be passed by a substantial corduroy road, covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line.

Grades not to exceed one foot in ten, (10.)

Such drains to be constructed as may be considered by the officer in charge to be necessary.

Subsec. 1, will also include one fourth of a mile more or less, of corduroy bridge near Henness'.

Bidders will specify a sum per mile for each subsection, and also for each running foot of the Tenalquot bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, that if the contract is given, the work will be done as agreed upon. At the signing the contract, bonds will be required, of the amount of the contract. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The contract will be referred to the Secretary of War. In case of the disapproval of the Secretary of War, the contract will be annulled, and payment made for work already done, at the rate specified in the contract.

Payments may be made from time to time to the amount of fifty per cent. of the contract price, the remainder to be paid when the work is completed and accepted.

Work to be completed by November 1st, 1857.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for V. & S. Military Road."

Address G. H. MENDELL,
Top. Engineers.

Portland, O. T., Mar. 20, 1857.

Notice to Claimants.

HAVING received the appointment for claim surveying from the Surveyor General of W. T. for the counties of Thurston and Sawamish, all persons not having their claims by legal subdivision lines, wishing their land claims surveyed prior to the first of November next, will give me notice, or leave notice at the Land Office at Olympia by the first of May next, as I will not be able to survey claims after the first of June;—after that date I will be engaged at the public surveys.

T. F. BERRY,
U. S. Dep. Surveyor.

March 20, 1857. 6w17

Army Notice.
300 Barrels Flour Wanted.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing three hundred barrels of flour will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to one o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1857. The flour is to be delivered at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf; fifty barrels must be delivered by the 20th of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June. Cash will be paid on delivery. The flour must be of the best quality. The lowest responsible bidder will receive the contract; the A. A. C. S., however, reserves the right to reject all bids.

Address Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for Flour," and to be accompanied by the names of two guarantors of the ability of the contractor to fulfill the contract.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., March 12, 1857. 3w17

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
600 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

Warning to the Public.

The undersigned would caution the public against the purchase of two notes, bearing date January 23d, dated at Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., drawn in favor of B. F. Cooper, and for the sum of $1500—one for $1000 and the other for $500—contingent on the receipt of a mail contract from the Post-office Department, to be carried from Steilacoom to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, &c. As said notes were obtained through fraud, forgery and false misrepresentations, the public is hereby advised that they will not be paid by me.

A. L. PORTER.

Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 14tf

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

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

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old stand at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1857.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following routes in the Territory of WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June:

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12743 From Cowlitz Landing to Boise Fort Praire, 15 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Cowlitz Landing every other Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Boise Fort Prairie by 3 p. m;
Leave Boise Fort Prairie every other Friday at 9 a. m;
Arrive at Cowlitz Landing by 3 p. m.

12744 From Oak Point, by Boise Fort Prairie, to Grand Mound, 50 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Oak Point every other Monday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Grand Mound next day by 5 p. m;
Leave Grand Mound every other Friday at 6 a. m;
Arrive at Oak Point next day by 5 p. m.

12745 From Olympia to Cathlamed and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedul of arrivals and departures, and distance.

12746 From Olympia, by Fort Montgomery and N. Eaton's, to Yelm Prairie and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedule and distance.

12747 From Pacific City, by Oysterville and Bruceport, to Olympia and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state schedule and distance.

12748 From Steilacoom City to Seattle, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave S[illegible]coom City Saturday at 6 a. m;
Arrive [illegible]ttle by 6 p. m;
Leave S[illegible] Friday at 6 a. m;
Arrive [illegible]lacoom City by 6 p. m.

12749 From Steilacoom City, via the military road, to Fort Walla-walla, 200 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Steilacoom City on the 1st of each month;
Arrive at Fort Walla-walla in one week;
Leave Fort Walla-walla on the 20th of each month;
Arrive at Steilacoom City in one week.
Proposals to carry twice a month, and by a schedule connecting with the mails from San Francisco, California, will be considered.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract.

2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or peckages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with rail roads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payment will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, pastmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point;* and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1857. 4w16

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

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

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established n 1853.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—
6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chestnut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.

Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Branch Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

If You are Coming, why don't You
COME ALONG?

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is

BOUND TO CLEAR OUT

at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

So please call and see the goods, at Barnes' new store, near Giddings' wharf.

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. no13-4t.

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,
AND SAM. MERRITT.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,

AT THE STORE OF

Bettman Brothers,

Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.

CLOTHING.—This department embraces a fine lot of Over, Dress, and Cassimere Coats; black and Satin Vests; Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett Pants; Flannel Over and Under Shirts; Cotton and Flannel Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Shirts, all colors and sizes.

DRY GOODS.—In this line we can't be surpassed. It is a choice assortment, and comprises Delaines, Calicoes, (fast colors) Merinoes, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisetts and Undersleeves, Ribbon, Edging, &c., &c. In fact, everything you can think of, from a blanket to a piece of tape.

GROCERIES. SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Saleratus, Soap, Rice, Oysters, Raisins, Pepper, Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing; Powder, Caps, Shot, and Lead; Pickles, Dried Apples and Peaches, Indigo, Madder, &c. Sardines, Lobsters, Honey, etc., and everything necessary in the kitchen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens' Calf, Kip, and Stoga Boots and Shoes, assorted sizes, and various qualities. Boys Boots and Shoes. Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers. In short, we can suit all classes and circumstances,—rich and poor,—the giant and dwarf.

CROCKERY. GLASSWARE, & QUEENSWARE, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Platters, Tureens, etc. Salt Cellars, Pitchers, Tumblers, Candle Sticks, and Lanterns.

PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW SASH, LOCKS, SAWS, AXES, CHISELS, AUGERS, *GOUGES*, and carpenter's tools generally.

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

Of the former, we have a good assortment, and elegant and beautiful patterns.

The above articles were purchased for CASH, and consequently on advantageous terms. We therefore can and WILL sell at lower prices than our neighbors DARE do. Therefore, please call and "C," and ascertain whether these things are not so.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m.no.12.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;
Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and 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,	8 00
" Music, (extra,)	15 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

This school will be continued on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

A few boarding scholars can be accommodated in the house of the Principal upon reasonable terms.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M. Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

Nonpareil 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.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m12

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, 1855.—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 practice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

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. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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

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

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XLIV.

AN ACT making a grant of alternate Sections of the Public Lands, to the State of Michigan, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of railroads from Little Bay de Noquet to Marquette, and thence to Ontonagon, and from the two last named places to the Wisconsin State line; and also from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, and from Grand Rapids to some point on or near Traverse Bay; also from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Michigan, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act; except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of United States.

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

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

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

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

Approved, June 3, 1856.

CHAP. CXXVIII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Blackfeet Nation.—For first ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

For first of ten instalments, as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.—For third of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the third of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Fulfilling the treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

For two-thirds of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two-thirds of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments, for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For second of twenty instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For second of five instalments in blankets, cloths, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Fort band, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per fifth and second articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.—Fulfilling the treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of the last of twenty instalments for the establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting the smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of fifteenth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For second of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands.—For second of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For second of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For second of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For second of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For second of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For second of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of Saganaw, Swan Creek and Black River.—For first of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

(*To be Continued.*)

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.

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

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

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

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

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical instruments generally.

Patronage solicited and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,

FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOWLER & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. KELLER, esq., Teekalet,
DR. KELLOGG, Whidby's Island,
GEO. A. MEIGGS, esq., Port Madison, } *Agents.*
PLUMMER & CHASE, Seattle,
S. MCCAW, STEILACOOM,
KENDALL CO., Olympia,
Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8-tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in all its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

WILL make regular trips between the head of Puget Sound and all intermediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The "I. I. Stevens" is 40 tons burthen, and passengers will find pleasant accommodations on board.

Freight can be transported from port to port in the utmost safety.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald: Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

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-ly

Last Notice.

OFFICE QR. M. AND COM. GEN.
Olympia, Nov. 24th, 1856.

THE accounts of the Qr. Master and Commissary, W. T. V., will be closed on the 25th of December next, and no scrip will be issued after that date.

Persons, therefore, having unadjusted claims against the Qr. M. or Commissary Department of the late volunteer organization of this territory, will perceive the necessity for forwarding the same to the undersigned before the day above mentioned, in order that they may be put in a proper form to be laid before the Board of United States Commissioners, which has been appointed to audit the accounts growing out of the late Indian war in this territory.

It is believed that the Commission will not receive or act upon any claims which are not included in the accounts rendered by the territorial authorities.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WILLIAM W. MILLER,
nov28tf Qr. M. & Com. Gen.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED AT STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

By FRANK S. BALCH,

Under the supervision and direction of a Committee of Publication, consisting of

ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, of Cowlitz County,
DANIEL R. BIGELOW, of Thurston County, and
J. P. KELLER, of Slaughter County.

Said Newspaper to be called

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN;

The first number to be issued the first week in April, 1857, and to continue during the canvass, covering a period from the said first week in April, to the first of August, 1857. The price of subscription for the four months will be $1, payable in advance, to either of the above committee, or to F. S. BALCH, Editor, or to WM. H. WALLACE, Financial Agent, Steilacoom, W. T.

This journal will eschew every thing of a personal character: it will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this Territory, and while maintaining the freedom of the press in its most expanded view, will not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging persons and personal matter into the columns of a public journal. It will advocate the principles constituting the platform of the National Republican Party, adopted at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1856, viz: "Maintainance of the integrity of the Union, by a return to the enlightened policy of the early Fathers of the Republic, the sentiments promulgated by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, secured by the declaration of independence, the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of the United States; the assertion of the exclusive power of Congress, by virtue of that constitution, to legislate for the territories; that slavery is a creature of law, and cannot be carried into any territory without positive legislation; eternal and unremitting hostility to the extension of slavery, into any territory now free; opposition to the violation of faith which repealed the Missouri restriction; opposition, in toto, to the policy of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and still more bitter condemnation of the infamous outrages committed on the virgin soil of Kansas, to make that territory a slave state; the immediate construction, with the aid of the general government, of a Pacific rail road, and the bold assertion of the claims of Washington territory to have located within its borders the terminus of that great national highway. The immediate construction, by the general government, of an emigrant wagon road across the continent; a liberal system of appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors, and uncompromising hostility to any political proscription of any class of our fellow citizens, whether native or foreign."

As a territorial journal, we will advocate and publish all matters tending to elevate the character of our people abroad, to refute and answer the false and malignant slanders with which they have been assailed. Earnestly invite imigration, by honestly and truthfully portraying our advantages of climate, soil and mineral wealth, our fields of coal, our eternal forests, capable of supplying the lumbering wants of the whole Pacific; our fisheries, gold mines, etc., etc., and zealously and untiringly will we resist the Vandalic attempts now being made, of desecrating with slavery the soil of that territory, bearing the name of the immortal sage who, having achieved our national liberties, attested, as president of the federal convention, the adoption of that great palladium of our rights—the national constitution.

We earnestly invite all interested in any of the above objects, to become subscribers at once, forward their names and address to the parties hereinbefore named.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5, 1857.

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

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

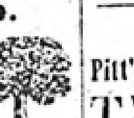
STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.



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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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.

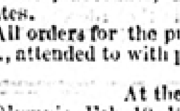
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c. always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

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.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers,) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE,

STOVES, TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

Published every Saturday, by

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

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 Bokkelin, 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. n.51

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

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 60 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.

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. WEBB & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

☛ NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought, at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Street.

Dec. 12-3-3m

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 old 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.

TERMS:

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

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

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. 18, 1856.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

The British Periodical

Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo, THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, alias the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 18 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry now in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf