PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

What Makes a Man?

BY WM. DENTON.

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life,
Nor pretty children and a wife!
Nor pins and canes and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things;
Not pipe, cigar nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with kings to dine;
Nor coat nor boots, nor yet a hat,
A dandy vest or trim cravat;
Not houses, land nor golden ore,
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store!
Not Mr., Rev., Sir, nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Not ancestry, traced back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Not Latin, Greek nor Hebrew lore;
Nor thousand volumes rumbled o'er;
Not judge's robe nor mayor's mace,
Nor crowns that deck the royal race—
These all united never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection of its kind;
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never barely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chin for small or great;
That truly speaks from God within,
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
And worships God and him alone,
And bows nowhere but at His throne;
That trembles at no tyrant's nod;
A soul that fears no one but God;
And thus can smile at curse or ban—
This is the soul that makes a man.

Walker on the Isthmus.

On Thursday morning, (19th) about 9 o'clock, the boats of the United States squadron landed Walker and his party on the beach near the Railroad station They immediately proceeded to Mr. Nelson's office and remained there about half an hour, until the cars were ready to receive them. A considerable number, both of natives and foreigners, crowded round them as they landed, and round the Railroad office, curious to see the man of whom, for the last two years, they had heard so much. The general exclamation was of surprise—that "un hombre tan chiquito," (such a little man,) could be the dread fillibuster who had convulsed Central America so long. One or two among the crowd made some insulting remarks, but there was no general demonstration of any kind. The military were on the ground to keep order, and the Commodore had his marines lying off in boats, ready to act in case of necessity, but they did not land. On the arrival of the train at Aspinwall the same curiosity was manifested by the people to see Walker, who with his party, went immediately to the Steamship Company's office, where he remained until the hour of embarkation. Col. Henry was the only one of them we heard of who gave any trouble. The Governor, we understand, was apprehensive that some trouble might take place, and took all the precautions (fortunately unnecessary) to prevent it.—*Panama Star.*

☞ A wagoner, who passed through this place some time since, on being asked "where he was from?" gave the following answer: "I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox feed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf medow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer creek, near Bullsborough in COWETA County. My name is Stockton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky; and I can yoke and break a steer, tame a bull, or chase a buffalo equal to a Prairie hunter, and SKIN any man opposed to Jackson." —*Georgia Athenian, June,* 1828.

☞ An acute but severe judge once remarked to a jury: "The counsel has said, I think this and I believe that. A counsel has no right to say what he thinks, or what he believes; but since he has told you, gentlemen, his belief, I will tell you mine; that, were you to believe him, and acquit his client, he would be the very first man in the world to laugh at you."

☞ An Iowa paper says that a certain village there was recently visited by a "Bloomer freshet." On being questioned as to what he meant, the editor says,—"the water was knee high in the streets."

☞ A hardy seaman, who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks, was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves rolled over him? replied, "*wet*, ma,am *very wet!*"

The Democracy and the Future.

The elections that have taken place, thus far, throughout the country, since the great national triumph last fall, show that the Democracy are gaining ground everywhere. The great battle of last year was fought and won upon great issues, the success of which are necessary to the very existence of our government, and whose defeat would be followed by a dissolution of the ties which have made us one people and one country. It becomes us, therefore, as men, as citizens, as patriots, as Democrats, to preserve in all its purity our national faith, and to refuse to lower our standard of principle for any temptations of expediency whatever. That triumph, says a cotemporary, is not worth having which is not obtained for the constitution and the country, and the party is only weakened by supporters who do not cordially embrace its creed. The Democratic party is now a homogeneous party, and is closely united throughout the Union. The Cincinnati platform was adopted and defended in the free States as well as in the slave States, and they who fought for it at the North, under difficulties and discouragements which can scarcely be estimated adequately except by those who withstood them, are not likely to flinch from it under any conceivable circumstances in the future. Nor are they likely to court, for temporary purposes, the aid of those who do not cordially unite with them in its support. They have seen the effect of such aid in the disintegrating the party heretofore. During the last year they witnessed the desertion of men who had been long lingering in our ranks, only to sow the seeds of mischief, and scatter the poison of false doctrine, and who then led off the followers they had corrupted into the camp of the enemy. Such examples should teach a useful lesson. The Democratic party can only maintain itself as a party of principle. When men have to be bought with office, they are not worth buying. When they demand a sacrifice or dilution of our creed, their proffers should be rejected with scorn and indignation. Let our flag, then, continue to float in the full blaze of day, with its mottoes so clearly inscribed upon it that "he who runs may read" them, and let us ask no man to follow it who would not rather fall with it in defeat than triumph with its opponents. By making the Democracy more united and homogeneous than they had been for a long time before, the late presidential canvass not only gave them the glorious victory upon whose fruition the country has now just entered, but, what is of at least equal importance, it laid the foundation of new victories and fresh successes in the future. Let us appreciate as it deserves this great result, remembering always that the Democratic party, when united firmly in defence of their principles, are as strong as the government itself.—*Quincy Herald.*

New Territories.

It seems probable from present appearances that the next Congress will pass bills for the organization of the embryo Territories of Nevada, Dacota, Arizonia, and Neosho. When Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union, the number of States will be thirty-two. Oregon and Washington will raise the number to thirty-four, and Nebraska and New Mexico to thirty-six; and the four new Territories would, when admitted, increase the circle to forty. Should Texas and California each be divided into three States, as is proposed, the number would be raised to forty-six. And then there is the proposed State of Superior or Itaska, making the number forty-seven. We have omitted Utah, ; but if that Territory be admitted as a State, the number would be forty-eight. This number would be reached without any division of Nebraska, Oregon or Washington. But the former is large enough for six or seven States, Oregon for two, and Washington three. These calculations serve to convey an idea of the rapid growth of our republic, the immense extent of our unsettled territory, and the importance of the legislation affecting it. This wilderness is a vast empire of itself. Before twenty years it will be teeming with an industrious, hardy, enterprising, and enlightened population. In the unknown solitudes of the great mountain region, and by the margin of the grandly-rolling rivers, prosperous cities will spring up, while the voice of the farmer, the low of his cattle, the screem of the locomotive, and the rushing sound of the steamboat, will everywhere tell that civilization has reached the far West. What a mine of wealth will all this be to the commercial and manufacturing classes of our own section! Then Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, will be the mart of a trade compared with which what we do at present is a trifle. There is nothing in the progress of the West, which is not of interest here. Banks, currency, agriculture, towns, lands, mails, workshops, newspapers, trade, religion, education, customs, all are of great importance to the eastern cities. We send out merchandise, laborers, capital, missionaries, educators, physicians, editors, machinery, and receive brilliant returns. Every new Territory organized is a fresh source of profit to us. Every new State admitted is an impetus given to extension of trade. Hence the disposition of the western empire is of vast importance to us, and we should take an active part in such disposal.—*North American.*

☞ Be virtuous and you will be happy.

Fifty Years Ago.

The following interesting article is from a correspondent of the *New York Courier and Inquirer:*—

A mercantile notice in your paper yesterday, recalls so vividly a like notice, issued in the chief commercial paper of this city, *Lang's Gazette*, all but half a century ago, that I must pray you to spare to the reminiscence thus reviewed, a brief space in your journal—valuable as that space necessarily is.

Archibald Gracie, of Mobile, announces that he has taken into partnership his son Archibald, and that the business will be continued under the firm of Arch. Gracie & Son. Nearly fifty years ago the father of this Archibald Gracie announced here that he had taken into partnership his son William, and that the firm would be Arch. Gracie & Son. That firm in this city, and that father and that son have passed away—but not so the memories in some yet surviving hearts—and the most endearing memory is that of the heart—of the liberal spirit, the intelligent, and far-reaching enterprise, and especially of the kindly, generous sympathy with all connected with their business in whatever way—which distinguished that firm. The good name and fragrant memory of the fine old New York merchant, whose beautiful ships, and well-known red and white signal were familiar in every sea—remain a pride and an inheritance to his children and his children's children—and when at this distant day, that name is revived and reinstated though in a far-off city—by a son worthy of it in manliness of character, integrity of dealing, and intelligence of enterprize—it may be pardoned to one who knew, and shared the love of the father—to express the delight with which he hails and welcomes this revival by the son and the son's son, of a thrice-honored firm.

Few indeed comparatively are those, who from personal recollection can sympathise in this his joy—for about two generations have come and gone since that day, and the ample Mercantile Directory of this city does not probably contain half a dozen firms which were in existence then—and if our partnerships have changed, how remarkable the change in other respects.

At the time to which reference is made—about 1809—the city of New York contained 96,000 inhabitants. It now contains, exclusively of its suburbs on Long Island, Staten Island, in Westchester and New Jersey, some 650,000. There was then but one steamboat in the world, and that belonged to New York, and floated on the Hudson. Now steamboats are as numerous almost as three-masted ships, and their smoke funnels are seen at every wharf. Mobile then was a Spanish possession, and the State of Alabama was not. The whole tonnage of the United States may then have been about 900,000. The tonnage of the port of N. York alone now exceeds 1,300,000. The largest merchant ship then known to our commerce did not exceed and rarely equalled 500 tons. Now they go up to 3,500.

The sea-going steamer, the railroad, the electric telegraph were unheard of. The extremest northern limit of the city was the open ditch in Canal street—the region beyond was country-houses, tea gardens, orchards and cornfields. No omnibus had then vexed our pavements, and few and far between were the fire engines which ran then in the middle of the street and not on the sidewalk. Then the tolling of the bell was the signal for every good citizen to turn with his regulation leathern buckets in hand, and falling into line, hand them along from cisterns and pumps to the fire. Pumps then at frequent corners, and often in the middle of the street, supplied all the water used, and not a little embarassed the militia tactics on grand holidays and parade days, in manœuvering around and about them so as to preserve the line. The Croton then was renowned only for its striped bass. The hour then was early and habits simple—high 'Change at 12 M., and dinner late, at three o'clock, and at work again in the counting-house after dinner.

The old City Hall, where now stands the Custom House, was then in honor, and the great building of the city. It was of modest size, yet was there room in it for all the municipal legislation, all the municipal offices, and the courts of law. All the voting of the city was done there, and then each election lasted three days. But I promised to be brief, yet the chapter of the past, when once opened by the magic of a cherished name and precious recollections, is very tempting—yet I stop. C. K.

Elopement.—George W. Lawson, Esq., of this city, and recently the candidate of the ebony-republicans for Delegate to Congress, on Saturday night last, eloped with a handsome young lady whose affections he had "noosed," doubtless through the irresistible influence of the spiritual world, aided by a sprinkling of aid and comfort from that little mischief-making rascal—Cupid. Whatever we may think of the young lady's selection, we cannot but admire her spunk, which, like love, laughs at locksmiths. The affair created some excitement for the moment—but like the boy's candy, it was too good to last long. —*Oregon Times, June* 20.

☞ A young girl in Philadelphia, recently committed suicide because her mother refused her a new bonnet. Coroner's verdict—"Came to her death through excessive spunk!"

The Best Country on Earth.

In the nature of things it is impossible that any form of government should be absolutely perfect; yet, we maintain that ours approaches perfection more than any other on the face of the earth. The Washington *Union* says, let any man who feels disposed to quarrel with our political system because, in his view, it is not perfect, inquire of himself where, on earth, there is a better one, and where, if mad and impious hands should succeed in destroying it, he could take refuge with the full consciousness that he had improved his condition? This single inquiry, in the mind of every thoughtful citizen, ought to put at rest every whispering of discontent as often as it arises, and substitute in its place a spirit of devout thankfulness to Providence for his guidance of our fathers to that construction of government which is one of the marvels of the world, and his great care of their descendants, under whose hands our country has been so largely extended in territory, and become so increased in population, and power, and wealth. Let us hope that the favorable symptoms which now promise so much good to the republic may continue, and that the ordinary avenues of public opinion may no longer blaze with the bale-fires of discontent, and crimination, and disunion! The spirit of destruction has been rampant in our midst for a long time, making war upon almost every thing that was once thought valuable. It has quarreled with the constitution, with the structure of society, and, sometimes, with the Bible itself. It is quite time for wise, and thoughtful, and discreet men, of all parties, and in every section of the Union, to resist its further ravages, and to unite together in order to give the country a little breathing-time of repose.

☞ We were struck with the truthfulness and beauty of the following reflections on the dying and the dead. How prone we all are to follow in the path of error here portrayed. Upon a close and proper view of the subject it is shocking to the finer sensibilities of our nature to see how heedless and indifferent we are at the fall of a friend—perhaps our dearest earthly friend. We shed a few natural tears over his breathless remains, sigh as the earth closes over him, and then return to our business and our pleasure, and forget that he ever lived. How startling, yet how true:—*San. Reg.*

How little do we think of the dead! Our common brothers and sisters are dying daily around us.—Many of them are poor and friendless, strangers in a strange land—no farther to lift them from their feverish pillows—no mother to whisper congratulation—no sister to gently press the burning forehead—no brother to watch at night. No! they are dying, and dying alone, without hope. Is there no common brotherhood and sisterhood? Are we not all children of the same parents? Is not eternity our mutual destiny? Can we not aid where aid is needed? or shall we live for ourselves alone, and die a death of remorse. Our friends are dead; many of them died long ago; their places are not vacant. We miss them at the fireside; in the parlor, everywhere except in our minds; our love for earth and earthly things fill our minds, and leave no place for them there. O, man! is this a true commentary on thy nature? No; it is nature, but nature perverted.

Ladies Beware.—A young lady in Brooklyn, New York, has recently had her leg amputated midway between the hip and knee, in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, and amputation was thus made necessary.

☞ In Greenville, S. C., a jury has awarded to a young lady $4,000 damages against a citizen of that place for slander. After paying lawyers' fees the plaintiff devoted the remainder to benevolent purposes.

☞ There died lately in the province of Vilna, Russia, a peasant named Kiawelkis, who had attained the astonishing age of 137 years and 6 months. An old soldier died in the Russian province of Kieff, in 1844, at the age of 154.

☞ A boy some fifteen years of age, went to a store to make a purchase of an article, but for the life of him could not recollect what he was sent for. After a long study, and of course scratching his head and biting his nails, a happy thought seemed to strike him, and he remarked to the merchant:—

"Oh, you know what I want—I want some of that stuff that makes a bisquit *hump* itself."

The boy wanted yeast.

☞ "Jimmy, can you describe a bat?"

"Yes sir."

"Well, proceed."

"He is a flying insect about the size of a stopple; has India rubber wings, and a shoe string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and bites like thunder."

☞ There is an inscription on a tombstone at La Pointe, Lake Superior, which reads as follows: "John Smith, accidentelly shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Brigham Young's Notions of Economy.

In late a discourse delivered by Brother Brigham, he thus enjoins economy on the Saints:

If a man is a good husband and knows how to live, let him teach his wife how to cook the food he provides, as I have some of my wives, more or less, notwithstanding I have some excellent cooks; but I do not think that I have one but what I can teach in the art of cooking some particular varieties of food, for I have at times been obliged to pay considerable attention to this matter. And when I go into a house I can soon know whether the woman is an economical housekeeper or not; and if I stay a few days I can tell whether a husband can get rich or not. If she is determined on her own course, and will waste and spoil the food entrusted to her, that man will always be poor.

Some women will set emptings in the morning and let them stand until they sour, and mix up the flour with them and sweeten it with saleratus, and then knead it ready for baking, and if sister Somebody comes in they will sit down and begin to talk over old times, and the first they know the bread is sour; "dear me, I forgot all about that bread," and into the oven she puts it and builds up a large fire and again sits down to visiting with her neighbor, and before she thinks of the loaf there is a crust burnt on it from a quarter to half an inch in thickness. So much of the bread is spoiled, there goes one quarter of the flour, it is wasted, and the bread is sour and disagreeable to eat; and the husband comes home and looks sour and is sour, as well as the bread. He finds fault, and that makes the wife grieve, and there are feelings and unhappiness and dissatisfaction in the family. The husband may be a good man, and the wife may be a good woman, and try to pleas her husband, and to do as much as the old lady did who said, "it was impossible for her to please her husband in baking bread, for if it was half dough he did not like it, and if it was half burnt up he scolded about it."

You may say that it is hard work to please a man, yes, and women too. But when a man does his duty in providing for a family, there can reasonably be but little complaint on the part of any sensible woman.

A man may be good and industrious, may be an excellent mechanic and often a diligent man, as is the case with a number with whom I am acquainted, yet go to his house and ask, "have you a pig in your pen!" "No, I have nothing to feed a pig with, I cannot keep one." Sit down to his table and he has not a mouthful of meat from week's end to week's end, unless he buys a little. Have you a cow?" "No, I have nothing to feed a cow; I cannot hire a pasture, and were I to hire one driven to grass as far as the herd boys go she would not give milk enough to pay the herd bill." I have been in worse places than this and kept a cow.

I have taught the brethren how to live upon less than five, three, or even two dollars a day for the support of a small family, and when men complain that they live here on bread alone, they do not reflect that they do not know how to provide for themselves. Years pass away, one after another, and I see more and more that there are but very few men and women that are even capable of taking care of themselves temporally.

You will see women, if their husbands have got fifty cents, who must buy crackers with it, or something nice. Johny, Susan, Betsy and Billy come along and want a cracker, and the first you know the crackers are in the hands of the children who are out of doors playing with them, breaking them up, wasting and scattering them abroad. I will leave it to you, sisters, if some of you do not act in this manner. When children crumble up the bread, what do you do with it? You throw it into the fire. I learned my wife, in the first place, what the swill pail was made for, and said to her, do not let one crumb or kernel of anything be wasted, but put it into the swill pail, and when night came I had something to feed the pig with. But often out of door go the pieces of bread and meat, or if half a gill of corn should be on the floor it is swept out of doors or more frequently into the fire to be wasted.

A great many men do not know that they can keep a pig, but there is not a family in this city, where there are two, three, four, or five persons, but what can save enough from their table, from the waste made by the children and what must be swept in the fire and out of door, to make pork sufficient to last them through the year, or at least all they should eat. When you know enough to put a pig in a pen, do so; and when you have an opportunity to buy a bushel of corn, or oats, or bran, get your bins ready and lay it away.

Will the people continue to live? Many of them will merely manage to stay, just as a family did in Illinois. During a conference held in their neighborhood we would sit down at the table, in the centre of which was a great big milk pan piled full of lean beef, and sour bread to eat with it; after a while a plate of butter would be brought on, quite white and full of buttermilk; and those articles comprised our dinner. When Sunday morning came we had the rarity. In the meantime I found out who owned the farm, the sheep, and horses, the cows, the oxen, the turkeys, the geese, the fowls, and fine orchards, they were all owned by Esquire Walker. On Sunday morning we sat down to the meat and bread, as usual, and clean butter was on the table that time, if I recollect rightly. But there was one plate with something upon it that I had not deciphered. I looked at it carefully, and bye and bye I concluded that it faintly resembled a pie. Sister Walker came along, saying: "Brother Young, there is some pie, it is peach pie, do eat some." It was made of dough rolled out into a thin cake, and put on a plate, with a thin streak of poor refuse, fuzzy peaches, that had been merely halved and the pits taken out, and then another thick tough crust put over them. I took a crust and said to brother Kimball, what is this? at the same time giving him a wink. "Why, br. Young," replied Mrs. Walker: "It is peach pie." I remarked, br. Kimball I never saw the like before in my life, did you? "Never." I went into the orchard where they had been making brandy out of the best peaches, for three or four weeks. Could they be put into a pie! no, but they must use the little, nasty, withered up ones.

I have related that circumstance to show you how much they knew about living. That family had plenty of fowls, cattle and milk, and if they had known how to manage their abundance, they could have had every comfort of life served up in the richest and best style. They could also have made hundreds of pounds of maple sugar, which is the best of sweetening, for they had a sugar orchard on the farm. Yet, when I was there, they had a house with five or seven beds in one room, and when you walked across the floor the planks would go clatter-to-bang. And when they had to open the door, or draw up to the fireplace and benefit by the light that came down the chimney, I asked Esquire Walker why he did not put a good floor in his house, and put in windows? He replied: "I have been thinking I would, for several years. Friend Young, I have a good deal of money and property on hand, and I think of going to Nauvoo to invest several thousand dollars." I state this to show you that many people do not know what to do with what they have.

You may see some little girls around the streets here with their mother's skirts on, or their sun bonnets, and with their aprons full of dirt. Your husbands buy you calico, but you do not know what to do with it. It is to be carefully worn until the last thread is worn out, and then put into the rag bag to make paper with.

Many men do not know what to do with their means. You may take the poorest mechanic, and one who has nothing but bread to eat, and you may find him paying half a dollar for a meal of victuals. You may see the barber shops crowded with our poor mechanics, who pay from three to five dollars a quarter for being shaved. I bought a razor when I began to shave, that cost thirty-seven and a half cents, and used it for fifteen years. Some black their boots so that they will not last more than two or three years, and then give them to the poor.

Nearly all who grumble about their *poor*, scanty fair, would be rich if they would do as I do. Take care of your articles of food, of your clothing, of your boots and hats, and you will have plenty; and let the women take care of what is taken into the house. If you do not go now and prepare for the day of trouble, you will be sorry, and will lament and mourn.

I now want to tell you the feelings of several in this community: "I do not want to build a good house, because I shall have to move away by-and-bye; our enemies will come and possess it. I do not want to lay up corn, because our enemies will come and take it from me." If this people will do as they are told, will live their religion, walk humbly before their God, and deal justly with each other, we will make you one promise, in the name of Israel's God, that you will never be driven from the mountains. And, instead of mobs coming here to break open your granaries, they will come to this people, bringing their gold and their silver, and their fine things, and plead with them for something to eat.

Postal Affairs in Canada.—The annual report of the Postmaster General of Canada, just made, sets forth the following facts:

The receipts for postage on letters, between the United States and Canada the past year amounted to $75,539 collected in Canada and $96,317 in the United States. Since the date of the last report the registration system has been applied to American letters.

☞ A lady's maid hooked one of the best of her mistress' dresses the other day; but the affair was passed over because it was done behind the lady's back—so there was nobody to testify to the fact.

☞ "How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" asked an amiable spouse of her husband. "Until he got a wife," calmly answered the husband.

☞ The following play upon words cannot be beaten:—I cannot bear to see a bear bear down upon a hare, when bare of hair he strips the hare for hair, I cry "forbear!"

A Printer's Toast.—Woman—the fairest work of creation. The *edition* being extensive, let no man be without a *copy*.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
WILLIAM W. MILLER,
STEPHEN GUTHRIE,
BENJ. F. SHAW,
C. B. BAKER.
T. W. GLASGOW,

FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM M. MORROW.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR,
J. R. SMITH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES BILES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,
G. K. WILLARD.

The Facts.

Four years ago, as is well known to the personage. MAJOR GOLDSBOROUGH surveyed the claims of Thomas W. Glasgow, Thomas Linkliter and others, which were in that vicinity. We happened to be present on that occasion, when the Major was asked the query concerning the Governor then on his toilsome journey across the continent, the following interrogatories by a particular friend of ours: "Major Goldsborough, you have lived at Washington City; you have been in charge of one of the bureaus under the Federal Government, who is this man appointed governor, and making this northern rail road exploration—what is his character, and what are his abilities to fulfil the office of governor?"

The reply of Major Goldsborough was, said he, "If I am not mistaken, he was an officer of the engineer corps—a small man, but exceedingly sharp—he has ability of the highest kind, and will make a first rate governor." Let it now be understood that this man Goldsborough, and another man, who should be styled *Mrs.* General GIBBS, were amongst the first ones to receive him with plaudits and applause, and congratulate him upon his appointment. Being new in the field of political life, as he was *not* new in the field of danger—having the interests of the territory at heart, and resolving upon measures that would secure to our government the territory occupied by Indians—dealing justly by them, and giving them a fair remuneration for their lands, these two men, *Major* Goldsborough and *General* Gibbs, were assigned to duties connected with the Indian department, in concluding the treaties on the Sound. They were both retained in positions until it was found that *their* services could be dispensed with. During the whole time that they were in the employ of the government they licked the hand, *spaniel-like*, of him who fed them. But as soon as they were dethroned, they took a different position. When our nominee for Congress first arrived here, Goldsborough was the man who received him with open arms—the man who sought his favor, and a position that the governor could bestow. He maintained his position until his service was no longer required, and after that he found a refuge at Fort Steilacoom. Then it was that he committed the flagrant crime of perfidy and ingratitude to his benefactor.

A few days ago, Governor Stevens had occasion to address the citizens of Pierce county as the democratic nominee for delegate to Congress, on general democratic principles and local interests. It was on that occasion that Governor Stevens read a letter from Major H. A. Goldsborough to him, dated March 5th, 1856, in which Major Goldsborough stated the views of Col. S. Casey, as to his readiness to assist the Governor in any and all measures which might be undertaken to stop the "nefarious practices" of certain half American settlers on the Yelm and Muck prairies, suspected of giving "aid and comfort to the hostile Indians."

It is understood that Major Goldsborough, at a meeting of the citizens of Pierce county at Dean's, on the following day, denied ever having written any letter whatever to the Governor, touching this subject, or to any other person, touching the Muck and Yelm settlers.

We publish the letter below, with the certificate of Secretary MASON and Surveyor General TILTON, that they had examined the original, and had no doubt that the letter was actually written by Major Goldsborough, and also, a statement of Gen. TILTON, to the effect that he was present when the letter was written.

(Copy.)

OLYMPIA, March 5th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—Some short time since, in conversation with Col. S. Casey, he appeared to feel very seriously the difficulties experienced by the suspicious character attached to several half American citizens living on the Yelm and Muck prairies, and who were supposed under very strong circumstantial evidence to be affording aid and comfort to the hostile Indians.

Col. S. Casey expressed his own doubts as to his own authority to act sufficiently strenuously in the premises, but was fully prepared and ready to assist the Governor of the Territory in any and all measures which might be undertaken to put an immediate and proper stop to all such nefarious practices.

The above I believe to be the substance of my impressions of Col. Casey's remarks.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Gov. I. I. STEVENS, Olympia.

The undersigned being perfectly familiar with the hand writing of Maj. H. A. Goldsborough, hereby certify that we have examined the original letter of which the foregoing is a correct copy, and that to the best of our judgment and belief, the said original letter was written by Maj. Goldsborough.

(Signed,) C. H. MASON,
(Signed,) JAMES TILTON.

I hereby state, that I was present in the office of the Governor at Olympia, during a discussion between Maj. H. A. Goldsborough, Gov. Stevens and myself, relative to the position occupied by Col. Casey in the matter of the arrest of certain Indian sympathisers in Pierce county.

At the request of Governor Stevens, Major Goldsborough sat down and addressed a letter to the Governor embodying the substance of his verbal statement. That letter is the same which I have above certified to as being in the handwriting of Maj. H. A. Goldsborough, and is dated March 5th, 1856.

(Signed,) JAMES TILTON.
OLYMPIA, W. T., July 6, 1857.

Martial Law Representations.

The last number of the *Republican* contains an article over the head of the "SIX HUNDRED SIGNERS," from which we extract the following remarkable passages:

"As to the respectability of the signers of these representations, there is not the least question that most of them were of that (respectable) character, as the Pioneer alleges."

"The Indian agent, who obtained the signatures of forty-two citizens of this county represented that a petition was in circulation for the immediate removal of Stevens."

"A portion of the six hundred (more or less) who signed these representations, were *northern Indians*, whose names were manufactured for the occasion."

We happen to know something as to the cause and circumstances under which the representations referred to by the *Republican* were penned and circulated. We happen to have had all these representations with the names appended thereto, at one time in our own possession. We have now a duplicate copy thereof, which is open for inspection at any time. We have not counted the names lately, but are of the impression that there are more than "six hundred" attached thereto. We are unable to find out, in a single instance, of a single individual whose name was attached thereto, who did so from motives of "fear, favor, or affection," so far as the Governor was concerned. And yet the charge is made that some were coerced—some signed them with an object of future reward, and "a portion of the six hundred were northern Indians." This is as base as it is false.

We appeal to the signers of these representations. Are you willing to be considered northern Indians? Are you willing to be styled as siwashes, any portion of you? And yet such is one of the specifications set forth against you in the *Republican*.

Again. The *Republican* tacitly denies "that a petition was in circulation for the immediate removal of Governor Stevens," at the time the vindications were in circulation. Who does not know, that before the trial at camp Montgomery commenced, the celebrated *bar* of Pierce county had its meeting, and published a manifesto against the course of the Governor, and the conduct of the war—especially on the subject of martial law. On the heels of this, who does not know that a *tract* society was established, and that, in a short time after the conclusion of the war, tracts were received, containing the most false and villainous accusations against Governor Stevens, demanding *his immediate removal*. And yet, in the face of all these things, the *Republican* charges that "the Indian agent who obtained the signatures of 42 citizens of this (Pierce) county, represented that a petition was in circulation for the immediate removal of Stevens." Was it not so? Let it be denied, and we will produce the evidence. And yet the Republican *positively denies* that such petition was in circulation.

☞ "We can prove that no letter has been received from him, (Col. Anderson) as the "Pioneer and Democrat" states—that "*he still intends to return*," (to this Territory.)—*Republican* July 3d.

We dare you to attempt the proof. A letter *has* been received here, stating that he *did* intend to return as soon as the health of his family would permit. The accusation of the Republican and the members of that party, and its denial of our assertion, is groundless, and merely manufactured for "*buncomb*."

The Election.

The business for which Congress called Territories into existence, and sanctioned Territorial elections, will come off on next Monday. There is little need of recapitulating on the issues which divide the two parties—democrats and republicans. There was a time when the name *national* republicans was idolized and sustained. The bogus republicanism of the present day is merely intended as a specific for disunion.

Democrats! Do you see our ticket? and do you not see on that ticket the names of men who have done most to relieve the country—at least out of the house of war-like bondage? Prominent, and first upon the ticket, stands the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the volunteer forces in the late Indian war. His acts speak for themselves. No other commentary is necessary.

The first man that appears on the representative ticket is W. W. MILLER, a man of most excellent forecast, genuine ability and experience—a man true to his God, his country and himself—honest, competent and faithful to the constitution—the only requisite qualification under the Jeffersonian doctrine.

The next candidate on the ticket is STEPHEN GUTHRIE. Those who know him know full well that he is a regular *patriarch* and *patrician* in the school of democratic politics—that he is a man of unblemished moral character, and that we cannot improve upon the encomiums thus presented, and also, a man who, when he was a member of the legislature two years ago, an attempt was made to ensnare him—under false pretences—into the toils of knownothingism, but were unsuccessful in their undertakings; he went to the door, and went no farther.

As to B. F. SHAW, who is the third candidate on the ticket for representative, we need not be expected to say any thing. The bravery, as exhibited on the field—the fortitude with which he overtook and overcome all opposition during our late Indian war—his boldness, and at the same time, benevolence to captors—all these amiable qualities point him out as not only deserving, but *worthy* to occupy the position for which he has been nominated.

As to the qualifications of Mr. BAKER, who is another of our nominees, we will not here stop to discuss. He has served you faithfully three years in your legislative councils, and on no occasion has he been found wanting of truth, faithfulness, and consistency. He will be elected by a large majority.

T. W. GLASGOW has been a resident of the Territory since 1845. He is one of the oldest residents of the county, and is a man of *strong stage horse* sense; besides, in every other respect, being a perfect gentleman, a lover of the constitution of our country, and deeply devoted to the interests of the Territory. In order to reach our shores and obtain a residence, he has passed through "fire and flood." Ever generous and patriotic, he has advanced large means, (as many other citizens have done) to assist in the successful prosecution of the Indian war. *He* is no *sardines*.

Who will not say but that the intelligent, patriotic and democratic nominee of the party for joint representative, Hon. Wm. M. MORROW, of Sawamish county, would not better represent the interests of both counties than his competitor? The fact is, the democratic party will give to Mr. Morrow, in this county, as large a majority as that obtained by any other candidate. Compare the abilities of Mr. Morrow and his opponent. The former, a man of genuine ability, honesty of purpose, true to his friends, would soar aloft, whilst the latter would be, comparatively speaking, occupying the position of a "toad on an ox's horn."

Democrats! vote the WHOLE ticket, from ISAAC I. STEVENS, down to the lowest name thereon. Do not let the enemies of democracy gain even a temporary triumph over us. Allow no *swapping* or *trading* of votes. With a decided majority in the county of at least 100 votes, it is our duty to elect the whole ticket, and if all but *do* their duty, victory will be ours on Monday next. This "trading" *will* be resorted to. It is one of the games and devices of our opponents, and we again caution *democrats* to beware, and exhort all to be at the polls early on Monday next, with the *unconquerable* determination to do their whole duty.

DECEPTION.—For some three weeks past the *Republican* has attempted to create a schism in the democratic party, by representing that certain delegates sent to the democratic Territorial convention, were dishonestly supplanted by others, nominated by the same party. We think this effort will be futile. We apprehend that all democrats, worthy of the name, will vote for the democratic nominee, and that those who do not, will be hereafter *scratched*, and considered as bolters. The nomination was fairly made, as were the nominations in this county for the county ticket. "Let the biggest prostitute throw the first stone."

Reasons why all Should vote the Democratic Ticket.

BECAUSE The Democratic party is the party of patriotism, and has ever stood by the country, maintained her cause, and upheld her rights in all her conflicts with foreign powers.

BECAUSE The Democratic party takes the Constitution for its guide—regards as the "palladium of our liberties," and its preservation as the hope and blessing of unborn millions.

BECAUSE The Democratic party "knowns no North—no South—no East—no West," but regards the whole American Union as one common family, that should partake alike of the joys and blessings that belong to our glorious confederacy.

BECAUSE The Democratic party believe the people are capable of self government, and declare that they shall, in their sovereign capacity, in both States and Territory, decide and regulate their own domestic affairs, that the great doctrine of popular sovereignty shall continue, as it has ever been, one of the cardinal principles of Democracy.

BECAUSE The Democratic party is in favor of the largest liberty to mankind—proscribes no man on account of his birthplace or religion—believes our land to be "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations" and permits every man to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience."

BECAUSE The Democratic party is in favor of laying the burthens of government equally upon all classes, and of dispensing the blessings alike upon all, the high and low, the rich and the poor.

BECAUSE The Democratic party is in favor of retrenchment in the public expenditures—opposed to paying members of congress eighteen dollars a day, or other officers exhoritant salaries.

BECAUSE The Democratic party is in favor of equality in taxation—believes the rich banker should bear the same burthens as the farmer and not be made the recipient of special favors and privileges.

BECAUSE The Democratic party is opposed to the Black Republican Know Nothing party—a party that is now inciting civil war, murders and outrages in our Territories—a party that degrades the white man and elevates the negro—a party that is striving for the overthrow and destruction of our glorious Union.

BECAUSE The Democratic party presents for the suffrages of the citizens of Thurston County, candidates, fairly and honorably nominated by delegates representing all sections and localities of the county, in which the voice of the masses has been had and obeyed; whereas the Republican convention was a *gathering*, composed of the disappointed and ambitions, *renegade* whigs, and self styled republicans was attended by about 40 members,—*only* representing about one-tenth the citizens of this county—Olympia, and the borders of the Sound.

☞ The *Republican* for the last week or so, has had a card in its columns as to the insobriety of our nominee for delegate to Congress. What are the facts? As will be testified to by the Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, they are simply these: Mr, SAUNDERS, of Saunders' *bottom*, with whom most of our readers in this Territory are acquainted, came to this town, and enquired in the Governor's office, whilst busily engaged in business, whether or not he was in the habit of becoming intoxicated? The clerks in the office referred him to the Governor himself. The reply of the Governor was—"ask my neighbors." Upon this, Mr. Saunders applied to several clergymen to know as to the facts, and finally applied to the Rev. G. F. Whitworth. His reply was—"I do not think that Governor Stevens has been indulging in anything that would intoxicate, for a long time past."—Says Mr. Saunders to Mr. W.—"will you give me a certificate to that effect, as some of my neigbors wish to know the facts in the premises?" Mr. W. replied—"I will give you a letter giving my opinion;" and accordingly did so, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief Governor Stevens had not been intoxicated, as above, at the same time informing Mr. Saunders that he did so reluctantly, as he was not a partisan of the political parties of the day.

It has now been pretty well ascertained to a certainty, that a lawyer of this place importuned Mr. Saunders to go to Mr. Whitworth and other ministers, in order to make use of such certificate against the election of the democratic nominee. Need we state who the lawyer is that is suspected of this dastardly game, to defeat our nominee for delegate to Congress? It is hardly necessary to state that it is ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., the republican nominee for a seat in the Legislature from Thurston county.

☞ A large vessel is now loading at MILLER'S steam saw mill, a few miles below this place, for a foreign port. She is consigned to, and constitutes one of the vessels belonging to L. BALCH, Esq.

MONTICELLO, W. T., July, 1857.

EDITORS "PIONEER & DEMOCRAT:"

SIRS:—I see by the "Republican" that Mr. W. R. STRONG (better known as "*Cultus Skookum*,") has attempted to give the proceedings of the meeting here on the 4th inst., but has made such gross mistakes that they need correcting.

I will here give an extract from Mr. Strong's letter and comment thereon at leisure:—"He (Stevens) said as to the charges, (which you will see in Hon. C. Lancaster's letter, inclosed herewith,) they are false, and referred to me as the author." Now the charge made by Strong was: That at a dinner party in Washington City, governor Stevens was invited to preside at the head of the table, and that he was so drunk that he could not sit up in his chair, but leaned on the table, and spat his tobacco on his plate, and they had to take him away. Now there is not one word of all this in Judge Lancaster's letter; so that in attempting, and failing to prove it, he has fastened the lie on himself. A portion of the charges in Judge Lancaster's letter were made by Mr. Abernethy, when called to the stand as witness for Strong. He forgot the office of witness and turned accuser.

As to his charges against me, he is more fortunate than in those against the governor, for there is some color of truth, mixed with a great deal of untruth.—But it would not be worth noticing, even if it was from a much more respectable source. As to Judge Lancaster's letter, (the slander of one who was a contestant for the nomination, and because he fails to be the favored one, refuses to support the nominee of the party,) it will receive such consideration as it is entitled to. I did think Judge Lancaster had discretion enough to bide his time, and not dirty his own nest before the hatching season.

Col. Wallace made a very pretty speech, as he always does, and was about as consistant as some political divines who preach God and mammon in the same sermon. He commenced something in this style:—That he was a *black* republican, and advocated the election of their candidate, Mr. Abernethy. He seemed much pleased with the BLACK part of it, as he was particular to emphasize that word. His first position was that the democratic party was young—in its minority—and it was arrogant to assume such importance. That the *black* republican party was the old party of the revolution and constitution—of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all those worthies of ancestry. This is too shallow to need refutation. His next position was: That he agreed with the governor, exactly, that "slavery was a municipal institution;" that the people had ought to regulate it to their own liking. He placed himself square on the Nebraska iniquity. After he had stolen democratic thunder to sweeten the dose, he placed an army of Sharp's rifles over the Territorial line, to keep any nigger from crossing. In other words, Congress is sovereign over the Territories, and it is their duty to keep slavery out. Next, that the action of the Republican party promoted emancipation—that some abolitionists of St. Louis had made a move in that direction. Now we will take a bird's eye view of that. From the organization of the government in 1789 to 1820, when good neighborhood and kindness existed between the free and slave states, when no abolitionist, no emissary, under the cloak of religion, sent into the slave States to run off negroes, and stir up insurrection, existed, and runaways were promptly given up according to the requirements of the constitution, six States of the old thirteen emancipated their slaves. Virginia and Kentucky were taking measures for emancipation. Since the so-called Missouri compromise of 1820, and the agitation of the slavery question, not a slave has been emancipated by any State, and not a move made towards it, till, since the repeal of that inoperative and unconstitutional compromise, a slight attempt is made in St. Louis; and I have no doubt if they would cease agitation and establish friendly relations all the northern slave states would free their negroes. The Col. did not tell us if Abernethy's name was used for his benefit, or if he expected to go to Washington to attend to his business; but I suppose he will, and will depend on a special appropriation or division of their spoils.

Mr. Abernethy lives in our county, is a very moral, good citizen; a member of the M. E. Church; can make a much better prayer than political speech, if his circular is a sample. It is inconsistent, contradictory, weak and false. Falstaff-like, he has set up a wind-mill of democracy for the purpose of knocking it down. He commences by opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, (that inoperative, unconstitutional provision) so decided to be by all the departments of government. Opposition to slavery in free territory, (which is none of his business; except in his own territory,) and he can no more meddle with that than he can with slavery in the States. Restoring the Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, that is to slavery, for they were both slave owners, and if we do not know a man by his acts, I do not know how we will. His great knowledge of the wants of the territory, of the Indian department, treaties, superintendent, &c., are all contradicted by his acts.

His circular is only consistent with his late political course. A year ago he was the candidate of the whig party. Last fall he was a know nothing, or at least Fillmore was his first choice—who had renounced whigery, was a know nothing, brought out and supported as such, and who condemned republicanism as sectional and revolutionary. Abernethy equally condemned the republican party. Buchanan was his second choice. Now he renounces the know nothings, condemns the democrats, is the candidate of that sectional and revolutionary party, and professes to be the especial defender of the constitution and the union.—Abolitionism and republicanism is the same thing.—They have just as much right, under the constitution, to interfere with slavery in the States as in the Territories—so decided by congress in the compromise of 1850, to which both the democratic and whig parties subscribed—by the Nebraska bill of 1854, from which the republicans took an appeal to the people, and where again they were defeated, and, lastly, by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the last resort in the decision of points of law under the constitution, and there they are again defeated. Massachusetts, which has repudiated the constitution, and violated the laws of the United States made under it, is at the head of the republican party. The republican legislature of New York has violated her constitution for the purpose of putting her partisans in power. Four republicans of Congress are convicted of bribery and corruption, and three, expelled from the house, boasted they had thirty that were pledged to let no bill pass without a bribe. They refused supplies for the army, to produce insurrection, anarchy, and civil war. Seward, Hale, Giddings, and other leaders of the abolitionists, are leaders of the republicans. They cordially meet together in convention, agree on the same candidate, canvass together, and work together in congress. Their conventions are composed entirely of representatives from free states,—not a vote did their candidate for president get out of them.

SIRS:—This is written in a hurry. Use it as you please—publish it if you wish.

Truely, yours, &c.,
SETH CATLIN.

Correction.

We most cheerfully make room for the following communication, from Mr. HENRY E. BRADLEY, explaining the reception given to Gov. STEVENS at Steilacoom some two weeks since, and the conduct of the citizens of Pierce county on that occasion. The information we had received in the premises did not justify us to say less than we did, nor term it else than a most disgraceful affair. Furthermore, to show our innocence of any attempt to cast reproach upon the citizens of that county, we now state that all the information we possessed was received second-handed from a resident of Pierce county, whom, of any, as we supposed, would be least liable to exagerate any of the proceedings that might there have been enacted on that occasion. And furthermore, for the credit of the citizens of said county, be it said, that it is the testimony of our candidate for delegate himself, that no where, in his entire trip north, was he more hospitably and honorably received. We state this in justification of ourselves, and as an act of justice to the citizens of that county.

That although there was undoubtedly hooting and ribaldry exhibited on the occasion of his first visit to that place, we are assured it was not intended to apply to the nominee of the democratic party for delegate. For the citizens of Pierce county generally, we entertain the highest regard in the matter of decency and hospitality. Why cannot the *Republican* be equally honest in its correction of errors?

FORT STEILACOOM, W. T.,
July 2d, 1857.

Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat,
Olympia, Washington Territory:

SIR:—In the issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat* of June the 26th, I notice an article in reference to the reception of Gov. Stevens at this town in which "you state that Gov. Stevens was received in the purlieu of this place with horns, tin pans, and like sonorous instruments, rendering evening hideous, &c. Also, a shoulder striker of the sectional interest insulted one of the party, &c."

I, as a citizen of this town, most positively deny there being anything done by our citizens disrespectful in the reception of the Governor on that occasion, and state that the only improper incident of that reception was enacted by a boy; and that a friend of the above named boy used his best endeavors to stop all proceedings that he was engaged in, which was ringing a cow bell.—Neither horns were blown, nor were there *shoulder strikers* around. That when Gov. Stevens landed, and was, through courtesy due a gentleman, by Dr. Webber, Col. Wallace, (and others whose names have not been published in your issue of June 26th,) received in the rooms of Dr. Webber, in a manner that was due a gentleman, there was some talk with the outsiders, I will not deny; but there was not provocation enough to justify Col. Crosbie to act the part of a dastard and coward, and like an assassin to stab with a knife a citizen of this town, whose only fault was indulging in jests relative to a public convention recently held in this Territory.

I believe you have been misinformed, and it is from this fact that I, as one of the citizens upon whom that article reflects, make this statement. And neither quick or anxious to believe the statement contained in your paper of June 26th, an intended slander upon our people, and to the end that you may do us justice, I would state as a further proof of the injustice done us by that article, that Gov. Stevens was received by our citizens on the 1st inst. with all the respect due him or his position, and was attentively listened to during quite a lengthy speech. And for the truth of this statement, I refer you to his Excellency the Governor.

Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY E. BRADLEY.

"He (Mr. Abernethy) arrived in the Territory in 1850, and purchased a lumber mill at Oak Point, on the Columbia river, where he has since resided. * * * His practical capacity, industry and integrity have enabled him to conduct this business with success, through all the vicissitudes which the lumber trade has undergone during the past years."

Yes, and it is the determination of the people of the territory that he may be retained in that "capacity," not doubting his "industry and integrity" in the same honorable occupation into which he embarked on his arrival here, instead of going to Washington City and making an ass of himself; for we have often heard of men making fortunes by pursuing the even tenor of their ways, continuing in occupations with which they are familiar, yet who invariably involve themselves in bankruptcy, and cover themselves with disgrace when they thus deviate from such positions and "occupations" as alone they are fitted for.

Democratic Pierce County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic County Committee of Pierce county, assembled at the court house in Steilacoom on the 27th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the democracy on the 2d Monday in July,

On motion of Robert S. Moore,

Samuel McCaw was appointed Chairman, and Henry E. Bradley Secretary.

On motion,

A. B. Rabbeson and William N. Savage were appointed tellers.

On motion,

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the selection of the following ticket:

For Representatives,

Robert S. Moore, Nathaniel Orr, and Wm. N. Savage.

For County Commissioner,

Thomas M. Chambers.

For Probate Judge.

E. A. Light,

For Justice of the Peace.

Samuel McCaw.

For Assessor,

George Brown.

For County Surveyor,

John M. Chapman.

For Coroner,

James E. Williamson.

For Constables,

Charles Stewart and A. J. Bradley.

For Wreck Master,

Wm. B. Bolton.

For Colonel of Militia,

A. B. Rabbeson.

For Lieut. Colonel,

Henry Gallagher.

For Major,

J. S. Jaquith.

Committee for ensuing year,

Samuel McCaw, E. A. Light, Wm. N. Savage, Nathaniel Orr, and Abraham Woolery.

Moved and carried that the proceedings of the convention be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat* and *Washington Republican.*

On motion,

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

SAMUEL McCAW,
Chairman.

HENRY E. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SALT LAKE.—The Placerville *American* says: Messrs Nathan and Hiram Kempton, William Reywood, W. Bingham, John Cromley, Henry Morgan and Chas. E. Baker arrived in this city on Wednesday last, from Salt Lake, and are on their way to the Sandwich Islands, as Mormon missionaries. Mr. Nathan Kempton has a family on Bear river thirty-six miles above Sacramento. He left home for the States last August, and returned as far as Salt Lake in the fall. The winter was rather severe at that place—eight and a half feet of snow fell there during the winter. The above company came to Carson Valley with two wagons. The Messrs Kempton had with them nineteen head of excellent horses. They encountered no difficulty from the Indians, or any other cause, during their journey from Salt Lake.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Public 26.

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

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 construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the entrance of Kennebec river, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the commencement of a fortification on Hog Island ledge in Portland harbor, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and preservation of its site, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop, Governor's island, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the entrance of New Bedford harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, protection of site, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, Staten island, New York harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, outlet of New York harbor, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the commencement of a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the erection of a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, in the State of New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on Delaware river, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Soller's Point flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, thirty three thousand dollars.

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin island, entrance to Mobile bay, Alabama, one hundred thousand dollars.

For defences at Proctor's landing, Lake Borgne, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Grandterre island, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, preservation of its site, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, three hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Alcatraz island, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlow's island, New York harbor, five thousand dollars.

For barracks, quarters, and hospital at Fort Columbus, Governor's island, New York harbor, fourteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of additional land for site of Fort Tompkins, forty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

For modification of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars.

For artesian well at Fort Monroe, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the fortification of Ship island, coast of Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications for the defence of the inner passes of Mobile bay (known as Grant's Pass and Pass au Heron) one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and extension of Fort St. Phillip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Macomb and preservation of site, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs of Tower Dupre, Bayou Dupre, Louisiana, and perfecting title of site, twelve thousand dollars.

For fortifications for the defence of the entrance to Galveston harbor and bay, Texas, eighty thousand dollars.

To purchase a site and construct additional defences for San Francisco, California, three hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of fortifications, for preservation of sites, protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of barracks, quarters, hospitals, store rooms, and fences at permanent forts not occupied by troops, nineteen thousand dollars.

For the construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in the existing fortifications of important harbors, one hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

AN ACT to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: All the territory of the State of Texas embraced in the counties of Newton, Jasper, Jefferson, Orange, Tyler, Polk, Liberty, Galveston, Harris, Montgomery, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Lavacca, Jackson, Calhoun, San Patricio, Nueces, Cameron, Star, Dewitt, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Webb, and Hidalgo, as they existed in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall compose one district, to be called the eastern district of Texas; and all the remaining part of the territory of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the western district of Texas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in each year four terms of the district court of the eastern district of Texas, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Galveston on the first Mondays in December and May, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Brownsville on the first Mondays of March and October, respectively; and four terms of the district court of the western district of Texas shall be held in each year, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Austin on the first Mondays of January and June, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Tyler on the first Mondays of March and November, respectively; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms, when the business of said courts shall, in the opinion of the judge or judges, require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and proceedings, of whatever name or nature, pending in the district court of Texas, at any of the places at which terms of the said courts were enjoined to be held, and which said places may be within the eastern district of Texas, shall be transferred to the district court of the eastern district of Texas, and such terms of the said district court were enjoined to be held, and which said places shall be transferred to the district court of the western district of Texas; and this act shall not produce a discontinuance of any such suit or proceeding, or of any order, issue, or process therein; and jurisdiction is hereby given to the said district courts respectively to do and perform all duties appertaining to the said suits and proceedings, and to proceed to try and dispose of the same as fully as the district court of Texas was authorized to do: and all process, mesne or final, which may have issued, and shall be of as full force and effect as if the said district had not been divided into two districts; and all process which may have issued from any of the courts of Texas, in any cause pending therein, or any penal or other process which may hereafter issue from any of the said courts to enforce any order, judgment, or decree, in any cause heretofore ended and determined therein, shall be issued from and made returnable to the court in which the said cause or the record thereof may be, and may issue and be executed by the marshal of the district from which issued in any part of the State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That either of the said district courts may, on application of the parties defendant, and for good cause shown, order any suit now pending, and transferred to such court by this act, to be removed to the proper court of the other district for further proceedings; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of all the proceedings and orders in relation thereto, to the clerk of the court to which the suit had been proceeding originally commenced therein.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Texas be, and he is hereby, assigned to hold said courts, in the eastern district of Texas, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within the said district as he now exercises and performs within his present district. There shall be appointed a district judge for the western district of Texas, who shall possess the same powers, and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoined, or in any manner appertain to the present district judge for the district of Texas.—And the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge of the district of Texas.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Texas; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law: Provided, That the present district attorney for the eastern district shall retain charge of all suits already commenced until their final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct; and the present marshall of the eastern district during their respective and official terms.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may issue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the other district; on which writ an endorsement shall be made, that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and said writs when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

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 will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, 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.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Olympia, July 1st, 1857, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as dead letters:—Anderson, Hon J P 11, Anderson B P, Anderson Henry, Brown Freeman W 3, Baer Seligman 2, Baer C R, Bellerton L 2, Chamberlain J L, Cooper Frank, Cushman Orrington, Cook Joseph, Coffey N B Decker —, Finch Eugene S 2, Graham David 2, Harop Wilson J, Hagerty Alfred, King Rev. Michael, Lewis Miss Mary Ann, Lansdale R H, Merillat L O 2, Monroe Victor, Merritte B F, Musser Alonzo H, Miller O F, Monroe Oscar, McLane James H, Pooler L C, Platter Oliver P, Phillips W, Phillips James, Purdy Francis C, Quammons John E, Rigney James 2, Roundtree James, Sutton Edward, Sprague H J, Stockard Wm, VanWormer Charles, Wiere H 2, Welch J M, Waldrick Jacob, Wallace Wm.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "they are advertised."

G. K. WILLARD, P. M.

Olympia, July 1st, 1857.

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

W. H. WOOD begs leave to inform the citizens of Thurston County, and the trade on Puget Sound, that he has just opened a wholesale

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

in Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

As he will not keep any but first rate articles, and will sell them at reasonable prices, he hopes to obtain a liberal patronage.

TERMS—Cash, in every instance.

Olympia, July 10, 1857. no.33-tf.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

EXHIBIT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THURSTON COUNTY, W. T., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 5TH, 1857.

COUNTY FUND.

Collected by Treasurer on Duplicate of 1856,	$1491 36	
Do. by Sheriff, on do.,	598 58	
Do. on delinquent list of 1854-5,	97 48	
Rec'd for auct'n & gro'ry licenses,	570 00	
" from fines, &c.,	126 00	
Co. orders redeemed by Treas'rer, with interest thereon,		$2591 74
Paid the School Fund,		291 68
	$2883 42	$2883 42

SCHOOL FUND.

Am't. on hand Sept. 1st, 1856,	13 25	
Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	645 11	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	242 76	
Rec'd from the county fund,	291 68	
Paid to clerks of school districts,		$766 50
Treasurer's per centage,		30 66
School fund on hand, June 5, '57,		395 64
	$1192 80	$1192 80

TERRITORIAL FUND.

Collected by treasurer on tax duplicate of 1856,	$323 44	
Do. by sheriff on do.,	121 38	
Do. on delinquent taxes of 1854,	59	
Paid the territorial treasurer,		$428 28
Treasurer's per centage,		17 13
	$445 41	$445 41

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston County is correct. WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Auditor Thurston Co., W. T.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THURSTON CO.:

In obedience to the requirements of the statutes of this Territory, I have the honor to present herewith an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston county, for the fiscal year ending June 5th, 1857.

The amount of tax levied for the year 1856, was as follows:—

	County,	School,	Tertor'l.,	Total.
Total Tax....	$2165 87	$908 00	$454 68	$3528 55
Collected,....	2089 94	887 87	444 82	3422 63
Unpaid,........	$75 93	$20 13	$9 86	$105 92

The above amount of unpaid or delinquent taxes for 1856, is less than for any previous year.

The revenue of the county for the year 1856, shows an increase on the year 1855 of $1,047 42.

The amount of county scrip outstanding is $3,696 59.

The current expenses of the county for the past year was $1,854 94, which was appropriated nearly as follows:—County commissioners, $170 80; clerks and judges of elections, $167 10; assessor, $156 00; coroner, $37 50; constable, $85 95; sheriff, $166 65; superintendent of schools, $100 00; judge of probate, $51 00; prosecuting attorney, $104 00; county treasurer, $51,-83; county auditor, $138 72; petit jurors, $36 30; office rent, $120 00; books, stationery, &c., $45 09; support of the poor, $421 00—Total, $1854 91.

By reference to the accompanying exhibit, it will be seen that the receipts have exceeded the expenditures $1028 48.

It must be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, to learn from the above facts and figures that the county is steadily approaching a condition, financially, greatly to be desired, namely, freedom from debt. With an increasing revenue, and a prudent and economical administration of its affairs, the hope may be reasonably entertained that the county will ere long be relieved from its present indebtedness.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,

Olympia, June 26, 1857. County Auditor.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

MERCHANTS from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock of

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
Hughes & Wallace, Shirts, Drawers.
Hughes & Wallace, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons.
Hughes & Wallace, Yankee Notions, Perfumery.
Hughes & Wallace, Combs, Brushes, Buttons.
Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Agents for J. J. Clark's Spool Cotton and Marshal's Seven Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Græfenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Græfenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Græfenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Græfenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Græfenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoscyamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality,* having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

. Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's. G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

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.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Merritt and A. B. Gove, under the name of "Kendall Co.," at Olympia, W. T., was dissolved on the 21st day of April last, and my interest and responsibility in said firm ceased on that date.

SAMUEL MERRITT.

San Francisco, May 29, 1857. [n29-4t.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township	7	north, range	1	west.	W. M.
"	"	21	"	"	1	"	" "
"	"	22	"	"	1	"	" "
"	"	19	"	"	3	"	" "
"	"	13	"	"	5	"	" "
"	"	16	"	"	5	"	" "

All persons claiming lands in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications specifying the particular lands claimed and their location in the government survey, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the 12th day of September next, and all persons in the above named townships, who do not file their notifications as aforesaid, before the 12th day of October next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, W. T., this 1'th day of June, 1857.

W. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

Pioneer Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Washington Territory that they have just received and intend keeping on hand a good supply of

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

In addition to their list of School Books, they have an assortment of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES,
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL,
MEDICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS,
SCIENTIFIC & MISCELLANEOUS
WORKS, &c., &c., &c.

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FORS YOUTH AND CHILDREN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Francisco, which will shortly be received, and will make their stock the largest and most superior in quality ever offered in this market.

Orders from abroad are solicited, and will be attended to on the same terms as if purchasers were present.

They are also agents for Appleton's new works, to-wit:—Specimens of American Eloquence, in 2 vols., and Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, by T. H. Benton, complete in 15 vols.

Call, see, and examine.

Olympia, June 4, 1857. no.28-tf.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

THE present owners of the KENDALL CO. having recently purchased the interest of others in said company, at a great discount, and being about to move their present store, are desirous of closing out their entire stock, now on hand, at very low prices, for cash.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

SAN QUINTEN SALT.

ON commission, by the KENDALL CO., the above article. Having made arrangements to receive a large and constant supply of the above SALT, the purest and best salt for both meat and fish.

As this salt is received direct from the importers, free from freight, it will be sold at the lowest prices.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL MERRITT, in the business of the KENDALL CO. ceased on the 22d of April last. The business of said company will hereafter be conducted by A. B. GOVE & JOSEPH CUSHMAN, under the old name and style of the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize. WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

E. S. FOWLER, F. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. | GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

In Township	1	north, range	4	east,
"	"	25	"	"	4	"
"	"	1	"	"	3	"
"	"	25	"	"	3	"
"	"	2	"	"	2	"
"	"	24	"	"	2	"
"	"	25	"	"	2	"
"	"	26	"	"	2	"
"	"	31	"	"	2	"
"	"	31	"	"	1	"
"	"	6	"	"	1	west.
"	"	16	"	"	1	"
"	"	14	"	"	2	"
"	"	15	"	"	2	"
"	"	16	"	"	2	"
"	"	17	"	"	3	"
"	"	18	"	"	3	"
"	"	20	"	"	3	"
"	"	13	"	"	4	"
"	"	15	"	"	4	"
"	"	16	"	"	4	"
"	"	13	"	"	10	"
"	"	14	"	"	10	"

All persons claiming lands, in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the act amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular lands claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's Office, at Olympia W. T., on or before the thirteenth day of August next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of September next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 7th day of May, 1857.

WM. A. STRICKLER,
Register.
S. GARFIELDE,
Receiver.

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

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 store 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

NEW GOODS
AND
GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelitte,
Oilchintz Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints, (new styles.)	Alexander's Kid Gloves. Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities.
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,

Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERE'S concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe'r Scheidam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

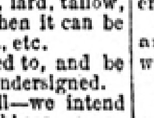
WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

"C"

before purchasing elsewhere.

Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

OLYMPIA MARKET.



THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situated, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher, Olympia.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonparell Saloon, a *magnum bonum,* "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.

A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

PAPEP 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;
800 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.

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

Faugh au Ballagh.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

Democratic Notice!!

AT A MEETING of the Democracy of Island County, held at Coveland on the 14th day of April 1857, the second Saturday, 13th June, was fixed upon as the day for the Democracy of the County to meet at Coveland for the purpose of nominatig two candidates to serve in the next Legislature of the Territory, and County officers generally; also one Councilman for the District, at which time it is hoped an expression from the other counties in the District will be had as to their choice of a Councilman.

WALTER CROCKETT, Chm'n.

J. Y. SEWELL, Sec'y.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m12

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS. SHOES. &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [n]o. 17-ly.

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.

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon.

This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE Undersigned having purchased and become sole owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Having enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

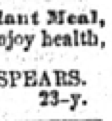
A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.



THIS New and commodious House, situated on B. Street, adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is emphatically THE HOUSE for the business man, the traveller and the guest, seeking the quiet comforts of a home.

The proprietors beg leave to state that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them by a generous public.

Those who wish **Neat Beds, an abundant Meal, and a pleasant locality** in which to enjoy health, will please to give us a call.

GOODWIN & SPEARS.

May 1, 1857. 23-y.

COLUMBIA DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE CARTER HOUSE
Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of Evening Parties of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have NICE TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.,—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS
WANTED
AT PORT LUDLOW.

THE Undersigned having taken the contract to furnish Lumber, Stone, &c., for the Light-House on Patoash Island and at New Dunginess, will employ about twenty men, and will receive proposals for the delivery of Stone and Lumber on Dunginess Spit, and Patoash Island from parties having suitable vessels for conveying such materials. Application to be made to Capt. J. R. Thorndyke, at Port Ludlow.

W. T. SAYWARD.

May 1, 1857. [23-3t.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172, Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHEET, CARD, & BOOK
MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,
AND OTHER
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
STRINGS & REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of *FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, BILLIARD BALLS, WAX AND CUE LEATHERS, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BOXING GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.*

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS, useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

☞ All orders should mention by what boat or express company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172, Washington Street,

San Francisco, May 1, 1857. 3m-no.23.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS. AND PATENTS,

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

Established in 1853.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
Offers his services as
Physician and Surgeon
To the people of
PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.

☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission in the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same, thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Boix des Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said Lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon river, and following such dividing line, to the place of beginning, be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing of the original States, according to the federal constitution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river and waters, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, interest toll thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district, then existing within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the Territorial legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and be conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for the said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; and said State shall be entitled to one representative and such additional representative as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same is hereby, offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Minnesota, to wit:

First. That section numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State, for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct:—Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter adjudged or confirmed to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature may direct: Provided, That the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition, that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocably without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere without the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Approved, February 26, 1857.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

MERCHANTS from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock of

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
Hughes & Wallace, Shirts, Drawers.
Hughes & Wallace, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons.
Hughes & Wallace, Yankee Notions, Perfumery.
Hughes & Wallace, Combs, Brushes, Buttons.
Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Agents for J. J. Clark's Spool Cotton and Marshal's Seven Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

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.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS. SHOES. &C, &C.,

Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.

☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care.

[ap. 17-1tf.

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Græfenberg's do; Ayers', Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Græfenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Græfenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Græfenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Jayne's Sanative do; Græfenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indellible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windson do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoegamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

** Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door souch of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's. G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE

TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and fill any bills for lumber that may be entrusted to him.

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.

Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n19-tf.

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.

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

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

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

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 avor by inserting the above.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY, at the hour of six o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

WM. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Olympia, June 25, 1857. no.31-2t.

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

HAVING established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform those wishing to purchase goods, that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shelf-ware, &c., which they purpose selling off at very low figures for cash or country produce, but not on a credit.

Fresh additions will be made to the stock already on hand by future arrival of vessels.

In short, it is our intention to keep astock adequate to the wants of the people. And as our goods are bought with cash by the senior partner (an experienced buyer) we are confident that we will be able to give as good bargains as any house in the Territory.

Then to one and all we say CALL and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Olympia, April 17, 1856. [n21-tf.

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 chest-nut, 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

REMOVED.

DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia, into the house formerly occupied by John G. Parker, on Main street, next door to Wilson & Dunlap's new store.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-tf.

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 Furnituree

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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

Noisy Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Catlery, 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.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

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, 1866. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIRR ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and *pay up* such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"come up every body." The public's humble servant,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Proprietor "Nonpareil,"

Olympia, April 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

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 solicted and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.

Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE SUMMER TERM Of the above School commences on Monday, the 27th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND RIBBONS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY,

Of every description and quality.

Gloves, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE.
105 and 107 Sacramento Street,

May 15, 1857. no.25-3m. San Francisco.

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 Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangemens of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current miscellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or 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 periodicels. 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. 13, 1855—6tf

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 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf