PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Twenty Years Ago.

I've wandered to the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree
Upon the school house play-ground,
That sheltered you and me;
Bt none were left to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know,
Who played with us upon the green,
Just twenty years ago.

The grass was just as green, Tom,
Barefooted boys at play
Were sporting, just as we had been,
With spirits just as gay.
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding place,
Some twenty years ago.

The old school house is altered some;
The benches are replaced
By new ones very like the same
Our jack-knives had defaced.
But the same old bricks are in the wall,
The bell swings to and fro,
Its music's just the same, dear Tom,
'Twas twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill
Close by the spreading beech,
Is very low; 'twas once so high
That we could scarcely reach;
And kneeling down to take a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To think how very much I've changed
Since twenty years ago.

Near by that spring, upon an elm,
You know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,
And you did mine the same.
Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark;
'Twas dying sure, but slow,
Just as that one whose name you cut,
Some twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom,
But tears came in my eyes;
I thought of her I loved so well,
Those early broken ties.
I visited the old church-yard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved,
Just twenty years ago.

Some are in the church-yard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea:
But none are left of our old
Excepting you and me.
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope we'll meet with those we loved
Some twenty years ago.

A PECULIAR LAWSUIT.—A young man has brought a suit at Louisville against a young lady under most peculiar circumstances. It appears that she resides in the vicinity of Louisville, and has long been considered the belle of the circle in which she lived. Her suitors were refused. A short time since she met with one to whose earnest and sincere devotion she yielded so far as to name the day of marriage. The newspapers chronicled the approaching nuptials, and the young man lavished the most expensive presents on his intended. On the marriage eve they attended a ball, and during the dancing the lady complained of indisposition, which becoming "no better fast," she asked her affianced to conduct her home, which he did in the most tender manner. Arrived at home, they bid adieu, with fond anticipations of the coming one. But during the night, the lady grew worse, and at sunrise she was a mother. The young man said that he could never have been deceived but for the fashion of wearing hoops, and brings suit for the recovery of the value of his presents.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ A grocer in Worcester, Mass., the other day left a hogshead of molasses standing in his back yard, with the head out. A little Irish boy climed upon the edge to get a chance at sticking his fingers in the sweet fluid and then licking them, when he lost his balance, reeled, and over he went, head first, into the molasses! He was pulled out by the heels and led home, so stuck up that he wouldn't speak to his old friends. They had a good time that night in the shanty, wringing out the clothes and scraping the molsses from his hair into pails.

☞ What more touching commentary upon the misfortunes of Maria Antouette, than the cash entry made by the sexton, and yet to be seen in the parish records of the Madelaine:—"Paid seven francs for a coffin for the Widow Capet."

☞ It is calculated that there are at present in use throughout the world forty millions of spindles used for spinning cotton, eight millions for spinning wool, and eight millions for spinning linen.

How we are to Conquer the World.

We have heretofore advocated the policy of encouraging the consumption of iron, as the means best adapted to develope the vast mineral resources of the United States, and have urged, that as far as practicable, the Government should give the preference to American iron for the various objects in which iron is employed by it. This we have always regarded as a very certain means of increasing the consumption of iron and giving vitality and prosperity to the trade, without injury to any other great interest of the country.

But beneficial as we expected this policy, initiated by the late Democratic administration, would prove to the iron interests of the country, we did not anticipate the stupendous results predicted in the subjoined extract from an article recently published by an influential New York journal. The article referred to is well worth the serious and attentive perusal of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania at this time. If this popular Democratic measure was sufficient last year to induce the iron masters to support Mr. BUCHANAN, as the great body of them did, it has lost none of its importance at the present moment. The wise policy adopted by the late Democratic administration, in reference to the iron trade, we are assured will be continued by the present:

"We publish in another column some speculations as to the probable effect of the introduction of the Iron Building upon the production and consumption of this great staple, which we commend to the careful attention of our readers. It will be found replete, not only with matters of general interest, but with suggestions of the gravest moment to the statesmen at the head of affairs in this Republic.

"Quoting from the recent report of the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate, in favor of the adoption of iron buildings for public uses in the United States, and from other statistical authority, the writer certainly makes out a tolerably conclusive argument in support of the hypothesis that the expansion of the iron market consequent upon this new application of iron may at no distant day give to the American manufacturers the control of the iron trade of the whole world, so long almost wholly monopolized by those of Great Britain. Assuming what appears to be so conclusively demonstrated by facts and figures, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the great commercial and political revolutions which this invention will probably bring about.

"It appears, by British and American statistics, that although the value of all the exports of Great Britain is double that of the exports of the United States, we should at once take the precedence of her as an exporting nation; if we could only manage to get from her a single branch of her export trade—that of raw iron and iron fabrics—we, of course, retaining what we now have. It should be remembered that the trade is as yet in its infancy, and there is a growing tendency to substitute that metal for nearly every solid material hitherto used, not only in connection with building, but in the arts generally. A well informed writer says:

'From 1740 to 1855, the production of iron increased seventy fold. If the same rate of increase should prevail for the next one hundred and fifteen years, the annual make would reach $490,000,000 tons; and it is to be observed that the ratio of increase has been an increasing one for each period of ten years since 1740, and not a decreasing one. Commencing with 1806, it required till 1824, a period of eighteen years, to double the production in Great Britain. By 1836 it was again doubled, requiring only twelve years. In 1847, it was again doubled, requiring eleven years. In 1855, a period of eight years, it had risen from 2,000,000 tons to 3,500,000, at which rate it would double in ten years.'

"The present annual production of iron, by all nations, is estimated at 7,000,000 tons, of the value, as raw matererial—that is in pig, bars and plates—of about $350,000,000. But we must multiply this sum by a high figure to represent the value which is imparted to a large proportion of it which is converted into various kinds of iron fabrics.—Of this immense product it is safe to assume that near one-half is consumed by non-producing nations, thus forming the basis of the international iron trade which has heretofore been almost wholly monopolized by great Britain. Should the demand for and production of iron increase for the future as it has in the past, the iron trade proper must attain to a magnitude in less than fifty years which will exceed the whole present international commerce of the world.

"But this estimate of the probable future increase of the demand for iron is based wholly upon the ordinary sources of consumption. When we consider the new applications of this metal to house and ship building, and to an increasing variety of other purposes undreamed of a few years ago, it must be apparent that this estimate is quite moderate. The results which we have adjourned for fifty years may very possibly be realized during the next fifteen or twenty. At any rate the period can not be very far distant when the monopoly of the iron trade alone will give commercial supremacy to any nation that possesses it.

"In another and more enlarged view of it, the iron trade looms up, in the no distant future, a mighty potentiality in the hands of our people for the subjugation of the world. The estimates which we have just made of its probable future increase are predicated upon the supposition that non-producing nations will hereafter consume proportionably no more iron than they now do, and that, consequently, we shall not be called upon to most any larger proportion of the demand than is now supplied by Great Britain. But if the pressure upon the market has had the effect of doubling the price of coal and iron stone, and advancing the wages of labor in Great Britain during the last few years, it must be obvious that the vast increase of demand foreshadowed by new applications of iron must correspondingly enhance the cost of producing it in that and other countries, so that it will at last rise even far above what we can afford to make it for; and if it be true, as eminent statisticians tell us, that we possess near three-fourths of all the coal and iron ore on the habitable globe, and that we can produce 50,000,000 tons per annum with as little drain upon our natural resources as Great Britain can produce what she now does, 3,500,000 tons, other countries will soon find it to their interest to abandon the manufacture of iron and buy it of us, for it is an invariable law of trade that the country which has the greatest natural resources for the production of any article of commerce can, and does always, if occupied by an industrious and commercial people, monopolize or control the trade in that article, when the demand exceeds the supply of less favored nations."

By the preceding extract, it will have been seen by our readers that an extraordinary impulse was given to the iron trade of the country by the policy pursued by the late administration, in employing iron as a building material. The adoption of that policy, and the practical results which followed it, proves that a high tariff, which, in the nature of things, must be fluctuating and unstable, is far less to be relied on than a policy which tends so largely to increase the consumption of iron. Let our iron masters ponder upon this fact, and they will come to the conclusion, we feel assured, that it is better to identify themselves permanently with the Democratic party, which has struck out this new scheme of protection, than to adhere to a party whose favorite measure proved so unstable.

This scheme of protection, adopted and carried into successful practice by the late Secretary of the Treasury, will, we have assurance, be perfected and extended by his able and popular successor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The *Vancouver*, a new side-wheel steamboat, belonging to J. Turnbull, was launched at Milwaukie last Saturday. She now lies at the ship-yard in the lower part of the city, having her upper works finished. It is contemplated to run her between this city and Vancouver.—*Oregonian.*

☞ Capt. Smith's dragoons (Co. G, 1st Reg't), who passed through this city a few days ago, *en route* north, to join the commission appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, left the Dalles on the 9th inst., for Walla-Wall. They will leave that post about the 1st of August, and join at the line the party that have gone by way of the Straits of Fuca.—*Oregonian.*

☞ The *Hassaloe*, a large, new steamer, has recently been put on the line between the Cascades and the Dalles, and connecting with the *Senorita*, makes the trip from this city north one of ease and comfort. This boat, built at the Upper Cascades, is similar in style to the *Senorita*, well finished, neat and trim, and is A No 1 in speed. Travelers by this route, will go on the Washington side of the Columbia at the Cascades, where they will find good accommodations for stopping, as well as excellent means of transportation across the portage. Those wishing to escape dull care and have a fine pleasure trip of a few days, cannot do better than take passage on these fine steamers. We will warrant they cannot find more beautiful scenery than is along the route, should they go the world over.—*Oregonian.*

☞ The Chicago Journal publishes a most mysterious and astounding case of self-starvation by an old lady 55 years of age in that city, of respectable connexions, who became a victim of the spiritual humbug, a "medium" and a speaker. She declares that through the medium of the spirits, she had received commands from heaven to eat or drink no more, and accordingly partook of neither food nor drink for some three weeks, at the end of which time she died. It is a most melancholy case of superstition, weak mindedness and death.

☞ The degradation of names is one of the characteristics of the times. Formerly "college" and "professor" used to mean something, but now an ordinary private school is called a "college," and every dancing master a "pofession." But in this lowest deep there is still a lower deep; there is a drinking saloon on Walnut street, Cincinnati, called "Messeck's College." We think bottom is touched at last.—*Exchange.*

☞ The parent who would train up the child in the way he should go, must go in the way he would train up his child. Example before precept.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—On the 15th of March, says the Liverpool *Times*, whilst the Switzerland, Captain Conway, from New York, was beating up the channel, one of the crew, James Smith, fell overboard while off the Great Ormshead. The sea was running high, and some time necessarily elapsed before the boat was launched for the almost hopeless task of rescue. The man was known, however, as an athletic fellow and a swimmer. As the boat neared the unfortunate man, they were horrified to see him deliberately take out his penknife and cut his throat. They hailed him, but the noise of the storm seemed to prevent any recognition, and alternately rose and descended with the waves. Ultimately they succeeded in rescuing him and bringing him on board, with the blood flowing from his neck. When interrogated as to his singular conduct, he said he had not the slightest hope of being saved, and rather than undergo the tedious death of drowning amid the storm, he thought of hastening his death by cutting his throat. The poor fellow now lies in a fair way of recovery on board the ship in the river.

☞ To make a brilliant stucco whitewash for all buildings inside and out, take clean lumps of well-burnt lime, slaked; add one-fourth pound of whiting, or burnt alum, pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour, made into a thin and well-boiled paste, and one pound of the clearest glue, dissolved as cabinet makers do This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. It will be as brilliant as plaster Paris, and retain the brightness for many years. The east end of the President's house, in Washington, is washed with it.

☞ The Scotchmen of Cincinnati held a meeting last night to devise means to raise money to aid in building a monument to the memory of Sir William Wallace, in their native country. The proposition was originally made about a year ago by Lord Elgin in a speech made at Sterling, near Bannockburn. It was warmly approved of and immediate steps were taken to raise funds. The meeting in Cincinnati was to aid the same. The proposed monument, we believe, is to be built at or near Falkirk.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—The U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper* came down from Mare Island last evening, with the remnant of the crew of the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, now lying in ordinary at the Navy Yard. Of the entire crew of the *Massachusetts*, while in commission on this coast, amounting to some 150 men—officers and men all told—not more than thirty of them will be allowed their traveling expenses to the Atlantic States, for which they depart on the steamer of Saturday. The reason of this is that the greater portion of her crew were shipped at various times during the past three years, in this port. The guard of marines attached to the *Massachusetts*, were marched a-shore and quartered at the Sailor's Home, on Front Street, until the steamer's departure for Panama. The following officers will also leave at the same time: Commander Swartwout, Lieuts. Fairfax, Semmes, and Forrest, Purser Cutter, Passed Assistant Surgeon Harris, Chief Engineer Patterson, Assistants Lattimer and Rind, Acting Boatswain Tyler, Gunner McAlpine, and Sailmaker Batchelor.—*San Francisco Herald, July 11.*

☞ The Bunker Hill Association will inaugurate a statue to General Warren, on the 16th of next month, on the spot where he fell in that memorable engagement, on the 17th of June, 1775. Among the distinguished guests who will be present on the occasion, is Gen. Winfield Scott.

☞ There is a man in White county, Illinois, who has a wife that has borne him sixteen children; the first six came by twos, the succeding nine by threes—while the last one, poor, helpless, lonely thing! came into this world without company. Sixteen children at seven births!

☞ The editor of the Iowa *Reporter* calls, with a stentorian voice, for *ladies* to come West. He says: "The last census reports shows that there are 33,710 more males than females in Iowa. This was taken in June, and does not include the spring or fall emigration. We are now minus at least 60,000 ladies to make up our quota!"

☞ A German paper at New Orleans says that the eldest son of Prince Alexander, brother of the Empress of Russia, is deputy surveyor of the public lands at Donaldsonville, in that State. He was formerly a captain in the Polish Light Artillery.

☞ When Lieut. O'Brien, of the British navy, was blown up in the Edgar, he was put on board of the ship all black and wet and apologized to the admiral thus,—"I hope, sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, but I left the ship in such haste that I didn't have time to change my dress."

☞ The oldest veteran in the Prussian service, named Karnasch, was buried on the 28th ult., at Pilsnitz, a small village near Breslau. He entered the army in the reign of Frederick the Great, and was at the time of his death about 112 years of age.

☞ Mock no man for his snub nose, for you can never tell what may turn up.

A Pioneer Vessel.

The Napa *Reporter* says there is now lying, in a dismantled condition, at the foot of 3d street, Napa City, a canal boat of eighty tons burden, which was navigated around Cape Horn from Philadelphia, in 1849. It is the *Pilgrim*. Rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, she started from that port on the 10th of May, 1849, with a cargo of assorted merchandise consigned to a house in San Francisco. Capt. West, with a crew of nine men, accepted the command of the flat bottomed "tub," in the way of a banter, and after a long voyage, safely moored her inside the Golden Gate. The *Reporter* says the Captain of the *Pilgrim*, when moving along one day near the equator, on the Atlantic side, under a pretty stiff breeze, discovered a large British vessel of 1000 tons, with every sail set. As the ship was passing, away went her topmasts with a crash. Captain West got under her lee, and after offering assistance, which was declined, the English captain asked him whither he was bound. "For San Francisco," replied Capt. West. "San Fran-h-ll," exclaimed the other, who could not believe that even an American would undertake such a voyage in such a vessel. The *Pilgrim* arrived safely at her destination after a voyage of 207 days. She lay at anchor, however, 57 days in the Straits of Magellan, but went into no port during the entire voyage. Though rather weather beaten, the old craft looks as though she might yet do service.

☞ Washington gossip says the President and Lord Napier had a long and satisfactory interview recently—that the Postmaster General will reduce, after Aug. 1st, the large allowance granted to the Bremen steamers—that the cabinet are unanimous for taking early possession of the Isthmus route—that the President has dispatched a military force to Utah sufficient to enforce the United States laws—and that both the Spanish and Mexican ministers to this country have assurances that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico will be amicably settled.

☞ The greatest lager beer drinking city on the globe is, undoubtedly, the city of Munich, in Bavaria, where revolutions are caused by the slightest rise in the price of beer. By the last steamer we received papers containing official statements of the stock in that city. On the 1st of June there were in the different vaults, 28,769 Eimers (about 521,885 gallons) of winter brewed beer, the "genuine lager;" and 393,580 Eimers, (7,239,541 gallons) a total of 7,661,421 gallons. The quantity brewed this season exceeds that of the previous one by 42,739 Eimers. Twenty-three brewers have manufactured this enormous quantity of beer, which will just suffice to supply the 130,000 inhabitants of Munich for 180 days.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* says that the Hon. Barker Burnell, formerly State Senator from Nantucket county, Mass., is now in the chain gang at Valparaiso, having been sentenced for robbing the mail. He may be seen daily in the streets of that city with a ball attached to his leg, working with his fellow convicts. He was indicted several years since for embezzling the funds of the Nantucket Bank, but escaped the punishment due to his crime by "leaving his country for his country's good"

☞ The total expenses of the London Police for the year 1856 amounted to upwards of two million dollars. The police force constitutes an army of 5747 men—18 superintendents, with salaries of $2100 down to $1000; 142 inspectors, with salaries of $1000 to $400; 631 sergeants, with salaries of $500 to $300; and 5056 constables, whose salaries range from $200 a year, besides clothing, which is furnished by the authorities.

BUYING A CAPACITY.—A young lady, the daughter of a wealthy liquor dealer, who was thoroughly uneducated, was sent to a fashionable school, to learn all possible accomplishments. The principal of the establishment informed the fond father, after some time, that his daughter's *capacity* was *not equal to the task*, and she was afraid he would be disappointed. "*Buy her a capacity then* said he;" "*I don't care for the expense—buy her one that is equal to it.*"

SENDING HER SISTER TO HELL.—"Here is an instance of sisterly affection. At a "protracted meeting" held not long ago near Ballston Spa, New York, an ancient sister in the church arose and delivered as follows: "I see young ladies here that seem to love gew gaws, furbelows, ribbons, and laces, more than their Creator. I loved them once, and adorned my hat with artificial flowers, bright colored ribbons, and sky blue trimmings, but I found they were dragging me down to hell, and took them off and *gave them to my sister.*"

☞ The city debt of Chicago is $1,124,316 and $200,000 of bonds are now offered in the New York market, to raise money for sewerage purposes.

☞ The Pacific Railroad through Texas will be 883 miles long, and has a grant of 8,017,000 acres of land and a loan of $6,900 per mile from the State.

☞ Mr. Bancroft is said to have realized fifty thousand dollars by his "History of the United States."

British Post Office.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom the last year was 478,000,000—an increase of 22,000,000, or 4¾ per cent. on 1855. In 1839 the number was only 76,000,000, so that there has been an increase of more than sixfold since the inauguration of the penny postage system. In England the number of letters delivered was 388,000,000, about 20 each person; in Scotland 48,000,000, or sixteen to each person; in Ireland 42,000,000, or sevan to each person. In London the proportion is as high as 43 for each person.

The gross revenue of the department for 1856, was £2,867,754—an increase of 5½ per cent on that of 1855. The expenditure was £1,673,566, leaving a net profit of £1,200,000, which is principally applied to the support of the great lines of packets which unite that country with Canada, the West Indies, Brazil, India, China and Australia. These facts are sufficient evidence of the efficiency of this almost perfect system.

One of the most curious specialities of the British Post Office, as at present organized, is its exchange or "money order" service, the nature of which has often been explained. The amount sent by such "orders" the last year was £11,805,561; England and Wales £10,009,366; Scotland £899,253; Ireland £806,942. The fact that this enormous amount was sent on more than 6,000,000 orders, in sums generally of less than 40s., proves how important the system has become to the trading and laboring classes. These money-order offices also have proved a source of revenue to the department, the profit for the last year being not less than £22,674. This peculiar service has in all cases been promptly and efficiently performed, and what is more important, without material loss.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A good deal is said, now-a-days, about the monstrous dimensions of new steamers. The Great Eastern, that is to be launched in the Thames, in July, and to come over here (to Portland, Me.,) about midsummer, is 700 feet long; 60 feet broad on the beam; burthen; with four engines, sales, and 23,000 tons screw-propeller, 24 feet in diameter; 10 boilers and 100 furnaces; each cylinder 10 feet in diameter; carrying 11,000 tons of coal; spreading 5,000 yards of canvas, and with accommodations for 4,000 passengers. These are big figures.

☞ A late French medical writer says out of every hundred persons who die of consumption, ninety have brown hair, long faces and sharp noses, and out of every hundred obese persons, ninety have short faces, round eyes and obtuse or sunk noses.

☞ Rev. Joseph Wolf in an eccentric letter recently published, says that a society in London has worked nearly fifty years, and spent nearly £500,000, and yet converted "only two Jews and a half."

PROFESSIONAL HOWLING.—The *Jewish chronicle* mentions that a curious branch of business has been established at Lyons. It appears that an association of howlers has been formed, which engages to supply at each funeral a number of professional weepers. The charge made is five francs per head. They have adopted a peculiar costume, and follow the hearse weeping and sobbing. This recalls to memory the mourning women mentioned in the Bible, who on mournful occasions, likewise, let themselves out on hire, wringing their hands, and crying and lamenting aloud.

☞ Mr. Geo. Kemy, of Milford N. H., has exhibited in Boston a beautiful patent carriage, which he patented in this country, France and England. The carriage is intended as a present to Queen Victoria, for her last baby.

☞ The son of Mr. Henry Baring, brother to Lord Ashburton, has recently sued a Captain Gordon before the Sheriff's Court in London for the seduction of his wife. The jury brought in a verdict of $15,000 damages. The defendant, it appears, who was a person of fortune and address, grossly abused the confidence of the plaintiff, with whom he was on the most intimate terms. Mr. Baring and his wife had always lived happily together until the approach of "the tempter." In March, 1852, (according to the report) the plantiff found that Captain Gordon had while enjoying his hospitality seduced his wife.

☞ Samuel D. Grimes died a few days ago in Pike county, Georgia, aged 110 years, having been all his life a healthy man.

☞ A correspondent of the London Globe says that the amnesty which is to mark the visit of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Hungary will include all political offendes except Louis KOSSUTH.

☞ Why was St. Paul like a horse? D'ye give it up? Because he loved Timothy.

☞ R. R. Nelson, Esq., whom the President has appointed Associate Justice of Minnesota, is a son of Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court.

☞ Some forty acres of James B. Clay's farm, four miles back from the St. Louis Court House, sold at auction the other day, for about $1,200 per acre.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

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

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

Washington Territory, etc., Compared with Nebraska and Kansas.

Some two or three months since we were permitted to peruse a letter written to Hon. Wm. M. Morrow, of Sawamish county, by one of his old friends and acquaintence—Samuel Smith—at present a resident near Eugene City, Logan Co., Nebraska Territory. Having had permission from Mr. M. to make a few extracts from the letter re-referred to—the election being over, and the excitement consequent thereon having been calmed into a kind of quiet, we do not know that we could more advantageously employ a column or two of this issue, than by contrasting the relative advantages of Washington and Nebraska Territories for agricultural pursuits, as to which is the most desirable and inviting, as far as climate, health, natural advantages, &c., are concerned—as a home for the farmer, the tradesman, the collier, the lumberman, or as a haven, upon our waters, for the fishing smacks of the Atlantic—rivelling, as we could, in the products of the "briny deep," any portion of the known world.

Here are the extracts referred to.—The letter is dated February 19th, 1857:

"Eugene City, Logan County, Nebraska Territory, is one hundred and ten, or one hundred and fifteen miles above Council Bluffs. This is a pretty good country, but timber is scarce. There is no timber in the bottoms worthy of notice except cotton wood.—Out in the bluffs and on the margins of small streams, there are occasional patches of stunted oak, walnut, ash, &c., but not half enough to make the country settle up as it would, if timber was plenty,—*and then it is too cold.* Last winter, the ice was three feet thick on the Missouri river. I do not know how thick it is this winter, but there is more snow this winter than last.

* * * * * * *

"This is the worst winter I have ever seen—having been a succession, every few days, of the most horrible, drifting, driving snow-storms imaginable. The snow is about four feet deep on a level, in the timber, and from six inches to twenty or thirty feet deep on the bluffs and in the canyons.

"Provisions are dearer here than with you. Corn is worth $2,00 per bushel; corn-meal from $2,25 to 2,50; flour $8,50 per cwt; pork, (frozen hog,) from 10 to 20 cents per lb.; potatoes from $2,50 to 3,00 per bushel, and other products in proportion.

"I had thought of taking a trip to look at your country, but I suppose all the good lands in your Territory are already occupied."

As we intend to address ourselves in this article more particularly to the people on the "other side of the land," (to use a common nautical expression, where our paper, considering our remoteness, has quite a considerable circulation,) than to the citizens of the Territory itself, who are fully as conversant with the facts which may follow in this connection as we are ourselves, we will take a hasty review of the above extracts, for the benefit of our *foreign* North American *emigrating* brethren.

In the first place, then, it seems that but a meager allotment of timber has been vouchsafed to Nebraska; that it is most lamentably scarce; that with the exception of cotton wood, all other kinds are in "stunted patches," &c. We see then, at the outset, that Nebraska, (and nearly the same thing may be said of Kansas), is deprived of one very essential element of wealth, as well as presenting an insuperable barrier to a compacted, or a close contiguity of settlement. Our readers know full well that cotton wood is of little value, except for fuel, and that fencing constructed therefrom, will decay and be rendered useless in the course of two or three years. Although the people of our Territory have no occasion to pride themselves upon the growth, or the quantity of oak which it contains, yet we can justly infer that we have as much—as large, and of as good a quality as Nebraska or Kansas. But if we cannot boast concerning any other timber, we can safely defy the universal world to outstrip in girdle, length, or *quality*, our magnificent forests of fir and cedar; and cannot forbear, in this place, from again alluding to the fact, that spars have been procured from Puget Sound for the supply, not only of the United States navy, but also the navies of France and England; that Messrs. Grennan & Crenny, merchants, and timber and lumber dealers, McDonough's Island, Puget Sound, some time since, got out a cargo of spars for the French navy, (per contract,) which were pronounced the largest natural ones which the world had ever produced. *After being dressed eight square, some of them measured twenty-three inches in diameter at the butt—carrying that size to the distance of twenty or thirty feet, and being one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty feet in length!*

And whilst making allusions to articles published in former numbers of this paper, we hope to be pardoned for recurring to the fact, that on the shores of Puget Sound, the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, in their various bays and inlets, or in close proximity to their waters, there are erected from twenty to twenty-five saw-mills—some five or six being propelled by steam—one of which, (at Tekalet, Port Gamble, Hood's canal,) we are credibly informed, *manufactures, and actually averages and ships a full cargo of lumber every week throughout the year!* Some of the other steam mills are but little behind the one at Port Gamble in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Inasmuch as above we referred to the inferiority of cotton wood for purposes of fencing, we deem it not out of place here to remark, that in the fences constructed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, *twenty-seven years ago*, the oldest fencing in the Territory, we are told that not a single rail, removed from the ground, has as yet been found in a state of decay. There is but little choice or difference between fir and cedar, as to endurance, for fencing purposes here. For lumbering facilities—for the getting out of heavy square-timber, magnificent piles and mammoth ship's spars, we feel safe in saying that this Territory *could* be made to stand unrivalled by any other portion of the world. And when we take into consideration the perfect ease and safety with which vessels in any number, and of any tonnage, can enter our inland sea of two hundred miles in length, and lie safely at anchor in our innumerable land-locked harbors, who is prepared to say that, with a proportionate share of capital and enterprise, any part of the world could become our successful rival? The strength of a number of spars taken from this Territory were tested at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, and we have authority for saying that it was ascertained that they would bear a pressure of from 25 to 30 per cent. to the cubic inch, more than any that had heretofore been tested: But we are admonished that space will not permit us to dwell longer on this *one* subject.

The correspondent of friend Morrow next goes on to say that Nebraska "*is too cold*," and then draws, we doubt not, a very truthful, but truly a very shuddering picture as to the character of the past winter there. Now, if the soil of Nebraska and Kansas was as rich as the Mississippi valley—as productive as the valley of the Nile, or as rich as "Indias' self could boast," the intense cold and disagreeable climate described, added to the inferior quality and scarcity of timber in those Territories, would form the strongest argument against their settlement in preference to this extreme north-west corner of Uncle Sam's dominions, even did our Territory *not* possess one half the attractions which it does. And here we cannot refrain from giving place to the following rather laughable paragraph, taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, fully corroborative, as far as climate is concerned, of all that Mr. Smith says about Nebraska. It reads as follows:

"A Virginia gentleman, whom we met yesterday, who is just returned from Kansas, whither he went with a view of inquiring into the practicability of introducing slave labor in the cultivation of that territory, informed us that it was the universal conviction of all intelligent southern gentlemen, that the country was not adapted to slave labor, as there was not fuel enough in Kansas to keep the negroes from freezing; and, in his own language, if five hundred negroes were introduced into the territory, it would take at least two hundred and fifty of them to procure wood to keep the others warm."

It necessarily follows that in such a climate, provender must be provided for stock of all kinds. Hence it must be inexpedient to raise large bands of cattle or horses, herds of sheep, or hogs, in any extraordinary number; or, if such an undertaking were attempted, it would require an unceasing exercise of muscle—in short,—require a vast expenditure of labor for the entire year, for the consummation (to a comparatively limited extent at that), of that one object. Now we do not pretend to say that this Territory is anything like the picture of the Mahomedan's paradise. We all know that we are annually subjected to a succession of rains for from three to five months; frequently, at intervals, from November until May—although, as a general rule, February is a very favorable month for the farmer to prepare his ground for the various ceriel crops. We all know that snow sometimes falls to the depth of several inches (in the winter of 1852-3, from one to three feet—varying in different localities), but we also know that it rarely remains on the ground to exceed a week, and more frequently disappears in two or three days. It is no news to our readers here to be informed that almost every winter furnishes us with a few days of genuine, starchy cold weather; that the ground frequently freezes several inches in depth, and that even the Columbia river is occasionally conjealed with a coating of ice; and yet, although but few of our farmers make any provision for the wintering of their large bands of cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, other than is incidental to the saving of their crops of wheat, oats, &c., with the exception of the winter of 1852-3, no stock has perished from the severity of the winters or for want of food; and in the year referred to, it was only the stock that had that year been driven across the plains, and the wild Spanish cattle of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, that were unable to withstand the deep snow, and the few weeks of rigorous winter weather with which we were then visited. Although we make no pretensions that this Territory is a second Eden, we do claim that for health—for general mildness and salubrity of climate, it is infinitely preferable to any of the Northern, Middle, or Western States or Territories.

We would here briefly observe, that the resources of our Territory, we might say, are almost wholly undeveloped. Geologically speaking, we are in ignorance of the mineral wealth which geologists assert they have reason to believe is concealed in the bowels of the earth around us. It is true that through the enterprise of Col. Ed. C. Fitzhugh, and Mr. Peabody, of Bellingham Bay, large coal veins have been laid bare, and that the former gentleman has went systematically to work, and can, at short notice, supply almost any amount of a good article. But further than the discovery of coal, the treasures of the mineral world, which we have reason to believe are concealed in our valleys and mountains, remain undeveloped and unknown. So with our magnificent fishing grounds, teeming with salmon, halibut, cod, etc. No person as yet has pretended to engage in the business, in any sense, extensively. Than Washington Territory, there is not a better fruit country (particularly for the appie) in the world; and perhaps the inhabitants of no new country have taken greater pains to procure for themselves the best and most approved quality of fruit grafts, than have our citizens. In a few years we will have "enough and to spare." As to wheat, oats, etc., the crops come to maturity better, yielding larger grains, and presenting fewer shriveled ones, than perhaps can be said of any portion of the Atlantic. Rust, smut, cockle, &c., are unknown here. The average wheat crop of the Territory may be set down at 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 bushels per acre—varying thus, on light sandy, sandy and gravelly, gravel, sand and clay, clay loam, bottom and swamp lands. Almost all kinds of vegetables grow luxuriantly and in profusion. Buckwheat, rye and barley have been cultivated as successfully as wheat and oats, yielding crops corresponding with that of wheat. Our farmers generally use peas and potatoes, sometimes mixed with wheat, in fattening their pork, which they assert is less expensive, whilst it yields a better article of bacon than can be produced in the States from corn. In many parts of the Territory, a ground fruit called "lacamas" subsists the stock hogs bountifully throughout the summer.

Inasmuch as Mr. Smith has furnished in the foregoing extracts, the prices of various articles of subsistence in Nebraska, we take occasion here to state *present* market price of some of the leading articles of produce, etc., in this Territory. We are perfectly free to acknowledge that Nebraska prices, as quoted, are largely in advance of prices here. Corn is not cultivated to an extent worthy of notice, so we will pass on to wheat, which is now worth $1 25; flour, per bbl., $7 50; oats, $1 per bushel; pork, 10 cents per lb.; bacon—sides, shoulders and hams, 15, 18 and 22 cents per lb.; potatoes, $1 50 per bushel; peas, $1 50 per bushel; beef, (on foot) 8 cents per lb.; mutton, 15 to 20 cents per lb.

In conclusion, and in reply to the closing suggestion in the foregoing extracts, we would inform Mr. Smith, and all others whom it may concern, that the *best* lands in this Territory are still unoccupied, and are likely to remain so until the relations of the government with the various Indian tribes in our midst and by which we are surrounded, are placed on a permanent basis—ensuring safety to the immigrant on his way hither, and security of life and property after his arrival amongst us. In fact, our settlements have received no accessions by immigration, direct from the States, since 1853; and as a reason therefor, the late disastrous Indian war that threatened us with annihilation, through which our citizens have had to wade, together with the general hostility of the Indian tribes on both sides—east and west of the Rocky mountains—infesting the highway of egress, overland, to the shores of the Pacific, we deem an all-sufficient explanation. On the other hand, some settlements have been entirely broken up, and we wish it distinctly understood, that we desire to urge or recommend no one to immigrate to our Territory, until a permanent and substantial peace has been effected with our savage neighbors. We repeat that the *best* lands in the Territory are still unoccupied. The Pacific coast can boast of no more fertile soil than that of the prairies and valleys of the Puyallup, White and Green rivers, the Duwamish, the Snoqualmie, the Snohomish, the Lummy, the Chehalis, through *aia* Shoalwater Bay, to the Columbia river. Our *best* lands are those that are timbered, (the soil being of a clay formation), and of those again, the *very best* are the most easily cleared, and made ready for the plow of the farmer. We allude to our innumerable and extensive swamp lands, which contain little or no heavy timber—most of which can be easily drained, and the undergrowth of vine maple, etc., be summarily disposed of.

Be it remembered that in what has been said in the foregoing, we have confined ourselves exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the western side of the Cascade mountains. Whilst the prairie lands on the west side of those mountains, as far as their capacity will admit, are admirable for the rearing of cattle, horses, and sheep, the stock range on the eastern side is almost illimitable—extending to the Rocky mountains, through the Walla Walla, the St. Mary's, the Bitter Root, and other grazing valleys the most admirable. In the absence of all manufactories, but little attention, comparatively, has as yet been bestowed to the rearing of sheep for the fleece. But when the day shall arrive when manufactures of woolen fabrics shall be commenced, (as it most certainly will,) we can boast of a country not only peculiarly adapted for sheep raising, but a water-power unsurpassed in any country; as, for instance, the falls of the De Shutes river, of Bellingham Bay, of Snoqualmie, etc. The falls of the De Shutes river, alone, have volume and capacity sufficient to warrant, in due time, the building up of a second Lowell. The water can be used, consecutively, for at least two miles—from the falls to the town of Olympia. But we have already spun this article out to an undue length, and will leave the subject by giving place to the following complimentary notice of our territory and its citizens, by the editor of the Oregon *Statesman*, who paid us a visit, for the first time, some six weeks since. The people in the States, we trust, will receive his statements at least as *impartial* testimony. The *Statesman* of June 16th, says:—

"Visit to Washington Territory.—We have just returned from a three weeks trip to Puget Sound, and have seldom been better pleased with a visit than we were with this. In sociability and hospitality, no people in the world exceed the generous residents of the Sound.

"Between the Columbia river and the Sound, there is considerable good farming country, and much of a sandy and gravelly character, not of a superior quality. The country on the Sound is far more extensive than we had supposed; it is said to comprise full two thousand miles of shore line, including islands, of which there are many, and beautiful ones. But a very small portion of this extensive country is claimed. The soil is much of it apparently not of a first-rate quality, though there is some good land. It is nearly all heavily timbered, and possesses lumber capabilities sufficient to supply the world for the next century. The sheet of water is as fine a one as eye ever rested upon, and the country immediately around it as pleasant and beautiful, to look upon, as one could wish. Olympia, the capital of the Territory, is well situated at the head of the Sound, and commands a view of it (or will when the trees are cut down) for miles.

"We shall again recur to this subject."

"To be Continued."—We observe by the last number of the *Republican*, that Frank S. Balch, Esq., has issued proposals for continuing the *Republican* permanently. Terms—$5 per annum. The election being now over, we trust that the *Republican* will afford to be as decent *as it can be—vide* its prospectus in that awful "leaver purchase" in which it will *strive* to *elevate* the *tone* of the *press* in this Territory; and in *striving* to do which "*it will eschew everything of a personal character!*" You won't publish that

OBITUARY,
SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
ISAAC I. STEVENS,

again, will you? Oh! don't now! *Please* don't? A friend at our elbow suggests that after due modification, (the aforesaid "obituary" having most *gloriously* "slipped up" on the 13th day of July), it might very appropriately be made to serve as a head board, with the assistance of a little paste, putty, dog's hair and skutching tow—articles commemorative of the congreve of which a certain gentleman's brain is composed,—to mark the spot where, after an unexampled political existence of —— months—"*most glorious to behold*," lies in-*ter'd*—the *Republican* having "*gone under*" before him—the inanimate form of "MY talented cousin," who died dead and "obituary" by strangling, in a paroxism of grief, in attempting to ejaculate—Oh!

MY!

Rep******* Pape*

Then "he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak"—that is to say MY Republican—"around him."

Politically speaking—

"Life's fitful fever being o'er,
He *snoozed* well"—under the "circumstance" considering the *situation* he was *in!*

Terrible—Awful.—The last number of the *Republican* was made to go into hysterics—regular spasms, because a seven-by-nine precinct, shaded by a saw-mill, *did* give Mr. Abernethy 16 votes, whilst Gov. Stevens did not receive any. Well now that's nearly ——! And if it isn't, it's amost!

The staunch, hard-fisted Democracy of Whatcom county, gave Stevens 32 votes, and Abernethy *nary!* The unflinching Democracy of Yelm Prairie precinct, in Thurston county, gave Stevens 10 votes, and for the bantling of the black republican convention, there was ——"*none so poor to do him reverence!*" In Skamania county, Stevens received 38—Abernethy 4! In Vancouver precinct, Stevens received 147 votes—Abernethy 12! In Clarke county, Stevens received 241 votes—Abernethy 33! &c., &c. We would advise the "do-good" of the *Republican* to take a reef in that bunting, and not hang his *banner* precinct so far out "on the outer wall." He might do it a serious *unjury*, "jist."

☞ Jenny Lind is coming to America with her new baby—so says the Vienna correspondent of the *Christian Enquirer*.

The Harvest—The Crops, &c.

The farmers of this county, and we presume pretty much those of the entire Territory, are now in the midst of their wheat harvest. That only very destructive scourge to which, in this Territory, the ceriel crops are liable to be subjected, (the grasshopper), has proved very far from being as generally ruinous this year as last, although on the Skooum Chuck, the Miami, and a few other localities, they have been very destructive. It has been ascertained that this grain-destroyer is disposed to be migratory—that where they leveled the crops to the ground last year, they have not there, this year, made their appearance in any destructive force; and sections of country that almost entirely escaped their ravages last year, are, this year, the most sorely afflicted. It is claimed by intelligent farmers, that the crops will at least be an average one.

Although the seed-time season was an unusually unpropitious one—the heretofore never failing February for mild weather, having on its last advent given the cold and frozen shoulder to the plow-share of Cincinnatus, followed by an unusually wayward and forbidding spring, yet the genial and frequent rains which followed, and kept pace, at intervals, with the growth of the late sown crops, have brought them to maturity in an almost incredibly short space of time, and our citizens, generally, can rejoice in the surety of a bounteous harvest.

The pleasant growing showers with which we were blessed in May, June, etc., whilst it then received every where a cordial welcome, have proved a rarity—a luxury for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful. The very earth and trees have been made glad, and the fragrant flowers have bloomed in smiles beneath the genial influence of rains and sunshine. Heaven's choicest blessing on the head of the farmer, and may the Giver of all Good prosper his labors.

And here we are reminded of the mutual dependence of brotherhood. The farmer, in return for his bounteous supplies, expects to procure something that will render his home more comfortable, cheerful and attractive. He expects to receive products of other labor in return for his. He must not suppose, therefore, that he alone enjoys the luxury of eating the bread of industry. The mechanic, who fashions the numerous articles of utility and ornament, without which, farms would go untilled and man degenerate into a savage—the teacher, in his labor of usefulness and love—the professional man, to whom the wronged look for counsel, and the invalid for advice and restoratives—the merchant—the laborer in our magnificent forests of fir and cedar—at our various lumbering establishments, in our coal fields, and elswhere—all—all are co-workers for the common good of man. But we have wandered from the subject of pleasant weather, etc., to pleasant associations and mutual good will, which, after all, is much the same in its happy and tranquilizing influences.

We have recently observed some "*volunteer*" crops of wheat and oats that look remarkably well, and which, it is thought, will yield from 12 to 30 bushels per acre.

☞ We received a communication by the last mail, from an esteemed friend; and although the different "*subjects*" which he "handles without gloves," richly deserve the castigation which he has dealt out to them, yet as the election is now over, terminating so gloriously for the Democracy, and as the aforesaid "*subjects*" are doubtless now, like certain reptiles, paying the penalty consequent upon self-inflicted, poisonous wounds—mortified, chagrinned, and "driven into their shells like snails, abashed," our friend will see that no good could result from the publication of his MSS. at this time. We will, therefore, for the present file the "*rod*" away—perhaps for future use. We think that on second thought our correspondent will agree with us, that we have acted wisely.

☞ Our thanks are due to Capt. John Cain, Indian Agent, for the promptness with which he furnished us with the election returns of Clarke, Skamania and Pacific counties—published in our last issue.

The "Plow Boy."—We have not, to our recollection, since we have been a resident of the Territory seen so fine a stalion, or one in every way so well appointed, as the "Plow Boy"—the property of John R. Jackson, Esq., of Highland Farm, Lewis county. We were told his age, but have forgotten whether it is five or seven years—but think it is seven. He stands near sixteen hands high, and is a beautiful mahogany bay—not a white hair on him, except such as has been caused by the saddle. We are told by "judges of horse flesh," that he is a cross between the Whip and the Durock. Farmers desirous of good harness or saddle horses would do well to take a look at him. An inspection will cost you nothing, and the horse will bear inspection.

Oregon Election.

The following, which we condense from the Oregon *Statesman*, will serve to show, in round numbers, the vote for delegate to Congress, as also the vote for and against "Convention," at the late election:

For Convention	7617
Against "	1679
Total vote	9296
Maj. for Convention	5938
For Delegate—Lane (dem.)	5665
Lawson (b.r.)	3471
Dem. majority	2196
Total vote	9186

The result, adds the Oregon *Times*, shows a decrease in the entire vote polled, as compared with that of two years since, of eight hundred and twenty-five votes.

"Mormon Emmissaries."

Under the above head, we find the following prragraph in the Oregon *Times*, of July 11th. We have neither time nor room to enlarge thereon, by way of comments, this week. We have observed a statement in a San Francisco paper, made on authority of the Deseret (Utah) *News*, that the expedition of Brigham Young to the North, upon which, with a number of the faithful he set out some time since, would embrace, in the programme, a visit to the Mormon settlement on Salmon river, in this Territory. The *Times* says:

"Within a few days past, several "Mormon preachers" have been "bobbing around" this city, and one evening last week a pair of these worthies addressed a somewhat turbulent audience at Martin's Hall. The fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c., together with ever and anon a "bad egg," rendered their oratory a little incoherent, and their sermonizing a good deal desultory. We learn that the Territory is just now infested with a superabundance of these myrmidons of Brigham Young.—Sound policy, the preservation of the morals of society, and law, combine to suppress the publication of obscene books and prints, yet what less results are we to apprehend from these than we know to flow like filthy sewers from the base and demoralizing teachings of Mormon polygamists? If the first is a henious offence, a flagrant and criminal infraction of public morals and public decency, is not the other even worse, no matter how shrouded in religious fanaticism? In the absence of legal enactment, it is the least the public can do to avoid and discountenance firmly and unmistakably every effort of these fanatical emmissaries to promulgate their doctrines among us."

☞ The farmers of Thurston county are referred to the "Army Notice" in our advertising columns. A move is at last being made in the right direction, that is, to purchase from the home farmer, such articles as may be required for the use of the service, instead of, as heretofore, obtaining supplies from California. Our territory is amply capable of supplying the wants of those within it, and still have on hand quite a surplus for those without. Would that we had months *here* to consume a portion.

☞ We refer, with pleasure, the traveling community, as well as pleasure parties, to the advertisement of Mr. C. Bailey, "accommodation." A public house of this character has long been needed on Vancouver's Island. Its want has been severely felt. Now than our friend Bailey has opened a house of entertainment—than into whose it could not have fallen in better hands—we hope the bonds of friendship in which heretofore we have been linked may be still more firmly united.

We bespeak kind treatment and comfortable quarters to the patrons of Mr. B.

Drowned.—We are truely pained to learn that Mr. C. Giesey, member of the last house of representatives from Chehalis county, was drowned in Shoalwater bay on the 2d inst., by the upsetting of a canoe, in rough weather. Mr. G. was in company with a gentleman who, being a good swimmer, was fortunately saved, and who rendered all assistance in his power to rescue the deceased, but to no avail.

The death of Mr. G. will be deeply regretted by such of our citizens as had the pleasure of his acquaintance last winter.—A man devoid of everything like deception or intrigue, he won, by the frankness and candor of his words and actions, the confidence of his compeers, and the universal esteem of this community.

☞ We are informed by Capt. Fitzpatrick, of the sloop *Isaac I. Stevens*, that a man (whose name we have forgotten,) was accidentaly killed at Whatcom, on the 4th inst., by the sudden explosion of a canon, whilst firing a national salute. The accident is attributed to carelessness, in properly clearing the gun of the burning embers which frequently remain in old corroded canon. The unfortunate man was so horribly mutilated, that he survived the event but a few hours.

☞ A young lady of sixteen, of distinguished birth and fortune, is about to marry the hero of the Crimea, Marshal Pellissier, who is illustriously *sixty* years of age! It is said to be an affair of the most romantic sentiment on the part of the youthful bride.

PERSONAL.—We have been questioned several times, by different democratic friends, why we did not give the communication of Mr. J. P. KELLER, (published in the *Republican*, prior to the election) a regular overhauling. For the information of all, we will "speak generally." We considered the communication referred to beneath criticism; that there were neither ideas, common sense or common English in the composition. In short, that there was nothing in it which merited our rejoinder. We have seen more sensible—better written productions emanating from inmates of lunatic asylums.

A REMINISCENCE.—Four years ago Columbia Lancaster secured a nomination to Congress from Washington Territory by threatening the democratic convention with opposition to their candidate unless they nominated him. We at the time declared a nomination of an acknowledged bolter, thus obtained, could not bind usage observing democrats. Bnt he was elected; good democrats supported him, and he got opposition and soft votes enough to give him a majority. He now rewards the democrats by bolting the nomination of Gov. Stevens. In the Washington Republican appears a letter declaring his (Lancaster's) opposition to Stevens. That is a specimen of the honesty of these soft democrats—"Jeffersonian," "national democrats," and the benefit to be derived from having them in our ranks. They will not vote the ticket when a hard democrat is placed upon it; they go for his opponent.—At the same time all hards are expected to support any soft who may get a nomination. That was the way things worked in Multnomah Co. at the last election. The hards there voted the ticket nominated, while the softs scratched the name of every hard. The same thing occurred to some extent in Clackamas.—*Oregon Statesman.*

DOUGLAS JERROLD AND THE QUEEN'S NINTH.—The following is just in this gentle satirist's best vein. The similitude of the elephant, meaning the nation, is a witty conceit:

The elephant of the Zoological gardens, in the Park, was ever the best tempered of his most sagacious race. With wisdom, which was not all instinct, he liked children; for he was a domestic elephant. Well, it was very pleasant to fathers and mothers in reality, and no less pleasant to parents in probability, to see with what affectionate gravity this dear old elephant would take children, the little ones, too, with their nurse upon his back; and to see him walk about, as though majestically proud of what he carried.

Well, once upon a time, a fond united couple, with all their little ones, came to the gardens, and thought they would give the children a ride upon the elephant. Some of the children were none of the smallest and none of the lightest, but what of that? The dear good natured elephant would bear any weight and carry any number. And so the elephant stood still, and looked from those small, sagacious eyes with waggish good temper, and moved his trunk and nodded his head. And the children were gathered to have a ride. And in this way they got up and were lifted up in order:

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa—
Albert Edward—
Alice Maude Mary—
Albert Ernest Alfred—
Helena Augusta Victoria—
Louisa Catherine Alberte—
Arthur William Patrick Albert—
Leopold George Duncan Albert—
and
THE BABY.

The elephant seemed to nod a pleased recognition of every one of the children as every one mounted. All the eight were seated on his back, and he was about to turn round and take his promenade, when he was stopped by the keeper. There was yet—the Baby. Well, Baby was added to the other eight. The elephant waited a moment, then waved his trunk three times, and gave certain trumpeting sounds, that were thus interpreted by the keeper:

"I beg you to be assured that I am very happy to carry Baby and all, but I put it to your sense of moderation—I ask you if, in all conscience, nine's not quite enough for one elephant?"

CURIOUS STORY.—The Boston Transcript tells this touching tale of "an unconscious journey, by a young lady:"

A few days since, a young lady of respectable family in New York, who was attending a private school on Long Island, was seized with a violent toothache, and went out to purchase some ether for relief. Under its intoxicating influence, as is supposed, she went on board one of the Sound steamers and was taken to Stonington, thence came by railroad to this city, and on the return of her proper senses she was amazed to find herself wandering about the streets of Chelsea. She immediately, in great distress of mind, applied at the house of a hospitable citizen, after telling her story to the landlady, requested shelter until she could write to and hear from her father. The worthy lady confiding in the artless innocence of her youth—she being but about 15 years of age—readily granted her as one of the family.

This morning the poor girl was overjoyed at receiving a message from home, stating that her father was on the way to meet her. The case came to the knowledge of the police through a reward offered for her recovery, but which no officer will claim. It is a gratifying fact, to the credit of civilization, that a young lady of much personal beauty could take as long a journey, entirely without protection, and under such peculiarly remarkable circumstances, without the slightest harm befalling her.

☞ A western editor in speaking of a poet says he begins to claim the usual privilege of talent. He has been drunk as often as four times within the past week.

LIBERAL EDITORS.—The Burdell murder is being turned into a regular newspaper farce in New York. The little *Day Book*, not to be behind its more plethoric neighbor of the *Times*, offers a reward of ten thousand dollars for the murderer—*the money to be paid when the fellow is hung!* The *Herald*, not to be outdone by its rivals, comes up boldly and offers a reward of five thousand dollars for the murderers of Miss. Mary Rogers, the beautiful cigar girl; $5000 for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell; $5000 for the murderer of Dr. Lutener; $5000 for the murderer of Mrs. Houseman, on Staten Island, a few years ago, for which crime Polly Bodine was tried and acquitted; $5000 for the murderer of young Pierce; $5000 for the murderer of Police Officer Hardenbrook. The proprietor of the *Herald* also offers the same reward—five thousand dollars—in the cases of Bartholomew Burke, porter, killed in the shop corner of White street and Broadway; Mr. Henry Corlies, shot on the corner of Leonard street and Broadway; Mrs. Walker, murdered in her own house in Lexington avenue; the painter in Ann street, supposed to have been killed by one of his apprentices, two or three years since; and the man killed at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets about the same time. In the cases of the following named missing persons, the proprietor of the *Herald* offers a reward of one thousand dollars each, for such informations as will lead to a discovery of their whereabouts: Erastus L. De Forest, from the Metropolitan Hotel; John B. Vedder, of Chicago, do; and Miss Sarah McClelland, from Brooklyn. The proprietor of the *Herald* will give likewise a gratuity of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) to any country lawyer who will come to the city and clear the dockets of the criminal courts. Here is a sickening record of crime, which is enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Will the press of the Empire City now give over its continued pratting about law and order? The murderer, with bloody hands, stalks through its crowded streets, and laughs the law to scorn. The criminal records of New York show that even-handed justice has no abiding place there, and strangers should avoid it as they would the poisonous Upas tree.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.—In certain conditions of the atmosphere, the moon rising (or setting) presents a remarkable fiery and blood-red appearance. This occurred at Indianapolis on Tuesday evening, and threw the inhabitants of that goodly city, who have lately been very much agitated on the subject of the comet, into a terrible fright. The alarm bells were rung and the fire engines brought out, and the excitement and confusion for a few moments was indescribable. They supposed that the comet had struck, and that the final conflagration was at hand. The idea of calling out the engines under such circumstances was worthy of the genius of Dame Partington, who undertook to repel an invasion of the Atlantic with her mop. —*Lafayette Journal.*

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—A droll fellow being requested by an old lady to read the newspaper, took it up and began as follows:

"Last night, yesterday morning, about two o'clock in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungry boy forty years old, bought a fip custard for a levy and threw it through a brick wall nine feet thick, and jumped over it and broke his ankle right above his knee and fell into a dry millpond and drowned. About forty years after, on the same day, an old cat had nine turkey-gobblers; the wind blew Yankee Doodle into a frying-pan and knocked the old Dutch Churn down, and killed a sow and two dead pigs at Boston, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter!"

The old lady raised up both hands and exclaimed, "Do Tell!"

TWO HIGHLY COLORED PICTURES.—Mrs. Nesbit, in Albany, owns a house which Mrs. Scott rents. On Friday Mrs N. sent a painter to fix up the house; Mrs. Scott wouldn't let him go ahead; painter reported progress to Mrs. N.; Mrs. N. put on her bonnet and off "to see about it;" while seeing about it she got hold of a paint brush and daubed Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Scott got the other brush and daubed back again; painter rushed to the rescue; Mrs. Scott up with the paint pot and deluged painter with the contents; painter rushed off to the police office; but before he got back the two women had painted each other so that they couldn't tell "which was which."—*Exchange.*

GOOD FOR DAN.—Porter's Spirit of the Times tells this story:

Dan Rice, the well known clown, remitted in settlement of an account, to the publisher of a paper in the West, a three dollar bill, which was returned with the brief remark, "This note is counterfeit, please send another." It was two months before he heard from Dan again, when he apologized for the delay, saying that he had been unable till now to find *an other counterfeit three dollar bill*, but he hoped the one now enclosed would suit, professing at the same time his inability to discover what the objection was to the other, which he thought as good a counterfeit as he ever saw. It must be admitted that Dan swept that board.

VERY BAD MEDICINE.—An Irishman was sued by a doctor for the amount of his bill for medicine and attendance, and Paddy being called upon to state why he refused to pay, replied:

"Why should I pay for such stuff? The medicine was of no use to me; sure and he sent me two emetics, and divil the one of them could I kape on my stomach."

☞ A woman always keeps secret what she does not know.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* publishes a letter on certain archæological discoveries made by M. Place, the French Consul at Mosul. Of a peculiar interest are those passages in it which refer to the ruins of the edifice supposed to be the tower of Babel. The remains of this structure (of the eight stories of which two are left) afford at the present a majestic sight, and are visible at a considerable distance. A square of 194 metres forms the base. The bricks of the pile are burnt from the purest clay, almost white, and covered all over with inscriptions. In the vicinity there is a spring of bitumen, flowing sometimes so abundantly that it forms a regular stream. Different jewels, intaglios, and a great number of coins, have been found among the ruins.

A NEW FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* is informed that the British government have refused to loan Lady FRANKLIN the bark Resolute, (recently presented to that government by the Americans,) to enable her to make further searches in Arctic regions for her husband and his party. She has therefore purchased, at the Aberdeen, a new and beautiful screw yacht, under the inspection of Captain MCCLINTOCK, of the royal navy, who will command the expedition.

AN ITEM FOR BILLIARD PLAYERS.—The following item of interests only to billiard players, is copied from a late New York paper:—

"Three match games of billiards were played yesterday at the Irving rooms, corner of Broadway and Walker streets, in which a Mr. Price, an amateur from Boston, made the following very handsome runs while playing a carom game against a New York amateur's full game: The first game he closed by a run of 76, the second 81, and the third 87. He then played with the owner of the rooms, Mr. Higham, the well known Albany player, and though Mr. H. discounted him, he was beaten. This is what is termed among the 'fancy,' 'tall play.'"

LOLA MONTEZ.—This notorious feminine, who has, in her life, turned the head of a king married something less than a dozen men, horsewhipped as many more, and who dances like a fairy, is playing an engagement in the Chicago theatre.

☞ The sword presented by Queen Victoria to Captain Hartstein is of the Damascus order and richly wrought with nautical designs; the scabbard is royal purple, with massive solid gold mountings, chased in the most superb style. Instead of the ordinary sash, the sword is suspended by purple and gold bullion in imitation of rope. The handle is studded with carbuncles and embellished with gold tassels. The manufacturers are Wilkinson & Son, armorers to the Queen.

☞ At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into the court. The defendent was tried and so was the whiskey—in other words, the whiskey was drunk and so was the jury.

☞ The lawsuit in which Caleb Cushing's Minnesota estate, was involved, was settled a few weeks ago, and leaves him a proprietor of one of the most promising towns in the West.

☞ A shawl sold in Philadelphia for $1,425. The lady who threw it over her shoulders probably had a hole in the heel of her stocking.

☞ What is the difference between a pool of stagnant water, and a pewter image of Satan? One is a dead level, and the other is a lead devil.

☞ Why is Aptommas, the Welsh harpist, like one of those bent bits of black wire with which ladies confine their "flowing tresses?"

Because he is always a har-pin.

☞ A thinking man hath wings; the acting man hath only feet and body.

☞ The best way to expand the chest is to have a large heart inside of it.

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.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering SEVEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD, SOUND, MERCHANTABLE OATS, at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 29th of August next.

These Oats must be delivered in strong, substantial sacks, of the standard weight, and may be delivered from time to time, until the 30th of November next, at which period all the oats must have been delivered.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount required, or a portion only, NOT LESS than 2000 bushels, but a preference will be given to those offering to furnish the whole quantity.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed: "Proposals for Oats," and be addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service requires it.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Inf., and A. A. Q. M.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 24, 1857. no.36-5w.

Indian War Claims.

THE COMMISSION appointed to examine and report upon the expenses incurred in the suppression of hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the Territorial Governments of said Territories, hereby give notice that hereafter the board will concentrate its work at Vancouver, W. T., where all applications and communications touching its official duties may be made.

The labors of the Commission, under the law and the order organizing the board, are devoted to ascertaining and reporting *the expenses necessarily incurred by the two Territories in suppressing Indian hostilities.* Spoliation claims and claims for the loss of property during the war, not actually in the public service, cannot be entertained or passed upon. Claims of this kind can only be acted upon under further legislation of Congress.

Persons having claims yet unadjusted with the respective Territorial authorities should see to it that such claims be recognized by the proper departments of the late volunteer service, and presented through them to the commission.

Hoping to make a final report to the Secretary of War early in the coming autumn, it is urged by the Commission that authorities and claimants interested will exhibit the promptness which will render such consummation practicable.

A. J. SMITH, U. S. A.
RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A.
L. F. GROVER.

Vancouver, W. T., July 8, 1857. 36-4w.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house,* for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAILEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-1y.

MONPAREIL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,

ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.

A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.

Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style,*" at the shortest notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped,* and unable to come up to the *scratch,* thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently JOG the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

FOUND,

BY an Indian, between Cochran's and Fort Nisqually, sundry papers, apparently belonging to GALEN COLWELL. The owner can obtain the same by calling upon the Secretary of the Territory, at Olympia.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. no.35-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.

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.

MEDICAL,
C. 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.

C. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-1y.

New Goods! New Goods!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medonna, a fresh supply of

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

which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost.

P. H. & CO.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

SCRIP NOTICE.

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.

WM. W. MILLE,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-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.32-1y.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Tax Duplicate of said County has this day been delivered to the undersigned, he is now ready to receive the same. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st day of October next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.

Office at the Post Office, Main street.

G. K. WILLARD,
Treasurer Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-4w.

W. H. WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-1y.

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.

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 12th 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 STATIONERY 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.

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.

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

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES DOTY, late of Thurston County, W. T., deceased, are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, at Olympia, late residence of the deceased.

TRUMAN H. FULLER,
Administrator.

Olympia, July 15, 1857. no.34-4w.

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,	Cordelette,
Oil-cloth Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves.
(new styles.)	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's Schiedam 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 remodelled 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, Shampooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil 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.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American —every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Ray Stair 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 Mats, 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. (n24-4f.

E. S. FOWLER, 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. [n21-4f.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &c.,
AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established n 1853.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

A RESOLUTION to provide for ascertaining the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and the fixing the relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint some suitable person as agent or commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging on the decimal basis the coinage of the two countries as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable, and to imbody the result of such conference in a statement and report, to be laid before Congress as early as practicable. And that the compensation of said agent or commissioner shall not exceed five thousand dollars, in full for his services and expenses.

Approved February 27, 1857.

AN ACT to increase the pay of the officers of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the commencement of the present fiscal year, the pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military store-keepers, shall be increased twenty dollars per month, and that the commutation price of officers subsistence shall be thirty cents per ration.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized, on the recommendation of the council of administration, to extend the additional pay herein provided to any person serving as chaplain at any post of the army.

Approved February 21, 1857.

A RESOLUTION to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause enquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the results of the said enquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved February 21, 1857.

AN ACT to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Nebraska at present included in the Omaha district, which lies south of the line which divides townships six and seven north, extended from Missouri river westward, shall constitute an additional district to be called the "Nemaha land district;" all said Omaha district which is situated south of the south shore or right bank of the Platte river, and north of the said township line, between townships six and seven north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "South Platte river land district;" and all that portion of said Omaha district which is situated north of the south boundary of the "Omaha reserve," extended westward, being identical with the line which divides townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the "Dakota land district," and all that shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interest may seem to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next of Congress after such appointment, a register and receiver for each land district hereby created, who shall be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be expose to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: Provided, That all sales and locations made at Omaha city of lands situated within the limits of the new districts hereby created, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new offices shall respectively go into operation, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Approved March 3, 1857.

AN ACT to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the "Pawnee land district," in the Territory of Kansas, created by the thirteenth section of the act approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," which is situated north of the north or left bank of the Kansas river, and east of the line which divides ranges eight and nine east, shall continue a separate district, to be called the "Delaware land district;" all that portion of said Pawnee district which is situated south of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, to be hereafter determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the "Osage land district;" and all that portion of said Pawnee district which lies west of the line dividing ranges eight and nine east, and north of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, shall constitute a district to be called the "Western land district;" the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed, as the public interest may seem to require.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever the public interests may seem to require it, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each or either of the districts hereby created; who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the public lands in the districts created by this act, with the exception of such as may have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States: Provided, That all sales and locations made at the office of the old district of lands situated within the limits of the new districts, which shall be valid and right in other respects, up to the day on which the new offices shall go into operation, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Approved March 3, 1857.

AN ACT providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision in the act approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one," permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mail of the United States without prepayment of postage, be and the same is hereby repealed. And the postage on all such transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct.

Approved, Jan. 2, 1857.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active list or the reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay; and in case the officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, in their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay; and the finding of the court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and, if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer, where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated by the President to the Senate for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late naval board: or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the court, as approved by the President: Provided, That the officers so restored or placed on the reserved list, shall be appointed to their places, respectively, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" Provided, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when any such officer shall be restored to the navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by the order of the President, on the report of the naval board: Provided, further, That any dropped officer who may be, in the opinion of said court, entitled to be placed on the retired or furloughed list, may be thus placed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders officers ineligible to promotion, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all officers who may be restored to active service, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

Approved, Jan. 16, 1857.

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth 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 the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

For invalid pensions, under various acts, four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eighty-four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the revolutionary war, under the third section of acts of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section of act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and under special acts, one hundred and ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Approved, Jan. 17, 1857.

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-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.

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.

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; Graefenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Graefenberg'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; Graefenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Graefenberg'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; Graefenberg'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 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.

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.

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.

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 a 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 him.

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

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

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

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

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

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

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.

ACIFIC 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.

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.

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.

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

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCCULIST.

—*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 NEXT TERM Of the above Institute commences on Monday, the 14th of Sept., 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, July 17, 1857.-tf.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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.

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.

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

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 theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price \$5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distant from New York, for \$1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for \$2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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—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:

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The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the 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 from 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 found.

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.

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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