PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

I Owe no Man a Dollar.

BY CHARLES F. SHIRAS.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next door neighbor,
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know, the last of those little debts,
That have been our lingering sorrow,
Is paid this night. So we'll both go forth
With happier hearts to-morrow.

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and flaunting daughter,
While we sat down to our coverless board,
To a crust and a cup of water;
I saw that the tear-drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it—
I knew that the contrast reached your heart,
And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Has freed my neck from the collar,
You will join my laugh, and help me shout,
We owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor whose show has dazzled your eyes,
In fact is a wretched debtor;
I pity him oft from my very heart,
And I wish that his lot were better.
Why, the man is the veriest slave alive,
For his dashing wife and daughter
Will live in style, though ruin should come—
So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter;
But he feels it the tighter every day,
That terrible debtor's collar!
Oh, what would he give, could he say with us,
That he owed no man a dollar!

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more:
Within two hours I met him
Sneaking away with a frightened air,
As if a fiend had beset him;
Yet he fled from a very worthy man,
Whom I met with the greatest pleasure—
Whom I called by name and forced to stop,
Though he said he was not at leisure;
He held my last note! so I held him fast
Till he freed my neck from the collar;
Then I shook his hand as I proudly said:
"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah, now you smile, for you feel the force
Of the truth I have been repeating;
I knew that a downright honest heart
In that gentle breast was beating.
To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength
To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep let us humbly pray
For our wretched next door neighbor;
And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free
From the weight of the debtor's collar—
When the poorest shall lift up his voice and cry,
"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

☞ We have heard the season this year likened to that of 1816. If our memory serves us right, the spring of this year only can be likened to that of 1816. That year it was cold throughout the spring and Summer. Snow fell in the Southern part of New England on the 6th of June. There were frosts in every month in the year. Corn after it had come up in May, was cut down by frost, and had in most cases, to be re-planted. It was prevented from ripening by early frosts in the latter part of the season.

☞ A traveler in Africa declares that he met one king who had eleven portly wives, all of whom were weighed monthly, the one that weighed most being invariably installed mistress of the household until the time of the next weighing.

☞ Some of the religious papers state that the oldest book in the United States is a manuscript Bible, which was written over one thousand years ago. It is in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama. The Boston Courier, however, says the idea that this is the oldest book in the country is quite a mistake. There are copies of the Scriptures in Harvard College Library of a greater age than this.

☞ A correspondent writes: "While speaking of slavery in Kansas, allow me to say, that since I came into the Territory, I have not seen a half dozen slaves. I am informed, on good authority, that there are not more than 200 in the Territory, and that of these not 5 per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits."

☞ Alexander Dumas at one time was very poor, and rarely had any money. One of his friends was telling him of a duel he had recently fought, in which the ball of his adversary had been turned aside by a five france piece he had in his waistcoat pocket. "Ah, you're a lucky fellow," said the great Alexander; "If I had been in your place I should have been killed."

☞ The Louisville Journal announces the death of Stephen, the celebrated guide of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

The War in India.

We are not in possession of full details of the dreadfully-brilliant movements in the East; but the leading facts, combined with a knowledge of the measures on foot previous to the arrival of the last mail, suggests to us the needful propriety of anticipating the details by some remarks which will tend to illustrate what is to come.

It is very evident that the outbreak has been meditated for some time. A private letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff to a friend in England (since published in the *Times*) says: "So long as the spirit of disaffection in the native army, with its occasional outbreaks, *was only circulated in whispers*, I felt it better not to allude to the subject." The religious indignation at being offered pig and bullock fat to grease their rifle cartridges was only a natural and national ebullition of part of that "spirit of disaffection" which was not only known to exist, but was feared; and not publicly alluded to, lest it might the sooner derive that importance which the public notice of it by disbanding a regiment has since conferred upon it. The movement loses the guise of a mutiny, and stalks forth with all the majestic rage of a national religious war. It takes the shape of a war of independence. From the seat of the extinct glory of the mighty Mogul empire it is proclaimed.

When the disbandment of the Meerut cavalry regiment took place; when, as Dr. Duff says, seventy or eighty of the ringleaders were tried, and sentenced to many years' imprisonment with hard work, in irons, two troops of the said regiment dashed off towards Delhi. They sounded the tocsin as they went. Their voices awoke the sleepers. They drew people after them, as leaves are drawn into currents of wind or water. The road to Delhi became alive with action, with "rebellion," with indiscriminate plunder."

Delhi received the avenging fugitives with open arms. The three native regiments there made common cause with them, adopted them, and also adopted the arsenal, ammunition, and treasury; attacked, and it is said massacred, the English there; and with a great stroke of policy, proclaimed the rightful sovereign, "the heir apparent of the titular Emperor of Delhi," the lineal successor of the great Mogul, Emperor of India. "An event one-half so disastrous," says Dr. Duff, in pious horror, has not yet occurred "in the history of British India." The very name of Delhi is a talisman of vengeance to the natives all over India. It is full of ancient glory, and teeming with warlike memories. The seat of power, wealth, and splendor, which Moore, in his Lalla Rookh, extols with a luscious phrensy, is only less oriental than the gardens of Shalimar themselves in times past. At present, its strong position derives an increased importance from those bulwarks that traditionary greatness rears on the minds of a race descended of conquerors.

Delhi is the capital of the province of the same name, is situate on the Jumna, 830 miles northwest from Calcutta. Its importance and splendor as the ancient capital of the Patan and Mogul empires is yet evidenced by the magnificent extent of the ruins of the old city, which are said, on competent authorities, to cover as large a surface as London, Westminster, and Southwark. The present city is to the northeast of the old one, was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and called by him Shahjehanbad. It is seven miles in circumference, is generally well built, and ten years ago held a population of over 200,000. Bishop Heber, when he visited the Emperor here, described the palace as a kingly residence, far surpassing the Kremlin at Moscow, and was only inferior to Windsor Castle.

The most particular feature, however, of Delhi is, that it is situated on a rocky range of hills, and is surrounded by an embattled wall, with many bastions and intervening martello towers, faced along its whole extent with substantial masonry, and strengthened by the British, some years ago, with a moat and glacis. Water, however, is scarce, and is the only drawback upon the city. We must remember, however, that the English thought it of sufficient importance to strengthen it in the manner shown, which ought to be significant enough of its value as a point to be gained in a war such as might be expected in the locality. If the English thought it a stronghold against the emergency of a native insurrection, why may it not be of equal value to the natives when in possession?

The report that the "mutiny" or "rebellion" was confined to the army is not consonant with the accounts received of the manner in which the Sepoy regiments were hailed by the natives wherever they passed. Even the London *Times* did not attempt to shroud the matter, but desired to face the danger by showing its true extent. It admits that the growing dissatisfaction was "long lurking, and eventually broke out, for the length of a thousand miles across the whole peninsula." We doubt not that it is still spreading. Already twenty-three regiments had joined the "rebels," to say nothing of the people. We must wait to learn the particulars of the reported defeat of the native army outside of Delhi, before we can attach too great an importance to it as its announcement implies. If, as would seem the fact, an extended conspiracy is at the bottom of this war—a war for the restoration of the native princes—the report of British success at this point, or any single point, is considerably lessened by the crowding exigencies of an extensive and formidable line of disturbance and discomfiture. We know how the natives fought on the Punjaub. Their grand heroism drew bitter, if manly acknowledgments from the British. It would seem that the reports we receive are but the beginning of a series of records of desperate and defiant stands against the British power in that region of the sun. It is stated that Sir Colin Campbell, an officer of known powers, had started for the theatre of war at four hours' notice. Previous to the last news, 14,000 men had been ordered for Indian service. The London *Globe* says:

"As soon as the cabinet meeting had terminated, the telegraph was actively at work to different directions. The 1st Royals, at Dublin, the 19th regiment, at Portsmouth, the 30th, at Curragh, and the 79th Highlanders, at Dublin, were placed under orders for making a force of 4000 men. The draughts at the depot at Chatham to the different regiments amount altogether to about 3,000 men. The 2d regiments of dragoon guards, a battalion of the 60th rifles, a battalion of the rifle brigade, and the 7th fusiliers, making a force of 4,500 men, were under orders to embrak for India before the arrival of the last mail. The 64th and 78th regiments have before this reached Calcutta. Altogether, the total augmentation of the troops in India will amount to 14,000."

Thus have we glimpses of the conflict, and echoes of the "dreadful notes of preparation" being made to sustain it. We must suspend judgment, however, and remember that, as Edmund Burke said in regard to the armies sent to keep us a colony, "terror is not always the effect of force; and an armament is not a victory."

☞ Kossuth has emerged from his temporary retirement and made a revolutionary speech in London on the subject of Naples and Sicily, particularly the relations of Great Britain with the Government and people of those countries since 1814.

PLAN OF THE CHINA CAMPAIGN.—The Overland *Friend of India* discusses at length the great question of the day with them, the plan of operations to be adopted in China. The first object, it thinks, should be the capture of the city of Canton and the destruction of so much of its suburbs as to enable the English force to hold the walls in safety during the summer till Gen. Ashburnham shall have arrived. The next step is the subjugation of the whole ninety-six villages, so called, in the immediate vicinity. This, it thinks, could be effected by the close of the spring of 1858, but long before that time an expedition should be on its way to the large commercial towns of the Northern Provinces, especially Nanking and other cities on the Yang-tze-kang. The writer does not seem to approve the Napoleonic tactics of penetrating at once to Pekin, the capital. "We must go," he adds, "direct to the places with which we wish to have commercial intercourse, and from them dictate a treaty with whomsoever may be *de facto* the ruler of the country; and that, if we read the times aright, will not be the effete Manchou."

SHORT SKIRTED CONVENTION.—There has recently been held in Syracuse, New York, a "Dress Reform Convention," at which one Dr. Jackson, in the course of a speech in favor of short petticoats, told the audience that "he had seen fifteen hundred women *take off* the long skirts, and *put on* the short skirts."

Dr. Jackson is a very naughty man or he would not tell publicly what he had seen the ladies do.

THE WEIGHT OF COMETS.—M. Babinet estimates the weight of a comet as large as the earth at 30,000 kilogrammes, or the weight of 30 cubic metres of water. So that a comet, with the dimensions of our planet, weighs only 66,120 lbs.

A NEW IDEA.—The editor of the Springfield Republican advertises for a "middle aged girl," to assist in doing housework. We have often heared of middle aged men, and middle aged women, but this is the first time we ever heard of a *middle aged girl!* You might as well talk about middle aged *boys*, or middle aged babies. The editor's head must be *wool*-gathering.—*Ex.*

THE VENERABLE CHARTER OAK OF HARTFORD, CONN.—From the best calculations which can be made, the old Charter Oak tree, which fell last year in Hartford, Connecticut, in which two hundred years ago the charter of the colony was hid, was nine hundred and fifty years old when the accident occurred.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The entire debt of the United States, and of all the states of the Union combined, is not equal to one year's interest on the debt of England, our entire debt, states and national, being $220,000,00, or its equivalent, £44,000,000 English currency. A small difference.

☞ During the last ten years, death has made sad havoc among the great men of our country. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died in 1847, then followed KENT, POLK, TAYLOR, CALHOUN, CLAY, MCDUFFIE, STORY, WEBSTER, KING, WOODBURY, SERGEANT, BERRIEN, CLAYTON, HILL, BURGESS, CHEVET and MARCY. A formidable list, truly!

The African Apprentice System.

The newly broached idea of African apprentices to supply the place of negro slaves proposed by France and England, meets no more favor in our country than did the recent feelers of the public pulse towards the re-opening of the direct slave trade. The Washington *States*, after showing that it is to compete with us in the production of cotton and sugar that these Powers propose the introduction, as laborers, into the West India Islands, of native African—not as slaves, but as *apprentices* for a term of years—say from ten to twenty years, says, "such a system is infinitely worse than absolute slavery. The object is to get out of the poor ignorant Africans, who are the only people adapted to such service, as much labor as possible. Without any of the ties that obtain between master and slave, the ignorant apprentice is to be put to work under the severest discipline, and to be required to do as much work as is possible for the human frame to endure, during his term of apprenticeship. The amount of labor imposed on him, and the cruelties to which he will be subjected, will, in nine cases out of ten, end his existence before the expiration of his term. As, in one or two years, his forced labors can be made to yield far more than will be necessary to pay the price of his whole term, as the pay will terminate with his life, and as his place can be readily supplied by a new and fresh apprentice, the prolongation of his life by means of kind treatment will be no consideration. This is the cruelest system that was ever applied to human labor. It is a sin that cries to Heaven. If such a system were kept in operation, in a score or two of years Africa would be depopulated, instead of being christianized." Now as the United States is a party to a treaty with England and France to stop the slave trade, and is required by the terms of that treaty to keep constantly, and at great expense, a squadron on the coast of Africa to prevent that trade; and as the object of this treaty is to prevent inhumanity to the Africans, the *States* contends with the Charleston *Mercury* that the importation of such so-called apprentices into any of their possessions is a flagrant violation of the treaty which we have entered into with them. It cannot doubt that our Government will hold the same opinion, and thinks that opinion should promptly be made known to France and England.

It is generally known that the abolition of the slave trade was decreed to take effect, both by the United States and Great Britain, about the beginning of the present century. Since that period the following results have been exhibited in a parliamentary report, published in a note appended to Mr. Allison's History of Europe:

"The number of slaves annually imported in the slave countries of the world from Afria, in 1789, was under 50,000—now the number is at least 200,000. In 1829, 74,653 slaves were embarked for Brazil alone, of which 4,579 died on the passage. In the first half of 1830, there were 43,258, of whom 8 per cent. died on the passage. At the same time 13,000 were annually imported into Havanna, and as many to other slave colonies, making, in 1830, about 130,000. But these numbers, great as they are, have now received a vast increase from the effects of the British Slave Emancipation act, passed in 1833. In fifteen months, ending January, 1835, there sailed from the single port of Havana, 170 slave ships, capable of containing, on an average, each at least 400 persons; the importation of slaves into Cuba, *is now* above 55,000 a year, while the numbers imported into Brazil, from the stimulus given to slave labor by the anticipated decline of produce in the British Islands, consequent on that measures, have increased in nearly the same proportion."

The Liverpool Times approves of the new slave trade, which has been devised by France. It says:

"If this be a revival of the slave trade, we can only say that we heartily wish the British Government would follow the example which has been set us by the Emperor of the French. If the proprietors of estates in our tropical colonies were allowed the same privilege, we should soon see the revival of prosperity in the West Indies—more sugar, cotton, coffee, everything in short, that the people want at home, while the condition of the African himself would be amazingly improved, as compared with the barbarous and benighted state in which he is found on his own native soil. At present our unfortunate colonists are compelled to bring their immigrants at an enormous cost from the East Indies. And the frightful scenes and mortality during the voyage exceed anything we used to read respecting the "horrors of the middle passage."

☞ Dr. Freeman, of New York, says that one-fourth of the children born in that city die under ten years of age, of hereditary inebriety.

☞ The Russian papers announce the discovery of extensive fields of coal and strata of iron. The last reported are in the Crimea. Iron ore has been discovered near Kertch, which yields 35 per cent. of iron, and is smelted by anthracite coal raised on the banks of the Don.

☞ Lola Montez is about to deliver a course of lectures in Buffalo. Two of her subjects are, "Beautiful Women," and "The Democracies of Europe."

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—In all probability the work of laying the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph cable, has, by this time, commenced, and at the moment we write is progressing. The *Agamemnon* had fully completed the shipment of the Greenwich portion before the *Europa* left, the 18th inst., on which day also the *Niagara* was to have her half, or the portion manufactured at Birkenhead, on board. We are not advised as to the time either ship was to sail, but presume there would be as little delay as possible. Allowing them one week—ample time certainly, unless something unforseen occurs—for weighing anchor, rendezvous of the vessels, and trial of the cable, which we understand is to be made at Cork, and they would be ready to start by the 25th or 26th July. This would bring them into mid-ocean by the 30th or 31st, the time promised from the beginning.

Should these calculations, made of course from imperfect data, prove true, we shall know of the success or failure of this great experiment in a very short time. Of course none can tell what accidents may occur in paying out the cable, or what may be the delays in consequence, but making due allowance for these, as also for the delay in mid-ocean, and the time supposed is amply sufficient, even at the lowest, supposed rate of speed, for the homeward passages. By the 10th of August then, or by the 15th at the outside, if at all this season, and we may be in daily telegraphic communication with Liverpool and a large portion of the old world. As to the rates for the conveyance of messages, we understand that they have been fixed at one dollar a word.

ARIZONA, OR THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.—This country is attracting much attention at the present time, among our compatriots on the Pacific coast, and some of the California papers call loudly for a territorial organization at once. The subject certainly deserves the earliest consideration of the Government. Arizona is large enough to make two or more States equal in size with the majority of those composing the Federal Union. The soil for the most part is rich and fertile, and the actual population is said to be much larger than that of Washington, Kansas, or Nebraska, at the time of their organization. The whole country, however, is sorely infested by tribes of Apache Indians, and without an organized government or military force to protect them, life and property are now unsafe.

INDIAN TREATY.—The St. Paul (Min.) *Democrat* learns, from reliable sources, that it is very probable a treaty will be negotiated this summer between the Government and the Yankton Sioux, for the extensive region of country bounded by the Missouri river and the Big Sioux, on the west and east; and by the Missouri and the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, on the north and south.

This treaty will open up the best portion of the Dacota to settlement, and its ratification will be hailed throughout the West with feelings of pleasure.

THE LARGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD.—It is believed that the largest cable in the world is that now about to be used in the operation of raising the Russian ships sunk at Sevastopol. It is 200 yards long; each link weighs 300 pounds, and each link has been seperately treated by a strain of 500 tons. It was manufactured at tha Reading Forge, Reading, Pa. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian Government to be used in the raising of this fleet, will be about a million and a half of dollars, and the time occupied in performing the contract will, it is thought, be about two years.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN.—The competition for the reception of the mammoth steamship continues. Portland, Newport, New London, New Yok and Norfolk, have all urged their claims; and now the Canadian newspapers are of opinion that Quebec is the port to which she should sail in the summer season. It is quite certain, however, that her first trip will be made to Portland, and after that the claims of other aspirants may be heard.

NEW ZEALAND.—A late letter from New Zealand contains the annexed interesting statement:

Many of the native chiefs, who formerly were a terror to Europeans, are now practicing the arts of peace and civillization, and several of their sons are leading merchants and traders in Wellington and Nelson, which good balances to their credit at the banks. It is a remarkable fact that nearly three-fourths of the native population of New Zeland can read and write.

☞ A London letter writer, speaking of the Great Eastern steamship, says the shares are at present virtually unsaleable, sorely from doubts of her commercial results, not of her speed or efficiency.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.—We learn from the *Pays* that the Imaum of Muscat and Zanzibar, who recently succeeded his father, has remonstrated against the English having taken possession of the Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It is well known that the property of this island has been long claimed both by the Imaum and by the Shah of Persia, and that these two sovereigns had in a certain manner, divided the nominal possessions.

DR. CALDWELL'S DARIEN ROUTE.—We have been favored with the view of a letter from an eminent engineer who is well acquainted with the subject, concerning Dr. Caldwell's project, for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien for the verification of which the United States government have recently ordered competent officers to proceed to the Isthmus. The writer believes that Dr. Caldwell is mistaken in his calculations, and that his project will prove valueless. It is said that he made his explorations with instruments, his route lying, for a great part, through an unbroken wilderness, and that, consequently, is was impossible for him to form a reliable judgment as to the feasibility of the proposed canal. It is further said that he abandoned his searches where the greatest difficultis began, namely, at the high grounds which border the Atlantic, and that the water which he is said to have seen from the top of a tree, and supposed to be the Atlantic, was in reality the Pacific, it being utterly impossible for him to have seen the Atlantic from the place where he is stated to have done so.

We also learn that it is probable that Comodore Paulding will decline to take charge of the contemplated exploring expedition.

AUSTRALIA.—In the British House of Lords, recently, Earl Granville stated that the results of the exploring expeditions in Australia had been satisfactory. A large area of fertile land was found in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

JAPAN.—The Governor of Java has received a copy of a very curious document, being a proclamation published by the Emperor of Japan, an addressed to all the maritime powers, making known to them that he is ready to contract treaties of commerce with with similar to those which he executed with Great Britain, France, the United States, and Holland. This authentic document has been translated from the Japanese language into Dutch and French, and communicated to the European agents residing in the ports of China.

☞ Senator Douglas has made $20,000 by his gift of land for a Baptist University at Chicago; the surrounding lots having been much increased in value by the location of the university. Casting his bread upon the waters, it has returned to him fourfold.

☞ With what wonderful accuracy does *Young Norval*, in the Scotch tragedy, in the account which he gives of his supposed parentage, indicate the character of a Yankee dealer! He describes his father as an individual "whose constant care was to increase his store."—*Punch.*

☞ A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertiser to "furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives."

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—The Boston Courier says that from experiments which have been made recently it has been clearly established that the New Zealand flax, when properly prepared, is equal in strength to the best qualities of Russian or Italian hemp, and would successfully compete in the manufacture of cordage with that material.

☞ The Toronto Leader understands that the Hudson'sBay Company have addressed a letter to the Canadian Government, stating their willingness to render every aid in their power to the exploring expedition about to be sent into the Red River country.

☞ The Government of Canada have appointed a party of eight, under Mr. Gladman, to explore the route between the head of Lake Superior and the Red River settlement.

CHINESE SILK.—A letter dated Hong Kong, May 10, says: "At Shanghai silk is one-third higher than it was six months ago, and still rising in price."

☞ Lieut. Maury, from Fort Yuma, on the Gila, has arrived in Washington. He is the bearer of the petition from the inhabitants of the Gadsden Purchase, for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizonia.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.—The Lake Superior Journal, of the 14th inst., makes the announcement that "the harbor and bay at Marquette have been clear of ice *more than ten days.*"

THE DRESS OF THE LADIES IN THE NORTHWEST.—The ladies of Minnesota and the Lake Superior country wear, in the winter season, "a pair of buffalo boots, a buffalo overcoat, a large otter cap, and a pair of fur pantloons."

☞ The New York Tribune estimates the capital belonging to New York, and employed in the Arican slave trade, at $3,000,000, and the annual profit at $17,000,000.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL ENDEMIC.—The New York Academy of Medicine have made a report on the singular and disastrous endemic which prevailed at the National Hotel at Washington last spring. This report is very emphatic in tracing the source of the disorder to malaria influences.

☞ It is said that the Crœsus of Louisville, and indeed intended of Kentucky, is ex-Secretary Guthrie, whose property, chiefly in lands, pays an annual tax of over $50,000.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1857.

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

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

The Northern Indians — Murderers of Col. I. N. Ebey, &c.

We have just received a letter from a respectable and intelligent gentleman, resident in Island county, concerning the murder of the late Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound, (Col. I. N. Ebey,) from which we take the liberty of extracting as follows:

"By the last *Pioneer & Democrat*, I see Gov. Douglass makes a proposition that may lead to the apprehension of the murderers of Col. I. N. Ebey. The only thing wanting is co-operation on the part of our government. Can this be had? For God's sake keep the matter in agitation until we see if *any thing* will be done. Will you be good enough to use your influence to further the matter? I know you will. It cannot be that our government will sit tamely by while her citizens are murdered at their doors? Surely the time has come for an awakening out of sleep. If a vessel was sent north that would pitch into those devils in earnest, we should no more be troubled with them. If our government will only try, those murderers can be apprehended by aid of the H. B. Co. Any number of volunteers could be had on the lower part of the Sound, who would follow them to Behring's Straits, or have them. Can the "Constitution" be chartered for that purpose, think you? I am solicitous about this business.

"A good many people on the Island are living in block-houses, though at present no particular danger is apprehended. I should be glad to hear from you on this subject."

It has been intimated to us, that Gov. McMullen has also received a letter from Whidby's Island, during the past week, on the same subject, covering the ground of our correspondent; and before attempting a reply to the suggestions, and queries, as above quoted, we will be permitted to give it as our firm conviction, (and in so doing we but speak the sentiments of all intelligent gentlemen with whom we have conversed,) that Gov. McM. will avail himself of every means and appliance within the reach of his official position—will leave no stone unturned to the end that all suitable protection and defence of a naval and military character may be provided for the *whole* people of the Territory, not only to insure *indemnity* for the past, but *security* for the future. His solemn asseverations, both in public and private, have been given in this matter in the most unmistakable and positive terms. We have no hesitation in saying that the relatives and friends of Col. Ebey, as also the community in general, can rest satisfied that the Governor will not only be actuated by a sense of official duty in the premises—the bringing of the red-skin murderers of our citizens to justice and punishment, but that he will most cheerfully and heartily co-operate with his fellow-citizens in the adoption of any legitimate measures with that object in view.

Whilst we believe it is almost universally conceded as unquestionable, that Gov. Mc. M. possesses the entire confidence of the present Administration, it is at the same time, of the most vital importance to the people of the Territory that that confidence should be continued without abatement, and, if possible, strengthened and fortified on every hand. It is a right and a duty which every honest and faithful public servant owes alike to himself, the general government and the community amongst whom his lot may be cast, that he should *know*—that he should have ocular demonstration, to a certain extent, at least, as to the wants, interests, requirements—what is *absolutely necessary* for the future well-being of that community. An officer of the Government who depends *entirely* upon the current sayings and opinions of those who surround him, in a limited atmosphere, for the making up of his official record of action, cannot expect to secure the respect of the mass of the people, or retain the confidence of the Administration from which he may have derived his authority

We are influenced in making these remarks from the fact that Gov. McMullen is a *stranger* amongst us, of but a few weeks' sojourn and acquaintance; and although we doubt not but that we will be justified in saying that from information received by him before his departure from Washington City, concerning the exposed condition of this Territory, as well as from his own observation and a further acquaintance with the position of matters concerning our Indian affairs, foreign and domestic, since his arrival amongst us, that he is fully satisfied that our citizens have asked nothing at the hands of government in the way of protection, but such things as are required for our territorial existence and prosperity; yet it will readily be understood that an official of prudence and strict methodical training, would prefer to address himself to the administration directly from a *personal knowledge* as to what was needed, rather than *suggest* the *suggestions* of others. To the end that a more marked impression be made upon the heads of the several departments, it would certainly exhibit better taste they be advised by the Executive that he had thoroughly examined this or that subject, and that he *knew* this or that measure to be necessary, instead of venturing a *belief* in the premises, no matter how well founded

We apprehend, that, in his official capacity, the governor will "look before he leaps;"—that he is not disposed to shipwreck his former reputation, or hazard the confidence reposed in him by the authorities at Washington, by either wilful neglect, or hasty imprudence. In order, amongst other things, to ascertain for himself the state of Indian affairs along Puget Sound and the Straits of Fuca, it is understood here that it is his purpose, within the next fortnight, to visit the different villages between Olympia and Bellingham Bay, to ascertain what is necessary for the protection of our settlements and defence of our inland waters. That he will, on his return, promptly recommend to the government that one or two vessels of war, and perhaps a steam revenue cutter, be placed permanently on the waters of the Sound and Straits, no doubts whatever, need be entertained.

But if we are correctly informed, the proposed mission of Gov. McMullen to the northward, has for its object many important purposes other than we have above referred to. He is not only desirous of acquainting himself with the character of the prominent bays and harbors—the extent of shore-line, &c., of our inland sea, but we learn that an invitation has been tendered him by Gov. Douglass, to visit Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of conferring with him concerning the respective authority with which they are clothed by their governments, and as to what steps can be legitimately taken by them, to prevent any further incursions of the northern Indians, and bring to justice the murderers of Col. Ebey, and others of our citizens. This is a matter in which our neighbors across the line and ourselves have a common feeling and interest; and if it be found, upon examination, that the executive representatives of the two governments in this region, have authority, in the present juncture of affairs, to chastise, or summarily expel by force of arms any or all of these murderous, northern intruders that may at any time visit our waters, we may expect that a proclamation will issue to that effect.

We submit the foregoing as the only reply we are able to make at this time to several of the queries of our correspondent. He will bear in mind, however, that we only gave it as a *rumor* that Gov. Douglass had "signified his readiness to dispatch, at the cost of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the British government, a vessel of war, into the country of the Indians supposed to have committed the murder, for the apprehension of the criminals, provided the United States authorities would second the effort by the display, for the same object, of a like vessel." We are not aware that our information was correct, or that Gov. Douglass had ever signified as above.

It is a lamentable state of affairs, that we are at present deprived of the presence of an U. S. Man-of-war upon our waters. We firmly believe, however, that a remedy, in this respect, for deficiency and neglect, is close at hand, and that justice upon the northern murderers, if it be somewhat tardy, will be sure. Taking these things for granted, we submit to our correspondent whether, even did the authority exist this side of Washington City for the charter of the *Constitution* for the object contemplated, if the moral effect of that steamer upon the Indians living contiguous to, or visiting our inland waters at this time, would not be preferable to her absence northward for an indefinite period, particularly when we have every reason to believe that an U. S. vessel of war will soon discharge that duty, and a sufficiency of volunteers can at any future time be enrolled within our territory to accompany such an expedition.

☞ The schooner *Wild Pigeon*, Jones, master, arrived in the harbor of Olympia, on Monday last from Victoria, V. I., sailed on Wednesday for same place with a cargo of flour from Ward & Hays' mills, Tumwater.

Escaped.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that Gov. McMullen has offered a reward for the apprehension of Patrick Reagan, a soldier, convicted of murder at a term of the U. S. District Court for the third judicial district, and who escaped from the Steilacoom guard-house on Tuesday last.

☞ The steamer *Constitution* will leave the port of Olympia at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 27th inst. This delay is unavoidable. It is absolutely necessary that the steamer occasionally be allowed to breathe a sufficient length of time to have her engine cleaned up, and her machinery put in order.

☞ Several communications have been received from gentlemen residing down the bay, and in the vicinity of the Columbia river, which will be attended to at another time.

Proceedings

Had in the U. S. District Court for the 2d Judicial District (Chief Justice Edward Lander, presiding), in session at Olympia 13 days.

1st. United States *vs.* Thomas Perkins. Indictment—selling liquor to Indians. Defendant discharged.

2d. Mary Ann Boyer *vs.* Miles Fowler. Civil action—to recover possession of property. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff for the recovery of property, and $275 damages, together with costs.

3d. William Blatch *vs.* James Farr. Appeal from Justice Head, Thurston county. Jury trial. Verdict for plaintiff—fifty dollars.

4th. Xavier Cathman *vs* Catharine Cathman. Petition for divorce. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

5th. Sherley Ensign *vs.* John M. Swan, administrator of the estate of John Edgar, deceased. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

6th. H. A. Goldsborough, administrator of the estate of W. A. Slaughter, deceased, *vs.* John Bradley. Foreclosure of mortgage. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

7th. David Mowser *vs.* Steamer "Traveller." Libel—for services performed.—Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

8th. A. J. Moses *vs.* A. B Gove and B. F. Kendall, administrator of the estate of D. J. Gove, deceased. Civil action. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff of $707 30. This is the third time this cause has been tried, and the same amount adjudged by both juries. Has been on the docket since 1854.

9th. John Solecost *vs.* James Farr. Appeal from Justice Head, Thurston county. Judgment of Justice affirmed.

10th. J. W. Trach *vs.* E. D. Warbass. Debt. Judgment confessed—amount, $421—and stay of execution for six months.

11th. Wm. Webster *vs.* Jas. M. Hunt. Civil action. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

12th. United States *vs.* Simpson P. Moses. Civil action. Jury trial. Verdict against defendant for $6,827 06.

13th. Earnest Schroeter *vs* Estate of W. A. Slaughter, deceased. Confirmation of the sale of land by the court, and the sheriff ordered to give a deed.

14th. Territory of Washington *vs* Jas. Cockely. Robbery. Indictment found at this term of the court by the Grand Jury. Trial by jury. Verdict—not guilty.

15th. Territory of Washington *vs.* Jas. Cockely. Larceny. Indictment found at this term of the court by the Grand Jury. Defendant discharged.

16th. Territory of Washington *vs.* Patrick Hogan. Robbery. Indictment found at this term of the court by the Grand Jury. Defendant discharged.

17th. Territory of Washington *vs.* Patrick Hogan. Larceny. Indictment found at this term of the court by the Grand Jury. Defendant discharged.

18th. United States *vs.* Charles Miller. Giving liquor to Indians. Indictment found at this term of the court. Trial by jury, and disagreed in their verdict. Cause continued until the next term on his recognisance of $1000, to appear.

19th. United States *vs.* Herbert Jeal. Selling liquor to Indians. Indictment found at this term of the court. Trial by jury. Verdict—guilty. Defendant's counsel moved the court for a new trial, which motion the court sustained, and defendant bound over in the sum of $1000, for his appearance at the next term of the court.

20th. Wm. S. Smith *vs.* Geo. Drew. Judgment confessed for $3,739 00.

21st. Puget Sound Agricultural Co. *vs.* Thomas Dean and Emily Grace Dean. Ejectment. Continued at plaintiff's cost. Replication of plaintiff's counsel to demurrer of defendant's counsel to be filed within 90 days, and a copy to be furnished defendant's attorneys.

The initial points in controversy in this case were argued by Col. W. H. Wallace and Elwood Evans, Esq., on behalf of the Company, and J. S. Smith and Frank Clark, Esqs., for the defendants. The able arguments advanced by Mr. Smith are universally spoken of in the highest terms of admiration. Although, comparatively, but a young practitioner at the bar, he has earned within a few years an enviable reputation for close, methodical reasoning. But few gentlemen of his profession on the Pacific coast, we apprehend, are possessed in a more eminent degree of a clear, legal mind than is Mr. Smith; and it is a common regret with a large circle of friends that he has determined to absent himself from the Territory for the purpose of visiting the Atlantic side, and it is possible he may not return within the next two years.

The last case above cited is the most important civil action that has ever been brought before any of the courts of our Territory. It involves, in its decision, the right of American citizens resident in the counties of Pierce, Lewis and Clarke, to occupy or settle on lands *claimed* by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. We will not attempt at this time to elaborate upon the subject; and having been furnished, by a gentleman who was present, with the main points advanced in the argument for the defence, we will proceed to give them.

It might be well enough, however, to premise by saying that defendants occupied land in Pierce county under the donation law—conformed with the provisions of that act—as evidence of which, they have the certificate of the Register of the Land Office—said land, at the same time being *claimed* by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

It appears that the company in question, *based* their right to sue, and their right to hold possession of the land in question, upon the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to our northern boundary.

J. S. Smith, Esq., for the defendants, in their answer, denied,—1st—that the Company was a corporation; denied, 2d—its title to the land, and 3d—set up an adverse title, under the provisions of the donation law.

The counsel for the Company filed a replication to the answer, in which, in effect, they admit that the Company is not incorporated, and again claim that by virtue of the recognition of the existence of the Company by the treaty, it has a right to sue, and has acquired title to lands.

To this replication, defendant's counsel demurred for insufficiency; and upon that demurrer, the question was argued.

It was argued by Mr. Smith, for the defendants—

1st. That the treaty is not a legislative act to which courts are bound to give effect, but simply a contract between the two governments, which is to be carried into effect upon our part by the executive and legislative departments of the government, and not by the judicial.

2d. That the treaty is not a *grant*, conferring rights and powers, but simply a stipulation on the part of the government, that all the property *belonging* to the Company, at the date of the treaty, should be confirmed to it. The treaty does not add anything to the privileges of the Company, or to its property, but merely continues to it what it had previously acquired, under previously existing laws. If the company, under the laws of Great Britain, was capable of owning lands, and had actually obtained a grant of lands from that government, that treaty binds the government of the United States to confirm these lands to its use. If, on the other hand, the Company was incapable of holding lands, or if capable of owning them, had not acquired any, the treaty affords it no relief.

3d. An unincorporated company cannot sue or be sued, either in the courts of the United States or of Great Britain, in the name of the Company. Nor can such a company, under the laws of either country, own or acquire lands in the name of the Company. All the lands, in the two countries, are owned either by the governments, by corporations or by individuals. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company is not a government, a corporation or an individual, and cannot take or hold lands in that name.

4th. By the laws of both governments, the title to all lands within their respective boundaries, is originally in the government, and can only become vested in a corporation or an individual, by virtue of a grant from the government. This Company has no such grant, and has no title.

5th. If the Company owned any land in Washington Territory before the date of the treaty, it was by virtue of a grant from the government of Great Britain. If it had no such grant, there were no lands *belonging* to the Company at the date of the treaty, and of course there can be none to be confirmed to it.

6th. This stipulation in the treaty is similar in its object and effect to stipulations made with other powers that have ceded territory containing inhabitants to the United States—such as the treaty with Spain for Florida, with France for Louisiana, and with Mexico for California. But the United States have never recognized any title to lands in the inhabitants of the ceded territory, unless the claim or title would have been valid against the government making the cession. This Company has no title that would have been valid against the British government.

7th. Suppose this provision in the treaty to have been made in favor of an individual, and that he had died without heir before the treaty was executed, would not the title still be in the United States, even allowing that he had had a valid grant from the British government? Then why will not the same result follow when the provision is made in favor of a corporation that has no existence except in imagination?

These are the principal points made in the argument, though others, leading to the same results, but covering nearly the same ground, were presented.

In addition to the cause under consideration, the docket contained several others of much more importance than we had supposed. Amongst other business transacted, twelve persons were admitted as citizens of the United States

News by Express!

From Oregon, California and the Atlantic!!

Glorious result of the late Elections!

"Sam" and "Sambo" annihilated in the States of California, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas. A close fit in Missouri.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia*, arrived in the Columbia river on Sunday last. The express agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., (Mr. C. E. Williams,) started for this place immediately afterwards, and on reaching here provided us with files of late Oregon, California and Atlantic city papers. We glean the following news items from the Oregon *Times* of Sept. 13th, the San Francisco *Herald* of Sept. 13th, and the *N. O. Delta* and *N. Y. Herald* of August 20th.

The Convention for the formation of a State Constitution in Oregon was still in session at Salem.

Dr. John McLaughlin, long known as Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver, and for more than thirty years a resident on this coast, died at his residence in Oregon City on the 4th instant, aged 73 years.

It appears that quite a number of persons came to Oregon from California on a late arrival of the steamer, with the intention of buying farms and settling permanently in Oregon. A store occupied by two Germans, was burned at Champoeg recently. About $7,000 worth of goods were consumed.

The citizens of Portland, we observe, are being entertained with a variety of public amusements, in the shape "poetic and dramatic readings"—the "Mammoth Circus," &c.

California.

The Seventh Anniversary of the admission of California into the Federal Union was duly celebrated on the 9th, by the Pioneer Society, aided by the Military, Fire Department and Civic Societies.

The Election.—The returns, though not wholly complete, are sufficiently so to place beyond all misgiving the election of the democratic state ticket over all opposition. The *Herald* of the 11th gives the following glorious account of the result:

	Weller,	Bowie.	Stanley.
Total by estimation,	6,598	2,675	953
Total heard from,	34,837	13,898	17,563
Supposed grand total,	41,435	16,573	17,496

Col. Jack Hayes vacated his position as Surveyor-General of California on the 7th inst.

Ned McGowan is to start a newspaper in Sacramento.

In San Francisco, on Monday the 7th instant, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette was celebrated in a style well worthy the occasion.

From the Atlantic Side.

The New York papers chronicle the death of Hon. L. Turney, of Tennessee, (for many years a representative and senator in Congress,) Hon. Franklin Dexter, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, and the venerable Tho. L. Dick, L. L. D., at the ripe old age of 83 years.

Among the deaths mentioned in the latest London papers, is that of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the first Emperor, and well known by the work on the Birds of America, and by other contributions to natural science. He was born in Paris in 1803, and died there July 29th, at his residence in the Rue de Sette, at the age of 54.

Eugene Sue, the great French novelist, author of the "Mysteries of Paris" and "The Wandering Jew," besides many other works, is dead.

It has been announced that the President will not make the diplomatic and consular appointments until near the approaching session of Congress. These appointments being subject to the confirmation of the Senate, it is apparent that to send gentlemen abroad, subject to recall, in case their appointments were not confirmed, would be quite impolitic, and inconsistent with a proper consideration of the attending circumstances.

Washington, August 11.—The Postmaster General has completed his arrangements for the concentration of the great Northern and Eastern mail at Cincinnati for distribution. Also for endeavoring to improve the southern mail service.

☞ The War Department received a dispach this morning, confirming the news of the Cheyenne Indians stealing 800 head of cattle, not from the Army, but from the Army contractors. They were being driven in advance of the army for Utah.

☞ The remains of the poet Tasso were solemnly identified, on the 25th of April, in the Church of St. Ontario, in Rome.

☞ Col. Forney's new daily paper in Philadelphia, "The Press," is to be issued on the 1st of August.

☞ The Spanish Government, it is said, has received a proposition from an English company for the laying down a submarine line of telegraph from Coruna to the Island of Cuba and the neighboring Islands.

STATE ELECTIONS, NOMINATIONS, ETC.

By the arrival of the express this week, we have received partial returns from all the States in which elections have been held during the first week of August. In Kentucky, the Democrats have elected a majority, on joint ballot, of the Legislature, and a majority of the Congressmen. Jas. B. Clay is elected by a small majority.

In Tennessee, the Democrats have elected eight out of the ten Congressmen, and their Governor, by about twelve thousand majority.

In Texas, Runnells (Dem.) has beaten Houston by a large majority; and the Democrats have swept every thing before them generally.

The result in Missouri is in a fog. There are a few more counties to hear from to decide the result. At last accounts Rollins, the Kow Nothing and emancipation candidate was ahead, but it was thought the counties to hear from would elect Stewart.

The Democrats have carried both Alabama and North Carolina, almost without opposition.

Chapman (Democrat) has been elected to Congress from Nebraska Territory.

Ohio.—The Democratic State Convention have nominated H. B. Payne for Governor, W. H. Lyttle for Lieut. Governor, Mr. Whitman for Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morris for State Treasurer, J. Reinhart for Secretary of State, and A. L. Backus for Superintendent of the Public Works.

☞ Salmon P. Chase has been renominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans of that State.

The Iowa City Republican of the 10th instant estimates the majority for the New Constitution of Iowa at 1,500 to 2,000.

St. Paul, Min., Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.—The Republican Constitutional Convention to-day passed unanimously Judge Sherburne's resolution for the appointment of a Conference Committee, to agree upon a Constitution to be submitted to the people. This resolution was rejected by the Democratic Convention on Saturday, but they will probably pass it to-morrow.

United States Senators.—The Legislatures of Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky and Alabama are to elect United States Senators at their next sessions. Tennessee has to choose two. Hunter and Wise are the prominent candidates in Virginia. Ex-Governor Powell, Hon. George W. Johnson, Hon. Wm. Preston and Hon. John W. Stevenson and spoken of in Kentucky by the Democrats. Gen. McCullough, the Texan Ranger, will probably be General Rusk's successor from Texas.

Mortality Among U. S. Senators.—Out of the fifty-nine members of the Senate during the last Congress, no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs. Clayton, of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina; and Rusk, of Texas.

Mormons in Oregon.—The *Statesman* says:—"Indian Agent R. H. Lansdale, who has just returned from a trip to the Flathead country, reports to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs that a year ago last May about thirty Mormons from Salt Lake City, with wagons and stock, established themselves on Salmon river, in this Territory. They are said to have raised about one thousand acres of excellent wheat during the present season. In May last, Brigham Young came down the Salmon river settlement, accompanied by seventy-five men and thirty women, and returned with a part of his retinue to Salt Lake, in June, for the purpose of bringing down a large number of the "saints," to make a permanent settlement."

☞ The submarine cable which is to form a telegraphic communication between the United States and Great Britain, is now being laid in its bed in the Atlantic, with every prospect of a successful result.

☞ The notorious Mrs. Cunningham has been arrested in New York, and committed to the Tombs, on the charge of producing a simulated heir to the Burdell estate.

☞ Justice Davison has refused to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail. Her council have announced an intention to apply for a writ of *certiorari*.

☞ The amount on deposit in the treasury in Washington on the 10th inst., was $22,637,952 87; subject to draft, $20,021,498 60.

☞ Washington correspondents state that Gen. Cass and Gen. Herran have closed their deliberations on the new treaty between our government and New Granada, and the result will be announced in a few days. The negotiations were of a most friendly caracter throughout.

New York, August 25.—The Sound steamer Metropolis and the propeller Harris came in collision last night, on Long Island Sound. The propeller sunk. Thirteen lives were lost.

☞ The position of Great Britain in India is represented by our Consul at Calcutta, Mr. Huffnagle, who has just arrived at Washington from his post, as being most critical. The number of insurgents at Delhi he states to be 48,000, and that they are well supplied with the sinews of war. The impression is that if the English are defeated before Delhi the native armies of the Bombay and Madras presidencies will revolt at once.

☞ It is said that $760,000 has been subscribed in the South for the equipment of a new expedition against Central America.

Vessels in Puget Sound.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION."

The steamer *Constitution*, J. M. HUNT, commanding, arrived at GIDDINGS' wharf on Friday last, from Bellingham Bay, with the U. S. mails and passengers, and freight to LOUISSON & Co., having visited, in her absence, Se-mi-amoo and Victoria.

MEMORANDA:

The *Constitution* towed out, from Port Gamble, September 16th, ship *Leonora*, MITCHELL, with cargo of lumber, &c., for San Francisco.

Vessels left at Port Gamble as before reported.

Sept. 12th, arrived at Port Madison bark *Madona*, HOAG, 21 days from San Francisco, with freight—for lumber, &c.

Sept. 12th, arrived at Utsaladdy bark *Palmetto*, KINNEY, with machinery for saw mill to GRENNAN & CRENNEY, to load with spars for Hong Kong.

Sept. 15th, left at Se-mi-amoo bay, U. S. surveying steamer *Active*, CUYLER, commanding, to leave for Nenimo next day.

H. B. M. S. steamer *Sattelite*, PROVOBST, commanding, to leave for Nenimo, coaling, for San Francisco.

The boundary commission all well—the barracks rapidly approaching completion.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

On the round trip, the steamer *Constitution* conveyed the following passengers from various ports on the Sound and Straits, a majority of whom were landed at Olympia—departed and returned:

Gen. Tilton and lady, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Collins, Capt. Pickett, Lieut. Kautz, Lieut. Hodges, Judge Jos. Cushman, Messrs. T. D. C. Olmstead, H. R. Crosbie, T. D. Kinckley, Woodward, Horton, Morrison, Gilmore, Hibbard, Jones, Liprit, Smith, Keller, Davis and Wolfe.

LATER.

This week the steamer *Constitution*, Capt. HUNT, arrived at the port of Olympia, as above, from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, with the U. S. mails, passengers, &c., on Wednesday evening. The usual time of her arrival has been thus anticipated, in order that a little time may be afforded for the cleaning up of her engine, machinery, &c.

MEMORANDA:

Sept. 23d, at 7 o'clock A. M., passed bark *Live Yankee*, GOVE, from San Francisco, at anchor in Pilot's Cove. Same time, passed Chillian bark from Steilacoom, for Valparaiso. Strong breeze from S. E.

At Port Madison, bark *Madonna*, for San Francisco, to sail Sept. 24th.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Parsons and lady, Messrs. Goudy, Greelly, Dutch, Wooken and Wallace.

We are informed by Capt. HUNT, that a white man named Roberts was killed by the Indians at New Dungeness on the 12th inst. He was said to be of notoriously bad character, having been driven out of Port Townsend some time previously for his misdeeds. It is reported that he entered an Indian hut, drew his revolver, and snapped three caps at the inmates. The fourth barrel exploded, shooting an Indian through the body, killing him instantly. The other Indians present, then murdered him. Serious apprehensions are entertained by many of the citizens in the direction of Bellingham Bay and lower Sound country, that quasi domestic Indian hostilities will again be renewed as soon as the fishing season is over.

The Mormons Bid Defiance.

From our files of Deseret papers we cull the following choice extracts from the sermons of the Saints. The Generel Government is now the theme of all their discourses. A few months ago refractory women engaged the attention almost exclusively of the Mormon Prophets, but now Uncle Sam and his soldiers constitute their text:

BRIGHAM IS ANXIOUS TO "PITCH IN."

I will say to all parties, if you come here and do not observe wholesome laws, we will introduce you to them. In regard to troops coming here, as has been rumored, should 1500 or 2000 come, what will you see? You will see that they will ask us to make their soldiers behave themselves, until they can get out of this place, which they will do as soon as possible. They are not coming here to fight us, though if they were to I should pray that the Lord would bring those here that mobbed us in days gone by, and just let us look at them. But no, the priests and some editors and politicians wish to have innocent soldiers sent here to fight us. Let them bring those priests, editors and politicians who have howled so long about us, and we will attend to their cases. But I pray that I may never witness such scenes as I have in the midst of these people. If they will let us alone we will preach the gospel, and if they do not we will do it, and we will build up Zion if all the devils in hell howl. Let us know that we have to build up Zion, until the Spirit of peace shall overrule our country.—*Brigham Young.*

REPENTANCE RECOMMENDED TO THE PRESIDENT.

I want the gentlemen that are here today, and who are going East, to tell the people of the United States that they need not trouble themselves, for Mormonism will increase and triumph until every king will be cast down from his throne, and the President of the United States, unless he and the people repent; and what they call Mormonism, will continue to increase henceforth and forever.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

THE MORMONS ASK NO ODDS.

They may shoot and they will see Brgham a little to one side and Heber in another place, and fire away at what? At shadows. We shall live as long as the Lord wants us to. They may lie and write lies, and they may stay here if they behave themselves, but if they do not stop their devilish conduct they will be overtaken, for we will make their words true in regard to their being in danger, if they persist in their efforts to bring destruction upon us. We do not ask any odds of them, nor of hell nor of the world. We only ask favors of our God, and he is the Being we serve; to him we go, and we do not pray to a God without a body, parts, passions, or principles, for we do not serve such a personage. We serve the living and true God, who has body and parts, and passions and feelings for his children, and the wicked may help themselves the best they can. Amen.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

☞ It is rumored that the P. M. S. S. Co's. steamer, *Republic* will start from San Francisco to Puget Sound on the 10th of October, ensuing.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Olympia Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., held on Saturday evening, Sept. 19th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty God has been pleased to call our well beloved friend and brother, GEO. B. GOUDY, from the Terrestrial to the Celestial Lodge above, thus severing another link in the chain of our great Masonic family; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Bro. GOUDY, our community has lost an upright and charitable member, the Masonic fraternity an able craftsman, and Olympia Lodge, No. 5, an honest and industrious Secretary.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife and relatives of our deceased brother our fraternal and heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a page in our records be dedicated to the memory of our deceased brother, and that the members of the Lodge attend the funeral in Masonic costume.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the hall and furniture thereof be clothed in mourning for the same period of time.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the afflicted widow and relatives of our deceased brother.

Attest:

W. RANDOLPH CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary pro tem.

DIED,

At his residence in this place, (of inflamation of the bowels,) at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th inst., GEORGE B. GOUDY, Esq., (formerly publisher of the *Pioneer and Democrat*,) in the 29th year of his age.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The deceased leaves a wife and one child, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament his departure to that "undiscovered country—that bourne from whence no traveller returns." His remains were deposited in that "house appointed for all living," on the afternoon of Sunday, the 20th, with the usual appropriate Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Mr. GOUDY was a native of Indiana, and was born in the now city of Indianoplis, in 1828. When quite a child, his parents removed to Springfield, Illinois, where his youthful days were passed, and where he received an education as liberal in its character as that young State could then afford. In 1849, he emigrated to Oregon, and for over one year had exclusive control in the publication of the *Spectator*, at Oregon City. He took up his residence in this place in the spring of 1855—having previously been elected Territorial Printer, for one year, by the Legislative Assembly—and ceased his connection in the publication of the *Pioneer and Democrat* on the 5th of August, 1856.—Mr. GOUDY was a member of one of the most respectable families in Illinois; and his quiet, unobtrusing manners, integrity of character and gentlemanly department, won for him that respect in community which the better qualities of head and heart command. "The will of the Lord is accomplished." "Green be the sod above thee."

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 Wednesday 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. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Cor. Cal. & Front sts.

September 25th, 1857.—n14-4w.

STOCK FOR SALE

AMERICAN HORSES & CATTLE

IN consequence of the dissolution of co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, they now offer for sale some sixty or seventy head of choice American cattle, consisting of COWS & CALVES, two and three years old STEERS, WORK OXEN, &c., and twenty-five or thirty head of American and Indian HORSES, mares, colts, &c., which they offer for sale at very reasonable prices for cash.

CHAPPELLIER & DAULNE.

Cowlitz Farms, Sept. 1, 1857. no.41-6t.

$300 Reward!

FOR the apprehension of Patrick Reagan, recently convicted of murder at a term of the circuit court for Island county, and placed in confinement at Fort Steilacoom, from whence he escaped on Monday evening, Sept. 21st.

Said Reagan is a short thick set man, fair hair, stoops in his walk, steps long, and by birth and Irishman. It is supposed he has made for the Cowlitz.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and safe delivery to Capt. Maloney at Fort Steilacoom.

FAYETTE McMULLEN,
Gov. Ter. Was.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T.,
September 22d, 1857.—n14.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

THREE good plasterers and masons wanted immediately; to work on the public buildings on the military reserve near Port Townsend, W. T.

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.—n14

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 24th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON.
Locating Commissioners.

September 25th, 1857.—n14-10w.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Guyrott's, Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THIS SCHOOL will commence the Fall Term in M. E. Church Olympia, on Monday, the 14th instant.

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

TERMS:

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
Music, with the use of the Piano,	15 00

No pains will be spared upon the part of Trustees and Teachers to render entire satisfaction to those who may patronize this institution of learning.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1857.—tf.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING, Boots & Shoes, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY, WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

H. S. WASHBURN,

Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situate, 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

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

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.

ARMY NOTICE.

CAMP ON SEMI-AH-MOO BAY,
Escort North West Boundary Commission,
August 11th, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at this point, with FRESH BEEF, on the hoof or butchered, will be received by me until the 5th September, next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Twelve thousand pounds of beef will be required—If on the hoof, must be small stock; if butchered, will be required in quantities not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds per week, nor less than three hundred and thirty pounds, furnished at least once a week.

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.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any and all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it, and also, the right of choosing as to whether he shall receive the beef butchered or on the foot.

HENRY DOUGLAS,
1st Lt. 9th Inf. & A. A. C. S.

August 11, 1857. no. 38-4w.

HEAD QUARTERS, ESCORT N. W. B. SURVEY,
Camp on Semi-ah-moo Bay,
Sept. 7, 1857.

THE Bids for furnishing this post with fresh Beef were opened as advertised, on the 5th inst., and all being deemed unreasonable, were rejected. I am ordered by the commanding officer of the escort to extend the time for receiving bids to the 1st. October, 1857.

HENRY DOUGLAS,
1st. Lt. 9th inf., & A. A. C. S.

Sep. 16, 1857. [n43-tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER, "CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dungeness and Bellingham Bay.

Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semi-a-moo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n13-tf.

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, according to the official returns of the general election, held according to law, in the Territory of Washington, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, the whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress were fifteen hundred and thirty-five: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens received nine hundred and eighty-six votes, and Alexander S. Abernethy five hundred and forty-four votes, John H. Scranton three votes, J. S. Smith one vote, and Columbia Lancaster one vote: And whereas, Isaac I. Stevens has received the highest number of votes cast:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do publish and declare Isaac I. Stevens to be duly elected Delegate to Congress for the term of two years.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

C. H. MASON,
42-3t. Act. Gov. Territory Washington.

SALE OF SHEEP.

THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S sale of sheep, at Muck, Pierce county, W. T., as already advertised, commences at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, September 21st, 1857.

Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-2t.pd.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

Boarding & Day School.

THE undersigned propose to commence a boarding and day school, for both sexes, on Monday, the 21st inst., at their residence, one and a half miles north of Olympia.

Tuition in English branches from $5 to $10 per qr. of eleven weeks. Languages, embroidery, and fancy needlework extra.

Boarding will be furnished at $4 per week, payable monthly or quarterly in advance. To parents or guardians living at a distance from Olympia, we can hold out superior inducements. But few scholars will be taken.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
M. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-2w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

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. Emery; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyosgamus; 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.

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandise, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give us a call. WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FRENCH & WILSON, No. 115 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP, No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

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.

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

Ambrotypes, Maleinotypes, —AND— PHOTOGRAPHS.

P****** D*** AND P******** G***

MR. DA LEE, lately from San Francisco, would call the attention of the citizens of this place to his Picture Gallery, three doors south of the Pacific House, main street Olympia, where he is prepared to take pictures by his new and improved process on Glass, Iron and Paper. Good likenesses guaranteed. Babies taken in two seconds. He is also prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of dwellings, public buildings, towns and landscapes, in the surrounding country, from one to thirty copies, at reasonable rates.

☞ Those wishing work will please call early as my stay will be limited. Specimens can be seen at the rooms.

A. G. DA LEE.

Olympia, Aug. 18, 1857.—n39.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPEREIL 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.

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.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

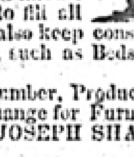
M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in al. its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

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

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY: Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

Eight Horse Power.

Fitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. 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 until all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

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 FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

received direct from New York, by express. They have also a large and complete assortment of BOOKS and STATIONEY now on their way from New York and San Franci co, 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 1, 1857. no.28-tf.

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 by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving place of residence or post office address, will have scrip forwarded to them immediately.

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

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

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.

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-ly.

NONPEREIL 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.

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.

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

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

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

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

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

TERMS—Cash, in every instance.

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

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, namely:

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

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the colonel of ordnance, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department.—

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, plans, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

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

Office of the Quartermaster-General:

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

Office of the Paymaster-General:

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

Office of the Commissary General:

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

Office of the Chief Engineer:

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

Office of the Surgeon-General:

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

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

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

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

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

For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the North-west Executive building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

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

For the general purposes of the building, corner of F and seventeenth streets.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

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

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretory of the Naay, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau ordnance and hydrography, and the clerks, messenger and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of ordnance and hodrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of navy yards and docks, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs, and of the engineer-in-chief, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the bureau of provisions and clothing, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the salary of professor James P. Espy for the current fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, two thousand dollars, the payment to be made in the same manner and under the like control as former appropriations, for meteorological observations. And also for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of the Navy Department:

Office Secretary of the Navy:

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

Bureau of ordnance and hydrography:

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

Bureau of yards and docks:

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

Bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs:

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

Bureau of provisions and clothing:

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

Bureau of medicine and surgery:

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

For the generl purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand, nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

Post-Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said department;

For blank books, binding and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, day watch wan, and for miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

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

For the payment of temporary clerk hire in the Post-Oce Department, in view of the amount of extra labor growing out of the lettings of mail contracts, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed temporarily in the office of the Postmaster-General prior to the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, sixteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-one cents, or so much thereof, as may be necessary.

Printing for the Executive Department.—For paper and printing for the Executive departments, including the paper, printing, and binding of the annual statements of commerce and navigation of the Unitee States; the Biennial Register, and the paper and printing of the annual estimates of appropriations, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

Mint of the United States.—

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

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand eight hunnred dollars.

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

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

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

At San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

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

For incidental and contingent exp[illegible] including wastage, in addition to other available [illegible] ninety-four thousand seven hundred and fifteen [illegible].

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, three clerks, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, twenty-two t[illegible] two hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.—For salaries of Superintendent, coiner, assayer and clerk' six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

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

At Dahlonega, Georgia.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

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

For incidental and contingent expenses, inclusing wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars, in addition to an available balance of former appropriations.

Government in the Territories.

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

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

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

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

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

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

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

For contingent expenses of said territory, one thousand dollars.

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

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

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

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

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

For contingent expenses of said Territory one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents, to discharge such sums as the accounting officers may deem to have been necessarily expended by the Executive of said Territory during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

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

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

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

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

For contingent expenses of said territory, one thousand dollars.

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

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

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

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

For extraordinary expenses of the executive office, six thousand dollars.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate justices, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

And that the annual salary of the judge of the United States for the northern district of Illinois shall hereafter be three thousand five hundred dollars.

And the annual salary of the district judge of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, shall hereafter be twenty-five hundred dollars.

That the salary of the judge of the United States district court for the district of Michigan, shall be three thousand dollars per annum from and after the passage of this act.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphans' court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the chief justice of the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia shall be three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and the salaries of the associate judges, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly: and that the salary of the judge of the orphans' court of the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Office of the Attorney General.—For salaries of the Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars.

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

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

For the purchase of deficient State reports and statutes for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

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

For compensation of the marshals, ten thousand dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several States and Territories, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

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

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

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

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

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

For the support and maintainance of said Penitentiary, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the Preservation of the Collection of the Exploring Expedition.—For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers therinor, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses two hundred dollars.

For the construction and erection of suitable cases to receive the collections of the United States exploring expedition, and others, in geology, mineralogy, belonging to the United States, now in the Patent Office and elsewhere in Washington, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the exsenfe of the transfer of these collections, and the permanent arrangement of the cases, two thousand dollars.

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

To pay for furniture for the district court room of the eastern district of Virginia, heretofore purchased by the marshal of that district, two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

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

For compensation in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of eighteen laborers employed on the public grounds and President's garden, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the door-keeper at the President's house, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant door-keeper at the President's house, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shops, six hundred dollars.

For extending the propagating department of the botanic garden, and introducing water into the same from the Capitol Square, twenty-six hundred dollars to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Hublic Buildings.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

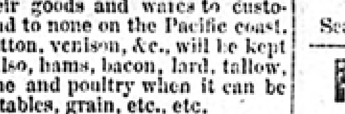
For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

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

For procuring manure, tools, fuel, repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic gardens, twenty-three hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress.

CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.

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

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

66 [illegible] 99

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

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, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER 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.

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.41.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

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.

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.

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 Linen Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

PAPEP HANGINGS
AND
CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety;

6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapistry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloth assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
800 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;

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

FRANK BAKER,

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

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

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

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

Judicial Notice.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Pacific, will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday, the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McFADDEN, presiding.

WM. KELLY, Clerk.

Vancouver, August 7, 1857. no.37-8w.

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.

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.

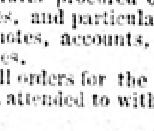
SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

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.

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 distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and trutliful. The work comprisis two royal 8vo. vols. of 1660 pages, including 600 wood cuts and 14 steel engravings.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
—AND THE—
'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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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 frow the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be 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.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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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. 41 tf