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POETRY.

The Comet, the New Craft in the Offing of Heaven.

'Twas a beautiful night on a beautiful deep,
And the man at the helm had just fallen asleep,
And the watch of the deck, with his head on his breast,
Was beginning to dream that another it pressed,
When the look-out aloft cried, "A sail! ho, a sail!"
And the question and answer went rattling like hail:
"A sail! ho, a sail!" "Where away?" "North no'th no'th west!"
"Make her out?" "No, your honor!" The din drowned the rest.

There indeed is the stranger, not her first in these seas,
Yet she drives boldly on in the teeth of the breeze.
Now her bows to the breakers she steadily turns:
Oh, how brightly the light of her binnacle burns!
Not a signal for Saturn this rover has given,
No salute for our Venus, the flag-star of heaven;
Not a rag or a ribbon adorning her spars,
She has saucily sailed by the red planet Mars;
She has doubled, triumphant, the cape of the Sun,
And the sentinel stars, without firing a gun!
Now a flag at the fore and the mizzen unfurled,
She is bearing right gallantly down on the World!
Helm a port! Show a light! She will run us aground!
Fire a gun! Bring her to! Sail ahoy! Whither bound?

Avast there, ye lubbers! Leave the rudder alone!
'Tis a craft in commission—the Admiral's own;
And she sails with sealed orders, unopened as yet,
Though her anchors she weighed before Lucifer set!
Ah! she sails by a chart no draughtsman can make,
Where each cloud that can trail and each wave that can break;
Where each planet is cruising, each star is at rest,
With its anchor "let go" in the blue of the blest;
Where that sparkling flotilla, the Asteriods, lie;
Where the scarf of red morning is flung on the sky;
Where the breath of the sparrow is straining the air—
On the chart that she bears, you will find them all there.

Let her pass on in peace to the port whence she came,
With her trackings of fire, and her streamers of flame.

BILLY WILLIAMS, OF THE VELLS, BILLY BURTON, OF BURTON'S, AND TOM HAMBLIN, OF THE BOWERY.—The following funny theatrical reminiscence, we happen to know, is literally veracious, as here revived by the New York Home Journal. It is old, but well worth repeating:

Billy Williams, the English comedian, now deceased, was one of the best-natured men alive, and although without education, a capital comic actor. Billy was a regular cockney in his conversation, and paid no attention to the rules of Murray's grammar. An amusing conversation between him and William E. Burton, the theatrical manager, is thus related by a friend of the parties: Billy sat in his usual seat, and was endeavoring to make himself agreeable to those around him. Burton, who delighted in quizzing Billy, made some enquiries of him relative to a horse belonging to Mr. Hamblin, which seemed to arouse Billy, and he thus commenced his reply: "Now, Burton, I'll tell you all about that 'orse. You see, when I first arrived, I said to Amblin: 'Tom, I wants an 'orse, I 'ave always been used to 'ave an 'orse, and I would like to 'ave one.' 'Billy,' says he, 'you know Mazeppa; he has earned me a great deal of money, and I will not permit him to be misused; but if you want to ride him, you may, and my stage manager, Tom Flynn, will go with you to the stable.' So, down I goes to the stable, with Tom Flynn, and told the man to put the saddle on him."—"On Tom Flynn?" said Burton. "No, on the 'orse. So after talking to Tom awhile, I mounted him." "What, mounted Flynn?" "No, the 'orse, and then I shook hands with him and rode off."—"Shook hands with the horse, Billy?"—"No, d—n it, with Tom Flynn; and then I rode off up the Bowery, and who should I meet in front of the Bowery theatre but Tom Amblin; so I got off and told the boy to 'old him by the 'ead." "Hold Hamblin by the head?" "No, the 'orse; and then we went and had a drink together." "You and the horse?" "No, me and Amblin; and after that, I mounted him again, and went out of town." "Mounted Hamblin again?" "No, the 'orse; and when I got to Barnum's, who should be there but Tom Flynn—he'd taken another 'orse, and rode out ahead of me; so I told the 'ostler to tie him up." "Tie Tom Flynn up?"—"No, damn it, the 'orse; and we had a drink there." "You and the horse?"—"No, me and Tom Flynn. Now, look here, Burton; every time I say 'orse, you say Amblin, and every time I say Amblin, you say 'orse. Now, I'll be 'anged if I tell you any more about it." Billy felt his dignity insulted, and no coaxing on the part of Burton could induce him to finish the recital.

☞ It is now stated that Gen. Walker has completed all of his arrangements for returning to Nicaragua, and that he will leave at an early day under the most favorable auspices.

From the Washington City *Star*, of July 30th.

The Defence of our North Pacific Coasts.

We hear that the absence of the United States naval steamer Massachusetts, (now at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, for repairs,) from her station on the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territory, causes serious apprehensions to be entertained by the settlers that they will again be visited by depredating bands of savages from the British possessions further North. The Indians of that region navigate along the coasts in huge canoes that carry, some of them, one hundred and fifty men each. They are the most warlike, ferocious, and effective tribes on the continent at this time, we apprehend, judging from the trouble they have already given. The withdrawal of the Massachusetts from the station was, of course, an act of prime necessity, for ships must be repaired. It is greatly to be regretted that not even a revenue cutter was at hand to do her duty for the time being. But those who know Congress are well aware that it rarely legislates effectively for defence or precaution until forced so to do by the appearance of danger at the very threshold of the door. The Executive branch of the Government can only avail itself of the means of protection accorded by Congress, which, unfortunately, has not provided sufficient for the western coast to have permitted, ere this, another vessel to be ordered to do the duty from which, as explained above, the Massachusetts was not long since withdrawn. Efforts are doubtless being made here so to arrange the duties of the vessels of both the Navy and Treasury Department in the Pacific, as that one will immediately be ordered to take the place of the steamer above named.

By the by, if we are not mistaken, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have some vessels on the Pacific coast not in commission at this time, which, if there is authority to call them (or one of them) into the service, would answer the purpose. We refer to their ships (steamers) first employed on their route. They were built, it will be remembered, under the superintendence of the United States' naval officers, so as to be speedily convertible into men-of-war, and are therefore capable of carrying all the armament required in such service.—The contract under which they were constructed authorizes the Government to take them, or either of them, at a valuation, when the necessities of the public service may require that to be done. If, in the absence of a specific appropriation to pay for them, such a thing could be done, it strikes us that the fact that they are out there at this time unemployed (some of them) affords an opportunity for at once providing against disastrous contingencies that might otherwise result from the withdrawal of the Massachusetts from her late station.

We clip the following from the last news from the Pacific coast, as illustrating the condition of affairs there, on which we comment above:

"By the arrival of the bark Friendship, from Teekalet, Puget Sound, we learn that the Sound Indians were quiet, but that large bands of Northerners still hang about the English side, and continue to annoy the settlers by crossing to our side.

Maj. Haller was in chase of some twelve or fifteen canoes that had come across, and took a canoe with the crew of Sound Indians, and either murdered or carried them off as slaves.

The Major was on board of the United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, with some regulars, that being the only means he could command to protect the frontier; and that is but little use at this time of the year on account of frequent calms.

A number of families had left Whidby's Island, and other parts of the frontier, and moved up the Sound. The Northerners say that before they return home in the fall, they will have three American heads for each one of their people that was killed last winter by the Massachusetts. They have lately killed and taken away a number of our Indians, and it is fully believed they will carry their threats into execution against the whites, unless a war steamer is sent to protect the frontiers."

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—The now very aged but yet scarcely venerable ex-President Van Buren was at Mr. Marcy's funeral, with his old, bright, healthy look, and smiling as ever—not solemn even in the presence of death, for solemnity seems impossible for his ever happy face. He does not show over sixty, and his hair is no whiter than it has been for twenty-five years. He walked in vigor from the Capitol, after the ceremonies were over, to take the cars at the river for his home in Kinderhook.—To-day he looks younger even than ex-President Pierce, with whom, side by side, he entered the Assembly chamber.—*New York Express.*

INFLUENZA.—The influenza has been raging at the Islands, The *Honolulu Advertiser* says:—"The epidemic, which is only the influenza, *with variations*, has visited nearly every house. Stores have been closed, auctions postponed, and a stillness pervades the town as though each week-day were a Sabbath. Very few foreigners have escaped, whilst among the native we may say none have escaped. We are happy to say that no deaths have occurred from the epidemic, which has now nearly passed off."

THE GIANT OF THE WORLD—MILES DARDEN.—Some weeks ago we gave a few facts in regard to the weight and dimensions of this extraordinary man, and promised our readers, through the courtesy of a friend in Henderson county, further items of interest. The friend we referred to was the Rev. John Brooks, whose veracity, we believe, has never been questioned by any one. He writes as follows: "Mr. Darden was born in North Carolina in 1798, and departed this life at his residence in Henderson county, Tennessee, on the 23d of January, 1857, in the 59th year of his age. He joined the Baptist Church in early life, and shortly after emigrated to Tennessee, where he connected himself with what is called the Christian Church, but had not been a member of any church for years past, but was moral, and fond of conversation on religious subjects. He was an obliging and kind neighbor, and fond of company. About fifteen years ago he joined the order of Masons. He was twice married. His children are very large, but probably none of them will ever be more than half the weight of their father. He was quite active and lively, and labored until about four years ago, when he became so fleshy that he was compelled to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon. In 1849 he made a contract with a tailor to furnish him a suit of clothes for $50—the cloth was to cost $5 per yard.—Upon measurement, it took twelve yards of cloth. So the tailor lost $10 and the making. The tailor states that three men, each weighing over two hundred pounds, put the coat on, buttoned it around them, and walked across the square to Lexington. In 1850 it took thirteen and a half yards of flax cloth, yard wide, to make him a coat. It took sixteen yards of cambric for his shroud; twenty-four yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of his coffin; one hundred and twenty-five feet of plank to make his coffin. His coffin was eight feet long; across the breast, thirty-two inches; across the head, eighteen inches; across the foot, fourteen inches; he weighed, in 1845, eight hundred and seventy-one pounds; his height was seven feet six inches. His weight, when he died, as nearly as could be ascertained, was a fraction over one thousand pounds.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.*

DEATH OF A LARGE MAN.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig of the 19th ult. chronicles the death in Henderson county, in that State, of Mr. Miles Darden. The Whig says the deceased was beyond all question the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! He measured round the waist six feet nine inches.

TO GROW LARGE MEN.—Dr. W. Holmes has shown what everybody knows, that we are, as a race, deteriorating. But he has not given us the reason why the New England man grows smaller in bone and muscle. Chemistry tells us it is owing to the want of material in the soil to produce bone. Much is owing to our unnatural habits of life. Much to the weakness of our female sex, who do anything but develope their muscular powers. But the main reason why the race deteriorates so rapidly in the eastern part of New England is owing to the hard granite soil, which does not furnish limestone sufficient to form the bones. In Kentucky, Ohio, and western Vermont, men grow to larger size because of the limestone formation under the soil. Parts of families have emigrated to regions, and the result in the next generation has been a larger bone developement in those who left Massachusetts than in those who remained. Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa will grow great men. The finest figure in the world will be found in the valley of the Mississippi, in a few generations. In-door labor, so unnatural for men, will weaken the vital powers and stop the growth in large cities, but the great and glorious West, with its broad prairies, will compensate for the growing feebleness of the eastern states.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Superintendent of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line is about to open an office at Trinity Bay, the point where the Atlantic cable is to be brought ashore. This will enable us to communicate the result to New-York the instant the Telegraph fleet comes in sight. The steamers are expected to reach Trinity Bay between the 20th and 25th inst.

☞ The end of the Atlantic telegraph cable was successfully secured to the Irish coast at Valentia on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and on the same day the squadron sailed gallently off on their way to Newfoundland.

DEPRATURE OF MR. PEABODY.—Mr. George Peabody of London sailed from this city in the Persia for England on Wednesday last. Since his arrival in this country, nearly a year since, Mr. Peabody has, in spite of repeated attacks of painful illness, found time to visit twenty-six States of the Union.

☞ The statement of the New York Times that Bishop Hughes was about to be deposed by the Pope turns out to be a fiction. The Bishop himself contradicts it.

☞ The enlightened King of Naples has forbidden the practice of the potographic art in all his dominions!

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF THE LATE MR. MARCY.—We find the following in the course of a well written sketch of the late Secretary of State in Harper's Weekly newspaper.

An anecdote, hitherto unpublished, may serve to illustrate his pleasant humor. While he was Governor of this State, he was visiting Newburgh on some public occasion, and with a party of gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, was at the Orange Hotel. Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A Whig lawyer was present, and the Governor recognizing him, said:

"Ah, yes; I'll tell you a good story of Spooner. The other day he came up to Albany, on his way to the Whig Convention at Utica, and so he took it on his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to indorse, and I wrote, 'Let pardon be granted. W. L. Marcy,' when Spooner cried out, 'Hold, hold, Governor! That's the wrong paper!' And, sure enough, it was a Whig speech that he was going to make in Utica, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had granted pardon in advance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterward."

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which for an extempore story certainly is capital.

"Yes, gentlemen, yes, I did. And when the Convention was over, we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miserable corduroy roads, banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if we were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door and requested us all to descend. We did so, supposing that some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said: 'Gentlemen, we always stop here out of respect to the Governor; this is the identical spot *where Marcy tore his pantaloons.*'"

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself.

That *pantaloons* incident deserves to be recorded in every history of this great man. He was sent out to hold special sessions of court to try the Anti-Masonic parties charged with murder. He was to receive a salary and his expenses. With that nice regard for details that belonged to his sterling character, he kept a minute account of all his expenditures, and handed in the list on his return, without thinking it necessary or proper to revise or strike out those items of a private nature, which other men, less scrupulous in greater matters, might have carefully suppressed. There stood the tailor's charge for mending. The political foes of the Judge, when he came to be candidate for Governor, found it, and paraded it before the world in the newspapers; and making an effigy of Mr. Marcy, suspended it in the streets of Albany, with a great patch on the pantaloons, and the tailor's charge on the top of that!

But an observant people saw through the patch and the charge into the heart of the honest man, and in that very deed of his they recoguized a frankness and transparency of character that commended him to their warm approbation. It is not probable that the pantaloon charge lost for him a single vote, while it is doubtless true that it made for him multitudes of friends. He was never ashamed of it, and never had reason to be.

MR. MARCY'S LAST PORTRAIT.—The New York Evening Post, referring to the report that Mr. Marcy appears to have died from disease of the heart, says:

He was not of an apoplectic habit, and the suddenness of his death—the heart ceasing to beat while he was lying on his couch reading a book, which dropped upon his breast as he expired—together with the naturalness of his expression and absence of distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to the heart disease, Mr. Marcy on one occasion during his last visit in this city evinced in an unmistakable manner the symptoms of the fatal disease. While having his photograph taken by Brady, he was requested by the artist to stand, in order, we suppose, to correspond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr. Marcy, however, attempted it in vain, the palpitation of his heart requiring him either to sit or move about.

His restlessness was so noticeable in the effort of standing for his picture, that he was finally taken sitting in his chair—a posture rather more familiar to the old man of late years than any other. At all events, the likeness itself, which is the last ever taken of the great statesman, is perfect.—His garments are a little more glossy and fresh than in the original, but the face, the features, and what Shakespeare called the "visage of his mind," are there. The shrewd, wise, half smile with which, when in a jocose and amiable mood, he would at once please and baffle those of his friends who tried to know more of his mind than he chose to reveal—an expression which sent the quidnuncs of Washington empty, but not wholly dissatisfied, away—is here caught and perpetuated with a grace almost beyond the reach of art.

HOW MARCY COMPOSED HIS STATE PAPERS.—The editor of the New York Evening Post, speaking as if from personal knowledge, says:

Mr. Marcy, in Washington, commonly composed his important despatches not in his office, but in his library at home. When thus engaged, he would at once, after breakfast, begin his work, and write till nearly noon, when he would go to the Department, receive calls and attend to the regular routine duties of his position. During the hours of his composition, he was so completely engrossed with his subject that persons might enter and go out, or talk in the same room, without in the least obtaining his notice. He wore spectacles—usually sat in his dressing gown, with an old red handkerchief on the table before him, and one could judge of the relative activity of his mind by the frequency of his application to the snuff box. In truth, he was an inveterate snuff taker; and his consumption of that article appeared to have injuriously affected his voice.

He wrote deliberately, with few erasures or changes, and his thoughts generally in the first draft assumed the form of expression in which he was willing to publish them. He almost always used a pencil, and left the second draft to be penned by a clerk. This, however, he rarely altered.—His handwriting was legible and handsome, without being clerkly.

MR. MARCY'S LAST LETTER.—The Richmond Enquirer says the last letter ever penned by the late Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, and about which considerable curiosity has been expressed, was addressed to the Hon. John M. Botts, introducing the latter, as his friend, to the Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, United States Minister at St. Petersburg. Mr. Botts expects to spend several of the ensuing months in a tour through Europe.

LATER FROM CARSON VALLEY.—MORE MURDERS, IMMIGRANT TRAINS, ETC.—The *Sacramento Union* has the following telegraphic despatch from Placerville, dated September 7th:

Mr. Murdock has just arrived from Carson Valley, who brings important news.

Messrs. Williams and McMarland left our city on Thursday morning last for Carson Valley. They put up at Silver Creek. Williams left Silver Creek at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and McMarland left about an hour later, intending to overtake Williams. [The despatch then relates the particulars of finding the body of McMarland, and the consequent certainty of the death of Williams, and the belief that the murder was committed by the Washoe Indians] Great excitement exists here, as Williams and McMarland are well known and highly esteemed citizens.

STILL LATER.—Smith, of Lake Valley, sends word that the Indians who committed the murders are in the vicinity of Silver Creek and the South Fork. The arrow with which McMurland was killed, has been sent us. There is no doubt that it belonged to a Washoe.

Sheriff Carson is now summoning a posse of 25 men, well armed, who are to leave within one hour for the scene of the murder, under the command of Deputies Turoman and Wallace.

This makes the number who have been massacred within six weeks, twenty-four—the last within fifty miles of our city.

The leading wagon of thirteen is just passing our office.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—Some anonymous wag recently sent Henry Ward Beecher the following allegory, crediting its authorship to Martin Luther:

One day, says Luther, a Satan, and his imps were gathered together to cosult in relation to their plans, and give an account of what each had done, one said, "I let loose the wild beast upon a caravan of pilgrims, and now their bones lie bleaching upon the sands of the desert." "Pshaw," said the devil, "their souls were all saved," And I," said another, "by tempest wrecked a ship loaded with Christians on their way to found a new community." "Pshaw," said the devil again, "their souls were all saved." "And I," a third, "cultivated an intimate acquaintance with an 'independent preecher,' and after long persuasion, I induced him to drop his Bible and go to preaching politics." And then the devil shouted in exultation, till the arches of Pandemonium rang, and all the night stars of hell sang together for joy.

☞ The great race for the Goodwood cup, for which the American horses Prior and Prioress was entered, has taken place in England. The French horse Monarque won the race. The English horse Risebor came econd, Fisherman third, Prior fifth, and Prioress sixth.

☞ Napoleon and Eugenie, accompanied by Count Walewski and a small suite, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Queen Victoria, on Thursday morning, the 6th ult. and were received with a royal salute from the fleet at Spithead. The visit was a strictly private one, and would not, it was believed, extend beyond the Isle of Wight and probably Portsmouth Navy Yard.

☞ The iron horse now runs from Bangor, Me., to Jefferson City, Mo., in three days—half the distance to London!

The Territory of Utah.

—THE SALT LAKE COUNTRY.—Salt Lake is situated between the 40th and the 42d degrees of north latitude, and is not less than fifty miles in length from north to south, varying in width from five to thirty miles.—Its elevation above the Gulf of Mexico is two thousand four hundred feet, and it forms the bottom of a vast basin, surrounded by mountains five to six thousand feet high. Part of the banks and bottom of the lake are composed of rocks and salt springs, and the waters are entirely impregnated with a saline substance, so that evaporation shows thirty-three parts in one hundred of salt, while the water of the sea shows only four in one hundred. The waters of the Salt Lake, therefore, are of an extraordinary density. No fish can live there, and the borders of the lake are sterile. Happily, in this accursed lake there is a passage leading to another lake, called Utah, (the name of an Indian tribe,) the level of which is one hundred feet above the surface of the first. The water of Utah Lake is drinkable, fresh and limpid.

The richness of the country in the neighborhood of these lakes caused Brigham Young to resolve upon settling the Mormons at this spot. He thought with wisdom, that it was better for him to become exclusive master of this great basin, where the distance and nature offered an impregnable fortress, than to go to California, and encounter the hostility of a crowd of gold seekers. The resemblance of Salt Lake to the Dead Sea could be presented as a providential design, and an indication of the place where the New Jerusalem should be founded. The colony chose a position extremely advantageous, upon a strait between the two lakes, and founded there the Deseret, a term which signifies "beehive" in the pretended "Reformed Egyptian" language.

The aspect presented by this young city is very picturesque. It is divided into 20 quarters, each forming a separate inclosure. The houses are built of adobes, or bricks dried in the sun, are only a story high, and are surrounded by gardens. The springs which descend the mountains flow in little rivulets into the gardens and streets. The stores are numerous and elegant. The statehouse is 90 by 40 feet. The town is protected by a fortified inclosure, and the number of inhabitants is about 30,000.—The neighboring country is highly cultivated, and returns with usury the products which are confided to it. The water fall between the lakes is utilized for turning numerous mills. In fact, this colony is a new and striking example of the creative and directive genius which seems to be the privlege of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A good pass is mentioned as being ascertained through the Rocky Mountains, east of Fort Simhi; this fort is by odometer measure 370 miles. The temple building progresses slowly; Governor Brigham advises a sale of all the oxen used for hauling the stone for the building to pay their indebtedness to the Gentiles, and calls upon the faithful to furnish horses and teams with which to prosecute the work.

Since the mails have become a little more regular, and they find out what reports are in circulation in the States respecting them, the editor of the paper fills up two or three columns of his paper with advice to the office-seekers, and urges upon them the necessity of looking elsewhere for more lucrative situations; he says that "Utah is not a desirable abiding place for any who do not love salvation;" "that the pickings and stealings have not enriched even the most expert who have been sent here;" "that Utah is a rugged, uninviting region, and men who do not love the Lord had better be anywhere else." Governor Brigham Young is most earnestly asked to be continued in office, as he has been so long and thoroughly tried and proved efficient. The mail party of June passed Col. Sumner on the 8th, ten miles west of Plum Creek; his troops were proceeding up the Republican Fork, and were to meet him at Laramie.—The California trains were progressing slowly, and many of their cattle dying because of the scarcity of grass. The reported assassination of Elder Pratt was reported but scarcely credited. The mail party just arrived report no hostile Indians on the route.

The Surveyor General of Utah reports that Salt Lake City is far greater in extent than the corporate authorities are entitled to under the town site act of 23d May, 1844, which limits the grant to 320 acres. He represents that the city occupies several square miles, and suggests the propriety of legal enactment to enable him to close the lines of the public surveys upon such limits of the city as it may be proper to recognize. It is further stated that the public domain in the city, and out of the limits thereof, settled by Mormons, is being conveyed by the members of the church of Latter Day Saints, in consideration of their good will towards the church, to Brigham Young, trustee of the same, he requiring them to defend the property thus conveyed against any one. This proceeding is incompatible with our system, and suggests the propriety of Congressional interposition.

COL. KINNEY.—The Corpus Christi Valley says that Col Kinney is in Ruatan, having made extensive land purchases there—is in fine health and delighted with the country.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1857.

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

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

No More of That.

We understand that some of the officers at Fort Steilacoom complain greatly of depredations committed on their letters between Steilacoom and San Francisco.—Sums of money, varying from three to fifteen dollars, enclosed in letters as subscription money for magazines and newspapers, and done up with the greatest care, have been purloined on several different occasions. One officer, a couple of months ago, enclosed subscription money to the New York Herald, Home Journal, Harper's Magazine, New Orleans Picayune, &c., and has received in answer, instead of the periodicals, letters acknowledging the receipt of the orders, but no cash. The publishers of the *Picayune* say:—"We regret to inform you that your letter contained no remittance. There is a slight impression on the letter sheet of a ring, which looks as if it came from the pressure of a five dollar piece. The postmark on the envelope is right, as is the handwriting, the last being evidently your own. Whoever has abstracted the contents, has done it so skillfully, that it leaves not the slightest trace of the transaction."

The letters were enclosed in the ordinary gum envelopes, which are easily opened and closed again by wetting them, without tearing the paper. That the money has been taken out of these letters before leaving the distribution office at San Francisco, is evident from the fact that whole sets of letters, forwarded at one time, with cash, have arrived at destinations as widely separated as New Orleans and New York, rifled of their contents.

Isolated as we are in this remote Territory, it is rather "binding on the American people" to be prevented from getting even our magazines and newspapers, by the thieving propensities of post office employees.

We make the foregoing statement for the information of the postmaster at San Francisco, as well as elsewhere, in order that they may hereafter have an eye on the deputies in their employ, and see that *money* as well as *letters* are *distributed* honestly and promptly, as per address.

By the way, we find that some of our exchanges are very serious in questioning the practicability of the *registry* arrangement of the Post-office Department. On this subject the Charleston *Mercury* of a late date says:

"The registry of letters, as practiced in our Post Office Department, has given rise to considerable complaint, and should be abolished. It serves to unerringly designate to the dishonest clerk the letter which will gratify his cupidity. In its stead should be substituted a system of drafts, similar to the present system of prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals at the office of publication. A certificate, from the postmaster at the mailing office, that the current postage has been paid, will insure the delivery of the matter at any other office. A similar certificate, that a deposit has been made at any office, should insure the payment thereof at any other office, upon proper identification of the person in whose favor the deposit was made. Under the present system, publishers of newspapers and periodicals, in many places, are great losers. Indeed, we notice that some have suffered to such an extent, that they have been compelled to advertise that remittances, thus registered, must be at the risk of the subscriber."

☞ The post-office address of Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, our late Delegate, is "Monticello, Florida." We are requested to make this statement because many of his friends have inquired for his address.

☞ Some person, a few weeks since, borrowed from the Receiver's office a volume of "Laws, Instructions and Opinions" of the General Land Office, marked on the back—"Land Office, Jeffersonville, Indiana." The borrower will please return the same.

☞ The Register's and Receiver's offices have been removed to the rooms lately occupied by Gov. STEVENS as Executive apartments. Persons having business with either of said offices will find the occupants always on hand.

☞ The U. S. District Court for the first Judicial District—Associate Justice MCFADDEN, presiding—commences at Vancouver, Clarke county, on Monday next.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.—The following is the vote *unofficial*, as published in the California papers, given at the late election for governor:

For Weller	46,708
For Bowie	18,384
For Stanley	18,467
Weller over Bowie	29,324
Weller over Stanly	28,241
Weller over both	10,957

The legislature is decidedly democratic.

The Oregon Mail.

The Oregon papers announce the death of ROBERT MOORE, Esq., aged 76 years. He died at Linn city on the 1st of September. He had been a resident of Oregon since 1840. Widely known and universally respected, his life will occupy a page in the history of the early settlement of Oregon.

The Oregon State Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* on Friday, the 18th ult. We will endeavor to publish the constitution next week. Referring to the adjournment of the convention, the Pacific *Advocate* of the 21st ult. says:

"From the first, the Convention avoided any discussion of slavery. By most of the members it seemed to be understood that the slavery question would be submitted to the voters as a separate proposition, and that, therefore, nothing would be gained by its discussion in the Convention."

The constitution was adopted as a whole, immediately before the adjournment, by a vote of 35 to 11, which is to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, on the second Monday of November next.

The *Oregonian* of Sept. 26th says:—"There has never been a period in the history of this city, when there were so many substantial improvements going forward as the present. The only fear is that they may progress too fast."

OVERLAND EMIGRATION FOR OREGON.—We are informed by Mr. J. W. Berry, of Logansport, Indiana, who has just arrived across the plains, that there are five hundred wagons, and about fifteen hundred emigrants *en route* for Oregon. He left the Oregon emigrants at Bear river, who were coming on the Fort Bridger or northern route. The party were well armed, and prepared for any emergency with the Indians. They had a large amount of fine stock, which was in good order. The grass was good all the way. When Mr. Berry left the train no difficulty had occurred except a little fight with the Sioux Indians, on Sweetwater, eight miles from Devil's Gate. Four whites were killed, and between twenty and thirty Indians. The whites drove the Indians back. Mr. B. informs us that he met fourteen hundred United States troops between Forts Kearney and Laramie, on the way to Salt Lake. —*Oregonian.*

☞ Through the persevering energy of Gen. Joseph Lane a small band of Indians, which has annoyed and harrassed the settlers of Umpqua Valley during the war, and since its termination, has been brought in and will be taken to the reserve. The mischief perpetrated by these Indians almost exceeds belief. Impelled by an implacable spirit of revenge, they have been active and unceasing in destroying the property and attempting the lives of our citizens. To so great an extent had their depredations been carried, that some of the settlers in isolated portions of Umpqua Valley were forced to abandon their homes. —*Jacksonville Herald Sept. 5th.*

STATISTICS OF OREGON.—In a late number of the *Oregon Statesman*, we find some very valuable statistics relative to the products of that Territory. Her population is 65,000. During the past year she has shipped to California 65,000 barrels of flour, or one for every man, woman and child in the Territory. Of bacon and pork, 3,000,000 pounds have been shipped. There were shipped 250,000 pounds of butter; 25,000 bushels of apples; $40,000 worth of chickens and eggs; $200,000 worth of lumber; $75,000 worth of fruit trees; 50,000 head of cattle, and $20,000 worth of potatoes and onions—all of the value of about three millions two hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A correspondent of the *Statesman*, writing from Deer Creek, Douglass, county, says:

This part of the Territory of Oregon has been and is infested by a lawless band of Indians ever since the last war, who go skulking through the mountains and canons that lie adjacent to the settlemsnts, frequently shooting cattle and horses, and robbing houses whenever a fair opportunity offers. About six weeks ago, Mr. Franklin Wright's house was robbed of a No. 1 rifle, one pound of powder, some percussion caps, two cwt. flour, two or three pairs of blanket, &c.; and on the 24th of July, Mr. Jas. Gilmore, a neighbor of Mr. Wright's, living on the south fork of Deer Creek, about nine miles above Roseburg, unfortunately had one large American mare and two two year old and one yearling colts shot. The shooting was done with arrows, as each of the colts were found having one sticking in them. The mare was found dead, the arrow having passed clear through the body. The colts were driven home, and the spikes of bone (which had been sharped to a point) drawn from two of them, and it is supposed those two will recover.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.—The New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst., contain the Charter of the Tehuantepec Company for the construction of railroad and other communication, across the Isthmus under the Garry and Sloo grants. The Company's capital stock is $10,000,000, $2,000,000 of which will be issued as full paid stock, and delivered to the trustees who now hold the title to those grants. As it will be necessary to enter into some arrangements with the Governments of Mexico and the United States, Emile le Sere and Senator Benjamin, are made the joint agents of the Company, with full power to agree with either or both Governments for such modifications, amendments and charges in said grants as may seem most judicious for securing the full and perfect protection of the rights and interests of the Company.

Colville Mines.

We find the following extracts of a private letter from Capt. HUGH O'NEIL, in the *Oregonian* of Sept. 26. The letter is dated August 28th—Fort Colville:

"A party of four men have just arrived from the Thompson river mines. They worked one month, and averaged three hundred dollars each. Provisions are very high there. Flour is worth fifty dollars per hundred, and everything else in proportion. They say they only worked on the river, and none of the surrounding country has ever been prospected. Those mines are about [illegible] days travel from Fort Hope, but there is a way by which horses can be taken [illegible] other means of conveyance by that route, so that persons wishing to go there will be compelled to travel *via* Colville Valley.

"It is very unsafe for Americans here at present, so far as their property is concerned. The Indians are very troublesome; they steal our animals, keep them a few days, and then demand that we shall pay something to redeem them. They took my horses on two occasions while I was looking at them, but on paying a certain sum, I got them back. Many other Americans have suffered similar inconveniences. Under existing circumstances, I deem it unsafe for Americans to visit these mines, unless they come in force sufficiently strong to defend their rights. If they come in smaller parties they will lose more than they can make.

"The Ponduray mines pay about as usual, say from four to eight dollars per day. A party of twelve are about to start for the Thompson river mines; among the number is Judge Yantis. I intend going with them, and on some future occasion will give the particulars of our expedition."

BLACK REPUBLICAN TREASON.—The following resolutions are a part of the platform adopted by the black republicans at their late convention in New York city. If any portion of the people of this country have ever hitherto doubted that the rankest treason slumbered in the breasts of the black republican leaders, they can doubt it no longer. Their platform is as follows:

Resolved, That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emancipation—neither political party nor religious sect, neither parchment nor compact, neither constitution nor union; but we shall press through them all, or over them all, diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger, till we break his yoke and place him, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral duty to dissolve the present national compact; to raise the banner of secession to join in the cry of "no union with slaveholders;" to separate the north from the south; that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious "institution."

THE STATE OF THINGS IN INDIA.—The Liverpool Daily Post, of the 7th inst., remarks:

It is to be feared that the state of things in India is worse than reported. We are now told that "the officers who arrived home in the Indus from the East Indies state that Calcutta was as if it were in a state of siege; the drawbridges were up, and seven European regiments were collected there. The officers state, also, that a sentiment prevails amongst the natives throughout India, that English rule in Hindostan is to cease this year."

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT OF EAST INDIA MUTINEERS.—The London Times publishes a letter from an army officer in India, dated Lahore, May 14, which says:

The 45th native infantry at Ferozepore, having refused to lay down their arms, were cut to pieces by the cavalry and shot by the Europeans, and orders were issued to kill every man of the regiment wherever he may be found. They have burnt nine bungalows and the church there, but all Europeans are safe. The 300 Sepoys, who were got away from here yesterday, have been well punished by the Pungabese. Report says nearly all were killed.

TRAIN FOR SALT LAKE.—There was "fitting out" at Atchison, Kansas, of the 1st instant, one of the largest of those caravans, or "trains," by which the commerce between the States and the great Salt Lake valley is carried. The train will consist of seventy-three wagons, eight hundred and seventy six oxen, and ninety men. It will be laden with one hundred and forty tons of assorted merchandize, adapted to the Salt Lake trade. Some idea of the immense value of the goods which will be carried by this train may possibly be had, when we state that the freight alone upon them from Atchison to Salt Lake will exceed $40,000.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE PLAINS.—The Carson Valley correspondent of the *Sacramento Union* says:

It was currently reported at the "sink," a week since, that the Indians were very troublesome, and that Kirk and Denver were recruiting for the purpose of protecting themselves and the coming emigration.

Jim Tulle, well known in California under the sobriquet of "California Jim," was tried at the, Sink, on the 24th, for being the leader of a party of Indians, who attacked an emigrant train at Gravely Ford, on the Humboldt, killing six men, one women and child. He was found guilty by a jury of emigrants, and shot. A young lady, named Bush, who lost her husband in the encounter at Gravely Ford, was shot through the neck with an arrow, and was supposed to be dead by the Indians, and scalped. She was, however, rescued, and was rapidly recovering at last accounts, and on her way to California.

The Surveyed Portions of Oregon.

At the request of the President of the Constitutional Convention of Oregon, the Surveyor General of the Territory has made a computation of the whole number of acres of land surveyed, west of the Cascades mountains, which shows the following result:

The whole number of acres surveyed, together with what is under contract and in progress to be surveyed by 30th proximo, amounts to	5,705,553 acres.
To this may be added what will be equivalent to not exceeding 10 townships, estimated to embrace all that will remain for next years' operations in the field, (when it is expected that the surveys of public land fit for agricultural purposes, west of the Cascade mountains will be completed,) say,	230,400 acres.
Making a total of	4,935,953 acres,

Or a fraction less than 258 full townships of land, which, in the language of deputy surveyors, comprises all that is "fit for settlement or cultivation," and, as everybody knows, much of what has been surveyed and so returned is unfit for either of said purposes.

The only land that remains unsurveyed west of the Cascade mountains, beside the above-named, may be found along the coast—in the Indian reservation—amounting to a few fractional townships of rather ordinary land.

Some better idea of the extent of the surveyed portions of our Territory may be gathered when we state that all above enumerated comprises two hundred and fifty-eight townships, less than one-fifth the area of Illinois.—*Statesman.*

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The shore-cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was safely landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday August 5th. On the following day the entire telegraph fleet, consisting of eight steam vessels, set sail for New-foundland. No intelligence of the subsequent movements had been received up to the sailing of the Arabia, in consequence of the want of telegraphic communication with Valentia. A grand banquet was held at Valentia in honor of the occasion, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presiding. Everything had progressed satisfactorily as late as heard from.

☞ Advices from Kansas, received by the Administration, state that Governor Walker had received peaceful overtures from the people of Lawrence, and that a reconciliation was confidently expected. Governor Walker's force consists of six companies of dragoons, one company of infantry, and one company of flying artillery—in all, about 600 men.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The marine disasters for July are as follows: Five ships, two barks, three brigs, and eleven schooners, the total value amounting to about $1,000,000. The number of vessels was not as large as the previous month, yet the value of the property lost is in excess of June about $180,000. The loss of one vessel alone, the ship Samuel Willet, reached $350,000; and another, the ship Carrack, burnt at sea, $230,000.

☞ Advices from our Consul General in Alexandria, Egypt, have been received, with news by the overland mail from India. The mutiny among the native troops was far more extensive than was represented. A long and bloody war is anticipated.

WESTERN WAGON TRADE.—The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch publishes a letter from Dan Rancho, Nebraska Territory, giving a list of the trains and stock that passed that place from the 17th of May, the date of the first train, to the 10th of June. We have footed up the list, and find 85 trains, with 2,325 men, 692 horses, 790 mules, 543 wagons, 18,312 cattle, and 4,500 sheep. The letter concludes as follows:

The above statistics include the whole amount of travel to Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Salt Lake and Oregon, as could be ascertained at this point. The Fort Riley road joins the Fort Leavenworth road above us, and we could not get the precise amount of stock on that road, but should judge the following figures are not far from it: Men, 1,400; horses, 500; mules, 400; wagons, 600; cattle, 10,000; sheep, 8000; dogs 600.

HAD THEM THERE.—A very good one is told of Marklan, a celebrated field preacher of London, sometimes styled the successor of Whitfield. He was preaching to a very large congregation on Hamstead heath; in the middle of his discourse the clouds gathered and a very heavy shower succeeded; he was bare-headed and seemed to pay no attention to the rain till he saw many of his hearers beginning to depart. He then called out:

Brethren, brethren, how refreshing is this shower that the Lord hath sent—let me ask you one question—what do you think they would give in hell for such a shower? I am certain you will not fly from the gift of God, that the very devils envy you the enjoyment of.

The appeal had the desired effect, and every man of the large audience stayed till wet to the skin.

☞ Arrangements are being made by the Turkish Government with Mr. Lee, an American, (after he has finished at Sevastopol,) to raise the Turkish fleet sunk at Sinope, certain sunken ships in the Black Sea, and particularly a line of battle ship sunk at Constantinople only three years since, with an armament of 100 heavy brass cannon on board.

India, China, &c.

In speaking of the news received by the last arrival at San Francisco of the *Golden Gate*, the *Herald* of that city says: "By this arrival, we have news from India. Delhi has fallen. The mutineers have received a severe check, but it will have very little effect. The old order of things can never be restored. The disaffection at last dates was spreading among the Sepoys of the Southern presidencies—Madras and Calcutta. British rule can only be maintained for the future in India by a large European army, and an establishment of that kind will entail an expense upon the East India Company, which, with all their wealth, they will scarcely be able to bear up against.

The Revolt of the Sepoys.

INDIA—FALL OF DELHI.—By this arrival we have later and highly important news from India, which we give below in a condensed form:

The intelligence of the capture of Delhi is stated as a fact in the overland summary of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, which says under date of July 1st:

"Since the publication of our last summary, great events have transpired. Delhi has fallen, and upwards of 7000 mutineers have been put to the edge of the sword The army of retribution, under General Bernard, arrived before Delhi on the 8th inst. On reaching Caidlee Seraee, the English General found the mutineers strongly posted in an entrenched position, completely protected by a strong park of artillery. After reconnoitering the position of the enemy, General Barnard at once brought up his columns to the attack. The insurgents fought with the most determined bravery, their guns were well served, and they seemed to be under the guidance of leaders well versed in the science of war. All their efforts, however, to maintain their position, were unavailing; it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and they were ultimately driven within the walls of Delhi with great slaughter, and the loss of twenty-six guns. The loss on our side was, comparatively speaking, trifling, only some forty or fifty of our men having fallen. Amongst this number was Col. Chester, the Adjutant General of the army, an officer, of whom General Barnard said, that he was esteemed by all for every qualification which could adorn a soldier."

"The interval between the 8th and 12th—the day upon which the city was stormed seemed to have been occupied by General Barnard in cannonading and shelling the city. As soon as practicable—breaches had been made in the walls—the town was carried by assault. Full particulars, however, have not yet been received; but it must have been a gallant affair. From news which we have received from a private source, we learn that the mutineers fought like fiends. The streets were blocked up with their dead and dying, but they still maintained an unbroken front until a miserable remnant took refuge in the Palace. This, however, offered them but a momentary refuge, guns were brought to bear upon its massive walls, and the miscreants were driven out to meet death on the points of thousands of avenging bayonets. The slaughter was terrible; upwards of 7,000 of the mutineers are said to have perished. Our loss is, no doubt, great; and England may expect to hear that many of her sons have fallen; but the turning point at the revolt has been gained, and its entire suppression will be surely and speedily accomplished. With the fall of Delhi, all hopes of eventual success must have been extinguished in the bosom of the most sanguine."

In the news columns, (says the S. F. *Herald*, of Sept. 18th,) our readers will find a startling piece of intelligenc, transmitted to the New York *Times* by its correspondent in China, relative to the seizure of the island of Formosa by the United States forces in the China seas. The date of the letter is given as the 9th of June, and although we have received news from China to the 7th of July—a month later, yet no mention was made of this important circumstance. It will be seen that the N. Y. Times hesitates in giving full credence to the report, although expressing strong reliance as to the credibility of its correspondent, and faith in his means of obtaining correct information. An act of the nature in question is tantamount to a declaration of war, and will probably be so construed by the Chinese Government. The next arrival from China will be looked for with much interest.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA—SEIZURE OF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.—"We receive in the letter of our Chinese correspondent, published in another column," says the *New York Times*, "the rather startling intelligence that the Government of the United States has decided to take possession of the island of Formosa, as security for the payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity demanded for damages done to American interests during the disturbances at Canton. While it comes from a source likely to be well informed, we hesitate about giving full credence to it. It seems impossible that such a step should be resorted to without a previous demand for indemnity, followed by a refusal to give it. The seizure of a portion of Chinese territory can be regarded by the Chinese in no other light than as an act of war; and it is hardly conceivable that our government should have resolved upon war, without a preliminary effort to obtain satisfaction by other means. The island of Formosa lies about ninety miles off the south east coast of China, embraces an area of about 15,000 square miles, and contains over two millions of Chinese inhabitants, besides an unknown number of natives, who inhabit principally the eastern portion of the island. The Chinese who live on the island are generally of a bad character, as Formosa has for a long time been used as a sort of penal colony for the Chinese Empire; the country is well watered and fertile, and produces great quantities of cotton, rice, sugar, with wheat, maize, and various tropical fruits.

A petition, calling on Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 5th August, says: "It is said in official quarters, that, contrary to all expectation, the arrangement of the differences existing between the Spanish and Mexican Governments has been suspended, in consequence of accounts received from Mexico by the last mail. I give the rumor without guaranteeing its accuracy."

Sporting Intelligence.

RUNNING.—The San Francisco *Herald* of Sept. 18th, says: By this arrival we have the result of the Goodwood race, in England, which has disappointed the hopes of our countrymen, though England gains no laurels by our defeat. Monarque, a French horse, entered by Count Frederick de la Grange, has been proclaimed the winner, but in such wretched time, that it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Ten Broeck's horses could have been content with subordinate positions:—five minutes and sixteen seconds for a two and a half mile race (2:06 to the mile) would have added no new laurels to horses that have accomplished their four-mile heats at greater speed, while a loss of the race under such circumstances shows a lamentable deficiency either in training or riding. To the first defect, *Porter's Spirit of the Times* attributes it, while *Bell's Life in London* says that it was quite possible for Prioress to have won the race if properly jockeyed. To strengthen this opinion, it is stated that Gilpatrick was dismissed by Mr. Ten Broeck the next day after the race.

We give the coming out of the horses in the Goodwood race:

Count Frederick de la Grange's Monarque, by the Baron Sting, or the Emperor, (bred in France) 5 years, 8 st, 9 lb.	Ashmall	1
Mr. J. Merry Riseber, 3 yrs. 7 st. 2 lb.,	Bray	2
Mr. J. B. Starkey's Fisherman, 4 yrs. 9 st. 1 lb.	Wells,	3
Mr. F. Robinson's Anton, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb.,	Flatman,	4
Mr. Saxon's Mary, 5 yrs. 9 st. 5 lb.	Dales,	0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's ch. h. Pryor (bred in America.) 5 years, 8 st. 9 lb.	Littlefield,	0
Capt. Christie's Kestrel 4 yrs. 8 st. 6. lb, S.	Rogers,	0
Lord Clifden's Melissa, 4 yrs. 8 st. 6 lb, J. Osborn,		0
Mr. Gratwicke's Viscount, 4 yrs. 8 st. 1 lb. Kendall,		0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's b. f. Prioress, (bred in America.) 4 yrs, 7 st. 11 lb.		0
Mr. J. Robson's Gemma di Vergy, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb,	Aldcroft	0
Mr. Howard's Arsenal, 3 yrs. 7 st. 2 lb. G. Fordham,		0
Mr. Hawkin's Gunboat, 3 yrs., 6 st. 13 lb. (car. 7 st. 7 lbs.)	D. Hughes,	0
Mons. Lupin, Florin, by Surplice out of Payment, by Slane, (bred in France,) 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb.,	Plumb,	0

It is possible to gain some consolation for the above defeat in anticipating the performance of Lecomte at Brighton (Champagne Stakes) on Aug. 5th, where he is entered (with Prioress) against twenty English horses, but are accorded weight on account of foreign birth. The report will arrive by next mail. The engagements for Mr. Ten Broeck's horses are thus recorded: Champagne Stakes, one mile, (Brighton, Aug. 6th) Lecomte and Prioress; Chesterfield Handicap, one mile, (York August meeting, 19th August.) Prioress; Herefordshire Handicap, two miles and a quarter, (Hereford, Aug. 27,) Prioress; Royal Plate, two miles and a half, (Hereford, same meeting) Pryor and Prioress; Leamington Stakes, two miles, (Warwick, Sept. 2d) Prioress; Warwick Cup, three miles, (same meeting) Lecomte Pryor and Prioress; Great Yorkshire Handicap, (Doncaster, St. Leger course, Sept. 15th) Babylon, a three-year old colt belonging to Mr. Ten Broeck; Houghton Meeting, four miles and over, (Beacon course, Oct. 26th) Pryor and Lecomte. Two yearlings—chesnut colt Woodburn and bay filley Bonita—have been named for the great Epsom Derby in 1859! If all other chances fail, the Beacon course is believed to offer a field for victory to Pryor or Lecomte—the distance being too great for speed according to the English system of training, and in this the American horses are invulnerable.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says:—"A gentleman of this city informs us, upon the authority of letters from England, through a friend in N. York, that a question has been raised upon the race, in reference to the horse Monarque. This horse was sired by an English horse, out of an English mare, and the dam was taken across the channel for the purpose of having the colt dropped in France, with the purpose to claim the light weight, which by the rules of the English turf, is given to all foreign horses. Upon this state of facts, the opinion of the Judges is pending, and all bets are in abeyance, until that decision is made known.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Advices from Cape Coast to the 12th of June, represent that trade was in a flourishing condition, the coast was generally healthy, and the colony peaceful. The British mail steamship Niger had been totally wrecked on the coast.

☞ Gen. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has departed for the Northwest, for the purpose of making treaties with the Indian tribes in Nebraska and other Territories. He will make a tour through the Indian Agencies, and inspect their official administration. It is probable that he will make a treaty with the Yanktons, in Minnesota.

☞ It is rumored that ex-Governor Henderson will be tendered the seat in the U. S. Senate vacated by the death of Gen. Rusk, and that Col. James Reilly will succeed Gen. Houston.

☞ The President has appointed Charles Lindley, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, vice Rust, resigned.

☞ Bishop Bloomfield, late Bishop of London, died on the 5th August, from an epileptic attack.

HALIFAX, August 15.—The Merchant's Powder Magazine, containing the whole stock of the city, exploded at midnight last night.

The magazine is totally demolished, and the new barracks were badly scattered. Sixteen persons were injured.

The loss is about $100,000.

☞ It seems possible that the revolt in India may have some temporary effect on our indigo supplies. A private letter from Agra, of the 22d of May, after stating that the forts were being armed and provisioned, and that there was a prospect of the British residents being shut up and besieged, if the outbreak should become general, adds: "The indigo factories in this district, and, indeed, throughout the Doab, are at a standstille. Contracts and business of every kind are suspended, and Europeans are flocking in from all quarters for refuge."

TELEGRAPH LINE TO CUBA.—Advices received at Havana from Spain state that permission would be given by the home Governmnet to lay down a sub-marine telegraph between Havana and Key West.

☞ It was the quaint saying of Lorenzo Dow that a "clergyman in politics was like a monkey in a china shop; he could not possibly do any good there, but might do a great deal of harm."

☞ The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Advertiser is publishing a series of articles urging the cultivation of cotton at those islands.

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.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of sale issued out of the Probate court of the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, at its September term, A. D., 1857, I will sell upon

Thursday, October 22d, 1857,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises of John Edgar, late of said county, deceased, all the cattle, horses, stock and effects, remaining unsold and constituting the personal estate of said deceased.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to JOHN M. SWAN, Administrator with the will annexed, of John Edgar, deceased.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.-n45-2w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George B. Goudy, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Thurston county, on the 29th September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date. WM. RUTLEDGE, Adm'r.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.-n45.

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.-n44-4w.

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. 4, 1857. no.41-6t.

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.

$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.-n44.

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.-n44

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.-n44-10w.

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, Gugrott'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 situated, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Faugh au Ballagh.

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

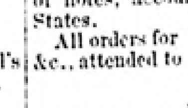
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

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

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. 18, 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 Dunginess 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. [n43-tf.

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.

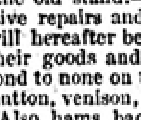
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

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.

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 remoddled 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,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

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

"C"

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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 merchandize, 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 joo 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.

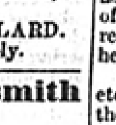
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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.

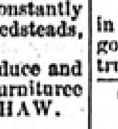
Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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 Furniture

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.

Pitt'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 untill 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 CHILDRN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

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

Notice 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.

LOST,

OR MISLAID, a couple of discharges from the volunteer service of Washington Territory. The one a discharge of JAMES LONGMIER from the company of Puget Sound Rangers, Charles H. Eaton, Capt., dated in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (first organization), Captain Hays.

As these are of value to none but the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4w.

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

CUSTOM SAWING, AT THE TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

It shall be his constant aim to furnish his patrons with as good if not a better article of lumber than is usually sold to customers. Where bills are left for sawing, it shall be the aim of the undersigned to have them executed in conformity with promises made, so that delays shall not be justly chargeable to him. In ordering bills of lumber, persons are requested to be as precise and concise as possible. Wherever such course is pursued, he hesitates not to guarantee entire satisfaction.

As heretofore, all lumber must be paid for at the mill, and the undersigned no longer considers himself liable for the quantity or quality of lumber after leaving the mill.

S. D. REINHEART.

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

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

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.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established n 1853.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

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.

[CONCLUDED 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 pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green houses, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, to be expended under the direction of the Library committee of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the twentyeighth section of the act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be and the same is extended for the term of two years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the persons having claims for services rendered, or expenses incurred, in the Cayuse war, who failed to present them within the time prescribed by law, shall be entitled to receive payment therefor, as though though same had been presented within the time prescribed by law, to be paid out of the unexpended appropriation heretofore made for the payment of such services and expenses, including the claim of Mr. Goodwin, for services as clerk to Governor Gaines while acting as Cayuse war commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to those now authorized by law, there may be employed by the Secretary of State one clerk of class two, by the Secretary of the Treasury in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department five clerks of Class two, and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section of the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred fifty-eight, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacten, that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of tha United States," appfved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be construed equally to extend to the persons in said eighth section mentioned who shall have been appointed subsequent to the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States," approved March the first, eighteen hundted and fifty-five.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the difference between the salary received by the late Secretary of legation of the United States at Madrid, while acting as charge d'affaires in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the salary to which he would have been entitled as charge d'affaires for the same periods, two thousand seven hundred hundred and six dollars and thirteen cents, and for the amount of an outfit of a charge d'affaires the further sum of four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the consent of Congress is hereby given that Thomas H. Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Russia, pursuant to the request of that government, may accept therefrom such memento of the solemnities attending the coronation of the present emperor, as it may be the pleasure of the emperor to present to him, such as is shown in the correspondence transmitted by the American envoy to the Department of State.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Judges of the supreme court in the Territory of Minnesota are hereby authorized to hold court within their respective districts in the counties wherein by the laws of said Territory, courts have been or may be established: Provided the expenses thereof shall be paid by such counties respectively.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico, approved August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as includes the county of El Paso, in Texas, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved March 31, 1857.

CHAP. CVIII.

An act making appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, viz:

Survey of the Coast.—For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers, and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and alterations of steamer "Walker" and of sailing vessels employed in the coast survey, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters and for mileage and transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided by the quartermaster's department, ten thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorising the expenditure.

To supply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the Treasury extension, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the compensation of an additional appraiser-gener to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be employed in the districts or ports of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of marine hospitals, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of custom-houses, thirty thousand dollars.

For enclosing, grading, and draining the lot of land recently purchased to enlarge the site of marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For iron shutters and bars for the windows of the custom-house at Wilmington, Delaware, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses incident to the construction of the custom-house at Ellsworth, Maine, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For graping and fencing grounds of the new custom-house at Belfast Maine, five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of adding an additional story to thd custom-house and post office building at Petersburgh, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of the said sum of money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the constrection of a portico to said building.

For finishing, repairing, refitting and refurnishing the marine hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, five thousand dollars.

For fencing and grading the site of the marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, and for erecting stable, supplying water for the kitchen and other fixtures of same, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fencing and grading the grounds belonging to the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, and for introducing water, erecting stables, removing and repairing old building, for post-house, and putting in kitchen ranges, sixteen thousand dollars.

Light-house Establishment. — For supplying five hundred and eleven light houses and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, whiting and cleaning materials, transportation and other necessary expenses of the same, [illegible] and keeping in repair the lighting appo[illegible] hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improvements of all the lighthouses and buildings connected connected therewith, one hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

For salaries of five hundred and forty-three keepers of lighthouses and light beacons and their assistants, two hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of fifty-two keepers of light-vessels, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For seamen's wages, repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses of fifty-two light vessels, one hundred and ninety nine thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing remooring, and supplying losses of buoys and day beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

For the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington.—For oil and other supplies for twenty-three lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty three lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For salaries of forty-six keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, remooring, and supplying losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse destroyed by the gale of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, at Cape St. Blass, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first order apparatus the lighthouse at fire island, to marp the approach to the harbor of New York, forty-thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first order apparatus the lighthouse at Cape May, entrance to Delaware Bay, New Jersey, forty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with suitable lens apparatus the lighthouse at Boyd's Island, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first-order apparatus the lighthouse at Cape Lookout North Carolina, forty five thousand dollars.

For completing the lighthouse at or near the north pier-head at Chicago, Illinois, and for protecting the same in addition to the balances of previous appropriations made prior to the thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty five dollars and two cents.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on lighthouse duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, six thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-two cents.

For restoring the light-house works near Coffin's Patches, Florida, to their condition prior to the hurricane of twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-nine thousand and fifty-three dollars and eighty one cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, two thousand and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For contingencies of life stations on the coasts of Long Island and new Jersey, fifteen thousand dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses, and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, two thousand dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinoies and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates, now authorized by law, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses, incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying standard parallel, and meridian lines in Washington Territory, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying township and sub-divisional lines in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallels, township, and section lines in New Mexico, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also, outlines of Indian reservations, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, correction parallels, township and section lines in the Territory of Utah, fifty thousand dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, twelve thousand dollars.

For survey and examination of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyor-general have been, or shall be closed, under the acts of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fortp, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land Office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California by the officers of the coast survey, forty thousand dollars.

For drawing to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the dear eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six thousand dollars.

For flooring the basement rooms in the old portion of the Patent Office building to make them fit for business purposes, painting the interior of said building, repairing roof, and for other incidental repairs, eighteen thousand dollars.

For preparing the saloon of the west wing of the Patent Office for the reception of models for patents, and for fitting and furnishing the same with suitable cases, fifty thousand dollars.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy at the asylum in said District, including five hundred dollars for books and incidental expenses, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of agricultural and horticultural implements, and for the improvement of the grounds of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, including farm and garden, five thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, two hundred thousand dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, six thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, (including the painting of the east room and entire wood-work of the interior, fitting up the water-closets and cisterns, and making other necessary improvements,) improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden and making hot beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, eleven thousand dollars.

For re-furnishing the President's house, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of such of the furniture and equippage as may be decayed and unfit for use, twenty thousand dollars.

For fuel in part for the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For erecting cast-iron lamp-posts and lighting the same with gas from the western terminus of Pennsylvania Avenue, through Bridge and High streets, in Georgetown, four thousand dollars: Provided, the cost of the same shall not exceed the price paid for those now in use by the government on Pennsylvania Avenue.

For compensation to Alfred L. Rives, civil engineer, and paying the incidental expenses in making surveys drawings, specifications, and estimates for a bridge across the Potomac, under an act of Congress, six thousand four hundred and ten dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard and Upper bridges, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of Penneylvania Arenue, three thousand dollars.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of stables and conservatory at the President's house, to replace those about to be taken down to make room for the extension of the Treasury building, twenty thousand dollars.

For the preservation and improvement of the Circle at the intersection of Pennsylvanie and New Hampshire Avenue, and K and Twecty-third streets, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the grading and gravelling New Jersey Avenue from D street to New York Avenue, the sum of seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol, the President's house, and other public buildings, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of water-pipes, five hundred dollars.

For continuing Washington aqueduct, one million of dollars.

For continuing the impeovement of Judiciary Square, repairing fences, and completing the pavement around the same, six thousand dollars.

For completine the improvement of the grounds of the Botanic Garden, one thousand dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portion of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of the furnaces under the Senate chamber and Supreme Court rooms, five hundred dollars.

For United States Capitol extension, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the work of the new dome of the Capitol, five hundred thousand dollars.

For extension of the Genvral Post-Office, two hundred thousand dollars.

For enlarging the building for a custom house, post office, and court-room at Baffalo, New York, one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, including the ten per cent, for incidentals, and for the like purpose at Chicago, Illinois, two hundred thousand dollars, with ten per cent for incidental expenses.

For the construction of a custom-house, United States court rooms, and post-office at Cairo, Illinois, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of warehouses at Quarantine Station on the Mississippi river, below New Orleans, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the State of Louisiana shall pass a law ceding jurisdiction over the site of such warehouse to the United States, and shall grant to the United States the use of so much land as may be necessary for the construction of such warehouse with water front and privilege of the wharf now built or hereafter to be built at said station.

For the continuation and completion of the custom house, post-office, &c. at Dubuque, Iowa twenty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. for contingencies: and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to take possession and pay for the land and prosecute the work, conditioned upon the city of Dubuque entering into a bond in its corporate capacity, with good and sufficient individual security for twice the amount of the appropriations, that the legislature of Iowa will, at its next session, pass an act ceding exclusive jurisniction over the site to the United States, and forever exempting the property from all taxation.

For flagging footway in the congressional burying ground, from the entrance of the same to the government vault, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, und the procurement and distribution of cutting and seeds, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of patents: and to enable the commissioner of patents to collect and report information in relation to the consumption of cotton in the several countries of the world, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the superintendent of the building occupied by said Secretary and his department from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five to the thirtieth Jude, eighteen hundred thirty-eight, the allowance to be made to such superintendent with his salary as clerk not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For flagging the main avenue in the Botanic Garden, and for stone gutter for same, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the construction of a wooden bridge with a double track across the canal in the line of Maine avenue: fifteen hundred dollars.

For amount due the contractors on the construction of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, seventeen hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For the continuation and completion of the United States court-house and post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, sixty-seven thousand dollars with ten per cent. for contingencies.

For the continuation and completion of the buildings for the United States courts and post-office at Rutland and Windsor, Vermont, forty thousand dollars each with ten per cent. each for contingencies.

For completing and fitting up the post-office in the building erected for a custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati, four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

For completing the custom house at Belfast, Maine, and for furnishing the same, three thousand five hundred dollars, with ten per cent for contingencies.

For completing the custom house at Bath, Maine, five hundred dollars.

For fencing and grading the site of the custom-house at Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For enlarging the custom-house at Ogdensburgh, New York, and providing for the uses of the United States courts, and their federal officers, fifty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. on the same for contingencies.

For repaving Pennsylvania Avenue at the intersection of Seventh street, the width of said street, on the plan known as "Belgian pavement," the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

For furnishing lamp-posts and lamps on the north, east and west sides of Lafayette Square, and for taking up and ralaying the footways on the south side of said square, and underdraining the same, the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing the Congressional Journals, and documents, in pursuanca of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For a small class revenue cutter, to be located in the collection district of Key West, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore as to test whether any of such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidize to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing and furnishing the building purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania to adapt it to the uses of a post-office in the city of Philadelphia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, five thousand dollars; being so much of the amount of such appropriation heretofore made as was carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby appropriated.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts, now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, eight thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretarp of State to pay for the services of Dr. James Morrow as agriculturist to the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, such sum as shall be found due under the act for his relief, approved eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the erection of a temporary capitol for Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars, and for a penitentiary in the same Territory, twenty thousand dollars, inclusive of the sites of the buildings: Provided, That each building shall be finished for the sums herein appropriated.

To enable the committee on the library to contract with Mr. Herly for a series of portraits of the Presidents of the United States for the executive mansion: Provided, The cost of the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars for the full length portraits, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; or, in the discretion of the committee, to purchase such of Stuart's portraits of the Presidents as shall be for sale.

For building a court-house and post-office at Raleigh, North Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For building a court-house at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For a court-house and post-office at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, fifty thousand dollars.

For a building at Tallahassee, Florida, to accommodate the United States courts and post-office fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the apporiation for the salaries of the judges of the circuit and orphan's courts for the District of Columbia, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, four thousand and fifty dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

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.44.

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.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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.

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 Wersted 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.

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.

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.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

The British Periodical

Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo. THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)

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THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)

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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856. 14 tf