PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS---IN ADVANCE,

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POETRY.

Speak Low!

Speak low, love—your words are too loud;
Breathe low—there's an ear at the door!
You know that my father is proud—
He says that your parents are poor.
Speak low!

To me you are richer than gold;
I care not for houses and land;
Don't think me, love, talking too bold,
But I'm rich, with your heart and your hand.
Speak low!

Now softly! ere father's awake,
Go softly, I'll cling to your side!
The squire, who lives down by the lake,
In a minute can make me your bride.
Speak low!

The Rose that blushes like the morn
Bedecks the valley low;
And so dost thou, sweet infant corn,
My Angelina's toe.

But on the Rose there grows a thorn
That breeds disastrous woe;
And so dost thou, remorseless corn,
On Angelina's toe.

The Camels.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune thus notices the arrival of the United States storeship, Supply, with her cargo of camels:

"With a clear sky, fresh breeze and fine weather, we left the Crescent City on Friday morning, May 16th, and directed our course down the Mississippi river, our object this trip being to convey a load of camels to Matagorda. The camels were aboard a storeship lying at the mouth. The rich plantations that skirt the banks of this famous river on both sides soon came in view, at this season displaying their fertile appearance, impressing us with the scientific care bestowed on them by the planters of Louisiana. The flowers and vegetables with variagated hues, and trees of the richest foliage, all conspired to show nature's beauties in the merry month of May. It ought surely to soften the heart of any fanatical abolitionist to see the substantial cottages of the negroes, each with his little spot of ground growing vegetables for the slaves' enjoyment, for we cannot but regard this attention paid to their comforts as pretty good evidence of kind treatment. Towards evening the dreary mud banks of the mouth came in view, the land all the time sinking lower and lower. The camels were on board the United States storeship Supply, by the side of which we were soon fastened, and ready to receive the animals. It being late, we did not transfer any of them that day. We went aboard the ship Supply, however, impelled by curiosity, to see the wonderful beasts. They were lodged below, well sheltered from the bad weather, and had three Arabs and two Turks to attend to their wants. The ship had brought them a long voyage from Smyrna, consequently the poor animals had been confined in a very narrow place for over three months. They numbered thirty five, including several young ones, one of which was born on the voyage, in the vicinity of the trade winds, in consequence of which the jolly Jack tars called it—'Trade Wind.' The others had various Arabic cognomens, but it intended to name them after the states of the Union, which would be highly appropriate. The Supply is a fine specimen of our naval management, being an extremely neat vessel, a fast sailor, and the officers and crew of the best. She is commanded by Capt. Porter, and could not be in better hands, for he regards the United States, interest as his own.

"The next day the camels were installed in their new home; but not without some difficulty, for their natural timidity rendered them difficult to manage.

"The animals being all safe on board, and everything in perfect order, we bade adieu to the ship Supply. Both fired a salute, and our ponderous wheels striking the water soon bore us out into the open sea, in full speed for Matagorda Bay."

☞ Walter James, a son of G. P. R. James, the novelist, and British consul at Norfolk, Va., is reported to have murdered an Indian and wounded two others, near Rice lake, Wisconsin, because they persisted in remaining on the hunting grounds in that vicinity. The Indians are now on James' trail, and are determined on a bloody revenge.

☞ The Albany Times states that a pistol has been invented in that city which will fire ninety times per minute, carry a ball forty yards farther than any pistol now in use, and that it is also much lighter and in every respect superior to Colt's celebrated pistols.

From the Oregon Weekly Times, Sept. 27.

Important from Washington!!

The Volunteers Recognized!!!

Action of Congress!!!

By the steamer which arrived on Thursday last, we have received letters from Gen. Lane and Gov. Curry, that contain cheering news relative to the consideration of our war claims. It seems that it is impossible for Gen. Lane to get up his War Bill in the House. Col. Weller, of California, got it attached as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill in the Senate. A very important item, "to pay," was stricken out on Senator Seward's (Nigger Worshipper) motion. In this way it passed the House—thus acknowledging the Volunteer services. The point gained is of the most vital importance—and the news will be hailed with rejoicing throughout Oregon and Washington. A Commission will no doubt be appointed by the Secretary of War to adjust and settle these war claims—and next Winter we have but little doubt, an appropriation will be made to pay these accounts as audited. We give below the letters of Gen. Lane and Gov. Curry. They speak for themselves:

Washington City, Aug. 19, 1856.

J. O. Waterman, Esq.—The Proclamation of the President calling Congress to meet day after to-morrow, will go out by the same mail that will take this letter. His message will also reach you at the same time. The Republican party members are not pleased at being headed in their revolutionary purposes. They are exasperated and determined, so far at least, as the leaders are concerned, but I am inclined to think that they will not be able to hold the entire Black Republican party in the House to a vote so revolutionary in its character as was indicated by their action on the Army Appropriation bill on Monday last, before the adjournment. The sober second thought will, I trust, have the effect to bring some of them to their senses, and save the country from so deplorable a calamity as some of them seem determined to plunge it, here; but these are queer times, and no one can say what may or may not happen—time alone will develope the plans and intentions of the Black Republican party. The sentiment entertained by them is rapidly spreading over the Northern States, and it is not by any means certain that this Union will not be shaken from its centre to its extremes; but as I have an abiding confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the people, I shall hope for the best. Sever this Union and what would we be? For one I will not think of it.

The Know Nothing organization that sprung up so suddenly, and spread so rapidly over the country, are entitled to the credit of bringing about the present lamentable condition of things. Without their aid and co-operation the Black Republicans could not have obtained ascendency in the House of Representatives, and who that has watched or kept pace with the proceedings of this Congress, does not shudder for his country?

It has been utterly and totally impossible to obtain action upon any Territorial business this session. I have been faithful in my efforts to procure the action of the House upon bills introduced early in the session for Oregon, but to no purpose; the fault is not mine—I have done my duty honestly and faithfully. Not a single bill has been passed for any of the Territories, and this is a most remarkable circumstance; and it is the first time in the history of the country that Congress has failed to pass upon such bills as were necessary for the Territories—but I do not despair, I must obtain by this Congress the passage of my bill for paying the Volunteers, and if I can ever get up upon its merits, will pass it.

I handed to Col. Weller of the Senate, an amendment, which he offered and was passed, to the Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission to adjust and allow our war claims, &c. As introduced, the Secretary was authorized "to pay"—but Seward moved to strike out "to pay," which carried. A Commission will be sent out; this, though little as it may appear to be, is very important—it is Congressional recognition of the justice of our claims upon the Government. Col. Weller has been to Oregon a good and true friend—we owe him a debt of gratitude, and I know that the people of Oregon will ever feel grateful to him. He is industrious, faithful, talented, and efficient. In the earnestness of my heart I wish he may be returned.

Buchanan and Breckinridge will be elected and the country will be safe.

I am, with resp't, your ob't serv't

JOSEPH LANE.

Washington City, Aug. 18, 1856.

Dear Judge—I have left you to be written to to-night, being possibly the latest we can send. Congress adjourned at 12 M. to-day, *sine die*. Gen. Lane and myself deemed it of the utmost importance that legislation upon our war expenses, much or little, ought to be had this session. It was too late to reach the Territorial bills in the House, and there was opposition enough to prevent a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking any bill out of its place in the calendar. Through the kindness of Col. Weller, in the Senate, we got an amendment upon the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and but for Seward's opposition it would have been made satisfactory, as upon his motion a portion of the amendment was stricken out. The bill was finally passed this morning, signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. There were no fewer than three Conference committees upon it, although our matter was at no time in dispute. It provides that the Secretary of War shall adjust and allow the necessary expenses incurred by the people of the Territories of Oregon and Washington in defending themselves from Indian aggression. He is authorized to raise a Commission for this purpose, if he chooses, and I am inclined to believe that such is his preference.

The President has issued is Proclamation this evening for an Extra Session, to commence on the 21st.

The Army bill, proposing to appropriate several millions of dollars, was killed in the House, after several Conference committees had had it in consideration without success. The Black Republicans were in earnest about the thing, and acted with their eyes open. The Army being unprovided for is the occasion of the Proclamation. A large number of private bills which had passed both Houses and only needed the President's signature, were also lost in the hurry of adjournment. In fact, the hammer fell and the House was declared adjourned *sine die*, in the midst of calling the yeas and nays.

Not a single bill for any of the Territories has been passed. This is something very unusual. The Black Republicans care nothing about Territories, it is a mere profession of principle with them—nothing more. They have become so corrupt on this Kansas humbug, that they are ready for any deviltry. In my judgment, Buchanan will be elected over Free-*humbug* by a very decided vote.

Yours, always sincerely,

GEO. L. CURRY.

☞ Lola Montes was engaged to perform at the Ballarat Theatre, for Mr. Crosby. She quarrelled with him about accounts, abused him, and was then set on by his wife. Mrs. Crosby broke a whip on her opponent, and then seized madam by the hair—the rest may be imagined. The Ballarat Times says that Lola Montes will not be able to appear for a long time on the stage.

☞ An Englishman has patented a mode of constructing steam boilers in such a way that they may gradually revolve on an axis, so that a fresh surface of the boiler may be constantly exposed to the action of the fire, instead of allowing the latter always to act on the same surface. One of the ways of accomplishing this—and supposing an ordinary cylindrical boiler to be chosen for that purpose, the patentee bolts, rivets or otherwise fastens at each of its ends an axis of a suitable length, supported on bearings in the usual way. One of these axis may be of solid iron, but it is preferred to be hollow and provided with a stuffing-box, through which a water pipe passes, in order to feed the boiler with water, and it is also on this axis the patentee prefers placing a water-gague, to indicate the level of the water in the boiler. To this is fastened a cog-wheel, into the cogs of which an endless screw or spur wheel is working, or else a pully with a chain, by which a slow revolving motion is given to the boiler. The other axis, fastened at the other end of the boiler, should be hollow, and through this hollow axis and through a stuffing-box with which it is provided, a steam pipe passes, which is bent upwards and always remains so inside the boiler; and it is by means of this steam pipe, which is provided with a steam cock at a suitable distance, that steam generated in the boiler finds an exit when wanted.

A Masonic Burial at Sea.

During the recent trip of the steamer Empire City from Havana to this port, an incident occurred which left a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of all who were on board. Death is at all times a fearful thing; but when the King of Terrors claims his own upon the sea, and rudely severs the associations which invariably connect those who journey together upon the great deep, a peculiar feeling is experienced that lingers upon the mind, and causes one to remember vividly for years what would, under other circumstances, pass away like the summer breeze, leaving little or no trace upon the memory.

The same day the steamer left Havana, April 11th, it was reported to Capt. Windle that one of the cabin passengers, Mr. Jos. Wateeman, formerly of Galveston, Texas, had died at 3 o'clock, of consumption, and, in accordance with the customary usages at sea, the remains were placed in a hammock and laid upon the quarter-deck, in order to be buried at sunst. The deceased was a Royal-Arch Mason, formerly attached to a Lodge and Chapter of the Fraternity in Galveston; and, as there were several of the Mystic Tie on board the steamer, it was resolved that the deceased should be interred with the Mason honors peculiar to the Order.

A formal demand was made on Captain Windle for the remains, who promptly acceded to the request, with that urbanity which is so marked a trait in his character as a gentleman; and as the sun was about sinking beneath the wave, they were placed in charge of such of the Fraternity as were on board, to be buried by them with the last sad rites peculiar to the institution.

The remains, which had been covered by the United States flag, were laid upon a plank at the stern of the steamer, and as the ship's bell began to toll the intervals, the brethren formed a circle around the corpse, when the Masonic burial service was beautifully delivered by Past Master J. E. Elliot, of New York, who presided as Master upon this occasion. The ceremony, beautifully impressive at all times, was remarkably so upon this occasion; and when the Worshipful Brother pronounced the words, "We, therefore, commit the body of our departed brother to the great deep; his memory shall remain engraven upon the tablets of our hearts, while his spirit shall return unto God who gave it," a single plunge was heard, and the deceased had gone to his last long home, accompanied by the last fond words of 'alas, my brother!' from those of the Fraternity who formed the broken chain upon the quarter-deck of the steamer.

It is of very rare occurrence that any member of the craft is buried with the honors of the Fraternity at sea; but the character of the deceased was so well known as a "just and upright Mason," that it was considered but a just tribute to his memory. It was a scene marked with more than an ordinary degree of solemnity, and will not readily be forgotten by those who participated in the obsequies of the deceased.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Capital Punishment in Old Times.—In an old English newspaper, Lloyd's Evening Post, November 4, 1774, now before us, is the following paragraph:

"This morning the seven following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, viz: Chas. Nangle, for forging an indorsement of the name of Robert Swyer, on a bank post bill for fifty pounds, and uttering the same to Mr. Barrett, in the Minories; William Hughes, for returning from transportation before the expiration of his time; Chas. Mills and John Pugh, for robbing Lawrence Gibson, in a field near the Jewsharp House, Fig lane, of a guinea and six shillings; Wm. Griffiths, for breaking open the house of Joseph Palmer, in Compton street, Soho, and stealing plate, &c.; John Holden, for stealing a pair of breeches and about twelve pounds, the property of Timothy Marshall, in his dwelling house at Drayton, near Uxbridge; and Abraham Abrahaus, convicted in April session last, of feloniously publishing an order of payment of money, for payment of fifty pounds," &c.

Not one of the above had committed any of those crimes for which the gallows is now thought the proper penalty. Next to the barbarity of despatching criminals for such offences as are enumerated above, we are struck with the coolness with which the whole buisness is despatched in a single newspaper paragraph. The journals of modern times often give one or two columns to an account of the hanging of a single man; whereas, the old fashioned newspapers recorded the execution of seven men in about as many lines.—[*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ India rubber is now mixed—by a process peculiar to Mr. Chaffee, the inventor—with coal tar, and the compound makes a solid article which resembles polished stone, is as black as coal, and requires no finish, having of itself as hard and exquisite a polish as it is possible for any metal to bear. It can be made into a great variety of articles, one of the most important of which is telegraph wire. This wire needs no holes, as it is laid in the ground; it needs no covering: a trench of a few inches is dug, the wire is inclosed with the rubber, and no dampness can affect, nor storm render it inoperative; no insect can sever it, and no corrosion ensue.

From the Oregon Weekly Times.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The Oregon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its fourth annual session on Monday evening last. There were forty-three ministers in attendance. The following appointments were announced for the ensuing year:

Wallamette District, A. F. Waller, P. E. and Agent for Wallamette University.
Salem to be supplied.
Butteville, N. A. Starr.
Yamhill, R. Booth.
North Yamhill and Chehalem, E. Garrison.
La Creole, N. Doane.
Corvallis, L. Case.
Mary's River, I. Miller.
Eugene City, N. Clark.
Spencer's Butte, D. W. Mintun.
McKenzie's Fork, J. W. York.
Callapooia, W. J. Franklin.
Santiam Forks, C. O. Hosford.
Indian Reserve, J. L. Parish.
T. H. Pearne, Editor Pacific Christian Advocate.
F. S. Hoyt, Principal of Wallamette University.
L. T. Woodward, Principal of Santiam Academy.
J. W. Hines, Agent of Tract Society of M. E. Church.
Levi C. Phillips, Agent of American Bible Society.

Umpqua District, J. H. Wilbur, P. E.
North Umpqua, J. M. Anderson, G. H. Brown.
South Umpqua, C. Anderson.
Deer Creek, J. O. Rayner.
Coos Bay and Port Orford, to be supplied.
Jacksonville, J. Flinn, C. G. Belknap.
Illinois Valley, to be supplied.
T. F. Royal, Principal of Umpqua Academy.

Columbia River District, G. Hines, P. E.
Portland, William Roberts.
Oregon City, D. E. Blain.
Clear Creek, J. W. Roork.
East Tualatin, to be supplied.
West Tualatin, G. C. Roe.
Milwaukie and Sandy, J. W. Miller.
Dalles and Cascades, H. K. Hines.
Vancouver, S. Matthew.
St. Helens, to be supplied.
Oak Point, Ranier and Monticello, J. H B. Royal.
Pacific City and Shoalwater Bay to be supplied.
Astoria and Clatsop, to be supplied.
C. S. Kingsley, Principal of Portland Academy.
Oregon City Seminary, to be supplied.

Puget Sound District, J. F. Devore, P. E.
Olympia, J. Dillon.
Tumwater, to be supplied.
Steilacoom, G. M. Berry.
Seattle, Wm. B. Morse.
Whidby's Island, J. S. Smith.
Port Townsend, to be supplied.
Chehalis and Cowlitz, J. B. Leach.
Skadget Indian Mission, to be supplied.
Nisqually and Chehalis Indian Mission to be supplied.

The Real Issues.—The following statement of the present position of parties we find in a late number of the New Haven Register, and whatever may have been the issues in previous presidential conflicts, this extract presents those of the present canvass in a form as correct and lucid as it is concise:

"There are practically but two parties in the present contest—the democratic, which is guided by the obligations of the constitution—which seeks to render 'equal and exact justice to all men'—which protects every man in the enjoyment of his religious opinions—which leaves to each State the arrangements of its own domestic affairs—which endeavors to cement the bonds of the Union, by a fraternal feeling among the several States—and which would make our country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. The opponent of the democratic party are of all creeds and colors—and have two well defined characteristics: one of which is the persecution of men for their religious belief—(a hideous spirit) and the other, a determination to dictate to the people of other sections of the country on the subject of slavery, *or break up the Union.* They are now urging the people on to civil war in Kansas—throwing obstacles in the way of carrying out the laws of Congress—denouncing the constitution as in the way of their infernal schemes—and doing their best to destroy all fraternal harmony among the people of the different States. It will not take a patriotic voter long to determine which party he ought to support."

☞ N. Y. City sends an average of 1300 unpaid letters per month to the dead letter office at Washington, not one reaching its destination. Persons writing letters should be as careful to prepay as to address them.

South Carolina.—South Carolina, with a white population of 276,565, a total population of 668,507, and a federal representative population of 514,513, has 8 colleges and theological schools, 202 academies with 7,467 pupils, and 724 common schools with 17,838 scholars. There are 26 libraries in the State; aggregate number of volumes 107,492.

☞ The *Chicago Times* says that no man of sense will dispute that Illinois is sure for Buchanan.

A Sectional Party.

If any one doubts whether the black republican convention, which met at Philadelphia recently, is a sectional organization, he has only to look over the list of delegates who assembled there. Out of 555 delegates, the abolition strongholds of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio send 203. In the good old democratic State of Pennsylvania, only 15 are found base enough to desert their country and lift the banner of disunion and nigger freedom. There are also but comparatively few from the democratic States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire and Maine. South of Mason and Dixon's line, there can be found, we are happy to say, but 21 men so degraded as to consort with Passmore Williamson, and other negro stealers. These are mere volunteers coming, as the abolition papers allow, from "particular districts," rather than from the people; in a word, they represent themselves, and no one else.

We have called this a sectional party, and as the time has gone by when this term would have any force unless it be true, we will appeal to facts. The speakers on the occasion seemed to fight this charge with more vehemence than any other, a proof that they feel its force. One speaker in denying it said they were national because they sought to perpetrate "freedom." Whose freedom? Why, the freedom of the negro; in other words, he labored for abolition. This, he said, they meant "*to carry in all parts of the country!*" What does this mean but one section interfering with the right of another? The above sentiment was greatly applauded by the convention, and we now trust that the Tribune and Times will not again deny that they belong to a sectional party that is seeking to overthrow the domestic institutions of States; in a word, to light the flames of civil war all over the land. Such is the object of those who shriek for nigger freedom.—*New York Day Book.*

Hold of the Wrong Customer.—The Nicaragua Transit Company evidently got hold of the wrong person, when it came in conflict with the United States District Attorney in New York. The President of the Company, Mr. Lord, recently sent a letter to Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, stating that the "Star of the West" was about to sail, and, in order to satisfy the federal government that no cannon was concealed, two Deputy Marshals should be placed on board, to remain till the ship was loaded. The Company further say, through their President, that they will sell every man a ticket for California, or any intermediate point on the route, who may apply and pay for one, nor shall they make any inquiries of those going to Nicaragua, as to the object of their visit or the nature of their business. Such inquiries, they add, are no part of their business or duty, and they leave them for the Government or the District Attorney to establish such an inquisition, and take the odium of it. Mr. McKeon replies to this insolent note, that when the case is presented which requires the interposition of the Government, he would act as his duty requires; that it is unnecessary to invite the Government officers to fulfill subordinate functions, ordinarily discharged by the Company's own clerks, and to supervise the legality of their conduct in order to be assured of their good faith. He also hints very strongly that the Company is likely to forfeit its bonds by denationalizing their vessels. He adds:

"Your course may involve our national character. On the President of the United States is devolved the duty of recognizing foreign governments. It cannot be admitted for one moment that the Accession Transit Company, a foreign corporation, formed in Nicaragua, for the mere purpose of carrying passengers and freight for hire, and bound to pay a tax for that privilege to the government of that State, can authoritatively settle for the people of the United States the government of Nicaragua. It would be degrading to the character of the United States if their duty, national honor, and dignity, were at the mercy of any mere trading and mercenary corporation, disavowing any responsibility to the American people. The Accession Transit Company may erect and depose at will governments in Nicaragua, but it cannot dictate the policy of this government. I do not believe but that the Congress of the United States will exercise the power they hold over your special privileges, if it should be made to appear to them that your course tended to complicate our relations with foreign powers. The time when moneyed monopolies could arrogate to themselves the political powers of the nation, passed away with the struggle of the Bank of the United States against the government of the country, under the administration of Andrew Jackson. Defiance of the laws may suit the present interest of a corporation, but sooner or later it will be found that there is a spirit in the American people superior to love of gain, which will uphold the government and its officers whilst engaged in supporting the honor, peace, and good faith of the United States."

☞ The streets of London extend in length 1750 miles, the paving of which cost £44,000,000, and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair amounts to £1,800,000.

☞ A second Calvin Edson has appeared in New York. He is five feet six inches in height, and weighs only fifty pounds.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Session of Congress—Letters from Gen. Lane and Gov. Curry.

On the first page of our paper to-day will be found the letters from Gen. LANE and Gov. CURRY, which are copied from the Oregon *Times*, announcing the defeat of all special appropriations for both Washington and Oregon Territories by the late session of Congress; also foreshadowing the gratifying intelligence that the volunteer war debt for the two Territories had been recognized, and will probably be adjusted before the close of the XXXIVth Congress. A Commission will doubtless be appointed to audit all accounts for volunteer services and citizen outlay, and it is but reasonable to hope that action for their adjustment will be authorized during the next session. This cannot otherwise be looked upon but as just and proper, and as a severe and merited rebuke to Gen. Wool, his satellites and "red tape" panderers, who have been using every exertion, no matter how despicable and unwarrantable, to militate against the hard-earned claims of our volunteers for recognition at the proper department—at length acknowledged as right and proper by the representatives of the people. Thus it will be seen that Gen Wool and his coadjutors are likely to be foiled in their dastardly and unscrupulous exertions, in having our patriotic citizens and brave volunteers defrauded out of their just dues. Their slanderous course is likely to exemplify to them the truth of the adage, that "villainy has over-leaped itself."

On the inside of our paper will be found the message of President Pierce, calling an extra session of Congress, for objects set forth therein—that body having adjourned, as per joint resolution, on the 18th of Aug. Their deliberations were closed without passing the general army appropriation bill, as indicated in several articles published in this paper some weeks since, concerning the interference in Kansas matters by the regular forces, &c., &c. This, of course,—their refusal to pass the appropriation bill,—virtually leaves our country without a regular army; and, indeed, as far as this and Oregon Territory is concerned, it had as well be so. But all will perceive that the refusal so to do, for the reasons set forth by the "Nigger-worshipping" majority of the House, was revolutionary in its character, with disunion in its design, giving as an excuse for so doing their opposition to the interference of the regular army in Kansas, which all know, or ought to know, was done merely for the purpose of preserving law and order in that distracted Territory. To obtain their object, it seemed to them necessary, pending the presidential election, that a few more murders and outrages might be committed there, more disorder and confusion prevail to carry up to the presidency the "Nigger-worshipping" candidate for that position. To the end that peace and quiet might continue there, and for other objects, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, the President issued his proclamation calling a special session, which convened three days after its adjournment—38 senators and 179 representatives present; after which, says the New York *Tribune*, the "message was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means in the House, and after a discussion in committee of the Whole, the House, by a vote of yeas 93, nays 85, reported the army bill exactly as it stood when lost by adjournment—that is, with the Kansas restriction attached." What action the Senate will take in the premises, had not transpired at our latest dates from Washington. It is generally understood, however, that that body will adhere to its original position, unless a suitable compromise can be obtained.

Whether or not this extra session will do anything in the way of passing the special appropriation bills for this and other Territories, time alone will develop We are pleased to observe, however, that "an act for the relief of John H. Scranton and James M. Hunt" had been reached in the calender, and passed, before the final adjournment.

We hope, by our next issue, to obtain new and further information of the doings of the special session.

August Elections in the several States.

By express we have received the result of all the States which voted in August, and it is gratifying to the Democracy that, with one exception, the majorities have been largely Democratic. The exception alluded to is Iowa, which, from some cause or other, (a solution of which may be found in the approaching presidential election), has wheeled out of the Democtatic line, and into the ranks of Niggerism and Fusionism, giving an opposition majority of perhaps 4000 throughout the State. For some time past, at least since the agitation of the Kansas matter, there can be but little doubt but what an extraordinary effort has been made to carry this and all other Western free States against the Democracy. The ides of November will demonstrate whether or not the Niggerites will carry either Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois or Indiana, or any one of the Western free States.

The returns of the election before us show a footing up decidedly gratifying for the success of Buchanan throughout the Mississippi valley.

Old Kentucky, which has been for over a quarter of a century the "stamping ground" of the late Whig party, under the leadership of Clay, Crittenden and others, has turned a complete summerset, and where last year the Know Nothings reigned triumphant, this year has repudiated the party of the "owls and bats," and has given an aggregate majority of from four to five thousand for the friends and supporters of Buchanan. The "dark and bloody ground" stands now completely redeemed and disenthralled from all fusion Know Nothingism. Three cheers for old Kentucky!! Thus ever let her stand.

North Carolina, another reliable old-line Whig State, has given her "idols to the moles and the bats"—not the bat party—has elected a Democratic Legislature and Governor by a larger majority than she has given for many years.

Missouri also stands reliably Democratic, by a very large majority. The Benton electoral ticket for Buchanan has been withdrawn from the contest. Neither Fillmore nor Fremont have a "shadow of a shade" of chance of carrying Missouri. Arkansas, another hot-bed of proscription and intolerance, has been overcome by a reported aggregate majority of about 4000. There, again, the Know Nothings have been completely rubbed out.

Alabama has again proved true to herself, by rolling up a Democratic majority of from eight to ten thousand.

In Texas the supporters of Buchanan have carried everything before them.

This winds up the returns of the August State elections. They are reliable and significant. The elections for September will probably be received by the next States mail, further indicating, as we firmly believe, the unquestionable result of Buchanan's election in November. In all the Southern States the contest was waged between Buchanan and Fillmore. Now the question is, will Fillmore be able to carry the electoral vote of any one single State? If the Black Republicans are true to their professions, he will certainly not be able to carry one in the North or West. The game is made.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.—The sale of horses, stores, &c., heretofore in the use of the volunteer service, was concluded at this post on Tuesday last. The result has proved highly satisfactory to all parties—satisfactory to the people, and on advantageous terms to the government. Next week we hope to be able to obtain sufficient data upon which to predicate the amount at which the authorities paid for most of the articles used in the volunteer service, and the amount for which the same articles were sold, for scrip, at the recent sale. We are well satisfied the result will show, that articles were purchased at a less figure than they sold for during last week and a portion of this.

☞ We learn from the last *Oregonian*, that "Capt. BOWMAN, 9th Reg., U. S. A., stationed in the Yakima valley, recently became insane, and escaped from his friends who were accompanying him to the Dalles. His body has recently been found by a party from the Dalles, who had volunteered to go out in search of him. The wild beasts had eaten almost the entire flesh from his bones, leaving enough of identity to know that it was the remains of Capt. B. The deceased was regarded as an efficient and excellent officer, and a good citizen. We learn he leaves a wife and children to mourn his melancholy and untimely end."

☞ Our thanks are again due to our friend S. J. MCCORMICK, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, (Messrs. J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, agents), for our usual supply of papers, pictorials and periodicals received this week. Amongst other things, he has furnished us with the second number of *Hutchins' California Monthly Magazine*. It reads well.

To the Producing Classes.

Particularly in all new countries, there are persons existing who expect to make a living upon the profits of the producer, or rather to take advantage, and accumulate wealth. This class of men is not confined to any particular latitude—they are found in all communities, and act as vampires upon the wealth *they do not* accumulate. It seems to be their object to endow themselves with a certain sum, to the end that they may, if needs be, remove from the locality in which they are situated, with an idea of elsewhere to enjoy the fruits of their gain. This class is numerous, and can readily be discovered by their business transactions. They have no feeling in common, as far as local improvement is concerned; and if they do improve, the investment is only made with an ulterior design of enriching themselves still further. No doubt this idea may appear laudable. Probably it is legitimate. But this class of men should be made to understand, that while their avocation is sanctioned by reason and common sense—that while *they* are grasping after this world's effects, they should observe the principle of reciprocity. In the general acceptation of the term, no one will deny that it is not as necessary to have consumers as producers. Common usage makes it understood, that when we have farmers, it is equally important that consumers should be furnished to absorb the surplus produce. Mechanics, too, are necessary, to redound to the general weal. *All* cannot be engaged in the one or the other pursuit. *All* men cannot be merchants, farmers, and mechanics at the same time. But we hold that it is the duty of the last two mentioned classes to bestow their favors upon those who have the same common interest in the Territory, that they themselves are supposed to have. In common mercantile operations, particularly in country towns, there seems to be a supremacy assumed over all branches of industry. This assumption is sanctioned by the masses, in accordance with the general custom.

We are led to make these observations, from the fact that merchants have existed in our midst, who supposed it only necessary to open a stock of goods, sell them at a high figure, and, at the "convenient season," are prepared to leave, without enriching the country in which they may have resided. This will be acknowledged as *truth*—as a fixed fact. We are not disposed to complain personally; but as far as farmers are concerned, as well as mechanics generally, we submit the question:—Whether it is not better to bestow their patronage upon those who are permanent citizens of the country in which they live, and who manifest a disposition to extend the hand of liberality towards them, than to throw in their mite for the purpose of enriching empty adventurers? All persons know, that a man's private capital belongs to himself, and, as long as it is used for legitimate objects, complaint is needless. The choice of avocations belong to the men that habit the world, and it is recognized as a foolish assumption for one to tell the other what business or following he shall pursue. But we do hold, that in any business, where there is a permanent transitory motive power, the principle should be condemned, and not tolerated in any community of permanent citizens.

☞ The *Congressional Globe* of August 16th says:

"Gen. Lane, of Oregon, has, it is said, been offered, but has declined, the office of Governor of Washington Territory."

Our advices of August 19th are that Gov. Stevens is not to be removed.—*Oregon Times.*

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The brig *Halcyon*, Capt. Flavel, is now here fitting up for Puget Sound The *Halcyon* has been chartered by the Qr. Master's Department, U. S. A., to take a detachment of regulars, supplies, &c., to Port Townsend, Washington Territory. We understand Major Haller has been ordered there, to take command of a new military post recently established at that point.—*Oregonian.*

THE TRUE ISSUE:—Says the Washington Union, "is, whether Congress or the people of the Territory shall determine the question of slavery in the Territories."

☞ The Pool murder will, it is estimated, cost the city of New York something like $100,000. The cost of summoning extra jurors on the attempt to bring on the second trial was $2,000.

THE LAST LIQUID REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.—"Use brandy externally until the hair grows, and then take it internally to *clinch the roots.*" The Boston Post man has the credit for this invention.

☞ The California Globe says it is reported that Casey, who was executed by the Vigilance Committee, for the murder of Mr. King, left about $40,000, which he directed to be sent to his mother in New York.

☞ A magnificent statue of the Saviour, exquisitely cut out of a single block of ivory has just been discovered in Andalusia, in Spain. It bears the impress of the eleventh century.

☞ It is said that John Van Buren is about to wed the only daughter of the late John C. Calhoun.

From the Walla Walla Valley.

By a letter received from the Walla Walla Valley, by last express, we learn that nearly all the hostile tribes of Indians east of the Cascades, had arrived in and about the camp of Gov. STEVENS and party, and that, in truth, a portion of them are really hostile. Some eleven of the chiefs of the hostile bands were there, belonging to the tribes of the Umatillas, Des Chutes, Walla Wallas, Cayuses, John Days, and Yakimas. A majority of these chiefs, we learn, are in favor of peace; while young Ouhi, and a part of the Yakima band, are in favor of carrying on the war, and it is the opinion that the majority will rule—that in the course of a short time peace will be made with all. The grass had been burnt off for a considerable distance around Gov. STEVENS' camp, and some expectation was entertained that an attack would be made upon the party. Indeed an apparent effort was made by some of the hostiles, to cut off a portion of the train, upon which, Gov. STEVENS sent one of the interpreters to speak with them They said they did not wish to molest the whites, but were mad with the Nez Perces. They afterwards came into camp and made quite a show, displaying a great number of captured horses and mules, branded "U. S." and "O. T."

The Governor has settled all matters of difficulty with the Nez Perces satisfactorily, and, it is thought, that he will also arrange matters pacifically with the hostiles. He expected to be able to leave the Council ground in the valley about the 20th ult., and was expected at the Dalles the first of last week. The reception of the Nez Perces was said to have been rather a grand affair. They were well mounted, and well dressed, and as all know, are excellen horsemen.

That *dare-devil* VIC TREVIT, had arrived at the Dalles from Fort Colville, at the date of our letter, whither he had gone with a party of French and half-breeds, with articles for trade with miners there. He made his way down from Colville by water, in six days. On his way out, he struck the camp of Kamiakin—had a talk with him, and was suffered to pass on unmolested—being informed, by that chief, that the whites had his permission to pass through his country on peaceable missions—only war parties need fear anything from him or his his people.

Miners in the Colville region are said to be doing exceedingly well. The recent discoveries of gold deposits there, have created quite a rush among the people at the north. The mines appear to be paying better than they had heretofor been supposed they could be made to do.

PRESENT FOR GOV. WISE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says: A superb picture, representing the marriage of Pocahontas, has been executed and framed, and is to day on exhibition. The following is the inscription: "Presented to his Excellency Henry A. Wise, Govenor of Virginia, by Virginians in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Postoffice Department." The top is surmounted with a beautiful spread eagle in gold; at each end a shield, and at the bottom, the coat of arms of the State. The picture is 3¾ by 4 feet in size, and will be presented at an early day after his inauguration.

☞ Brigham Young, in a late discourse to the mormons, said—

"Do you believe that your consciences can be clear in the day of retribution, if you spend your time for nought, and run after the filthiness of the wicked? Do you believe that in so doing you can stand in the great day of account with a clear conscience? You cannot. Then why, in the name of common sense, do you tag after the devil and his imps?"

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—We are indebted to Mr. J. Hitchens, for the particulars of one of the strangest phenomena that we have heard of for a long time. During the thunder-storm that visited this vicinity on Wednesday, 27th ult., the electric fluid struck a large bluff of rocks which crosses Dutch Creek, about three miles from town, and getting over charged with the fluid, the rock burst into pieces. Fragments weighing from eight to ten tons were thrown a distance of fifty feet, breaking down a flume which crossed the creek near by. The surface of the fragments is blackened on the broken sides, and a cavity about the size of a man's head is formed in the solid granite. It has a white crust around the edge, and the sulphurous smell is very great—caused by the decomposition of sulphuret of iron, with which the rock is impregnated, and which probably attracted the electriciiy.—*Interior Paper.*

☞ A. Minnie, the gentleman whose invention of the rifle bullet has rendered his name famous throughout the world, is said to be no mere dabbler in the science to which he has devoted himself. In his office in Paris he has a forge and all kinds of armorer's tools, and is almost constantly employed in experimental alterations of rifles, or in testing the merits of his numerous inventions. By the latest improvement in his celebrated weapon, though not yet wholly complete, he has been able to fire twenty ball cartridges from it in one minute. By a mere movement of the hand the discharged gun is reloaded, its force being terrific, though noiseless, and carrying a tremendous distance.

President's Message

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, both houses of Congress convened on the 21st ult. Thirty-eight Senators and one hundred and seventy-nine members of the House were in attendance.—After the usual preliminary business, the following message from the President was read:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

In consequence of the failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses, in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.—With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War, to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the executive will be no longer able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded—the consequence of such would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity. It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts, and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils, which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation with disregard of justice and right, most derogatory to the Government. In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants. Altho' our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebelious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and been guilty of outrages, which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico incessant vigilance on the part of the troops is required, to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government. To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the western plains and Rocky mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder. Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the government, to grant supplies—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment, by service, employment, or contracts—the recall of our forces from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life, and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers—the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion—the violation of the public honor and good faith—and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations, and others, appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law, for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Aug. 21, 1856.

☞ There were committed to the prisons in New York, during the year 1855, 36,624 persons.

MAYOR WOOD ON MANIFEST DESTINY.—A noticeable feature in the message of Mayor Wood, of New York, is his undisguised and emphatic declaration of belief in the manifest destiny doctrine. No "pent up Utica" restrains his vision, but in the imagination he sees the whole boundless continent ours. It is evident from the following passage, that Mayor Wood is not partial to British dominion or colonization in Central America, and that he would scarcely be at all the pains taken by Mr. McKeon to arrest the march of manifest destiny under Gen. Walker:

"The influence which control the rise and fall of empires find no better illustration than in the history of Spanish dominion in America. The end of what is left of it is obvious. It must soon be obliterated. Let us prepare to fill the vacancy which, in spite of ourselves, awaits our occupation. The same destiny which first sent the sons of Spain to debauch and conquer the Indian; and then the more hardy sons of Britain, on turn, to succeed them, with liberal institutions, upon which to erect a mighty self-controling political power, will direct the further progress of the republican principle under the stars and stripes, until not only Mexico, but, in the not distant future, the whole of Central America will acknowledge our sway and become a portion of this confederation of independence."

THE DISUNION PETITION IN THE OHIO SENATE.—The following is the report of the Committee of Federal Relations in the Senate, to which was refered the petition of certain persons of Salem, Columbiana county, praying the Legislature to take the necessary measures to obtain a peaceaple dissolution of the Union:—

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial on behalf of the Western anti-Slavery Society, praying a dissolution of the Union, respectfully submitted the following report: Your committee have given all the consideration to the subject of the memorial that its importance demands. They are free to admit that the federal government, like all human governments, has its imperfections, and that those who administer it are not infallable. Still your committee believe that in its principles and workings it approximates more nearly to a realization of the wants of mankind than any one that has preceded it, and much more nearly than any one that would be likely to rise upon its ruins. Your committee take pleasure in saying that there is no considerable portion of the people of Ohio who directly sympathise with the purpose of the memorialists. Loyalty to the confederacy of these States and unfaltering adherence to the obligations of the federal constitution are predominating characteristics of our people. That though they are not indifferent to the great question of human liberty, they believe it is the part of wisdom to retain in its purity the political, religious, educational and social privileges which we now enjoy, and extend those privileges to the whole human family as fast as a due regard to the rights of all parts of the confederacy will permit.

For these, and a variety of reasons that might be stated, your committee, in the most decided and emphatic manner, condemn the treasonable objects of the memorialists, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

☞ Bell Cora was married to Cora the murderer half an hour before he was hanged. His spiritual adviser insisted upon it; but Bell didn't like it at all, and looked daggers at the members of the vigilance committee present.

☞ The females of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are among the strongest of the strong minded. They have recently presented a petition to the legislature, praying for the suppression of theatres and circuses, on the ground that they keep their husbands out at night.

☞ A man in Wisconsin, who recently inserted a long advertisement in the papers offering his farm for sale, closed in the following style:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine: also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

☞ The loss by fire in the United States for the last six months is set at $8,782,000—not including any fires by which the loss was less than $10,000!

☞ Judge McLean, of Ohio, it is reported, does not go for Fremont. He inclines to the support of Fillmore.

A COSTLY INKSTAND.—The inkstand used by the plenipotentiaries was specially manufactured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of art, in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at 11,000 francs. [English paper.

The inkstand used by Jefferson in writing the Declaration of Independence did not cost one franc, and the writing will stand long after the Paris Treaty has been buried in the rubbish of fallen despotism.

☞ A California farmer expresses the opinion that hereafter coffee will be grown in that state both for their own consumption and for exportation.

☞ There are not less than ten editors of Madrid papers now in the prison of Saladero, besides others undergoing condemnation in fortresses.

☞ Forty-one Masonic Lodges in Canada have separated from the British grand lodges, and formed a new one, which was, on the 6th ult., recognized by the Grand Lodge of the district of Columbia.

☞ An English journal mentions the astonishing fact that pasteboard is now being manufactured from beet roots. We think that this can't be *beat.*

☞ True generosity is a good action by doing which we sacrifice more than we gain. How many flatter themselves that they deserve credit for what are, in reality, selfish acts?

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Mr. WILEY:—Permit me to say to the public through your paper, that the Rev. Mr. I. DILLON and Lady, (in experience in teaching and in literary attainments,) are fully prepared to meet the wishes of this, or any other people. They make great sacrifice in coming to this country, but they come expecting in common with others, to grapple with the difficulties of a new country, and to share with this people in their prosperity and their joys; desiring, (as knowledge is power,) to contribute their mite to the future joys of this land's end.

Permit me to say further in behalf of the Church which I represent, and the Board of Trustees, that this Institution is not sectarian; it is not the design to build up any particular party or sect, but it is for the good of the whole people. And further, it is not the intention to interfere with the common school enterprise; we desire its success throughout the whole territory, and it is only upon this ground that Colleges can succeed.

As this school is intended to accommodate young men, young Ladies, and children of both sexes, we desire that the school may be well sustained. We say to the people of the territory, send your sons and daughters, and we will secure them boarding if necessary, and do as well by them as it is possible for us to do. Boarding can now be had at reasonable rates.—We believe that this territory will not be behind any other territory in her efforts to educate the youth.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 1, 1856.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

THE winter session will commence Nov. 10th, 1856, Rev. ISAAC DILON, Principal, and Mrs. I. DILON, Preceptress—Teacher of French, Drawing, Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	7 50
" Music, (extra,)	20 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, (water colors) each, (extra.)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

Said school is designed for young men, young ladies, and children of both sexes. We solicit a fair share of patronage at the opening of this Instution, hoping thereby to build up a school of high grade, which will be second to no other on the Pacific coast.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.–n47.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents. The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.–n47.

List of Letters.

LIST of letters remaining in the Olympia Post Office at the expiration of the quarter ending September 30th, 1856.

Adams Charles, Bullard Mark, Brownfield Daniel, Seligman Baer, Castor James, Chandler S. R., Creason George W., Chaplin Hannah C., Clemens John, Depeare Louis, Davis William W., Gleason Aaron, Graham Charles, Haley Howard, Herot Mr., Hill Harmon, Jackson Jackson, Keyet S. S., Kaufman Abraham, Simmons John, McGuire John, Malie Jeremiah, Maynen Franklin, Miller Ziba, Merrison Abiel, McCafferty O., Newell John C., Naley L. N., Newell John C., Newell John C., Newell John C., Newell John C., Van Ogle Mr., Phelps James T., Reed Evaline, Beeckle J. S., Banhirety, Roberts James, Roundtree Turner, Stelacom George James, Sill Edward, Sullivan Ellen, Sheell Phillip, Simmons Wm., Simmons Wm., Sherwood Wm., Treweek Nicholas, Wilson A. Mr., Whelchey Elisha, Washington George, Wilson Daniel, Ward Cyril.

G. K. WILLARD,
Assistant Postmaster.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapestry 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;
375 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloths, Assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
300 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Mats, Assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
Oct. 3, 1856.–n47-3m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

Published every Saturday, by
M. M. BALLOU,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts., Boston.

LOUISSON & CO.,

IN addition to their heretofore extensive stock, have just received per bark CARBON and LEONESA, a good assortment of

CLOTHING.

Of all qualities and prices. Amongst our stock may be found all the late styles and fashions of dress, sack, frock, and over-coats; pants, all brands, sizes, and *stripes*, from "hard-times" to broad cloth; satin, silk, cloth, and fancy and figured ball vests; besides woolen and cotton underclothes in an endless variety.

DRY GOODS

Of all kinds. This stock is too extensive to warrant an enumeration. Suffice it to say, we keep everything on hand and for sale that any of our neighbors have, besides a great many things they have not. Ladies particularly are invited to call and examine, (we charge nothing for showing goods), as we are confident we can suit them better than any other traders *can do* in this market. So call and "C!"

ALSO, *ALMOST* A FULL CARGO OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

From which all—men, women and children—can choose and suit themselves, both as regards quality, size and prices. Come in and ascertain whether this is not so.

HATS AND CAPS.

To such as require them, we also can offer a choice selection of Hats and Caps, of all qualities and fashions—suitable for either spring, summer, autumn or winter use.

Also, (for the ladies) a fine lot of Bonnets, in full fix, finish and trim. Give us a call, and look at them.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Our assortment of family groceries cannot be surpassed, either as regards extent of stock or taste of selection. We have on hand everything suitable to preserve the health of such as are enjoing that great blessing, or restore that of the invalid.

Also, a well selected stock of

CROCKERY, NAILS LIQUORS, TOBACCO, WALL PAPER, &c.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

A choice lot of Violins, manufactured by celebrated masters of Paganini's renown.

Having a partner who resides permanently in San Francisco, our facilities for keeping on hand a *good stock* of goods, and at *lower prices*, are greater than any other house in this place. This fact we will endeavor to demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who may favor us with a call.

Olympia, Sept. 26, 1856. 46tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!

RUTLEDGE & LOW

HAVING associated themselves in trade, for the transaction of a general merchandising business, have just received, ex "Sarah Warren," a full, complete, and choice assortment of

GROCERIES:

Consisting, in part, of tea, (all brands and qualities,) coffee, sugar,—powdered, crushed, No. 1 China, etc.; saleratus, soap—Castile, brown, &c.; candles, rice, raisins, pepper, spices, tobacco—smoking and chewing; indigo, starch, powder, lead, caps, &c.; molasses, syrup, pickles, dried apples, beans, etc.; in fact, everything necessary for the table, or wanted in a family.

We have also on hand, and which will be sold at prices *as low as the lowest*, and are of a quality *as good as the best*,—a general and well-selected assortment of

Clothing:

Among which will be found coats, pants, and vests, of the various and latest styles, and qualities; red and blue flannel overshirts; cotton and flannel drawers, &c.; pocket and neck handkerchiefs, suspenders, etc.

All requiring anything in this line should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as the undersigned are confident they can suit customers as regards prices, while the goods we may offer *shall* be of such quality as will recommend themselves. *Unbelievers* are invited to call in and become satisfied on this point.

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

Men's calf, kip, and stoga boots, assorted sizes; boys' do.; mens' and boys' kip, stoga, and calf shoes. Ladies' and misses' gaiters, slippers, &c., suitable for all ages, sizes, and conditions.

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and-so-forths*; glass decanters, salt cellars, pitchers, tumblers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

A call is respectfully solicited from all, before purchases are made elsewhere, as it will ever be the aim of the undersigned to please, which, with our present stock, and that daily expected per "*Leonesa*," as well as by regular importations by future vessels, we are confident we can accomplish.

☞ Remember the place—
RUTLEDGE & LOWE,
Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.
Olympia, Sept. 4, 1855. n42.tf.

Sheriff's Sale:

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed from the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the 2d Judicial District, in the Territory of Washington, and county of Thurston, I have this day taken under execution, and levied the following property, to-wit:

One Steam Saw Mill, situated at North Olympia,—which I will expose at public auction on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock of said day, at North Olymia, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a judgment in favor of F. K. Perkins, and against John A. Wills and Andrew J. Miller, trading as the firm of Wills & Co., for the sum of one hundred and thirty nine dollars and fifty-five cents judgment, and twenty-four dollars and ninety-five cents costs accrued.

ISAAC HAYS, *Sheriff.*

Olympia, September 8, 1856. 4w44

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Thurston county, and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned on the estate of William Holmes, deceased, late of said county, bearing date September 8th, 1856.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence in Thurston Co. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sr., *Adm'r.*

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1865.—4w44.

A Farm to Rent.

The undersigned being desirous of going into other business, would inform the public that he has a land claim which he will rent on advantageous terms to any person who may feel disposed to take the same. It is situated above the claim of Joseph Borst, on the Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, known as the "Wanch claim." On it there is is about 160 acres under fence and cultivation, with some 100 acres of standing grain. On it there is a good barn, and comfortable house, with other out-buildings, with farming implements to keep the claim in order and good repair. A man with a family is desired. Terms made known on application to

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1849—resided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, bearing date the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1856, I have this day levied upon and taken in execution the following property, to-wit: The one-third of a saw mill known as the Nisqually mill; also one-third of a house and property belonging thereto, which property I will expose at public auction on Thursday, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, in front of the County Court House, (County Auditor's Office) in the town of Olympia, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a judgment in favor of James S. Taylor and against the Nisqually Mill Co., for the sum of six hundred and thirteen dollars and sixteen cents, the amount at this date due upon judgment.

ISAAC HAYS, Sheriff.

Olympia, Sept. 20, 1856. 1w46

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental muster Rolls of the 1st and 2d Regiments of W. T. Volunteers, for transmission to the Department of War, hereby requests all officers who have commanded companies accepted into the service of the United States by Acting Governor Mason, or Governor I. I. Stevens, to send to the office of the Adjutant General of W. T. volunteers, at Olympia, a copy of their last muster roll containing the names of all officers and men who have at any time belonged to their companies. Note the dates of entry into, changes of rank during, and expiration of service, of each person, amount of charges for Government property drawn, and not turned in or accounted for—and such *remarks* set opposite each name as will enable the officer or soldier to have his accounts settled, by the last muster or discharge roll.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

Look Here!

THE copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAMS & GOODELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts that are outstanding against the same are to be settled by Wm. B. Goodell.

SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS,
W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Sept. 6, 1856. 3w45

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, Master,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly.

For freight or passage apply on board.

In connection with the above, the barge Con. Casey will ply regularly, for the transportation of any and all freight that may be entrusted to her owner.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1856. n45tf.

Dr. E. S. Cooper's

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. COOPER was introduced to our acquaintance a few months ago, by letters from eminent men in the States of Ohio and Illinois, as a gentleman of high reputation and established surgical skill. Since his arrival he has opened an Eye, Ear, and Orthopædic Infirmary, in this city, where the patients can have comfortable rooms, and the benefit of his skillful attention. The following complimentary notice of his departure from his home, in Illinois, we find in the Peoria (Ill.) News:

"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established for surgical skill during his residence among us.

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopedy have been crowded with patients from various parts of this and adjoining states, and the constant increase of their number is the best evidence of the Dr.'s success in his treatment of them. We congratulate our friends of Oregon and California, upon the prospect of receiving a surgeon of such abilities, for when we say that his untiring energy and fixed determination to be second to none in his profession, together with his exclusive devotion to the attainment of a single object, are the certain preludes of future greatness, if he lives, we only give utterance to the private opinion of nearly every thinking man in the community; for however little his retiring manners and unostentatious habits are calculated to secure feelings of personal interest in his favor, such concentration of effort and unceasing industry, always have been and always will be attended with abundant success. He has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.—*Alta California.*

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.

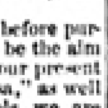
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

"MORNING STAR,"

T. SLATER, Master,



WILL sail regularly from Olympia, thence touching at all the ports on the Sound and Straits, as far north as Port Townsend, and Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, with as much regularity as the general business of carrying freight and passengers with which she may from time to time be charged will warrant.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to T. DANIEL, *Owner.*

Olympia, September 12, 1856.—44tf.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that letters of administration upon the estate of David J. Gove, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county, at the September term, 1856, to the undersigned.

Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, according to law, for payment—and those indebted will settle the same without delay. B. F. KENDALL,

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44. [*Adm'r.*

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John R. Berry, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Estate supped to be solvent.

W. H. WALLACE, *Adm'r.*

Steilacoom, August 20, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, by Rodolph M. Walker, Administrator upon the estate of George W. Stevens, late of said county, deceased, for an order to sell all or so much of real estate of said deceased as is necessary to pay the debts of the estate, and the expenses of administration. The hearing will take place before me at Olympia, on Monday, the 20th day of October, A. D., 1856, when all parties are directed to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said order of sale shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN,

Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of Thurston county, September term, 1856, by B. F. Kendall, Esq., administrator upon the estate of David J. Gove, deceased, for an order to sell sufficient of the real estate to provide allowance for the widow and minor child of said deceased. Parties interested are directed to appear before me, at Olympia, on Monday, the 20th day of October, 1856, to show cause, if any they have, why the order of sale prayed for shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN,

Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.

M. ROSENSTOCK,
No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w45.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.–tf.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 20tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

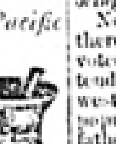
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Olympia, W. T.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY:

MISSION STRE[illegible]

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical operations *Free* to patients presenting themselves at the *Clinics*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m41

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. WALLACE WARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depositions, &c.

Feb. 22, '55. 22-1y*

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

E. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m12

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

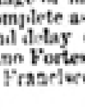
Nov. 23, 1855–yly.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,



130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

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

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

from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and improvements occurring in either hemisphere, forming an agreeable companion for a leisure moment or hour, anywhere, at home or abroad, *each number being complete in itself.*

No sectarian subjects are admitted into its pages; there are enough controversial publications, each devoted to its peculiar sect or clique. *This* work is intended for THE MILLION, north or south, east or west, and is filled to the brim each month with chaste, popular and graphic miscellany, just such as any father, brother or friend would place in the hands of a family circle. It is in all its departments, fresh and original, and, what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

Any person enclosing *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year, or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

M. M. BALLOU,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of the U. S., from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Rep. U. S., from California.
P. T. HERBERT
House of Rep. of U. S. from California.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon, H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

To Persons mailing Letters for California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon:—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By this system, a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is *somewhere* in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantages thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case, direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri), Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," N. Y. Deposit the letter, *as usual*, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, *containing the card to publish the letter*, in the mail for New York. From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which is printed and sent by mail to each and every postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list thus being distributed over the entire Pacific region, George Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus MANY letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead-letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be pre-paid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamp enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must NOT be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitely as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case, postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwardrd by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1856.

Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation; but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration [with the will annexed] upon the estate of JOHN EDGAR, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county at the July term, 1856, to the undersigned:

Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, according to law, for payment—and those indebted will settle the same.

JOHN M. SWAN,
Administrator, C. T. A.
Olympia, Thurston county.

Olympia, July 15, 1856. 4w37

Notice.

WE, the undersigned building committee, have let the contract for the enclosing of the house of worship in this place; and in order to facilitate and forward the enterpeise, we are now under the necessity of asking for the funds that have been so cheerfully subscribed for this purpose. Our friends will confer a great favor on us by depositing the cash and scrip, (which they have proposed to give to the church.) with Mr. Wm. Wright, (as he is our treasurer) and he will give the proper credit. We would be glad to have all the funds in, as early as the 20th of this month. We also expect to need the work and material that has been proffered by our citizens, in a very short time.

ALFRED HALL.
D. R. BIGELOW.
Building Committee.

Olympia, Aug. 8th, 1856.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Goudy & Wiley, in the publication of the "Pioneer and Democrat," is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties.

The books, accounts, &c., having by arrangement been left for settlement with the remaining partner of said firm and by whom the debts of the office will be adjusted, the present firm alone are authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said old firm.

Those knowing themselves indebted for subscription, advertising, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

HAVING recently leased the above well known establishment, formerly under the direction of Messrs. WEED & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.

NO. 109.

Battery Street.

IMPOTER of every variety of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS; also of BLANKETS, DUCK, DRILLS, SHEETINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS.

By RECENT ARRIVALS has received a very large invoice of the most

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

and it is the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

Traders from the Country

Are invited to examine this HEAVY STOCK, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.

Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants,
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy and Plain Satinet Pants,
7,000 pairs Linnen Pants,
2,000 pairs Goodyears Rubber Pants,
1,000 Goodyears Rubber Coats,
200 cases Goodyears long and short rubber boots,
200 cases miners Shirts,
1,000 doz super Flannel Overshirts,
200 doz Fancy Cassimere Overshirts,
1,000 doz White Shirts,
650 doz heavy Hickory Shirts,
500 doz heavy Check Shirts,
800 doz Merrimac Shirts,
600 doz Lambswool Undershirts,
300 doz Regatta Tndersoirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overalls,
1,000 Denim Frocks,
1,200 doz country knit Wool Socks,
1,500 doz Heavy White and mixed cotton socks,
1,000 doz super Silk Packet Handkerchiefs,
100 doz super Black Silk Neckerchiefs,
200 doz Cambric Handkerchiefs,
250 doz Rubber Belts,
250 doz Buck Gloves,
400 doz Buckskin Gold Bags,
1,000 Doeskin Business Coats,
400 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
2,000 assorted Overcoats,
600 assorted Pea Coats,
3,000 Silk, Cloth and Velvet Vests,
20 bales Blue and White Blankets,
50 bales A Sheetings,
50 bales Drills,
50 bales assorted Duck,
50 cases fine Felt Hats,
100 cases Straw Hats,

For sale by WM. G. BADGER,
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse,
109 Battery street, cor Merchant,
San Francisco.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail. may 9—3m.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9tf

Nonperile Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community *in particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor, to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. y-n.16.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY.

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

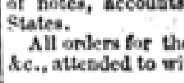
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public 36.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, through the arsenal, magazine, and Jefferson barracks tracks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, sixty feet in width, through the land in which the St. Louis arsenal, the St. Louis marine hospital, and Jefferson barracks are situated, in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Louis through the said lands: *Provided*, said road shall be constructed on the line which it is now located: *Provided further*, that a strong substantial plank fence be erected by said company between the road and the public grounds, and between the road and the river, at such place and of such character as the commanding officer at Jefferson barracks shall direct, with suitable iron gates, not exceeding four, at such points as shall be selected by such commanding officer; and the said company shall also cause to be constructed not exceeding four covered ways, at suitable places in part of said public grounds, and in such manner as shall be approved by said commanding officer; and if, after the fence herein provided for shall have been erected, and the said road put in operation, it shall be found, in the opinion of the President, to be insufficient for the protection of lives and property, he may require a fence of brick, stone, or iron, on the land side, to be constructed, and the said company shall cause the same to be erected accordingly at their proper cost and charge: *Provided also*, that the said company shall be liable for all losses which may be sustained by the public, either by the destruction of public property, or by collision with the trains in passing over said grounds: *And provided further*, that said company shall use on their locomotives the customary or most approved means for arresting sparks from the chimneys; and that when the government expects to receive, or intends to ship powder at the magazine landing, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice to said company of expectation or intention, horse-power alone shall be used by said company in passing during the receiving or shipping of powder; and that so much of an act passed February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved July 14, 1856.

[Public 37.]

AN ACT to explain the act approved twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "west of the Mississippi river," employed in the description in the first section of the act of twelfth April, 1854, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," shall be construed so as to embrace all of the islands lying west of the middle of the main channel of said river, in the new districts created west of the same by said act.

Approved July 8, 1856.

[Public 38.]

AN ACT to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which lies north of the line dividing townships forty-five and forty-six, north of the base line east of the Mississippi, and north of the nearest township line, to be determined hereafter by the Commissioner of the general land office, west of said river, extending thence west to the Missouri river, be, and the same is hereby, divided into and shall constitute two additional land districts, to-wit: All that portion lying east of the line dividing ranges eighteen and nineteen west of the fourth principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be called the northeastern land district; and all that portion west of the line dividing said ranges eighteen and nineteen shall constitute an additional land district in said Territory, to be called the northwestern land district—the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed, as the public interests may seem to require.

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

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the survey, at augmented rates, of meridian, standard parallel, township and section lines, in the districts hereby appropriated.

Approved July 8, 1856.

[Public 39.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas, between the State of Missouri and the Territory of New Mexico, to be surveyed and distinctly marked, and a plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and another plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas.

[Public 28.]

AN ACT to change the place of holding the courts of the United States in the district of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Courts of the United States in and for the district of Delaware shall hereafter be held at the city of Wilmington, in the said district, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and district court for said district and the records of said courts shall be kept in the said city of Wilmington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the place of holding the said courts; but all process, bail-bonds or recognizances returnable at the next term of either of the said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said courts respectively, next held according to this act, in the same manner if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Approved June 14, 1856.

[Public 40.]

AN ACT for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgeley, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgeley, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved July 22, 1856.

[Public 41.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and 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 thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; namely—

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, China, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Equador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of Legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Equador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For salary of an interpreter to the mission of China, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragomen to the mission of Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, six thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents of the United States at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Leeds, Belfast, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Halifax, Melbourne, Nassau, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aix La Chapelle, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cadiz, Malaga, St. Jago de Cuba, Mantanzas, St. John's, (P. R.) Trinidad de Cuba, Ponce, (P. R.) Havana, Lisbon, Funchal, Antwerp, St. Petersburgh, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Trieste, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the Main, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau and the Landgraviate of Kesse Homburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsruhe, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Fouchow, Ningpo, Honolulu, Port au Prince, City of St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, St. Juan del Norte, San Juan del Sur, Panama, Aspinwall, Laguayra, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayers, Callao, Valparaiso, Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. Johns, (N. B.,) Picton, Demarara, Sidney, Falkland Islands, Hobartown, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, Ceylon, Odessa, Galatza, Martinique, Miquelon, Barcelona, Manilla, Macao, Mozambique, Fayal, St. Jaco, Cape Verd, Hanover, Schwerin, Oldenburg, Santa Cruz, Gattenburg, Venice, Spezzia, Athens, Candia, Cyprus, Zante, Monrovia, Zanziber, Bay Islands, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Mexico, Paso del Norte, Tampico, Matamoras, Tabasco, Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, Minatitlan, Omoa and Truxillo, San Jose, Cartagena, Sabanilla, Ciudad Boliver, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Gûyaquil, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Bahia, Para, Montevideo, Talcahuano, Parta, Tumbez, Lahaina Hilo, Apra, Tahite, Lanthala, Batavia, Paramaribo, Pandang St. Martin, and Curacoa, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salary of the consul general at Simoda, in Japan, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the consul general to the British North American provinces, four thousand dollars.

For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents for salary, for salary, forty-two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner, and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candir, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirut, five hundred dollars.

Approved August 1, 1856.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of fixing the time at which shall commence the pensions, under the existing laws, of the widows and orphan children of the officers, seamen, and marines, and others in service, who were lost in the United States sloop-of-war Albany, as well as the time to which the pay of said officers, seamen, and marines, and others in service, and shall be allowed, the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said sloop-of-war Albany foundered at sea. And that, for like purposes, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the United States brig Porpoise was lost in like manner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the widow or child or children, and in case there be no widow, or child or children, (as aforesaid,) then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in said sloop-of-war Albany and brig Porpoise, including captain's clerk and assistant draughtsmen, shall be entitled to, and secure, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessels respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Nixon White, late purser in the navy, who was lost in the sloop-of-war Albany, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be from him on the books of the department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions and payments made to the proper representatives (as provided for in this act) of Passed Midshipman William K. Bridge, who was in command as acting lieutenant of the brig Porpoise when she was lost, and of the other passed midshipmen who were on board the Porpoise when she was lost, under orders from the Navy Department, as acting lieutenants, as well as their pay from the time of their joining said vessel shall be the same of though they were then duly commissioned and actually holding said rank of lieutenant.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of fixing the time to which the pay of Passed Midshipman William C. Smith shall be allowed, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said Smith was lost at sea.

Approved August 1, 1856.

[Public 14.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to modify the plan of the custom house at Ellsworth, Maine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to modify the plan of the custom-house in process of construction at Ellsworth, Maine, provided the increased expense by so doing, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury for that purpose: *Provided*, that none of the money hereby appropriated shall be used until the Secretary of the Treasury has contracted for the completion of the said work for the sums hereby and heretofore appropriated.

Approved August 1, 1856.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1tf

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge McFADDEN presiding.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

The active, enterprising, vigorous and powerful mind of the nation requires, we think, a nutriment which shall add to its strength, stimulate its growth and correspond with its own high hopes and glorious destiny. The dreamy, sketchy, and insubstantial character of too much of our current literature, affords no type for those who would venture upon a career of success in this line. It may minister to the pleasure of a passing moment, though even that is doubtful in such a community. But it cannot do more. For as the figures upon the canvass must not be those of still life, they must speak to our feelings and sympathies. The writers must take their subjects from the great drama of actual life, which is going on so busily all around us. We know that it is difficult to do all this, and that it is much easier to promise than to perform, yet, as broken promises would be of no advantage to an enterprise of this character, we could hope to gain nothing more than a mere temporary success by holding up deceptive lures. And regarding the field before us with the perceptive faculties of practical men, who have long been accustomed to deal with the popular taste, and have some experience of the channels in which it runs, we think we make no promises which we shall not be fully able to perform, as soon as our operations may be rightly under way.

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other periodicals. And that the taste for the fine-arts, now so rapidly growing in the interior, may not want fostering, we shall present every month a large number of the best engravings, by European and American artists, on subjects of interest to general readers. Our fashion department, always superior to that of our cotemporaries, will still continue to be so. We shall, for this purpose, engage the services of persons who are earliest apprized of the variations of the modes in the fashionable circles of Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia. On this Magazine, therefore, our patrons in the interior may surely rely, as the best monitor of the fashions in America. Our review of new books will be guided by thorough independence of tone and thought.

Such are the views with which we enter upon our new career. If merit can command success, we shall most earnestly strive to deserve it. And having an abiding faith in the correctness, generally of the popular judgment, we feel sanguine of a liberal support.

TERMS:

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

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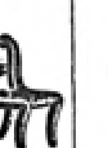

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Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. Faucett, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, for settlement. Estate supposed to be solvent.

JOHN T. FAUCETT,
Administrator.
Steilacoom, July 28th, 1856. 3m39

LOOK HERE!

Those interested are respectfully informed that the notes, books, accounts, &c., of J. J. WESTBROOK, late of Thurston County, have been left with the undersigned for collection.

A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

P. S. Washington Territory scrip taken in payment of accounts at *current* value.

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

To Printers.

THE undersigned offers for sale to the "craft," the following articles, direct from the New York founders, and all in good seperate packages, ready for transportation to any part of the state, without any additional expense for "boxing:"

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149 Washington street, San Francisco.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW is now firmly established in Washington City. Every great question before the present Congress will be elaborately discussed in its columns. The subject of the Presidency, too, will be treated at length in every number. To this subject, the attention of every politician in the country is invited, as one of paramount importance, and one which, nevertheless, is too often slightly regarded in advance of positive action.

While the Review will be radically democratic, it will also be independent, and will allow no slavish fear of offending nominal friends to prevent a bold and manly advocacy of truth, and a rigid and unsparing denunciation of error. It will claim the undoubted right—guaranteed by the ancient and the modern Magna Charta—to weigh in the scales of impartial justice the conduct of political leaders of every grade. The race of 1856 presents features of deeper interest to the patriot and sage than any political contest in the annals of the nation. We are called to exhibit that renovating power which the amazing energies of democratic principle can alone exert; our party is called to the task of re-asserting the questioned rights of the citizen, and of re-assuring the myriads of humanity that this is still the land our fathers left it—the land of individual freedom and religious toleration. In a contest like this, we may well ignore the claims of doubtful merit. The goddess of expediency will demand our worship, but heaven grant that we may be infidels to her pretensions; let us rise or fall upon principle alone; it is too late to present democracy in the garb of a suppliant at the feet of consolidated power. We look with confidence to the decision of the approaching National Democratic convention, believing its counsels will be characterized by that bold recognition of the right, and prompt repudiation of the wrong, which will render it not only a true exponent of the democracy of the Union, but a creditable representative of the liberalism of the world. The following, among other democratic doctrines, will be advocated:

Opposition to monopolies of every description.

The complete separation, not only in name, but in fact, of Church and State.

A tariff only for revenue.

A strict construction of the constitution, contemplating retention, by each State, of every power, not expressly delegated to the General Government.

A steady return to the "constitutional currency" of the country.

Accountability of representatives of every character to the authority creating them.

The encouragement of every honorable effort to increase our territorial limits, and extend the benefits of our republican institutions.

Finally the best government, usually that which does not attempt to confer positive blessings upon the people, but which suffers them to take care of themselves.

Such arrangements have been made as render the publication of the Review a matter of certainty, and all who may desire to take it, will do well to send for it at the earliest possible day, in order that the editor may know how large an edition will be necessary of the second number. Such subscribers to the "Western Democratic Review" as have overpaid will be furnished the "National Democratic Review," which, it is believed, will prove a work of vastly superior merit. The editor embraces this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to such gentlemen, throughout the country, as have patronized his more unpretending efforts, and to assure them that nothing but "iron fortune" shall prevent him from rendering the work in question worthy their commendation, or, at least, deserving an immunity from their censure.

Current publications, of every description, will be carefully examined, and critically noticed immediately upon their receipt from publishers.

A considerable portion of each number of the Review will be devoted to Literary and Scientific subjects. Several, among the most accomplished scholars and distinguished politicians, in the country, will be regular contributors to its columns.

In answer to numerous inquiries of old and new friends, we deem it proper to say: The National Democratic review will be printed and published at Washington City; is totally unconnected with any political Magazine in the country; is devoted, not to the support of any politician, but to the interests of the National Democracy—that democracy which will ever "carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Review is published in pamphlet form, upon beautiful white paper, in solid long primer, 96 pages per month—making two volumes per year, of 576 pages each.

TERMS.—$3 per year, payable invariably in advance.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.—Five copies for one year—$10; twelve copies for one year—20. Booksellers ordering the work, will be furnished at the usual magazine rates.

Members of Congress, and postmasters in every part of the Union, are hereby authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions to the Review.

All moneys may be transmitted by mail at the risk of the editor.

Copies of the Review will be found for sale at the bookstore of Frank Taylor, 402 Pennsylvania Avenue, and at the office of publication, 468 10th street, between D & E.

All communications to be address to

GEO. P. BUELL,
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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 re-wrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

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

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.
Oct. 18, 1845.—6tf

The Christian Review:

REV. SEWALL S. CUTTING, Editor—assisted by Professor WM. GAMMELL, and with the advice of the Rev. Doctors WM. R. WILLIAMS and A. C. KENDRICK.

FOR a single copy, Three Dollars per annum; if not paid within the year, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. Any person forwarding the subscription price for four copies, shall receive a fifth copy gratis.

Subscribers will please be particular, when they remit money, &c., in stating the Post Office and State, at which their Review is received.

☞ Those wishing their address changed, must give notice of the same at this office, as no change will be made without orders.

☞ The publishers request all those who have not yet paid for the present volume, to do so immediately. As personal application cannot be made to those distant from New York, a prompt remittance of their subscriptions, by mail, will be acceptable.

☞ Subscribers will understand our rule, that we continue to forward the numbers for the next volume, unless directed to discontinue it by the first of December. Subscribers will be considered responsible for a year's subscription after the first number is forwarded to their address, and, also, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ All who pay $3 in advance shall have the Review sent free of postage; or the postage of all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription will be pre-paid by the publishers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the work, or to pay their subscriptions in the Western and Southern States, can do so at the meeting of the Missionary Union, at Pittsburg, as one of the Publishers will be there.

☞ Communications pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, New York. Communications pertaining to the publishing department should be addressed to

COLBY & BALLARD, Proprietors,
122 Nassau street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Christian Register.—We have read the numbers of this Review with great satisfaction. It is catholic in its religious tone, without being indifferent. It is scholarly, without the parade of learning, and is altogether honorable to its editors, and to the denomination with which it is connected.

Watchman and Reflector.—This periodical has, at last, taken its *true position.* It will now challenge comparison with the best religious reviews; proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

Michigan Christian Herald.—In tasteful and correct mechanical execution, the Review is not surpassed by any of the Quarterlies. If its success is to be commensurate with its merits, it will, undoubtedly, receive a liberal support at the hands of the Baptist denomination. Every minister should have it; and we wonder that more of our lay brethren, of educated mind, literary taste, and pecuniary ability do not subscribe.

We gave our readers a taste of the quality of the articles of this Review in our last paper. It is gratifying to see that the fair promise with which the Review opened at the commencement of the year has been fully realized. It now holds a respectable rank in the family of quarterlies, and we have every reason to anticipate for it a growing reputation in the future. It should be regarded as indispensable for the minister, while it would be of vast use to thousands of others, whose means make it an easy matter to procure it.

The themes in this number are well chosen, and discussed with classic elegance and beauty, and with more than ordinary vigor and ability. These articles rank with the best specimens of Review writing.

Western Literary Messenger.—This is one of the best Quarterlies in the United States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its kind. Its papers are written with great candor, vigor and ability. A work that is doing so much for the cause of sacred literature, should receive the hearty support of the Christian community, and all friends of American letters.

Since this Quarterly has changed hands it has greatly improved; and may now be looked upon as a powerful coadjutor in the cause of sacred and general literature. While it has strong claims to the patronage of all classes, it may look with confidence and expectation to the hearty support of the Baptist community. Every minister of this denomination, rich or poor, should have it.

A large number of periodicals, monthly and quarterly, are laid on our table, from time to time; but no one of them is so fully read, and so heartily admired, as the Christian Review. Its pages embrace a wide range of topics; and are usually characterized by candor and liberality of sentiment, and the charms of sound logic and pure rhetoric.

Western Watchman.—We repeat, what we have before said, that the Christian Review under its present editorial supervision, and in the hands of its enterprising publishers, Colby & Ballard, is at least equal, if not superior, to any religious quarterly in the United States.

New York Tribune.—The Christian Review is entitled to a high place among the religious quarterlies, both on account of the well-arranged variety of its contents, and the liberal and scholar-like tone of its discussions.

Christian Enquirer.—This Review, and its supporters, we hold in high regard. Such sentiments and principles as are here presented, are an honor to the denomination under whose auspices they appear. The more we know of the Baptists, the more do we yield certain prejudices which came with our Congregational education. In point of intellectual culture, they are making rapid advances.

New York Chronicle.—This Quarterly ranks, in point of literary merit, among the best American Reviews. Its contents are made up of articles on important subjects, from writers of the first order, for which the authors are liberally compensated.

Courier and Enquirer.—This Review has gained for itself a high position among our literary and religious periodicals.

New York Evangelist.—The topics are of an attractive and popular sort, and treated with ability and judgment. The work, if kept up in this manner, will be an ornament to the denomination.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.—The Christian Review is a model of religious periodical literature, no exclusively devoted to theological subjects; but discussing the leading questions of the day, political, social and literary, in addition to those belonging to its peculiar sphere, from a christian point of view, and almost uniformly with great learning, vigor, profoundness and urbanity; and always with good taste and exemplary candor.

Christian Index.—We have read two or three articles of the Christian Review with much pleasure. If these may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that are formed in the public mind, when its late prospectus was issued.

South Western Baptist Chronicle.—We again commend this Review, as one well worthy of receiving support from the Baptist denomination throughout the United States. It ranks now amongst the ablest quarterlies of America.

Baptist Messenger.—It is just such a work as the ministers and educated laymen of our churches greatly need.

Southern Literary Gazette, Charleston, S. C.—We have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the Christian Review ever since it was commenced, and have always regarded it as an able, candid and fearless exponent of truth, both in religion and literature. It has deservedly acquired a high critical reputation, and its articles are usually characterized by vigorous thought and elegant diction. It is eminently catholic in its spirit, and comprehensive in its scope. We commend the Christian Review cordially to all religious readers.

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Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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June 8, '55.39-tf