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POETRY.

The Exile of Cloudland.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

When I was a dweller in Cloudland,
I dwelt in a rich and a proud land;
I was lord of the clime,
I was king of the time;
And the sun and the shower,
The leaf and flower,
All came to my bidding in Cloudland.

I was monarch supreme in my Cloudland,
I was master of fate in that proud land,
I would not endure
That a grief without cure,
A love that could end,
Or a false-hearted friend,
Should dwell for an instant in Cloudland.

My Cloudland, my beautiful Cloudland,
I made there a great and a proud land;
With skies ever bright,
And with hearts ever light;—
Neither sorrow nor sin
Found a harbor within,
And love was the law of my Cloudland.

But alas for myself and my proud land:
There came revolution in Cloudland;
My people untrue,
Broke my sceptre in two,
And false to their vow,
Took the crown from my brow,
And banish'd me far from my Cloudland.

My Cloudland, my beautiful Cloudland,
How happy was I in that proud land?
All the wisdom I've won,
Since my realm was undone,
Is but poor to repay
What I lost in the day
When I turned my last look upon Cloudland.

O, ye thoughts and ye feelings of Cloudland,
Ye died when I quitted that proud land!
I wander discrown'd,
On a bare chilly ground;
An exile forlorn,
Weary, weary, and worn,
Never more to revisit my cloudland.

A MAN SHOT.—On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, a row was got up by a band of California rowdies, on Stark street, in this city. The City Marshal, S. Holcomb, undertook to arrest the leaders, whereupon a man by the name of Mike Corrigan, resisted the officer, and with threats of violence, sticks of wood, and other missiles, assaulted the marshal. Mr. Holcomb shot this desperado through the body, which put an end to further violence. The wounded man is yet living, with faint prospect of recovery.

We are not conversant with the facts in the case, but enough for us to know is, that a lawless band of desperate characters have congregated here, who with threats and violence undertake to place the laws of the country, the life and liberties of our citizens, as well as of our public officers at defiance, and that in this case a public officer shot the man who was violating law and attempting to take the life of a peace officer; and he did well, and will be protected at all hazards.

The permanent citizens of this city, and the country, will never, we trust, surrender the right of self preservation, of property and life to California prize-fighters, or reckless desperadoes.—*Oregonian, Oct. 17th.*

THE VENTILATION OF THE NEW HALLS OF CONGRESS.—The mode of ventilating the two new halls of Congress is to be as follows: A column of air, previously passed through hot-water pipes in winter, and through jets of ice-water in summer, is to be forced, by means of a large fan worked by steam, up a hollow shaft to the space between the roof and ceiling, through the latter of which, being thoroughly perforated, it will gain admission into the room, and displace the vitiated air through apertures in the base of the walls.

This theory of ventilation is original with Capt. Meigs, and as yet untested, and doubts have been expressed by scientific men of its practicability. However, if it should be found impracticable to introduce the fresh air from the top of the room, the ventilating apparatus will be so arranged as to introduce it from the bottom, without any material alteration or additional expense.

☞ Capt. Smith, U. S. A., and bearer of the report of the Indian War Commissioners, left for Washington City on the *Columbia*, on Thursday last.—*Oregonian, 17th inst.*

☞ A few years ago, the ladies wore a very handy sort of hood, which was called "Kiss-me-if-you-dare" hood. The present style of bonnet has a "Kiss-me-if-you-want-to" look.

From the New York "Spirit of the Times."

How Phelim O'Haggerden Hived the Bees.

Phelim O'Haggerden, though but a short time from the ould countrie, has already acquired, in this, the distinction of being a "broth of a boy." Tall, heavily built, with a profusion of yellowish brindle hair covering his brain-house—a face expressive of great good humor, yet with a certain reckless "devil-may-care" twinkle of the eye and compression of the lip, which signboards plainly said, "thus far canst thou go, and no farther." A heart genial as sunshine to a friend, but dark and terrible as an Alpine storm to an enemy, he is both loved and feared by those with whom his fortune is intimately connected—ever ready for a frolic or a fight, he is the *life* of the one, and "goes his death" upon the other.

With all the distinguishing characteristics of the sons of that isle of which Tommy Moore sang so often and so well, the transplanting to "frae Ameriky" has removed nought of the verdancy, nor abated anything of Phelim's thirst for the creamy poteen. Indeed, "bust-head" whiskey is Phelim's especial failing. He will try it, buy it, lie by it, lie for it, but have it he will, and he frequently gets himself into most wretchedly tangle-footed scrapes by its too generous indulgence.

Phelim had tasted honey, and he thought it delicious. He had seen bees at work, and his heart throbbed to own some of the "industrus little craythurs." He thought, and talked, and dreamed of them, and his wife says she to him, says she, "Phalim, an' indade it will be a great savin' of molasses and sugar, if we can get the dear honey; an' sure the baes make *combs*, too, an' it's the childer's heads that are running away wid 'em now;" and a little bright boy of ten lifted up his voice and told Phelim to "plase get the beas, for indeed he was *baesieged, capitally*, and the honey and combs would be a swate *encombium* upon his paternal proclivities." And Phelim was sore in spirit, for apiary luxuries cost money, and he had none of the surplus needful. He moped about town, neglecting his work for several days, and forswearing all "thin potations," applied himself most vigorously to the great unrectified with such success as to make him oblivious of everything, save the one great leading idea, "honey and baes."

In this condition of "half seas over" he wandered to the woods adjoining the house of H. T., and threw himself upon the luxuriant grass cargeting under a large o'ershadowing oak. He watched closely the bees as they flew from the surrounding flowers loaded with the treasures so much longed for, to see if he could not trace their wild and hurried flight to their homes.—Directly, a fine large fat-looking bee approached Phelim. A happy idea seized him. His hat was upraised, and in a moment he was a captive. Keeping him long enough to get him impatient of this "pent up Utica," Phelim gently lifted up one corner of the hat and released him in the expectation that he would take a direct flight towards the hive, and he would thus be enabled to find its exact locality. The bee, *b*ewildered, circled around and about for a few seconds, then took his course towards a large poplar some fifty yards distant. Phelim took a bee line for the tree, and on reaching it, as soon as he had looked up, commenced capering, and dancing, and shouting, not exactly "*Eureka domicilium apii*" (dog Latin and monkey Greek mixed), but "Be Dad, and I've found the bae tree, and the baes, an' it's myself will have the swate honey for the axing."

Indeed, and we are sorry to record it, the sight of the bees and the long heart-urned (poetical, quite,) desire of owning "jist sich" made Phelim even more crazy than the "bust-head" had done, and he started off in a long lope for his house to get the necessary articles for catching the swarm. In a short time he returned with wife, children, and other household utensils, such as a "chist to put the baes in," and tin pans and kettles to beat and make a noise with, to distract the bees and keep them from observing the movements of Phelim while engaged in the operation of hiving them. Phelim, with "chist" strapped to his back, ascended the tree, while the rest of the family plied arms, and legs, and voices below, in the endeavor to create such a harmony as would sooth the insects into submission to his *bae*coming exertions. He slowly approached them, and had almost gotten into reaching distance, when the shaking of the limb caused to come forth several belligerent members of the fraternity, who forthwith attacked and compelled him to retreat towards the body of the tree, grasping a branch with one hand, and fighting furiously with the other.

"Bridget, sure an' they are the purtiest baes you iver laid your two eyes on, with grey backs, and white faces, and big bodies; indade, an' they'll make a power of honey."

Says Bridget: "Phalim, dear, an' you had betther come down, if the baes show so much resintment, and may be they are not baes, after all."

Says Phelim: "Sure, an' don't I know baes whin I see 'em, an' do you think my own mither's son would back out from a parcel of little cowardly craythurs in the first intintion? Och! darling, an' ye had betther be kaping a civil tongue in your head, and not be throwing out sich imputations foreninst a rale Irish gentleman's honor, or it's meself that'll be bating the breath out of ye when I get down!"

Again Phelim approached the bees, and this time a large number "pitched in" to him, and such pawing, and scratching, and slapping, and fighting, and yelling, and cursing, and screaming, both in and under the tree, was never before seen or heard since "Mike Hooter fout the bar." Phelim's blood was up, and true to his purpose, and nothing daunted by the formidable array of fierce and relentless enemies, who filled his eyes, intruded themselves into his nostrils, hung upon his lips, and clustered in his hair, he determined to adopt a more summary mode of procedure. So throwing off the "chist," and digging the bees from his eyes, he drew out his knife and commenced hacking on the limb, but unfortunately between himself and the tree, till it was severed, and bees and Phelim all came to the ground together. Bridget immediately threw a cloth around the "bae's nest," and then ran to the assistance of her fallen lord, who was rearing and kicking like a young colt, and screaming louder than a wildcat or steam engine.

"Phalim, do they bite hard?" says she.

"Faith, an' if they have baes in hell, it's meself that'll be getting religious right off, answered Phelim.

The bees, seeing more tender meat close by, flew at Mrs. Bridget. Her bonnet was used with direful effect for a few seconds, but with augmented ferocity, they continued the attack.

"Howly St. Pathrick purtect me! Och, murther! Phalim, an' he's bit me on the—mouth! Help! help! Phalim; they're bitin' me on the legs!"

Her shawl was dropped, hooks in dress torn, her loose dress came off, and the last seen of Mrs. Bridget was as she turned the corner, half-denuded, and with hair streaming to the winds, on her way home.

Phelim, to the glory of the Green Isle be it said, still fought on, and not until the last *outside* foe was vanquished did he cease to worry St. Pathrick with prayers, the devil with imprecations, and the bees with blows. With eyes half closed, lips big enough to cut a Frenchman a "bifsteak" from, and a face swollen out of all comeliness and proportion, Phelim presented a most unique and laughable spectacle.—Though the victory was hardly won, he regarded himself fully compensated for his labors and pains, for he could hear the buzzing of his captives within the cloth so opportunely used by Mrs. Bridget, and he knew they were fine fat ones, that would be sure to gather up a large store of sweetness for himself and family, and then reasoned: "nobody can stale them, for they can bate the Tipton Slasher for hard knocks all to pieces."

Phelim shouldered the cloth, and homeward hied. When he had gotten there, and himself and Bridget had administered mutual consolation for their sufferings, glorification for their success, and application to their smarts, he started out in search of his friend George, who would assist him in safely disposing of the precious treasures. George "came, saw, said a few words, and collapsed." Those few words seemed to have a magical effect, for Phelim seized the cloth, swung it about his head, and then with every exhibition of frenzy threw it on the ground and stamped furiously upon it. Never was rage so unbounded. He cursed George, whipped the children, threw a couple of stones at Mrs. Bridget, broke up the cupboard, smashed the plates and crockery ware, drank a quart of "bust-head," and went to bed abusing honey, baes and the world generally.

Phelim arose in the morning fully cured of his mania for bee-hunting, and proceeded soberly to town to résume his work.—The adventure had spread far and wide, and every one that met Phelim laughed at his appearance, and asked him about the bees. With face most unnaturally large, and still smarting with its wounds, joined to his disappointment, after so much severe labor, it may be presumed he was not in the most amiable humor, and the running fire of taunts and interrogatories that assailed him on every side only added fuel to the flames. Says Patrick O'Rourke:

"Phelim, what's the matter wid yez? Is it fracknowledgy or *bac*knowledgy you've been studying, that you've got yer head in that fix? Ye must have been *bae*devilled gude fashion."

"Faith, an' you're catching cowld," answers Phelim, savagely.

"Phalim, sure an' you're *bae*side yourself," says Pat.

"Shet up yer fly-trap," shouts Phelim, furiously. "If you say *bae* to me three more times, I'll *bae* the death of yez!"

"*Bae! bae! bae!*" yelled Patrick, with hair standing all the wrong way, and his dander fully roused.

"Words no soonor said than done."—Phelim planted his right between Pat's eyes, and his left somewhere in the neighborhood of his bread-basket, doubling him up completely. Bystanders interfered—a warrant was served before Esquire Muggins to answer to the charge. The case was fully made out against Phelim, it being in proof that he struck the first and only blows. Disdaining the assistance of "beggarly counsel," when asked what he had to say, he replied he would "do his own talking," and commenced:

"Yer Honor, plase, Pathgick insulted me, and—"

"Well, how did he insult you?" inquired his Honor.

"He said I was *bae*side meself."

"I do not see how a man could take offence at such a remark as that," rejoined he of the ermine.

"Oh? 'thereby hangs a tale,'" lisped modest Willie from the corner.

"Now, Phelim," resumed his Honor, "tell us all the circumstances of the case, and perhaps we will be able to find something in extenuation of your seemingly unprovoked and unwarrantable assaults upon a fellow-countryman."

"Yer Honor, plase," spake Phelim, "as busy as a bee,' I've frequently heard said in this counthry, an' as I have the laste bit taste in life of the love of work, I thought I'd get some baes to patthern after; an' baesides, Bridget she wanted them for the swate honey they'd make, so I determined to get a nest of them by 'hook or crook.' I wint around in the woods till I found a nest, and I climbed the tree, and the baes feeling the limb bending, and seeing me bint on robbing them of their liberty, did pitch in beautiful. I fout 'em with me two fists, till I kilt some, and crippled some, and Bridget she caught the rest in the cloth.—Well, the thieving beggars they bit me, and they bit Bridget and the childer, and hunted us all over, but nivir the word I sed till I got 'em home. (Here Phelim paused.)

"Well, what next?" inquired his Honor.

"I come up town," continued Phelim, "with my two eyes nearly shut up, an' my face as big and black as a nagur's and Pathrick says he to me, says he, 'Phalim, what's the matter wid yer head—is yer baedevilled, or baeside yerself?' And as I had suffered a good dale with the baes (for faith, I'd rither see Louisville and 'bloody Monday' again than them same,) I thought he was poking fun at me, or trying after insulting me, and I jist knocked him down for his throuble, and that's all of it."

"In consideration of the fact, Phelim, that you have suffered a great deal, for your face bears witness for you, I will dismiss the case, you paying costs, &c., but I would like to ask you one more question. What became of the bees?"

"Faith," groaned Phelim, "they were no baes at all, but *d—d old invious bloody-minded* BALD HORNETS!"

A STAMPEDE ON THE PRAIRIES.—About an hour after the usual time at which the horses were brought in for the night, hobbled, and otherwise secured near the tents and fires of their respective owners, an indistinct sound arose, like the muttering of distant thunder. As it approached it became mingled with the howling of all the dogs in the encampment, and with the shouts and yells of the Indians. In coming nearer, it rose high above all these accompaniments, and resembled the lashing of heavy surf upon a beach. On and on it rolled towards us, and partly from my own hearing, partly from hurried words and actions of the tenants of our lodge, I gathered that it must be the fierce and uncontrollable gallop of thousands of panic-stricken horses. As this living torrent drew nigh, I sprang to the front of the tent, seized my favorite riding-mare, and, in addition to the hobbles which confined her, twisted the long lariat round her fore-legs, then led her immediately in front of the fire, hoping that the excited and maddened flock of horses would divide, and pass on each side of it. As the galloping mass drew nigh, our horses began to snort, and prick up their ears, and then tremble; and when it burst upon us, they became completely ungovernable from terror. All broke loose and joined their affrighted companions, except my mare, which struggled with the fury of a wild beast, and I only retained her by using all my strength, and at last throwing her on her side. On went the maddened troop, trampling, in their headlong speed over skins, dried meat, &c., and throwing down some of the smaller tents. They were soon lost in the darkness of night and the wilds of the prairie, and nothing more was heard of them, save the distant yelping of the cars, who continued their ineffectual pursuit This is a stampedo, and is one of the most extraordinary scenes I ever witnessed, as may easily be imagined by any one who reflects that this race of terror is run in darkness, only partially lighted by the fitful glare of half-extinguished fires, and that it is moreover run by several thousand steeds, driven by terror to ungovernable madness.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.—Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died on the 4th of July, 1826. John Adams died in his 91st year, and was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson—Thos. Jefferson was eight years older than James Madison—James Madison was eight years older than James Monroe—James Monroe was eight years older than John Quincy Adams.—The first five of our Presidents—all revolutionary men—ended their terms of service in the 66th year of their age. Washington, born Feb. 22d, 1732; inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. John Quincy Adams, born Oct. 19th, 1735; inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. Thomas Jefferson, born April 1, 1743; inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. James Madison, born March 4th, 1751; inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age. James Monroe, born April 24, 1756; inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

☞ There is this difference between hatred and pity—pity is a thing often avowed, but seldom felt; hatred is a thing often felt, but seldom avowed.

☞ A covetous desire in the heart of youth is the germ from which may spring a poison tree, whose atmosphere is pestilential, and the taste of whose fruit is death.

Governmental Aid to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Governments of Great Britain, United States, Canada, New Foundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the State of Maine, have each, and all given their aid and assistance to the great enterprise of connecting the Old and New World, by a telegraphic cable. Great Britain has granted an annual subsidy of £14,000 until the net profit of the Company reaches six per cent. per annum, on the whole capital of £350,000. The grant to then be increased to £10,000 per annum for a period of twenty-five years.

The United States annual subsidy of $70,000 until the nett profits yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to $50,000 per annum for a period of twenty-five years, subject to a termination by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

New Foundland grants to the Company the exclusive privileges for fifty years, of landing cables in New Foundland, Labrador and its dependencies. That Government also grants to the Company fifty square miles of land, when the telegraph is completed to Cape Breton, and an additional fifty square miles when the cable shall be laid between Ireland and New Foundland. Interest at five per cent. on £50,000 is also guaranteed for twenty years.—Five thousand pounds sterling is appropriated for building roads along the line of the telegraph in that province, and all the wires and materials for the use of the Company is to come in duty free.

By act, Canada authorizes the building of telegraphic lines by this Company through the province, and also remits the duties on all materials imported for this company.—From Prince Edward's Island the Company has an exclusive privilege to land cable for a term of fifty years. This is accompanied with a gift of five thousand acres of land, and £300 per annum. Novia Scotia and Maine have each granted this Company the exclusive right to land cable on their shores for the period of twenty-five years.

That the enterprise, which has recently received a temporary check by the breaking of the cable when three hundred miles from the shores of Ireland, will be persevered in until successfully accomplished there can be no question. It is simply a point of time. The means at the command of the company, and the guarantees which the companies have received, are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital invested in the manufacture of the cable. As the laying of the cable is to be performed entirely by and at the expense of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, of course no part of the capital of the company will be touched for that purpose. The different companies engaged in the enterprise will thus be left with the means placed at their disposal to be expended for liquidating the debt incurred for manufacturing the cable itself, and paying such other expenses as will be necessary in order to put the line in operation, when once the cable is stretched from the shores of Ireland to those of New Foundland.—These are most encouraging facts, and we point to them as proving conclusively that the Atlantic Telegraph Company is in such a condition as to make the completion of the mighty enterprise commenced a matter of certainty.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MOUNT VERNON.—President Buchanan, in a letter to Mrs. W. F. Ritchie, enclosing fifty dollars in aid of the purchase of Mount Vernon, says:—The annexed is my cheerful contribution to the Mount Vernon Association. Will you be kind enough to present it in my name, and assure the ladies, who have undertaken to raise the funds necessary to purchase "the Home and Grave of Washington," that I most ardently wish them success in a cause which ought to enlist the sympathies of every patriotic heart?"

SLEEPING IN GERMANY.—The Germans rightly call bed clothes bed cloths, (Bett Tucher.) Bed cloths is the word; for they are nothing but cloths. Cut to the exact size of the narrow bed, they are laid over as a close fit. Of course, when a human body is interjected between them they are much less a fit; and the proximity of the person to the air is exceedingly close and confidential. A certain equivalent for this is furnished in the down bed, for the opulent, which rests upon the top of the cloths, or the heavier feather bed, for the indigent. The married people, of plain life, sleep in two single beds, each being a "sweet little isle" of its own, while the two are affectionately contiguous. The connubial neighbors can respectfully shake hands, and wish good night and morning. But the territory of each is distinct; the cloths are cut separate; each bed is complete by itself, and there is no continuousness of bolster or implied commonality of pillow.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The agents of this vessel are now negotiating for three voyages across the Atlantic instead of one.—This will enable return tickets to be issued in America; and if the ship pays, we may see her permanently on the Portland station. Upward of six thousand tickets have already been issued. Says the "State of Maine:"—"It is our deliberate judgment that the great Eastern will continue to run to America instead of Australia, and be merely a pioneer ship of the European and North American four-days' line of ocean steamers."

Breaking of the Telegraph Cable.

In another column will be found a most interesting letter from the New York Times, giving full particulars of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable, and the accident by which the consummation of that important enterprise was frustrated. From the facts presented it is apparent that even if the break had not occurred, the vessels could not have reached Newfoundland, owto the cable being so materially shortened by the under current swinging it off from a right line, and thus making the distance greater than was allowed for. About six hundred miles of additional cable was carried to meet all contingencies, but that would have been entirely too small a quantity. A margin of one thousand miles might have covered the whole ground, but even at that estimate there is no certainty. All depends upon the strength of the under currents crossing the ocean plateau, along which the cable is to be stretched. But the brief experience gained by the attempt just made is of great importance in arming the company with additional facts upon which to base their preparations for a second attempt. Whether a second effort will be made this fall has not yet been determined.

The tone of the English press is spirited and confident, and no fears are entertained as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The London News says:—"The first attempt to connect the New World with the Old by means of the Submarine Telegraph has proved a failure. In this result there is much cause for immediate regret—*none for permanent discouragement. The Atlantic will not be annihilated this year, but the success of the great experiment is only postponed for a season.*" The *Star* in noticing the fact that all first attempts to lay telegraphic cables have been failures, thus alludes to the recent breaking of the cable intended to connect the Old and New World:—"*This is the first electric cable that has been sunk either in this or any other country to the extent of three hundred and thirty-five miles;* but it is a singular fact that, with the exception of the Norwegian telegraph cable, of some ninety miles long, *the first attempt in every previous experiment for laying down a submarine cable has been a failure, although the second attempts have been successful.*"

From all the facts connected with this experiment can be extracted sufficient information to justify a confident belief of the entire practicability of the telegraphic communication across the Atlantic. Up to the period when the cable parted, the electric connection between the Niagara and the shore had been preserved unbroken, although three hundred and thirty-five nautical miles of the cable had been laid. The renewal of this enterprise is looked forward to with great interest in all parts of the world. It is the crowning glory of the century; and this failure will but incite its projectors to still greater efforts, in order to fulfil the expectation of the public in this enterprise.

INTUSSUSCEPTION—A SIMPLE REMEDY.—Turn a stocking wrongside out part way, then turn it up with the toe downwards, any weight or force downwards only pushes the toe still further down. That is what we mean by that speedily and terribly fatal disease, intussusception or stoppage of the bowels. It is an upper portion of the bowels pushing down with a kind of pocket within a lower portion. In such case nothing passes through the body, and death is inevitable. The late Hon. S. Legare, of South Carolina, perished from an attack of this disease. It is not the design of this journal ever to advise medicinal means; that is in the province of the regular physician. But when ailments can be removed by an article of food, or by exercise and the like, we feel free to recommend them. In a case of *Intussusception*, where quicksilver, croton oil, and other powerful means had failed and for nine days the patient had nothing to pass through his bowels, the drinking of a pint of hot molasses, without stopping, gave immediate and permanent relief, without vomiting, nausea, or anything of the kind. *How* it acted, is worthy of investigation. The facts we know to have been as stated, and we hope our exchanges will give this a wide circulation. An attack of "intussusception" comes on so suddenly, we know so little of its causes; it is attended generally with such intense suffering, and relief is so seldom obtained, that physicians generally regard it with hopeless alarm. Perhaps an equal amount of any other hot, mild liquid, by its relaxing effect, might answer as well as hot molasses—success depending, perhaps, on the exact locality of the ailment.

☞ An unstable man, who does not know which way to take or how to act, is as one "who fears ghosts at the front door, and thieves at the back."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

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

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

☞ In the absence of the senior, and of anything new or interesting, we give up our entire columns this week, to the painful news which reached here on Wednesday evening last, by the arrival of Mr. C. B. Williams, Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Through him we are placed in possession of full files of papers from all the principal cities of the Atlantic, for which he will accept our thanks. Our dates by this arrival are from New Orleans to the 20th, September; Boston to the 19th; New York 21st; and San Francisco to the 16th October.

From the New York papers, we glean full particulars of the sad and fatal disaster which happened to the steamship "Central America," formerly "George Law," on the 11th ult., off Cape Hatteras, in a severe gale, or, as some papers term it, "a hurricane." By this fatality some 450 persons have been launched into eternity, after enduring the most patient privations and hardships. She also had on board some $1,600,000 in specie, with probably some $500,000 in the hands of the passengers, makes upwards of $2,000,000 which has thus been lost to circulation. Out of nearly 600 souls on board, but 121 are as yet known to have been saved. The conduct of the officers and crew of the illfated vessel is represented to have been heroic and commendable, and the New York papers especially are loud in their encomiums of her commander, Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N., who, as well as all her other officers, save her chief engineer, Mr. Ashby, is among the lost. The papers condemn in the severest terms the conduct of the latter officer in deserting the vessel.

A telegraphic despatch from Charleston, to the New Orleans Delta, says that hopes are entertained by some of the rescued passengers, that others than those already known to have been saved, have been picked up by a vessel that was seen about the time the steamer went down.

The Hon. David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator from California; Judge Heydenfelt, of the Superior Court of that State; Judge McCorkle, a prominent candidate before the democratic convention for Governor; Dr. Parker, of San Francisco, and several other prominent men are supposed to have been on board, and are missing. Dr. Gwin, also U. S. Senator, was not aboard, although some papers thus state.

The "Central America" was a new vessel, built in 1853, by Wm. H. Webb, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and was generally supposed to be as staunch and reliable a vessel as plowed the waters of the Atlantic. The New York *Tribune* is, however, unmercifully severe in its castigations of her constructors and owners, and says that no vessel, equipped as she was, should ever be permitted to go to sea.

The loss to ships and shipping, on the Atlantic, by the gale of the 9th, 10th, and 11th September, has been greater than has ever been sustained in one month since men have chronicled marine disasters. Forty-eight vessels, including six steamships, are reported at last dates as lost, or more or less injured, and many others, it was supposed, would yet be heard from.

The steamship "Golden Gate" was compelled to return to San Francisco on her recent trip, in consequence of breaking her shaft. Gov. Stevens and family had taken passage on this vessel, and will therefore be delayed some two weeks. We publish an account of it in another column.

We notice a communication in the San Francisco *Herald*, from San Barnadino, giving an account of the murder of a California emigrant train, composed of some 118 persons, by the Indians. The *Herald* attributes it to Mormon perfidy and treachery. The Mormon writer gives it a more favorable aspect. The murderers of Gunnison and party are none too good, in our opinion, to be guilty of the latter outrage. Verily, the "Destroying Angels," as they style themselves, have set themselves to work in a slaughtering manner. Full particulars given next week.

Found.—The hull of the steamer "Fairy" was found during the past week, about 15 miles below where she blew up. Nothing has as yet been discovered of her machinery. Mrs. Kennedy, whom we noted last week as fatally scalded, is in a fair way of recovery.

Drowned.—A child of Mr. Abiel Morrison was drowned in the mill pond of Mr. Nathan Eaton's mill in this county, on Tuesday last, by falling off a plank while engaged, unobserved, in playing about the mill. Its mother was the first to recover its lifeless form from the water.

AWFUL DISASTER!

Severe Storm On the Coast.

WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

LOSS OF 440 LIVES.

150 Persons Rescued.

ABOUT TWO MILLIONS OF TREASURE LOST.

Other Wrecks on the Coast.

We have to record, in this edition, the particulars of one of the most appalling disasters that has ever transpired in the history of our marine. On Saturday, the 12th of September, the steamship Central America, from Aspinwall for New York, having on board the passengers and treasure shipped from San Francisco by the steamer Sonora on the 20th of August, foundered in a gale while off Cape Hatteras. By this calamity over 400 persons and about two millions of treasure were lost. The ladies and children, and, in all, 150 persons were rescued. Of the officers of the steamer, only the second mate, the boatswain, the chief and second-assistant engineers are saved.

The events of this terrible disaster, succinctly stated, are as follows:

On the morning of Tuesday, the 8th of September, the Central America left Havana with fair weather. On the afternoon of that day a heavy storm arose, which, in the course of a few hours, increased in fury until it became one of the wildest hurricanes which for years has been experienced on our coast. The steamer labored hard, but no fears of danger were entertained by either officers or passengers until the afternoon of Friday, the 11th, when the engines ceased working, owing to the vessel having sprung a leak, which prevented the men from passing coal forward to keep up the fires. Having no steerage way, the steamer fell off into a trough of the sea, causing her to labor heavily. An inspection of the pumps discovered them to be wholly unserviceable, and lines of men were formed during the afternoon to keep the leak down by bailing. Their efforts in bailing were successful until eight o'clock in the evening (Friday,) and though after then the leak gained on them, they did not cease their efforts until within a short time before the steamer was carried down. The morning of Saturday brought with it a slight abatement of the violence of the gale. Further efforts were made to use the pumps, but they were found to be so out of repair as to be valueless. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (Saturday,) a sail was discovered to the windward, and in an hour and a half she hove to under the stern of the Central America. She proved to be the brig Marine of Boston. Two of the five boats of the steamer had been stove by the seas. The others were at once lowered, with the view of removing the passengers to the brig. The first was placed under the command of the boatswain, Mr. Black, and the second under the command of Mr. Ashby, the Chief Engineer, at his request, and on his promise to return for the others of the passengers. The ladies and children were conveyed in safety to the brig, after which forty-one of the men were also transferred. At this time it was dark, and the boats were compelled to cease their trips. Added to the darkness, the brig had fallen off the the leeward, owing to her own disabled condition. She continued, however, close by. At 8 o'clock in the evening the steamer was struck by a heavy sea; she gave a lurch, and sank stern first, engulfing for a moment, all who were on board. Within a brief time the surface of the ocean around the spot was covered with the fragments of the vessel that had become loosened from the deck, and hundreds of human beings were eagerly grasping for them, in hopes to save their lives. Many were killed by being struck with the fragments as they rose. Others were in the cabin, and were carried down with the vessel. About one o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the Norwegian bark Ellen was observed approaching. Those who were yet alive halloed to her, and she at once hove to, and commenced to pick up the survivors. By 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, she had rescued 49—all the survivors of the disaster within sight. On Thursday the 17th, she arrived at Norfolk, where she transferred those whom she had saved on board the Empire City, which steamer had also been compelled to put in there in distress. As the Empire City was coming out, on Saturday, the 10th, she fell in with the brig Marine, with the other rescued passengers, and took them also on board, and arrived in N. York on Sunday the 20th.

FIRST PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK.

The first persons saved from the Central America, who arrived in New York were Mr. R. T. Brown, dealer in clothing in this city and California, residing at No. 167 Hester street, and Mr. E. Ayulo of Lima, Peru. They were saved by the Ellen, and when that vessel arrived at Hampton Roads, they, with three others, hired a pilot-boat to take them up to Norfolk, reaching that city in time to get aboard the Baltimore boat of Friday night, taking the New York train of Saturday morning, and arriving at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city in the evening.

Of course they were besieged by a crowd of anxious friends and overwhelmed with a thousand questions at once. Mr. Brown's statement is interesting as the first oral narration of the terrible disaster.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. T. BROWN.

We left Aspinwall on the afternoon of September 3, at 4 o'clock; arrived at Havana on Monday evening, the 7th inst.—Left Havana the next morning, about 9 o'clock. I did not go on shore at Havana. The weather was fine. Sept. 9, Wednesday morning, the wind blew fresh. Sept. 10, Thursday morning, strong wind; at night very strong, almost a hurricane. Sept. 11, Friday morning, there was a heavy and severe gale. I sat from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 at noon watching the progress of the storm. The steamer all the time had her head to the sea and acted handsomely, and never appeared to even strain, for there was no creaking noise of that character. The wind was very strong but the sea was excessively high. At that time the vessel behaved so well that I made up my mind to wait two weeks for her at any subsequent time that I should wish to go to California. There is but one opinion on this subject held by all of the fifty passengers saved on the Ellen. Capt. Badger said that he never saw a ship behave better. The only apprehension I felt was that her machinery might give out or become damaged. During the morning the spanker was set, but in an hour it was blown away. At 12 o'clock I went down stairs; I was there hardly an hour when word was given to get all the buckets ready, Capt. Badger giving the order. At 2 o'clock all hands commenced bailing. At this time one of the engines—that on the starboard side—stopped, owing to the fire in its furnace going out. At 3 o'clock the fire in the furnance on the larboard side went out, and that engine, which had been working but slowly, also stopped. The reason was that they could not get coal, on account of the water which had come in. After the fires went out the steamer went into the trough of the sea. There were two lines of buckets formed from the lower well-hole, near the cabin, to the deck—about 50 men in each line, beside 50 men forward, who were bailing from the well-hole on the steerage side of the steamer. We worked assiduously and laboriously, and succeeded in preventing the water from increasing upon us by the rapid use of the buckets. Until dark the water in the hold was not so deep but that we could see the pig-iron in the bottom, which was carried there for ballast. Near dark it commenced gaining on us considerably, and continued to gain until she sank. The pumps aft on deck were entirely out of order, and would not draw the water. Men, however, worked them all night. During Friday afternoon they succeeded in getting up steam again for a short time.

Sept. 12, Saturday morning, I worked six hours, only resting once or twice, but afterward we discovered that no water had been drawn up by them, and that our labor was accordingly lost. The discharging pipe of the pumps is on the side, below the deck and out of sight—hence their ignorance of the futility of their labors. I first took hold and worked three hours, but finding that we were not gaining on the water, we had them repaired. We then went to work again, although I told them that I did not want to waste strength upon the pumps unless they were doing some service. In about two or three hours one of the men who repaired them came to us and said that they did not work to effect, as he had discovered on examination that they brought up no water. We then went to work to haul a rope which was attached to barrels, which were passed up and down through the skylight. The man who tried to repair the pumps said they were all out of order. The bailers were at work also all of the proceeding night, and they worked faithfully, consisting of passengers, fore and aft. I do not think any one slept that night, except some few who laid down from exhaustion. I did not sleep a moment from Thursday night until I got on board the bark Ellen on Sunday morning, when I immediately fell asleep, being completely worn out and exhausted. About 3 o'clock on Saturday a sail hove in sight. We fired a gun and placed our flag at half-mast. It proved to be the bark Marine, of Boston. We then considered ourselves safe. She came near and we told her our condition. She lay about a mile distant, and we sent the ladies and children in three small boats to the bark. There were thus sent about twenty-six ladies. Accompanying the ladies was Judge Munson of Sacramento, Albert Priest of Jamaica, L. I.; and Theodore Payne of San Francisco, beside three or four others, whose names I do not know. The engineer, George E. Ashby, assumed the sole charge of the last boat, and as some approached, endeavoring to get in, he drew his knife and threatened to stab any other one who should attempt to get into the boat, there being four or five already in her; but watching his opportunity at a convenient moment, he jumped into the boat and pushed off in a cowardly manner. Among the rescued passengers there is but one opinion, and that is that the loss of the steamer is to be attributed to him in letting the fires go out. He is now on board the Empire City. The ports of the Central America could not be closed tightly in the lower cabin, and the vessel leaked very badly at the shaft, so much that the engineer had previously asked for blankets to stop the leak. One of our small boats was washed away on Friday, and two were stove in launching. About dark a schooner hove in sight, and passed us on the starboard side; she was told our position by the captain. Her captain replied that "he would lie by;" but on the contrary, they passed on, and we saw nothing more of them. She passed so quickly that we could not ascertain her name. She was rather small, and clipper built, but of sufficient size to have contained us all. At that time the storm was not very severe. We then had but one sail on our mainmast. The brig Marine was fast disappearing.—She would have probably taken on board more passengers, but she was disabled in her sailing gear, so she could not control her motions, and had to run before the wind. We now perceived no hope of keeping afloat much longer, and nearly all prepared for the worst by procuring life-preservers and floating materials. Three rockets were discharged, and just after a heavy sea broke nearly over her, carrying two or three hundred souls with it as it receded into the ocean, of which number I was one. The life-preservers were most all tin, and were therefore not of much service, as a slight dent from coming in contact with a solid substance would destroy them. But few cork life-preservers on board.

I had, previously to our being struck by the sea, gone on the hurricane deck, and taking the square cover to a hatchway tied ropes around it & carried it to the starboard wheelhouse, to be ready for use when she sunk. I had hardly got there when this wave carried me into the ocean; I had also a cork life-preserver on, and held tightly to one of the ropes I had fastened to the hatchway. I went down, and remained until nearly strangled. The sea was as high then as at any time, but it was less windy.

When I came up and had freed my eyes from water so as to look around, the steamer had disappeared. The sea was literally covered with human beings and floating objects. A fearful cry—almost a yell—shrieked in my ears, which seemed to arise from all of them at once. I succeeded in getting on a piece of the hurricane deck, where I was soon joined by a companion—Mr. John D. Dement, of Oregon City.

This was about 8 o'clock in the evening. We remained there all night, tossed about. The clouds had dispersed and it was starlight. On the morning of Sunday we saw a sail, and succeeded in attracting attention. At 8 o'clock we were picked up by the Norwegian bark Ellen, we having been in the water twelve hours.

We were the last ones rescued. No others were in sight, and we saw none afterward. Forty-eight passengers were already on board. At the request of Mr. Easton, the captain had continued his search until he found us. Two hours after we met the bark Saxony, boarded her, and obtained two barrels of provisions. We transferred five passengers to her, who so desired, as she was bound for Savannah.

On Monday, the 14th inst., we kept a strict look out for floating passengers, but saw none.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., we met with the dismasted bark Cuba, of Gloucester, and obtained two barrels of bread.

She was also otherwise injured. She asked no assistance of us. We also saw the propeller Thomas Swan, bound for Charleston. We informed them of the wreck of the steamer, and requested them to telegraph when they arrived in port.—We wanted them to tow us into Norfolk, but they said they could not do it, as they had not coal enough, but offered to take any passengers that wanted to go to Charleston.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, we made Cape Henry at 3 o'clock p. m. Arrived at the harbor of Norfolk at dusk. Five of us engaged the pilot boat to bring us to Norfolk, and we arrived there on Friday morning at daylight. Boarded the Empire City, gave the particulars of the loss to Captain McGowan, and telegraphed the news to the city. He promised to take the passengers from the bark Ellen to New York. Accordingly all who desired to come to the city took passage on board of her. Myself and one other came on immediately, by that night's boat, to Baltimore, and by the through train arrived in New-York about seven o'clock this evening.

EXTRACT FROM THE NARRATIVE OF MRS. BOWLEY.

The men continued at their work but it was excessively wearisome, and it gradually wore them out. When the ladies found that the men could not hold out much longer, some of them proposed to work themselves at the pumps. But they were not suffered to do this. The men took fresh courage and stayed at their posts, and did their duty bravely, even when they were long past being fit for it.

The ladies were in no worse spirits toward the end than they were at the beginning of the danger. In fact, we all appeared to grow more and more calm and resigned. Those that had no little children to take care of, and to be anxious for, were quite as brave and hopeful as the men. But as for myself, I must confess that, being sick and weak, and with these two helpless little ones clinging to me, I became somewhat discouraged and disheartened. A few of the ladies showed no signs of fear, and kept up to the last. It was wonderful to see their composure. In fact, it was wonderful that we were not all frantic.

NOTHING TO EAT TWO DAYS BEFORE THE DISASTER.

We were all weak and reduced, from having nothing to eat of any consequence, for two days before the ship went down. There was no fire to cook anything, and there was no chance to get any hearty, sustaining food. We hardly had water to drink. Some of the men, at work, became so exhausted that they dropped down in their places as if they were dead.

After the brig came nearer, and a boat had been launched, Capt. Herndon sent word to Capt. Burt, "I have five hundred souls on board, and a million and a half of treasure; and want you to stand by us to the very last possible moment." Capt. Burt sent back word that he would stay by the wreck until Capt. Herndon should put up a flag as a signal that nothing more could be done.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY WITH NINETY-TWO SURVIVORS.—PURSER'S REPORT.

The Empire City, Capt. Jno. McGowan, left her wharf at Norfolk, Ga., at 10 1-2 a. m., on the 18th, for this port. She had been victualled and coaled during the previous two days for a thorough cruise in search of the missing steamer Central America, of whose ultimate safety, however, none on board felt any misgiving. But on the day of appointed departure, at 5 a. m., a pilot boat came up from outside, anchored in the stream near us, and we were soon boarded by a gentleman—one of four passengers—who electrified us with the announcement of the total loss of the Central America, foundered at sea at 8 p. m., on the evening of the 12th inst., during the late severe gale, carrying down with her most of her officers and crew, nearly 400 passengers, and $1,800,000 in treasure.

Our informant had been picked up on the night of the disaster, floating about on fragments of the wreck with forty-eight others, by the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, from Balize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, England, which vessel he reported then coming up the bay in tow of a small steamer.

It was likewise understood that all the women and children, some of the latter infants, in all fifty-six in number, had been saved in the steamer's boats, before she sunk, and put on board the brig Marine of Boston. "Sir," said our informant, "five "hundred men, with death yawning before "them at any moment, stood solid as a "rock, nor made a movement for the boats "until the women and children had been "safely transported to the brig—after "which, about forty of the crew and male "passengers in a few trips reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down."

The bark Ellen had previously had all her boats stove in the gale, and every individual of those saved by her were drawn on board by lines thrown them as she sailed through the drifting masses of drowning men—her captain handling his vessel as only a sailor could, going ahead, going ahead, getting sternway on her, and drifting to leeward, as the cries of those about him, or from those whom he could not see through the darkness of the night, dictated. Their escape is unequalled in the annals of marine disaster and relief. The officers of the Empire City, grieving for the loss of their brother officers, have yet a feeling of pride and satisfaction in knowing that they died at their posts, striving to save life to the last, and point to the fact that all the women and children were saved (not an infant lost) as an instance of self devotion, coolness, and manliness, seldom excelled, if equalled. Should it please Providence hereafter to place them in the same strait, they wish no nobler eulogium.

Return of the Golden Gate—Breaking of the Shaft.—The San Francisco *Herald* of Oct. 16th, says:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate* which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th inst., returned to port yesterday morning, having been compelled to put back by the breaking of her shaft."

The Indian Mutiny.

Rev. Dr. Duff, the distinguished missionary in India, has published a pamphlet upon the causes of the mutiny in India. He thinks it absurd to attribute it to the attempt to enforce the use of greased cartridges, though he believes it quite likely that this was the occasion seized upon for an outbreak. He ascribes the mutiny to two causes—first, the existence of active elements and agents of treachery, "of an essentially political character," at all times ready to take advantage secretly of any chance for arraying native superstition, jealousy, and dislike, in murderous violence against the British rule; and able, by their secret character and the deep grasp they take upon a weak and yet passionate race, by means of its traditions and prejudices, to communicate their influence with fearful celerity and effect throughout the Oriental empire; and second, a general condition of disloyalty and disaffection at heart towards not only the British Government, but even their own regimental officers. A mixture of the profoundest ignorance and indifference as to the feelings and character of the Sepoy appears to characterize the British officers of the native regiments. No friendship, gratitude, or respect are cultivated generally in the breasts of these Hindoo soldiers by the exhibition of a kindly interest and fellow-feeling, a consideration for their comfort, for their feelings, and for their prejudice in private, nor by a high military character and bearing on duty. The merciless slaughter of all the officers, with here and there perhaps an honored exception, without one friendly intimation from an attached and grateful soldier, shows what relations subsist between the men and their military superiors.

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion—Three Lives Lost.—A terrible explosion of gunpowder occurred near Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday afternoon, 5 o'clock, at Dupont's powder works. Alexis J. Dupont, assisted by seven workmen, was removing a large, heavy box from the powder-house, when the box coming in contact with the wall caused friction producing fire. An explosion followed, burning all hands in a shocking manner.

Mr. Dupont leaped into the mill-race near by, and the others made every effort to extinguish the fire on their clothes. Mr. Dupont hastened to see if the press roof had caught fire, and as he approached, a terrible explosion occurred, shattering the building to atoms. By the flying fragments Mr. Dupont had his right thigh fractured and three of his ribs broken.

Mr. Dupont, Anthony Dougherty, and Edward Harst, fireman, have since died.—Louis Vache is mortally wounded. John McClafferty and George Fisher were injured, but the others were unhurt.

New Indian Outbreak.—We learn from Mr. Perkins, of the firm of Johnson & Perkins, who just arrived from King's Valley, as we go to press, that the Indians at Celetz made a demonstration against the whites; that Bob Metcalf, the Indian agent, had been shot at by the Indians; that two Indians were killed, and that a company of United States troops had left the post at King's Valley for the locality where the locality occurred. This feeding and fattening Indians at the expense of the United States government, that they may fight the whites, is a policy of doubtful character, in our estimation.—*Oregonian, Oct. 17.*

☞ Have you got a sister? Then love and cherish her with holy friendship.—*Exchange.*

If you havn't got any of your own, take some other feller's sister and love her. The effect is just as good, sometimes better.—*N. O. Picayune.*

European Immigration During the Past Year.

The British Emigration Commissioners have issued their seventeenth Report. It is full of most interesting and important statutes concerning the immigration from that Kingdom. The Report shows that the immigration from the United Kingdom in 1856, was very nearly equal to that of 1857, the only difference being a decrease of 253, in a total of upwards of 176,000. But in the distribution of the immigrants the difference is much greater, there being an increase in the United States of 8,423, while to Canada there is a decrease of 1,588, and to Australia of 7,725. The mortality in the American immigration is reported to have been extraordinarily small, a return from the Liverpool shipowners and agents showing that the mortality among 57,802 immigrants from that port to New York was only 77, or .13 per cent., while to Boston it was only .09 per cent., and to Philadelphia only .07 per cent. The Commissioners refer to the report made to Congress in 1855, by the Secretary of State of the United States as confirming these statements, and observe that, without such confirmation, they should regard the returns with suspicion; obtained, as they have necessarily been, from those whose interest it is to give them the most favorable aspect. In the appendix is a report from Mr. Ward, British Consul at Leipsic, on the German emigration of 1856, from which we learn that the emigrants from Hamburg to New York and other ports of the United States, amounted to 18,627 persons, being more than two-thirds of the entire emigration from that port. The average length of passage of the sailing ships from Hamburg to New York was 40 days, and of the steamers 15½ days. Mr. Ward states that, though the cessation of the war with Russia, and the consequent discharge of a number of soldiers, tended to augment last year's emigration, the stringency of the American regulations, requiring proof of the emigrants having the means to proceed into the interior, continues to operate as a check upon the influx into the United States.

The Exceeding Vitality of Mormonism—an Indignant Editor.—Mr. Appleby, the Editor of the *Mormon*, and President of the Mormon Church in the Atlantic States, indulges in the following flight in the last *Mormon*. Mormonism, it appears, is a faith of seventeen years standing with the editor. He says:

"We are heartily tired at being compelled every week to have to answer or note some ridiculous article against Gov. Young and the Mormons. Indeed, to answer all would require a standing army of writers, and keep in operation all the printing presses in New York. We know that Mormonism is a "thorn in the side" of this apostate generation, and something new to cope with. The devil has not had anything like it to contend with since the days of Jesus, and this generation never had. Hate it, despise it, kick it, or drive it, spurn it, or love it, still Mormonism is just the same—upward, onward, and eternal. In the short space of twenty-seven years it has gone almost to every country and clime, and with all the combined powers of hell and earth arrayed against it, because God is its author, upholder and protector, and this generation will yet have to acknowledge it, and that by the potent arm of Almighty power. It is known by millions of holy beings in the eternal world, and by hundreds of thousands on the earth, that Mormonism (so called) is true; we know it, and dare testify of it, and have known it for almost seventeen long years, and all the slander, mobbing, or murdering, of our enemies, cannot dispossess us of this fact. Our Elders are nearly all over the world, and Mormonism is still forward."

Mr. Wilmot in Pittsburgh.—The Black Republican candidate for Governor, despairing of success in this quarter, has crossed over the Alleghanies, with a view to arouse and encourage his adherents in the West. Mr. Wilmot spoke in Pittsburgh on Friday night, and his speech is thus noticed in the *Post*:—

"He may be a very smart man, but he certainly is not much of a popular speaker. Last night, at Lafayette Hall, he occupied about two hours with a tame and unimpressive recapitulation of precisely the same ideas upon slavery, Kansas, &c., which we have heard and read a hundred times before. He advanced nothing new or striking. He is a plain speaker, without animation and with no pretensions to eloquence. Had we not known it was David Wilmot, we might readily have mistaken the speaker for a Wesleyan Methodist preacher delivering an anti-slavery sermon. The audience were evidently disappointed."

Horrors of the Meat Pie Trade.—The Paris police having received information that of late great numbers of cats had been killed in the Faubourg, St. Martin, St. Denis, and Poisonneiere, and in the adjacent streets, resolved to capture the destroyers of the animals. Some of them on duty in the Rue St. Martin, in the night of Sunday, perceived a man throw large pieces of meat about, and when, as generally happened, some cat hastened to take a morsel, another man who was somewhat in the rear, set on a dog to attack the cat, and soon was able to thrust it dead into a sack. The police succeeded in arresting the man with the sack, but the others got off. From the prisoner's confession, it appears that the slaughtered cats were sold to keepers of low eating-houses at the barriers, who passed them off as rabbits.

☞ Napoleon once said, rather disrespectfully of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, "Francis is an old granny."—Some friend repeated the remark to Maria Louise. The empress sought an explanation from Talleyrand. "Monsieur Talleyrand, what does that mean, an old granny?" The cunning diplomatist, more polite than conscientious, answered with his most serious air—"It means, madame, it means a venerable sage."

A Masonic Movement—Purchase of Mount Vernon.—We find the following announcement in the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch:

"We understand that one or more of the Masonic lodges of this city have originated a plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which, if taken hold of in earnest by the "brothers of the mystic tie" throughout the Union, cannot fail of success. The plan proposed is to get the subordinate lodges to contribute $1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is $200,000, and the Masonic statistics show that the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. But the suggestion, as given out, does not stop here.

When the land which contains the last mortal remains of Washington is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving the right of their order to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once a year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds and to keep alive his great name. We have strong faith in this patriotic plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, knowing as we do that the order from which it emanates are ever ready for good deeds, and never look back when they put their hands to the plow.—Let every true Mason feel that the Tomb of Washington can only be preserved from decay by his efforts, and but a few short months will roll by ere it will be the property of that State which gave him birth, and to whose keeping alone his ashes should be trusted.

The Mormon Alphabet.—The new "Deseret Alphabet" is completed, and a font of pica type has been cast in St. Louis. Specimens of the type are published in the St. Louis Democrat, but are of course unintelligible to Gentiles. The type founders have supplied the Mormons with moulds and other apparatus for re-casting their old metal, so that the *Deseret News* will probably hereafter be a profound mystery, at least in part, to all but the initiated. The new characters are forty-one in number, and bear a striking resemblance to those of the Ethiopic alphabet.

Cunard and Collins Steamers.—The steamer Adriatic is to leave New York for England in about a month or six weeks' time. She has been built for the last twelve months, but, for some reason or other, she has not been finished until now.—She belongs to Collin's line, and was designed to surpass in speed everything afloat. She is about twenty feet longer than the great steamer Vanderbilt, and thirty-six feet shorter than the Persia, but she is of enormous power. The London Herald says:

"A Cunard steamer, called the Scotia, was laid down to compete with her, but the Scotia has been stopped until it is seen whether the Adriatic can beat the Persia. The most successful steamer as to speed, at present, is the latter vessel. She has crossed the Atlantic several hours quicker than the Vanderbilt. Until the Great Eastern is completed, much interest will be excited in the performance of the Adriatic, because the Americans have exhausted all that they know of ship-building and steam machinery in making her perfect."

The tonnage of the three ships and the size of their engines are as follows:

Vanderbilt, 3,360 tons, cylinders 90 in., stroke 12 feet.

Persia, 3,687 tons, cylinders 100 inches, stroke 10 feet.

Adriatic, 4,144 tons, cylinders 100 in., stroke 12 feet.

The difference of length between the Adriatic and Persia, on the load-line, is less than 10 feet.

A Rich Puff.—A manufacturer and vender of quack medicines, recently wrote to a friend living out west, for a "good strong recommendation" of his, the manufacturer's, "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty "strong:"

Dear Sir:—The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get his living off it; and so stoney that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways, but hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten acres lot surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the rock had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into oven wood and piled up symmetrically in my back yard.

I put half an ounce into the middle of a buckle bury swamp—in two days it was cleaned off, planted with corn and pumpkins and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest daughter, drew my eldest son out of a millpond, drew a blister all over his stomach; drew a load of potatoes 4 miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in the lottery.

☞ Elder Hyde, ex-Mormon Prophet, lectured on Mormonism in New York on Sunday, and, in telling some queer stories of Brigham Young's power among the saints, said that, of his style of oratory, Henry Ward Beecher was a wonderful counterpart. He expressed the opinion that the steps taken by the Government, in sending out soldiers and judges, will be of little utility in suppressing Mormonism, as the Mormons will gain more recruits than the soldiers, and the judges will have no causes brought before them to try.

☞ The man who was "moved to tears" complains of the dampness of the premises, and desires to be moved back again.

☞ Lola Montez has been living in retirement in New York lately, occasionally making short lecturing excursions with her agent, the ex-Rev. G. C. Burr. Part of her house in town is occupied by J. P. Andrews, of Free-love notoriety, and recently a convert to Spiritualism, he having married a "medium" a short time since, who is his second wife. Lola is also said to be a devoted spiritualist, and a great friend of Andrew Jackson Davis.

Daring Robbery.—We learn from Mr. C. E. Williams, just arrived from Oregon, that a most daring burglary was committed in Portland on Sunday morning last. The fire proof store of Trevitt & Co., was entered by cutting through the roof, and a safe containing $3,000, stolen therefrom. The safe being rather heavy, the burglars had a dray in readiness to assist them in their movements. The precious cargo was hauled to the cemetery, at the outskirts of the city, and there opened by blowing the lock off with powder, inserted in the key hole. The report resembled a canon, and was heard by many, but as the mail steamer was then due, it excited no suspicion. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators. Great excitement prevailed.

[For the Pioneer and Democrat.]

Grand Mound Prairie, W. T.,
October 27th, 1857.

Friend Wiley:—In the *Pioneer* of the 23d inst., I noticed two letters written in answer to an humble epistle of mine which was published in your paper of the 9th, one from Mr. J. W. Goodell, P. M. of Grand Mound, and the other from Deputy P. M. Rufus Willard, Esquire, of Olympia. From several scattering sentences and parts of sentences in Mr. Goodell's communication, I am very sorry to say he seems to be in a very bad humor with myself, for some cause not explained in his letter. Yet I must acknowledge (and I hereby thank him heartily.) that he has fully corroborated my statements about the condition of the letter referred to in my communication, when it was delivered from his office. Now I will say to Mr. Goodell, that after knowing and stating the facts, as he does know, and has stated them, it does seem rather "hostile" on his part, to say the least of it, to pitch into me in the manner he did, simply because I objected to having letters opened before they were delivered. I did not accuse Mr. Goodell of opening the letter, neither did I accuse the Deputy P. M. of Olympia. I said the letter had been opened after it was sealed and before it was delivered. Mr. Goodell acknowledges that it was open at the time he delivered it, and Mr. Willard recollects something of having mailed the letter. Now I cannot see why Mr. Goodell should feel so bad about a sin he never committed, if he didn't commit it; or why the young deputy of Olympia, who was "alone responsible," should fret himself over the "contemptible" (Young America) "assertion." The letter was broken open and the envelope can be seen at any time. The only difference of opinion, touching the facts, between Mr. Goodell and myself, is, that I believe the letter was purposely opened by some one who should have been better employed, and Mr. Goodell, notwithstanding he says it *had* been opened, thinks it was not opened by "mortal hands." As to the magazine agency, I will be happy to engage in it, and trust I will give entire satisfaction. Should it be found, however, that the "self created mail superintendency" and the magazine agency should be more than I may be able to attend to personally, I will call upon Mr. Balch, or some competent person who will take *pleasure* in helping me through. "*Such* meanness *little* better than breaking open letters," shall be attended to.

Yours, &c.,
ASHER SARJENT.

*Paid.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Mr. Roberts (Agent for the American Bible Society,) will preach at the Methodist Church in this place on Sabbath next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

"LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY."

Those who are desirous of forming a Temperance Organization will meet me at the District School House in Olympia, on the evening of the 31st of October, where I will proceed to organize "Olympia Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance."

W. Randolph Cunningham, D. G. W. P.
For the Northern District of W. T.

MARRIED,

On the 13th, September, by Rev. Geo. M. Berry, Mr. James E. Williamson to Miss Sarah U. Headly, all of Pierce County, W. T.

Also—On the 21st September, by the same, Mr. Edward Huggins to Miss Eletitia Work, sister-in-law of Dr. Tolmie.

"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
For love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."

Accompanying the above notice we received a month's supply of delicious cake, as rich as ever melted on our tongue. We return the new married and happy couple our thanks for their compliments, and wish them all the happiness and joy this earth can give. May they never taste of anything less sweet than that bridal cake we received.

DIED,

In Olympia, on Thursday, the 22d October, from injuries received in an attack by a wild ox, causing concussion of the brain, Mr. James K. Hurd, aged about 28 years, formerly of Whitley county, Indiana.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Lodge of which he was a highly esteemed member. He was buried with the honors of Odd Fellowship on Saturday last, by the members of which the funeral was largely attended, as well as a majority of our citizens.

At a special meeting of Olympia Lodge No. 1, of the I. O. O. F., held at their hall on Friday evening, October 23d, 1857, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence, who wills all for the best, and to whose fiat in humble submission we should bow, to remove from amongst us our much beloved brother, James K. Hurd, late Treasurer and member of this Lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late brother, this Lodge mourns the loss of a highly efficient officer and a worthy and zealous member; his widow and orphan child a kind and affectionate husband and parent, and community an enterprising, industrious, and honest man.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the widow and friends of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathies, and with them unite in mourning the loss of one who was an ornament to our Lodge, an honor among his fellow man.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning common among Odd Fellows, for the space of thirty days, and that a seat be kept vacant for the same period of time, in memory of him who can no more participate in our future councils.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and the Secretary be instructed to present a duly attested copy thereof to the widow of our deceased brother, and also forward a copy of the same to the "Ark," "Casket," and "Pioneer and Democrat" for publication.

A. M. POE, R. S.

In this place, on the 21st inst., of consumption, at the residence of his father, Alfred Allen, aged 32 years and 11 months, formerly of Columbiana county, Ohio.

The malady of which the deceased died was probably contracted by the hardship and exposures incident to a camp life in the frequent Indian wars with which our country has so often been unfortunately visited. In 1853 he enlisted to serve in the Rogue River war, to avenge the loss of a brother who had been ruthlessly murdered by the Indians shortly after the commencement of troubles in that valley. In 1855 he was again among the first to volunteer his services in repelling the savage foe who were desolating our country, being then attached to the company of Puget Sound Rangers. His kindness of heart and devotion to the service while attached to the company, won for him the admiration of all. Ever ready to accept the most disagreeable and arduous tasks, his body was compelled to give way to a more willing spirit. In his death our community loses an estimable citizen. His funeral was largely attended.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blessed."

Drowned.

On Monday, the 26th inst., Francis Abial Morrison, aged two years and eight months, only child of Abial and Charlotte Morrison.

How sensibly are we reminded by the events of the past few days, that "in the midst of life we are in death." This distressing accident occurred in the mill pond of Mr. Nathan Eaton of this county, and almost in sight and hearing of the parents, who were at the time standing near; but the noise of the mill prevented a timely discovery. The child had scarcely been missed from the side of his mother when he was found floating upon the surface, close by the plank from which it is supposed he had fallen. The mother was the first to discover and lift him from the water. For some hours every effort was employed to restore and vivify, but without avail. "The vital spark had fled."

Bitter and heartrending as is this trial to the agonized parents, their sorrow is mingled with hope, that the child thus suddenly removed is taken to that blissful abode where all is bright and lovely and happy, since Christ assures that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

[No. 1.]

A RESOLUTIOF granting further time to the Creditors of Texas to present their claims, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled. That the time fixed by law within which the creditors of the late Republic of Texas may file their claims at the Treasury Department, be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight; and that so much of a "joint resolution extending the time for the creditors of Texas to present their claims," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute and pay the residue of the seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, pro rata, amongst those creditors who have filed their releases, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 26, 1856.

[No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION Accepting the Portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor, be accepted; and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress be and they are hereby directed to cause the same to be properly framed, and placed in the Executive mansion.

Approved, January 13, 1857.

[No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and Joseph G. Totten, of Washington.

Approved, January 28, 1857.

[No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the furnishing of a complete set of Weights and Measures to the State of Vermont.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, such as are made for the use of the several custom houses, to be delivered to the governor of the State of Vermont, or such person as he may appoint, for the use of said State, and in order to replace the set recently destroyed by fire in the capitol of said State.

Approved, February 16, 1857.

[No. 12.]

A RESOLUTION relative to Sections sixteen and thirty-six, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any settlements, by the erection of a dwelling-house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall have been or shall be made upon the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections (which sections have been or shall have been reserved by law for the purpose of being applied to the support of schools in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same) before the said sections shall have been or shall be surveyed; or when such sections have been or may be selected or occupied as town sites under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or reserved for public uses before the survey, then other lands shall be selected by the proper authorities in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress approved twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled, "An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for." And if such settler can bring himself, or herself, within the provisions of the act of fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, or the occupants of the town site be enabled to show a compliance within the provisions of the law of twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, then the right of preference granted by the said acts, in the purchase of such portion of the sixteenth or thirty-sixth sections, so settled and occupied, shall be in them respectively, as if such sections had not been previously reserved for school purposes.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

[No. 13.]

A RESOLUTION concerning Wolf Island.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States hereby disclaims all title to any and all lands on "Wolf Island" in the Mississippi river: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner affecting the question of jurisdiction over said island as between the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 14.]

A RESOLUTION Relating to the Compensation of the Chaplains of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, be paid on the last day of each month during the regular sessions of Congress, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, beginning with the present Congress, and at the end of each regular session, they shall be paid the residue of said annual salary.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 15.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the Presentation of Medals to Dr. Kane, his officers and Men.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, respectively, such appropriate medals as in the judgment of the said Secretary shall express the high estimation in which congress hold their respective merits and services.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

[No. 16.]

A RESOLUTION allowing Commander H. J. Hartstene, of the United States Navy, Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard, Master Morrison, and the petty officers and crew of the Steamer "Vixen," to accept certain Tokens of Acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress consents that Commander H. J. Hartstene, of the United States navy, may accept from the government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the navy department by the said government, for presentation to said Commander Hartstene, with the expression of a hope that he may be permitted to receive it as a memorial of the gratification which her majesty the Queen of Great Britain has received from the return of the "barque Resolute," of which said Hartstene was commander.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Congress hereby also consents that Lieut. S. D. Trenchard, and Master G. F. Morrison, of the United States steamer Vixen, may each accept from the Government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the Navy Department by said government, for presentation to the said Trenchard and Morrison, as an acknowledgment by the said government of Great Britain of the generous and effective services rendered by said Trenchard and Morrison in rescuing the lives and property of certain of Her Majesty's subjects from destruction; and, also, that the consent of Congress is hereby given for the acceptance by the petty officers and crew of the steamer Vixen, of a sum of money, contributed by the Glasgow underwriters on the British barque "Adlew," as a mark of their gratitude for the services rendered by said officers and crew in rescuing the said barque from destruction.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

[No. 17.]

A RESOLUTION to return to the Land-Office at Vincennes, Indiana, certain Deeds transmitted to the General Land-Office by the board of commissioners appointed under the "Act to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the deed and evidences of titles have been transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office under the "act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, as is provided for in section six of said act, that such deeds and evidences of titles in all cases where there has been an action on the same, whether confirmed or rejected by the board of Commissioners constituted under said act, shall be returned by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to the original claimants.

Approved March 3d, 1857.

[No. 18.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall settle and adjust with all the parties respectively interested therein on principles of justice and equity, all damages, losses, and liabilities incurred or sustained by said parties respectively on account of their contract for manufacturing brick for the Washington Aqueduct; and he is hereby directed to pay the amount found due by such settlement and adjustment out of the appropriation made for paying the liabilities for the said aqueduct, by the act "making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," approved the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six: Provided, That the said parties first surrender to the United States all the brick made, together with all the machinery and appliances and other personal property prepared for executing the said contract, and the said contract be cancelled.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. Whitworth, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. I. Dillon will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by John N. Low, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

Wm. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., upon the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date October 5th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence in Island county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.

October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

C. C. French. E. H. Wilson, Wm. G. Dunlap.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorf, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

FOR SALE,

"Rare Chance for Investment."

THE Undersigned being about to engage in other business, will sell at a bargain his farm and saw mill, situated at the head of Puyallup Bay, in Pierce county, Washington Territory. To persons desirous of engaging in the lumber business, as well as agriculture, superior inducements are held out.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or to T. F. McElroy at Olympia.

NICHOLAS DELIN.

October 23d, 1857.—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day sold out his entire stock of goods, therefore, all those whose notes or accounts are unpaid, will please come forward and pay up before the first day of November.

JOHN N. LOWE.

Olympia, Oct. 20th, 1857.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Augustus Hornsby, late of King county, W. T., were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.

Seattle, Oct. 17, 1857.—4w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION On the estate of Henry Williams, late of King county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, on the 23d September. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

HILLORY BUTLER, Adm'r.

Seattle, Oct. 17th, 1857.—4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION To me issued upon a judgment rendered in the United States District Court, in and for the 2d judicial district of Washington Territory, at the April Term, A. D. 1855, in favor of Charles Plummer and John A Chase, doing business under the firm and style of Plummer and Chase, and against Obadiah M. Eaton, Henry H. Tobin and Joseph Fanjoy, I have levied upon, taken and will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder at the Court House door, in Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, on Saturday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1857, between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the lands and tenements of said Eaton, Tobin and Fanjoy, situated and lying in said King county, on the waters of black river, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: One land claim, lying on the south side of Black or Dewamish river, beginning at a point about 40 chains below the Dewamish Mill, on the south bank of the Dewamish river, thence following the meandelings of said river, to the mouth of Cedar Creek, up the west bank of said creek, far enough, so that a line running due south will intersect a line running due west from point of beginning, so as to include three hundred and twenty acres. Also, another land claim of 160 acres, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a large fir tree, 18 feet in circumference 3 1-2 feet from ground, running thence west 36 50. chains to a stake, thence north 38 50. chains; thence east 36 chains to the channel of the Lake fork of Dewamish river; thence in a southerly direction, along the channel of said river, to the north-east corner of O. M. Eaton's claim; thence due west to the place of beginning. Also, another claim bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the west bank of the Lake fork of Dewamish river, 350 chains south of a fir tree measuring eighteen feet and — inches at 3 1-2 feet from the ground; thence north 11.50. chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 26.60. chains to the bank of the above-named stream; thence easterly with the meanderings of said stream to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres.

Terms of sale—Cash in hand. Judgment entered, and costs for which said execution has issued, $3,256,77.

HILLORY BUTLER,
Sheriff King county.

Seattle, King county, W. T., Oct. 20th, 1857.—4w.

NOTICE.

To Teachers, School Directors, and District Clerks.

I WILL be at Olympia, on the third Friday in November, to wit: the 20th of said month, for the purpose of examining those persons who desire to teach a District School in the county of Thurston. Those teachers who have been examined heretofore will bear in mind that the certificate of the county Superintendent is only good for one year.

On Saturday, the 21st of November, I will, at the same place, attend to the districting of the county, or making any alterations that may be desired in the districts already formed, of which the directors of School Districts will take notice. They will also confer a favor, and at the same time aid in promoting the interests of common schools, by giving, in writing, such information as they may possess in reference to those portions of sections 16, and 36, in their respective townships, that may have been taken by private claimants; and where eligible lands equivalent thereto may be advantageously located.

District Clerks will bear in mind that their District Reports must be filed on or before the 31st of the present month. Any district, not supplied with a copy of the School Law can obtain the same by application to me.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 12, 1857.

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

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

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

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

TERMS:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Music, with the use of the Piano,	15 00

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

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1857.-tf.

H. S. WASHBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,

WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.

Port Townsend, W. T.

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

H. S. WASHBURN.

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

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 20tf

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24 tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER,

"CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT,
Commander.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 18, 1856. [n13-tf.

REMOVED.

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

KENDALL CO.

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

CAUTION.

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

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no41-6w.

REMOVED.

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

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

PENITENTIARY

OF

Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 21th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

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

September 25th, 1857.-n44-10w.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

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

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.-n44

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

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

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23 tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

CHAP. CXV.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military services of the United States," to the Officers and Soldiers of Major David Bailey's Battalion of Cook County (Illinois) Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those officers and soldiers of Major David Bailey's battalion of Cook county (Illinois) volunteers stationed at Fort Dearbord, in the Black Hawk war of eighteen hundased and thirty-two, who have never received warrants for bounty land for services in said war, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of lond, upon making proof either by record evidence or such parol evidence as the commissioner of pensions may require of having served in said war for the term of at least fourteen days: the provisions of this aot to extend to the widows and minor children of said officers and soldiers who have pied or may die before receiving such warrant or certificate.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVI.

AN ACT in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the Punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall unlawfully and wilfully, but with malice aforethought, strike, stab, wound, or shoot at any other person, of which striking, stabbing, wounding, or shooting, such person shall afterwards die upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of manslaughter; and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall attempt to commit the crime of murder or manslaughter, by poisoning, drowning, or strangling another person, or by any means not constituting the offence of an assault with a dangerous weapon, such offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the crime of manslaughter, as provided for by this act, and all other acts heretofore passed, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That this repeal shall not affect any act done before, any prosecution pending at the time of the passage of this act; but all such acts shall be indictable and punishable, and all such prosecutions shall be proceeded with as the same would have been indictable and punishable, and proceeded with if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation, or affidavil shall be made or taken before any register or receiver or either or both of them of any local land-office in the United States or any territory thereof, or where any oath, affirmation or affidavit, shall be made or taken before ony person authorized by the laws of any State or territory of the United States to administer oaths or affirmations, or take affidavits, and such oaths, affirmations, or affidavits are made, used or filed in any of said land offices, or in the General Land Office, as well in cases arising under any or either of the orders, regulations, or instructions, concerning any of the public lands of the United States, issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Offie, or other proper officer of the Government of the United States, as under the laws of the United States, in any wise relating to or affecting any right, claim, or title or any contest therefor, to any of the public lands of the United States, and any person or persons shall, taking such oath, affirmation or affidavit, knowingly, wilfully or corruptly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof, shall, upon conviction, be liable to the punishment prescribed for that offence by the laws of the United States.

Approved March 3d, 1857.

CHAP. CXVII.

AN ACT to confirm to the several States the Swamp and overflowed lands selected under ths act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the act of the second March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selection of swamp and overflowed lands granted to the several States by act of Congress, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled, "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," and the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled, "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," beretofore made nav reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented re the said several States in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law: Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

CHAP. CXVIII.

AN ACT to construct a Building for a Custom house and Post Office at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars with ten per cent. thereon to cover contingencies, and so much as may be required to purchase a suitable site, be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the construction, in the city of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, for the accommodation of a custom house and post-office, of a brick building perfectly fire-proof, with floors constructed of iron beams and brick arches, and an iron roof of forty-five by thirty-two feet, and thirty-two feet high: Provided, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of New Jersey shall also duly relinquish and release to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIX.

AN ACT to increase the pay of the Cadets at the West Point Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point shall hereafter be thirty dollars per month.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from rod after the passage thereof.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

CHAP. CXX.

AN ACT providing for the construction of a Military Road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a military road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Washington; the sad road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary off War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXI.

AN ACT for the construction of a road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of Thirty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road from the Platte River, by the way of the Omaha Reserve and Dakotah City, to the Running Water River, in the Teraitory of Nebraska; said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 3d, 1857.

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

E. H. WILSON, San Francisco. | W. G. DUNLAP, Olympia.

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expressly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice to Farmers.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE.

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

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,

Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, Adm'r.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1857.-n45.

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

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

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

September 25th, 1857.-n44-10w.

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE,

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

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23 y.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.

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

Give us a call.

WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.

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

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

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

FORWARDING, Storage & Commission

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

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

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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.

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

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

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

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

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

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

CHARLES BAILEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

MONPLAISIR Billiard Saloon —AND— BOWLING ALLEY.

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

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

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.

THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,

General Commission Merchants and Importers

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

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

SAN FRANCISCO,

Cor. Cal. & Front sts.

September 25th, 1857.-n44-w.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n19-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE —AND— SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR,

—OFFICE:—

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.

Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

ALTA HOUSE,

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved.*

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.

—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.

—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.

—Associate Justice P. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.

The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.

By order of a majority of the JUDGES.

Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

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

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

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

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

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

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.

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

Established n 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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in