PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Blacksmith.

I dreamed I stood by a roaring fire,
Near the blacksmith grim and glim,
And watched the blaze rise higher and higher,
As it lit up each brawny limb.
Bang, bang his hammer rang,
And drove out many a spark;
They seemed the devil's own fire-flies,
As they darted through the dark.

The smith struck high—the smith struck low,
As over his work he bent:
And if every blow had been a foe,
A battle had soon been spent.
Cling, cling, the steel doth ring,
In flaming crimson drest;
Of all the callings that I know,
I love the blacksmith's best.

King Siegfried of old was a blacksmith bold,
And well on the iron could pound;
With his very first blow, he drove, I am told,
The anvil into the ground.
Round, round, into the ground,
And beat his hammer flat;
No man alive but a blacksmith stout,
Could strike you a blow like that.

And Seigfried became a mouarch of might,
And so you may clearly see,
If a man would rise in power and height,
A blacksmith he well may be.
Smack, smack, with many a crack,
As he hammers the spade and plow;
For so did the Tubal-Cain of old,
And he must do so now.

MINERALS WE EAT.—"All know," says the Portland *Transcript*, "that many men have a great deal of brass in their composition, but perhaps all are not aware of the minerals that enter into and form a part of the human system." A writer in Dickens' *Household Words* thus tells the story:

"These minerals, which are interwoven with the living structure of the plant, are taken up into the fabric of the animal; and to us they are as important as to the meanest vegetable that grows. I, who write this, boast myself living flesh and blood. But lime strengthens my bones; iron flows in my blood; flint bristles in my hair; sulphur and phosphorous quiver in my flesh. In the human frame the rock moves, the metal flows, and the materials of the earth, snatched by the divine power of vitality from the realms of inertia, live and move and form part of a soul-tenanted frame. In the very secret chamber of the brain there lies a gland, gritty with earthly mineral matter, which Descrates did not scruple, with a crude scientific impiety, to assign as the residence of the soul. You could no more have lived and grown and flourished without iron, and potash, and silicia, and potash, and sodium, and magnesium, than wheat could flourish without phosphorous, grass without silicia, cress without iodine, or clover without lime. We are all of us, indeed, of the earth, earthy."

FIFE IN CHICAGO.—Chicago, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

Three grain warehouses on Water street, owned by S. B. Pomeroy, George W. Dale and Charles Woodsworth, were burnt yesterday, and 90,000 bushels of grain lost, which was principally owned by Messrs. Pomeroy, John P. Chapin, Van Olinda Gale, and Williams & Brother. The total loss amounts to $100,000. Pomeroy is insured, but about the others we have not ascertained.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—Charleston, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856. Four deaths from yellow fever are reported for the last 14 hours.

Charleston, Sept. 19, 1856.

There were sixteen deaths by yellow fever in this city last week.

THE MORMONS.—Theo. Olshausen, of St. Louis, has published, in German, a history of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, in North America; from which it appears that America contains 68,700 of that sect; of whom 38,000 are in Utah; 5,000 in New York; 4,000 in California; 5,000 in Nova Scotia and Canada, and 2,000 in South America and the islands. Europe contains 39,000; of whom 32,000 are in Great Britain and Ireland; 5,000 in Scandinavia; 1,000 in Germany and Switzerland; 500 in France, and 500 in the rest of Europe. In Asia there are said to be 1,000; in Africa 100; in Australia and Polynesia 3,400; on travel 1800. There are, besides, 8,500 schismatics, including Strangites, Rigdonites, and Wightites. These numbers amount in the aggregate to 116,500, and it is supposed that the whole sect cannot exceed 120,000.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 27, 1856.

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

Sir—In your last weekly issue, you have been led into an error of fact in the statement made relative to the Territorial arms.

You set out with the sweeping declaration that the "Territorial arms are in a miserable, useless, and filthy condition."

A simple statement of facts will show that the charge is unfounded, and uncalled for; and as the arms remaining on hand are in my charge, it is proper and right that I should correct the false impression sought to be given to the public in relation thereto.

On the 23d of December last, the quota of arms due the Territory arrived at this place. These were 1980 muskets, 100 rifles and 30 cavalry sabres.

The country then being involved in an Indian war, requisitions were immediately made upon the Executive by the County Commissioners for arms, in order that our citizens might be prepared for self defence.

Out of 2080 stand received, over 1400 have been issued to the people of the Territory, and it is for them, and the County Commissioners—to whom, by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, is delegated the power of drawing the quota of arms for the respective counties—to answer the charge, whether or not the arms in their hands are in "a *miserable, useless* and *filthy* condition."

I doubt very much whether our citizens are so regardless of their own safety as to allow the arms in their possession to become unfit for use.

The balance of the quota of "Territorial arms" are safely stored, and are some 685 in number. Six hundred and six of these are supposed to be in the most perfect order, as they have never been unpacked, but are in the original cases, as forwarded by the Ordnance Department in "America" to the Executive of this Territory, and are held subject to the order of the proper authorities, whenever they may be needed. The remainder, some 80, are arms that have been through a nine months campaign in the present war, and were turned in by the volunteers on their being mustered out of the service. A *portion* of these, when received, were quite rusty, some locks were missing, *screws* loose, &c.

You say that the arms should be kept in a place "more secure and accessable." They are stowed in the large and substantial block-house on the public square, away from all other buildings, out of danger of fire, except by incendiaries, and under lock and key. Can you indicate any place "*more* secure and accessable?"

You remark, also, that many of them are scattered about to no purpose watever.

If it be a fact that muskets in the hands of our citizens, for their protection and self-defense, are "scattered abroad to no purpose whatever," you, of course, will see *your* duty plain before you, as our chief representative in the coming Legislature, to have the law so changed as to take away from the County Commissioners such an undue exercise of power as is now conferred upon them by section 8 of the "Act to organize the Militia."

The whole tenor of your article impliedly charges upon the Executive of the Territory the fact of having permitted these arms to pass out of his hands without receiving the proper vouchers, and to be scattered promiscuously around the country, not holding any one particularly responsible for them.

I have respectfully to request that in justice to myself and others, this communication be inserted in your next weekly issue.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
R. M. WALKER.

☞ The domestication of the Cashmere goat, first attempted a few years ago in South Carolina, may now be regarded as a *fait accompli*, not only in it, but in all the neighboring Southern States. The superior quality of the fleece and flesh of these goats is too well known to require description; but there is one quality peculiar to the breed, not so generally known. A herd of them will defend itself against dogs—a recommendation of no trifling nature in a country like our own, where the number of worthless curs is great that there are but few States in which they do not form a serious impediment to sheep raising.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—The *Public Ledger* is the oldest daily paper in London, having been established in the year 1700; for several years it has only had between five and six hundred subscribers. The London *Daily Commercial List* has less than one hundred subscribers. The London press includes two-thirds of the newspaper circulation of the kingdom. It is a notable circumstance that the printing press in England had been at work nearly a hundred and fifty years before the inventive genius of that country produced a single newspaper. Yet, after the newspaper appeared in society, it was nearly a hundred years more before a daily paper was ventured upon.

SAD COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—LOSS OF SEVENTY-SEVEN GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—Ship Ocean Home, (of Portland) Merryman, from Rotterdam for New York, was in collision with British ship Cherubim, off the Lizard Sept. 5, and sunk, carrying down 77 souls, principally German emigrants. Capt. Merryman and crew were saved, and arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Russian Possessions on the Pacific.

It is already known that Russia has lately peaceably acquired the mouth of the river Amoor. Two hundred years ago the Russians had taken possession of that territory, but forty years afterwards, they abandoned it, and as the Russian government did not then appreciate the importance of that possession, the inhabitants of the country recognized the authority of the Chinese government. Emperor Nicholas was the first to appreciate the importance of settlements on the northeastern coast of Asia. During his reign the population of Kamschatka arose to eighty thousand, and the capital of the province became a strong place of twelve thousand inhabitants. Ochotsk, the principal place of the territory of Irkutsk, came next in importance. This city numbered one thousand inhabitants, and was 9,550 versts (about 6,370 miles from St. Petersburg.)

Ochotsk was, however, 3,500 versts (2,330 miles) from the mouth of the river Amoor. The Emperor, therefore, ordered not only an exact survey of the part of Eastern Siberia, situated at the East of the sea of Ochotsk, but also ordered several forts to be constructed at the mouth of the Amoor, and sent steamers to sound the river. It was in 1851 that the plan conceived about this subject began to be put in execution. A great number of peasants belonging to the Crown, and from those regions beyond the Baikal, were in fact sent on the Chinese frontier, as military colonists. Three years afterwards 5,000 could be mustered to the astonishment of their Chinese neighbors.

When, in 1854, all the regular troops were withdrawn from Siberia, and the Buriates were sent to Irkutsk to succeed the Cossacks of the line, a sufficient force was left at the capital of Kamschatka and on the Amoor. The fortifications were strengthened, the settlements were increased, and the Russian government took advantage of the embarrassment of the Emperor of China to obtain three hundred square miles of land by a treaty of rectification of the frontiers. A well fortified Russian city is now in course of construction at the mouth of the Amoor. When it will become strong enough to resist the attacks of the Western Powers it will become the nucleus of relations which will probably take a large extension.—*Alta California.*

THE STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.—A late European statistical writer estimates the standing armies of the different States of that continent, at the close of the last year, as follows:

Great Britain	380,000
France	700,000
Russia	1,200,000
Austria	650,000
Prussia	600,000
Turkey	500,000
German Confederation	220,000
Sardinia	70,000
Holland	60,000
Belgium	65,000
Sweden and Norway	170,000
Denmark	70,000
Naples	110,000
Greece	10,000
Total	14,805,000

The expense of the pay, clothing, and subsistence of these armies it is impossible to estimate, without referring to the annual appropriations of the different States for that purpose. It probably cannot be less than $500,000,000. And all this money comes from the sweat of the laboring classes, and is a burden upon their industry. The soldier earns nothing; he sows no seed, nor reaps any harvest but that of blood.

THE BUTTER TREE.—On the banks of the Niger, in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit somewhat resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel of the fruit is dried in the sun and boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that obtained from the cow, besides keeping sweet a year without salt. The growth and preparation of this article is one of the leading objects of African industry, and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce. If the present prices continue, we recommend our dealers to import a supply of the vegetable butter from Africa; or may be the tree can be acclimated, and every man have a butter tree in his yard. What then will become of the cows?

SHIRT TREE.—We talk of the miserable price paid for shirt-making, and Hood's touching appeal has embalmed the subject. But in South America shirts are procured with less labor. In the forests of Orinoko there is a tree which often attains the height of fifty feet, from which the natives are said to procure shirts. To procure that confidential garment it is only necessary to strip off the bark and deprive it of its red fiberous parts. The head is thrust through one end, and lantern holes are cut to admit the arms, and according to Humbolt they are equal to our Indian goods for keeping out the wet.

☞ A Schenectady editor, describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says: "When the gale was at its highest, the unfortunate craft keeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

Nicaragua.

The following description of Nicaragua will, at the present time, be interesting:

On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and partly on the east by the waters of the Caribbean Sea, the Mosquito Territory forming a large share of its eastern boundary. Honduras borders it on the north, and Costa Rica upon the south. Its area is about forty-nine thousand square miles, and the population is estimated at two hundred and forty-seven thousand. The females are said to greatly exceed the males in number. Not more than twenty thousand of the people are whites, the rest being negroes, Indians and mixed races. Most of the population live in towns, many of them going several miles daily to labor in the fields. The plantations are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are reached by paths so obscure as to almost escape the notice of travelers, who are thus liable to fall into the error that the country is almost uninhabited. The dwellings of the people are usually of canes, thatched with palm; although the better classes construct their residences of adobes, and by the help of fruit and shade trees, planted in the court-yard, render many of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extend along the coast of the State, at a distance of a few miles from the sea, but attaining no great elevation, until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, when they reach the height of five to eleven thousand feet. In the central part of the State is an immense level tract, known as the plains of Nicaragua, comprising in its area the lake of that name. Numerous volcanoes exist along the Pacific coast. There are a considerable number of rivers, but none of them, except the San Juan, are navigable in a commercial sense. Veins of copper and silver ore of exceeding richness are found in many parts, but they remain, almost all of them, either unexplored or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to exist. The climate is healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts, the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coast, where it is hot and approaching to humid. The greater portion of the State consists of plains and gentle slopes formed of a rich black loam, of which but a small portion is made available. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton of superior quality, corn, rice, wheat, &c., besides oranges, lemons, and fruits of various kinds. The great bane has been in civil wars, and it was one of these which enabled Col. Walker to achieve his almost bloodless conquest.

THE UTAH PROBLEM.—One of the most difficult problems which Congress will have shortly to solve, will be the admission of Utah into the Union, with a people whose religious tenents have been perverted by a gross imposture, and whose social customs are at war alike with decency and propriety: Are we to recognize a commonwealth of polygamists? Are the followers of Jo. Smith, the arch hypocrite and blasphemous defamer of sacred things, to be allowed to be represented in the national councils, or shall Utah be repudiated, and an independent republic be suffered to inaugurate itself in the heart of the Rocky mountains? These are the questions which Congress will soon have to decide. A Christian people shrink from the recognition of this licentious commonwealth, but Congress possesses no power to prohibit any form of worship, however gross and sensual; and though it may claim the right to deny to a Territory, disgraced by its excesses, admission into the Union as a State, there yet remains the equally serious point to be decided, as to whether its people shall be allowed to establish on lands the property of the United States, an independent form of government.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞ HUC, in his travels in China, gives a curious account of the "Vinegar Animal," a polypus, found in the Yellow sea, which is placed in a large vessel filled with fresh water, to which a few glasses of spirits are added, ; and after twenty or thirty days this liquid is tratsformed into vinegar, as clear as spring water, very strong and of an agreeable taste. Additions of pure water without any spirit, are all that is necessary to insure a constant supply. Like other polypi, it propagates from a detatched limb. The formid acid of ants and the exudations of the slimy grub which feed on our pear leaves all contain vinegar.

☞ The following was the bill of fare of a recent dinner at New Orleans, La.: 1st, catfish soup; 2d, one huge catfish, with catfish sauce; 3d a small catfish stuffed; 4th, several catfish not stuffed; 5th, some fried catfish; 6th, catfish "omelet," mixed; 7th, scrambled catfish, great variety, very good; 8th, a large number of very small catfish, *a la Francaise;* 9th, a few catfish; 10th, some more catfish. There was quite a number of dishes besides, but they all contained catfish, done up in every style the heart could wish.

A GLASS BALLOT-BOX—The plan of a transparent ballot-box, designed to prevent frauds in voting, was exhibited at the New York mayor's office recently. It is a simple, globe of glass, and supported upon four pillars, with brass cover on the top and a small aperture for the admision of votes. The inventor intends to apply to the common council for the purchase of this contrivance and its adoption at the next election.

Stop that Map.

A false political map is in circulation, paiuting to the ignorant eye, the existence, progress, and contested ground of slavery and freedom, in the 31 States and Territories.

In 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was framed, Slavery *existed in all* the States and Territories of this Union. In 1787, when the Constitution was framed, ditto,—though in Massachusetts it was about that time abolished by judicial decision.

Slavery now exists in but 15 of the 31 States of the Union.

Slavery, in 1776, *existed in all the Territories of the United Colonies or States.* Slavery now exists not by law, in any of the Territories of the United States; and the question, whether it shall or shall not exist, is to be determined by actual settlers in those Territories—not by voters in New York, or elsewhere. Slavery is forbidden by positive law in Oregon and Washington—James K. Polk approving the act; and yet this map paints Oregon and Washington even, and Minnesota Territories, as disputed ground!

Slavery exists not in the vast Territory of Nebraska—and stands no chance of existing there.

By the admission of Free California into the Union, the line of "freedom" runs down South to 32½ degrees North latitude, 3½ degrees *South of the Missouri line.*

By the admission of free California, and the organization of Washington and Oregon Territories, slavery is *excluded* from the Pacific ocean.

Utah is a free Territory, not a contested Territory. The Mormon Bible resists slavery, and the Mormons themselves forbid its existence among their people.

The only contested Territories are Kansas, North of 36.30; the Indian Territory South of 36.30, and perhaps, but it is not probable, the Territory of New Mexico.

In Maine, on the Atlantic, in a line through to the Pacific Ocean, Slavery has been excluded since 1786, and in 1786, even, Maine was slaveholding—as was all that vast Territory.

The history of the country has been one continual advance of 'Freedom' over 'Slavery,' ever since 1786—and yet we have this lie of a map, to dupe the ignorant to a contrary belief!

In 1803, Virginia mainly gave freedom to the whole North-west Territory—for that Territory, then slaveholding, belonged to her, and by her consent was made free. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscousin, and Michigan were slave soil, now free.

Iowa was in the slaveholding Territory of Louisiana, but is now free.

Stop the map—and thus stop a big paper lie. Abolitionism, however, must lie, in order to excite public passion; and as words cannot lie fast enough, it resorts to pictured paper.—*New York Express.*

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Lefferts recently delivered a lecture before the American Geographical Society in New York which contains some interesting facts on this subject. It will be seen by the following table of the telegraph lines in the world, that the United States is far in advance of every other nation:

United States	35,000
Great Britain	9,200
Germany and Prussia	5,000
France	4,500
Austria	3,500
Turkey	1,200
Prussia	2,800
India	500
Spain	450
Denmark and Sweden	800
Italy	1,900
Switzerland	1,900
Holland and Belgium	1,000

A company has been formed in England which has engaged to finish the sub-marine line between Newfoundland and Ireland, and have it in full operation before January, 1858. A new cable has been prepared to run between Cape Race and the main land, and will soon be laid, if no disaster prevents it.

There are already lines extending from London to Sebastopol, soon, it is expected, to be carried to Corsica, Sardinia, into Africa, thence through Asia, so that when the sub-marine line between this country and England is laid, direct communication can be had with the great cities of the eastern hemisphere. Another line of telegraph is proposed from San Francisco along the coast of North America to Behring's Straits into Asia, thence to St. Petersburg, in Russia. The number of messages sent annually over the telegraph lines of America is 14,736,000.

☞ The Boston *Journal*, a Fremont paper, has the following:

"We are decidedly of opinion that monarchy, and hereditary monarchy, is by far the best form of government that human wisdom has yet devised for the administration of considerable nations, and that it will always continue to be the most perfect which human virtue will admit of."

What does this mean? We thought the cry was, "Fremont and Freedom."—*Springfield Argus.*

OVER A CENTURY OLD, AND STILL PREACHING!—Elder Marshall, a Baptist preacher of Georgia, who is over one hundred years old, was announced to preach in New York recently.

The Mythic Sea.

For ages there has existed a myth concerning a Northern Ocean, whose shores where the impenetrable barriers of ice, and whose water held a life and music all its own. The Scandinavians remember the myth, and to this day in Sweden and Norway and the northern Islands the great unknown sea has existence in the belief of every superstitious mind. To us, who reasoned so philosophically that nothing was hidden, it was not deemed probable any such body of water did or conld exist: and though many navigators asserted their belief in the myth, it has not had sufficient data to claim attention. A few minds, keen from observation and sagacious from nature, still clung to the ancient story and suffered it not to die. One of those minds was Doctor Kane, who now returns home with the tidings that the lost sea is found. Our readers doubtless perused the narrative of the Kane Expeditiou with a breathless attention, and from it learned that the intrepid navigator left his vessel fast in the almost impenetrable mountains of ice, in latitude 78 deg. 45 min. north, pushing his way in sledges and on foot to lat. 82 deg. 30 min., where he stood upon the shores, to his eyes, of a limitless sea. Three thousand square miles did he scan with eye and glass, and no bounds to that expanse of water were found; for fifty-two hours did a heavy gale from the north heave up the heavy surf, and yet brought down not a particle of ice—showing that around the pole all was ocean life instead of frigid death. Thus was the veil penetrated; surprise seized upon the philosophical speculation, and now the world is busy at the resolution of this wonderful problem of a horthern sea. FIRST—The doctor represents those waters as limpid as any summer sea. By what process in nature can that high latitude so modify the temperature of the air as to leave the sea unfrozen? Where the doctor wintered, the thermometer often stood at sixty deg. below zero, and yet in a still more northerly clime there is a sea which is never frozen! Science stands stupified, for all its axioms are repudiated and new laws are to reconcile the facts to theory. SECOND—Bird and fish life is there existent, in the utmost profusion. There the hawk and the eider duck range in unlimited freedom, while whales and walruses sport in such herds as make the waters swarm with their huge merriment. Can these all live without proper food? Does the duck infest these regions without its berries and grasses and bulbs for sustenance? Here, then, is another query for the speculator to answer, and the mystery of the Northern Sea grows more and more exciting. Over the grand ice barrier which Doctor Kane passed was a new land, and he called it Washington, giving names also to its bays and capes. Beyond this is that sea, and that sea bathes the intangible North Pole—it holds the mystery of the Northern Lights in its keeping—it keeps the secret of its own life within its bosom; will man ever solve that secret and open up that unknown world? We shall patiently await in hope; for, in our minds, is a vague thought floating that the sea which whirls round the pole of this earth hold in its keeping the key to a thousand mysteries, and we have faith to think that in our years—should they be three score or more—that Mythic Sea shall give up its long kept secret.—*Sandusky (O.) Register.*

FASHIONABLE CITY PIETY.—The following is too true to be creditable to human nature: "You enter the church porch. The portly sexton. with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you—your hat and coat are new—so he graciously escorts you to a seat in the broad aisle. Closely behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly-dressed seamstress, striving, from her treadmill, to think one day out of seven of the immortal! The sexton is struck with sudden blindness! She stands embarrassed one moment; then, as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and, with a crimson blush, recrosses the treshhold which she had profaned with plebian feet. Hark to the organ! It is a strain from Norma, slightly Sabbathized. Now the worshipers one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satins glisten—diamonds glitter—and scores of forty-dollar handkerchief shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set! The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So with a velvet tread, he walks all around the ten commandments, and places the downiest pillows under the dying profligate's head, and ushers him, with seraphic hymning, into an 'upper-ten' heaven."

FIRES AT FRANKFORT, KY.—Louisville, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

One whole square of buildings in Frankfort, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $30,000; partially insured. There was another fire afterward, during which several buildings were burned. Loss not yet ascertained. These fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

☞ Hail a cab in bad weather, and it may come to your aid; but hail a friend in your adversity, and see what notice he will take of you.—*Punch.*

☞ The threshold of life known by there being the number 21 on the door. Hold your head up, and enter like a man!

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Tuesday Last.

Agreeable to the constitution and the laws of congress relating thereto, Tuesday of this week was the day fixed upon for holding an election for President and Vice-President of our country. Whoever a majority of the citizens of the States have determined upon to preside over their destinies for the next four years, the fact cannot be disguised, although we have had no part nor lot in the matter, that we have all, more or less, felt the importance of the occasion.

Our republican form of government has become old, nay, somewhat venerable. Over half a century has transpired since Gen. WASHINGTON was inaugurated as its President. Since that event, the history of our country will bear testimony of the large accumulation of territory which we possess, which at that time belonged to foreign powers. The Louisiana and Florida purchase enriched us with territory, which we probably never would have possessed if our country's destiny had been placed in the keeping and under the charge of federalism. That Territory was acquired legitimately, and in the only way afforded by the law of nations whereby it can be acquired—by conquest, negotiation, treaty, purchase or occupancy. It became the property of the United States through the mediation of the blood and treasure of our whole people. It was not procured as an asylum purely for the people of the north, or exclusively for the south. It was recognized as a land to which the oppressed of Europe might repair with a guarantee that religious liberty would be extended to them, and where they might adopt their own form of government, provided only that it was republican in principle. The large amount of territory acquired by the United States since the adoption of its constitution, was never attached to our limits for the purpose of fostering slavery on the one hand, or affording homes to revilers of a purely democratic institution on the other. Our opinion is that our forefathers never intended to make a distinction between "cooley," Mexican "peon," African, or servile white labor, such as is held in bondage in most of the manufactories of the north.

Forming the Union, as all the original States did, with a common understanding, courtesy, as well as a common sense of decency, dictated to the representatives of the non-slaveholding States that they should not make any effort to deprive the slaveholding States from becoming an integral portion of that fabric. After the constitution was formed and the constellation of stars collected, it was not supposed that the question of slavery should militate against the settlement of any of the territory acquired by treaty with Great Britain, or any other power.

The result of the election for President which has just transpired, will serve to establish the idea whether democracy shall triumph, or its ancient enemy, federalism, shall again assume control. To those who have been observant of our government's career and history, a reference to the writings and actions of THOS. JEFFERSON and Gen. JACKSON might be considered unnecessary. That the principles of democracy received vitality and was sheltered under the protecting care of President JEFFERSON, those acqnainted with the history of the times know full well. A due respect and reverence for the name and the cause, might induce us to suggest, truthfully, that the principles of the party are as immortal as the author of our existence. They never had beginning except with God, neither can they have an end until the close of time. Parties have had an existence, and from time to time party spirit, whether republican or federalist, have held somewhat undisputed sway. Since the commencement of this party strife, the democratic banner has contained upon its folds this important insignia—"Equal and exact justice to all, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political." Amongst the lovers of the Union, the doctrine inculcated in the above, has been religiously observed. Those who recollect the last election of Gen. JACKSON, cannot fail to remember the influence that pensioned hirelings had in the cause of special privileges, in the centre of which the United States bank stood predominant. In this struggle, centralism and democracy met each other beard to beard—history gives the result—After this controversy, there sprung up in the minds of certain disaffected politicians such an idea as opposition to the sub-treasury scheme. Despite all opposition, the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party have been sustained.

The election is over—a President has been elected. Whether for weal or woe, the United States will soon experience.

Since 1828, the question of special privileges has been obsolete. A new turn has been taken in the management of affairs; and it remains for us, in this far-off west, to dictate terms of agreement with either a Northern or Southern Confederacy. Should it so occur that on Tuesday last Fremont has been elected as our President for four years, we would certainly tremble at the organization of our government through such a dynasty. The opinion would be hopeless, that any of the southern States would be represented in the cabinet or elsewhere. Whatever might be his ability, no man entertaining southern views would seek for alliance with either a Fillmore or Fremont administration.

We would not be asking too much, to ask the east, for once at least, too look to the west. Insolence may be borne, from time to time, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Unredressed grievances may exist until it becomes tiresome and painful to recount them. In the course of human events, such a thing might occur as that the north and south, getting each other by the hair, should determine to kick the west out. In such an emergency, where can the west go? In this region of country we can have nothing whatever to do with the miserable question of abolitionism, which in the States rises paramount to all other subjects.

With the telescope in his hand a President might discern, looking towards this western slope, a *new* New England. The broad Pacific before us, crowded with a thousand islands, giving assurance of all the elements of greatness which any mighty nation might desire. If the north is determined to kick the south out of the Union in consequence of a domestic question, what would then become of the Pacific slope? Can we go to the north? Can we affiliate with the South? Will either of them support us?

ABOUT THE TERRITORIAL ARMS.—On the first page of to-day's paper the reader will find a communication from R. M. WALKER, Esq., on the subject of the arms of the Territory, and in reply to an allusion made by us in that connection, in this paper of the 24th ult.

The article to which the writer takes exception was certainly indicted in the most innocent spirit in the world—without an intention, unjustly, to cast censure or obliquy upon any person. Sophistry, however, will not avail at this time. Assaults of a character foreign to the question will not lead us into a controversy with any person who seeks a *personal* controversy.

For the purpose of closing a controversy in its infantile situation—as all the explanation necessary for our former remarks, and which called forth the communication of Mr. W., we will state, that we were informed by a gentleman that *should* be familiar with the facts, that *that* portion of the Territorial arms which had been in the hands of the volunteers during the campaign were rusty, dirty, and unfit for service in their present condition. It was then our impression that the public arms were kept in the building formerly occupied as a repository for the goods of the Indian department. With this impression, we would inquire whether we have not a *right*, and whether it is not our *duty* to institute the inquiry whether *that* building *is safe*, in view of conflagration, &c., as a depot for the arms, ammunition, &c., of the Territory. No one can deny but that it was subsequent to the notice which we made about the arms that the cleaning up of them was commenced.

☞ In another column a law of the last session of congress may be found, which entirely revolutionizes the judiciary system of the Territories. It enacts that but one term of the court shall be held in each of the several districts, and materially modifies many of the regulations heretofore existing connected with our judiciary system. The law is severely reprobated by the press of Oregon, as we think very justly.

☞ The bark *Sarah Warren* arrived here on yesterday, with merchandise for this port, together with a number of passengers, among whom were some of our lady citizens.

☞ The schooner *R. B. Potter*, Fowler, master, together with other vessels, are now in the port of Olympia.

Substance of the remarks of Gov. Stevens at the Dinner given to Col. Shaw and the Volunteers.

After thanking the company for the honor they had done him, in associating his name with the measures of the war, Gov. Stevens gave a history of the causes of the war, demonstrating that it was the result of a wide spread combination, and had commenced under circumstances of great atrocity. The relations of the whites and Indians had been friendly, and but few cases of injury to the property or person of an Indian, had ocurred since the first settlement of the country.

Treaties had just been entered into, and yet in violation of the faith of them, our people, entirely unsuspicious of danger, had been massacred in cold blood; innocent women and helpless children even, not having been spared. It was determined, all persons agreeing, the people, the authorities and the regular troops, that these murderers should be punished, and the tribes which protected them.

The tribes in the Yakima, and refugees from the tribes on the Sound under Leschi, now waged war in earnest, but thanks to the valor and patriotism of our people, the war was ended on the Sound, and those who did not surrender unconditional prisoners, were driven across the Cascades.

GOV. STEVENS regretted that he could not approve of the operations of the regular troops east of the Cascades, which, in his judgment, brought discredit upon the country, and lowered the prestige of the white race in the mind of the Indian.

The bright spot in the operations of the war east of the Cascade mountains, since the signal defeat of the enemy in the Wallawalla valley in December last by the Oregon volunteers, was the brilliant victory of the Grand Ronde. The troops moved in two columns from the Sound over the Cascades and from the Dalles along the Columbia, and meeting almost the same day, pushed on by night marches, and struck the severest blow of the war.

Words cannot express the respect and admiration which such achievements excite in the patriotic heart. The valor and conduct of Col. SHAW in command, and the courage and devotion of his officers and men, will have a lasting record in the history of the Territory and of the coast.

Fraternal relations of the dearest kind have been established between the River and the Sound. The Southern Battalion, under the intrepid Maxon, came by forced marches to the Sound in its hour of need, and the Sound forces marched with them over the Cascades to the Grand Ronde, of which the relations are with the Columbia valley, there routed the enemy and returned home with them by way of the Columbia river.

But the citizens of the Territory generally, have given an example of patriotism which past history furnishes no parallel. Every thing that could be spared was freely tendered, at fair prices, to carry on the war. Farmers, merchants, owners of vessels, all contributed, turning out animals, wagons, provisions, clothing and transportation to equip and keep well supplied for six months more than one-half of the able bodied men of the Territory—and yet with arms in their hands and at the risk of their lives, those who remained at home, less than one-half of the adult males, got in crops which have ripened into a harvest, sufficient for the next year's subsistence of the Territory.

But it is not so much the valor and patriotism of our people which challenges admiration, as their noble humanity under circumstances of extraordinary excitement and provocation.

No bird of ill omen hovering over the coast, and sending its stench to the shores of the far Atlantic, can obscure the glorious record which the conduct of our people has made in the history of the country.

No friendly Indian has been molested in a volunteer camp or scout. There has been no killing of prisoners or plundering of property from the hostiles. Captured animals have been accounted for as public property. For six months, not a friendly Indian was killed throughout the Territory, although one-half were ready at the favorable moment to join the war party. Of the five thousand five hundred Indians held on reservations, not one was touched. It was not the strength of a few frail men, but the strength and courage of a whole population that secured to the Indians this immunity from suffering and wrong.

Of the few cases of murder which occurred subsequent to the first six months of the war, there was extraordinary provocation in two cases which occurred in a district forbidden to the friendly Indians, and which had been laid waste by the enemy. These murders have been universally regretted and reprobated by our citizens; and it would be as unjust to attach the censure of them to an entire community, as it would be to attach the censure of the recent killing of a northern Indian by some soldiers at Steilacoom to the whole garrison.

All such officers of the regular service as Haller, Alvord, Maloney, the lamented Slaughter, Russell, Nugent, and Major Rains himself, who from long residence in the Territory actually know the country and the Indians, have agreed with the people and the authorities as to the character of the emergency we have had to meet. They have been with us in sentiment throughout.

The only terms that should be allowed hostile Indians is unconditional submission. Mercy ought then to be extended to the great body, but murderers should be hung. Such are the conditions of a permanent peace.

GOV. STEVENS concluded by toasting the volunteers, which was responded to by Col. SHAW.

☞ Dogs ought to be valuable to tanners on account of the immense quantity of bark they yield.

☞ We have received the "Oregon and Washington Almanac for 1857," published by S. J. MCCORMICK, Franklin Book store, Portland, Oregon. It presents a neat appearance, much better than formerly. His enterprise deserves the support of the people of the two Territories.

ADVERTISING.—From an article in the Boston *Herald*, we clip the following sensible remarks upon the advantage of advertising:

"Notoriety or publicity is an indispensable element of success to the merchant, mechanic, or manufacturer, who would give a speedy and wide distribution to the commodities which he seeks to exchange for money. He may have capital, skill, convenient position, punctuality, industry and honesty—every possible fitness for his business—and all is nothing if he have not sufficient notoriety. This notoriety, let it cost more or less, he must purchase or provide for as carefully as he purchases or manufactures his stock of goods. And it must in extent bear a certain relation to the business he would do. It must be both positive and comparative. People must not only know him and his business, because otherwise they will not find him, but they must know him, because otherwise they will find and trade with those who are better known.

"Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important for our dealers to advertise in the newspapers, because people are tempted to buy what they read of. It is like having a salesman with several thousand voices, speaking politely of your wares to tens of thousands of people, perhaps at the same moment, never offending, never obtrusive, never tired. Such a salesman might be worth one, two, three or five thousand dollars a year to you—according to the number of his voices—might he not?

"But if others are engaged in the same business, even if they do not advertise, it becomes the more important for our dealers to do so; and if they do advertise, it becomes doubly important. It becomes, in fact, ruin not to be known as extensively as his rivals, as it is the flood-tide of fortune to be known more extensively."

OLD DR. BEECHER'S RULE.—One of the best practical observations I ever heard, was made, about a year ago, in a meeting in this city, by a venerable minister whom all good men appear ready to honor and love. If I do not quote the words exactly he will hardly censure me. They were nearly as follows: "*When you have any-thing to do, don't tell it, beforehand, the devil will be sure to get up some opposition to it.*" *If*, said the patriarchal counsellor, *I have accomplished any good in my life, it has been by acting upon the rule, when I had anything to do, of going and doing it.*" My own experience corresponds precisely with the former part of this statement. Nothing is more common, than for the simplest plans of usefulness to be opposed by purblind or intentional mystification; and the frank expression of a pleasant hope, to be perverted into a grand impracticability that contemplates extravagant demands on the pockets of the devil's stewards. I say the devil's stewards, for the sake of due discrimination; for God's stewards are, or ought to be, well acquainted with God's signature; and it is too serious a crime to be idly imputed to any of them, that they would take advantage of such tricks to dishonor His drafts.

☞ The monster ship now being constructed of iron, on the Thames, is 696 feet—the eighth of a mile—in length, and her width is equally astonishing. From side to side of her hull she measures 83 feet, and across the paddle-boxes her breadth is 114 feet. Mr. Brunel, the eminent constructor, has decided not to trust to any single propelling power, but has three—the screws, the paddles, and the sail. Her paddle-wheels, 56 feet in diameter, will be propelled by four engines, the cylinders of which are six feet four inches in diameter and the stroke fourteen feet. The motive power of these will be generated by four boilers, and, enormous as are these engines, having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and standing nearly fifty feet high, they will be far inferior to those devoted to the screws. These, the largest ever constructed for marine purposes, will be supplied with steam by six boilers, working to a force of 1,000 horses, the real strength of the combined engines being equal to 3,000 horses. The ponderous shaft of metal destined to move the screw, is 150 feet in length, and weighs 60 tons.

☞ The history of the wild woman, who caused so much excitement in Cincinnati recently, has at length been found out. J. W. Northcott, the person who had charge of her, has for many years been a resident of Shreveport, La., and his real name is Joe Williams, while the "wild woman" is Ann Eliza Paul, well known in that town as the mistress of Williams. The whole affair was a scheme got up by Williams for speculation. Having availed himself of the description of the capture of a wild woman some years ago, which was written for the purpose of playing off a hoax, he adapted it to Ann Eliza, and with what success we have before mentioned.

☞ The man who, when there is a domestic storm, steps in between man and wife, is as bad as he who, when it is raining violently, walks between two dripping umbrellas, for he gets protected neither by the one nor the other, but on the contrary catches it from both sides.

PLEASURE.—Whenever we drink too deeply of pleasure, we find a sediment at the bottom which pollutes and embitters what we realized at first.

EDITING A PAPER.—Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talent of its editor, by the editorial matter it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the toil of such a man, who displays his leading matter largely, to that imposed on a judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit or a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display?

Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better known by his selections than anything else, and that we all know is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be esteemed, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its temper, its uniformly consistent course, its principles and aims, its manliness, its dignity and propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.—*National Intelligencer.*

STOP MY PAPER.—The following remarks are too good to be thrown to one side without, at least, a passing notice. They are true to the latter, and suitable to all localities. We are of opinion that the weakest capacity cannot fail to understand them.

It is astonishing what exalted notions some persons have of their own importance. They seem to imagine that they are altogether necessary to the onward roll of our little world, and if by any means they should be shoved out of the way, the screws would be so loose, that the old machine would no longer hold together; and of course, if such important personages only say to an editor, "stop my paper," the whole establishment muse go to nought instanter.

We have often laughed in our sleeve—though outwardly we looked as grave as an owl—when one of these regulators of the world has marched into our sanctum and ordered a discontinuance of his paper. And it always does us good to see the starch taken out of him while the editor smilingly replies, "certainly, sir, with the greatest pleasure, just as soon as the clerk has entered a dozen or more names which have just been sentin." The mighty man wilts down like the narrative of a whipped spaniel, and he shrinks away, muttering to himself, "Well, I'm afraid that stopping my paper has not ruined him after all."

These swells who stop their papers on account of some miff which has found its way into their cranium, are sure to borrow their neighbor's copy to see if it does not contain the editor's farewell address to his readers.

We once knew a minister who in describing a Christian's character, and the circumspection of his walk, said the way to heaven required as much care as it did for a cat to walk on a wall covered with broken bottles. It is somewhat so with an editor, if he pleases everybody.—*Lancaster Whig.*

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—They have a mam in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck at his leg six times in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him; and when children meet him in the street they run home crying for bread.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 49.]

AN ACT to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

[*Conclude.*]

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of each school district shall hold their office till their successors shall be elected and qualified, and in case of vacancy such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining trustees within one month, and in case the said trustees shall fail to fill such vacancy within that time, then it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools as soon as may be thereafter.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any trustee of any primary school district shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any moneys shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, such trustees signing such certificate or report shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained to the commissioners of primary schools, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt before any court of justice, or any justice of the peace, having cognizance thereof, in the name of said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the cost of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary school in such district.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees shall keep an account of their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, and shall also keep an account against the district collector for the sums authorized to be collected, and for other sums paid into his hands, and shall give him credit for the sums legally paid by him, also for his legal commissions, and for such taxes as cannot be collected by legal steps and proper diligence; and that said collector shall have the keeping of all moneys collected by him, and other sums paid into his hands, subject to the written order of a majority of the trustees, drawn in favor of such persons having claims against said school, and he shall report to the trustees whenever required, the amount of funds in his hands and a full statement of his accounts.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of any primary school district in said county shall be, and they are hereby, authorized in their discretion to require from any child attending school the payment of any sum of money not exceeding one dollar a month, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of said district school, and in the exercises of this power the trustees aforesaid, may, from time to time, discontinue the payment thereof altogether, or may graduate the payments according to the ability of the children and the exigencies of the school.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, as soon as may be, to make a rate bill or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as follows:

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., *ss.*

To ——— ———, collector of the ——— district in the county aforesaid, greeting: You are hereby required and commanded to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant to pay the amount of the moneys by you collected to the order of the trustees of said district, or a majority of them; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof according to law. Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, A. D. ———.

P. }
Q. } Trustees.
R. }

And if the sum or sums payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill shall not be paid by him or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person or persons.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each district to make a report to the commissioners of primary schools on or before the thirty-first day of December, in each year, in which report shall be stated the sums received from different sources, the amount expended, and in what manner, the number of children taught in said school, and, as far as can be ascertained, the whole number of white children in said district between the ages of five and sixteen years.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fee for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and duties, with respect to the collection of the district tax as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county tax; and the said county collector may be eligible as the school district collector.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That each organized school district shall be a corporation by the name of Primary School district, No. —, (the blank to be filled with an appropriate number,) with power to take and hold by devise, bequest, and donation, real and personal estate for the use of the primary school in said district, and alien and sell the same, when, in the opinion of the trustees and resident commissioner of said district, it will be for the interest and advantage of the primary school in said district, and invest the money arising from the sale in some safe and profitable stock, and the dividends received from the same apply the use of such primary school, and in their corporate name prosecute and maintain actions for injury done to the grounds, houses, property, school houses, appurtenances, and furniture, and may sue for and receive all moneys due them, or for real and personal property to which they may be entitled.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That when any land in any school district in said county may become charged for the payment of any school tax, and the collector of the tax can find no personal property in said district liable for, or chargeable with, the payment of the same, the said collector shall be, and is hereby, directed and required to return to the trustees of the said district, at such time or times, as the said trustees shall direct or require, a list of such lands and the amount of taxes thereon respectively due, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, and the said trustees shall thereupon have and exercise, in relation to said lands, all the powers, which might or could be exercised by the levy court of said county in like cases, and the collector of said school district shall have the same power and authority, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and duties in the premises as by law appertain to the office of the collector of county charges in like cases.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the trustees of any school district should not be able to purchase or lease a suitable site for the erection of their school house, they shall have power to value and assess a convenient lot, with the improvements thereon, if any, not exceeding one acre of land, for that purpose, and the decision of the said trustees as to the worth of the said land and improvements, if any, shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal shall be prosecuted as hereinafter provided, and the amount of damage for the land and improvements, if any, so valued and assessed as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, of which payment or offer to pay a certificate, signed by a majority of the said trustees, and recorded among the land records of Washington county, or a copy of such record duly certified and sealed shall be sufficient evidence; the said trustees, in their corporate character, shall be thenceforward considered the lawful owners of the said land and improvements, if any, and all right, title, estate, and interest therein, at law or in equity, shall be vested in them for the purpose aforesaid: Provided, however, That if the owner or owners of the said land and improvements, if any, his, her, or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees, shall conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by such valuation and assessment, and shall, within thirty days after the payment of the valuation so offered as aforesaid, notify to the said trustees the same in writing, it shall and may be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to issue their warrant to the marshal of the District of Columbia, commanding him to summon a jury of six freeholders of the school district, not interested in the matter, to appear, on a day by the said trustees to be appointed, on the premises, and any one of the said trustees, or any justice of the peace of the said county, is authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may, to each and every person so summoned as aforesaid, that he will, without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request the said inquisition shall be taken, by reason of his, her, or their land and improvements, if any, about to be made as aforesaid, and the persons so summoned and qualified as aforesaid, shall thereupon proceed to value and assess the damages accordingly: Provided, That if such appeal from the assessment and valuation of the said trustees be confirmed by the jury herein directed to be summoned and qualified as aforesaid, or should the same be reduced to a lower rate of valuation and assessment by the said jury, the party appealing in that case shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby, otherwise, the trustees, in their corporate character as such, shall pay the expense incurred by reason of such appeal.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees or the said jury, as the case may be, immediately after they shall have completed their valuation and assessment or inquisition, as aforesaid, and done all things required of them or either of them, as the case may be, under the provisions of this act, shall make out a fair statement of their proceedings, setting forth in the same a full and distinct description of the land or real estate and improvements, if any thereon, as valued by them or either of them, as the case may be, and all matters and things connected with the said valuation and assessment, and the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to the said copy, fairly to be written out as aforesaid, they shall subscribe their names and thereunto affix their seals, and they shall deposite the same in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to preserve a record of the said proceeding without fee or reward; and a copy of such record, certified by the said clerk under the seal of the said court, shall be evidence of all matters therein stated, in the same manner as certified copies of other records are evidence.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of an appeal and the inquisition of a jury as provided by this act, the amount of damages for the land or real estate and improvements so valued and assessed as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid as aforesaid, the said trustees, in their corporate character as aforesaid, shall thenceforward forever thereafter be considered the lawful owner of the said land and improvements as aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and estate therein, at law or in equity shall be vested in the said trustees for the purpose aforesaid: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to locate the said site within the cultivated fields, orchards or gardens, nor within three hundred yards of any dwelling of any person or persons whatever, without the assent of the proprietor of such field, orchard, garden, or dwelling, as the case may be.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any treasurer or collector, having any school funds in his hands, or neglecting or refusing to obtain such funds as by law authorized and directed, shall refuse to pay for two weeks any order of the said commissioners or trustees, or a majority of either, drawn in conformity to the requisitions of this act, such treasurer or collector shall be liable, on proof thereof before any court of justice or justice of the peace having cognizance and without stay of execution, to pay the full amount of said order and interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the first refusal until the day of payment, by way of damages.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector appointed or acting under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the levy court of Washington county shall exercise a general supervision over the proceedings of said commissioners, may examine their books and papers, and shall prosecute for any delinquencies or violations of their duty; and the said commissioners shall exercise the same power over the proceedings, books, and papers of the trustees in the several school districts, and that

prosecute for all violations of this act by them committed.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of the several school districts shall have the power of exercising discipline in their respective schools by the expulsion of the refractory pupil, or such other punishment as may be necessary to correct the evil, and carry out the great ends of education, moral and intellectual; and they may permit any of the said school houses to be used for public worship.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That any resident in said county shall be privileged to place his or child or ward at any one of the schools in said county she or he may think proper to select: *Provided*, There shall have been a school established and actually in opperation in the district in which such persons so to be privileged shall reside, and that all the provisions of this act shall have been substantially complied with by said district.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for a member of the levy court of said county to be a commissioner of primary schools or trustee of any of the school districts, nor for any person to be at the same time commissioner and trustee as aforesaid.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be, and the same is hereby, declared public and remedial and shall be construed by all courts of justice according to the equity thereof, and no proceedings of the inhabitants or of the trustees of any school district, or of the commissioners of primary schools, or of any other officer created under the provisions of this act, shall be set aside or adjudged to be void for defect of form or for any irregularity therein, so as the requisitions of the said act are substantially complied with.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the commissioners shall have laid out the school districts, as provided for in the third section of this act, they shall make a written report to the levy court, defining the metes and bounds of said districts, and it shall be the duty of said levy court, within two months after the filing of said report, to designate a day and appoint a place, within each of said districts, for the people of that district to assemble and determine by ballot whether they will for themselves accept this act. The court aforesaid shall appoint three taxable inhabitants in each district to superintend the voting, who shall open a poll at nine o'clock, a. m., and keep it open till five, p. m. The qualified voters shall be those persons residing and paying taxes within the limits of the districts in which the poll is opened. Those who are for this act, shall write on their ballots, "school," and those opposed, "no school." It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the voting to make immediate return of the votes cast to the levy court, and if it shall appear that a majority have voted "school," the said court shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to levy and cause to be collected the taxes as is provided for in this act, and this act shall be considered as in force within the limits of that district.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the school districts reject this act by casting a majority of votes against it, the act shall in nowise apply to that district; but if at any time a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district shall desire to take a second ballot, it shall be the duty of the levy court again to submit the question in the manner pointed out in the last preceding section.

Approved August 11, 1856.

[PUBLIC ——.]

AN ACT to amend the acts regulating the fees, costs, and other judicial expenses of the government in the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, before the accounts of the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement, they shall be examined and certified to by the district judge of the United States in the district in which the officers presenting the accounts officiate, whether in the States or Territories, and the same shall be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts: *Provided, however*, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror, upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so re-examined as to charge any marshal for an enormous taxation of such fees or costs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the commissioners of the United States circuit courts shall be examined and certified to by the district in which they are appointed, previous to their presentation to, or revision by, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall the fees of more than four witnesses be taxed against the United States circuit courts, unless their materiality and importance shall first be approved and certified to by the United States district attorney for the district in which the examination shall take place, subject to revision, as in other cases.

Sec. 4. And be it farther enacted, That in all these cases before mentioned an appeal shall lie from the decision of the accounting officers to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the supreme court in each of the Territories, or a majority of them, shall, when assembled at their respective seats of government, fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts, and limit the duration of the terms thereof: *Provided*, That the said courts shall not be held at more than three places in any one Territory: *And provided, further*, That the judge or judges holding such courts shall adjourn the same, without day, at any time before the expiration of such terms, whenever in his or their opinion the further continuance thereof is not necessary.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all costs and fees for services rendered by the clerks of the several courts in the District of Columbia, chargeable to others than the United States, shall be payable immediately after the services are performed, and shall be collected by such rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as may be prescribed by the courts in which such services are rendered, but shall in no case be paid by the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several circuit and district courts of the United States, the district courts of the Territories, and the criminal court of the District of Columbia, shall have the power to discharge the grand juries of the respective courts whenever they shall be of opinion that the public interests will not be subserved by a further continuance of the session of said grand jury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no officer of the United States courts, including the bailiffs, guards, or deputies of the United States marshals, whether in the States, Territories, or District of Columbia, shall be entitled to witness fees, either before a court or commissioners where he is officiating.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the United States shall hereafter be liable to the justices and constables of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for their fees and services in cases of felony only; and so much of the fifteenth section of the act of May seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled, "An act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington," as provided otherwise, is hereby repealed; said fees shall be paid by the United States marshal, upon the approval of the judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia subject to the revision by the accounting officers of the treasury, and to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the judges of the supreme court of the respective Territories of the United States to designate and appoint one person as clerk of the district over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and to designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such district clerks shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States except for fees taxable to the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshals and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," as requires "that when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than five hundred dollars per annum, the difference ascertained and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall be paid to him therefrom," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all accounts of the United States district attorneys for services rendered in cases instituted in the United States or State courts, when the United States is a party in intertest, but not of record; or in cases instituted against the officers of the United States or their deputies or duly appointed agents, for acts committed or omitted or suffered by them in the lawful discharge of their duties, shall be audited and allowed as in other cases, assimilating the fees, as near as may be, to those provided by said act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three for like our similar services.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no marshal, or deputy marshal, of any of the courts of the United States, shall hold or exercise the duties of commissioner of any of said courts nor receive compensation therefor.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever from any cause, it may be impossible for the district attorney to attend at court, it shall be his duty to see that a meet and proper person, learned in the law, residing as near the place where the court is held as possible, does attend to such business as may appertain to the duties of his office, and in all such cases the fees and charges to be paid shall be only such as the district attorney would have been authorized by law to charge had he personally attended and performed the service: *Provided, however*, That before any substitution is sanctioned, or payment made, the necessity thereof shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all provisions of law incompatient with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved August 16, 1856.

Religious Notices.

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the first and third Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Legal Advertisements—After this date, (April 1, '56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in this paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

THE WASINGTON HOTEL!

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE:

Between Front and Second streets,

Olympia, W. T.

TO THOSE who expect to visit or sojourn in Olympia during the session of the Legislature, or otherwise, are informed that the undersigned has opened a Hotel bearing the above name, and that he will at all times hold himself in readiness to administer to the comfort and accommodation of guests, which may at any time have occasion, from choice or otherwise, to call upon him.

To all those who have heretofore seen proper to extend to him their patronage, it is only necessary to remark, that they themselves should be the best judges of his ability, or the capacity of the House, to render complete and entire satisfaction.

Those who have voluntarily and without solicitation, extended their patronage to this house, know full well that it is provided with a reading room, which, for capacity and general accommodation, is without an equal in this place. The dining room is large—capable of accommodating over one hundred persons at one sitting.

As far as the bar is concerned, I can safely say, that as good liquors are kept therein, as at any hotel in either the territories of Washington or Oregon.

I will permit no person whatever to surpass me in the general neat and cleanly character of the beds, bed-rooms, &c., connected with the hotel.

General assurance is hereby given to the sojourner and traveler, that horses and other working animals will be taken care of and provided for, with fidelity and in abundance.

A cultivated experience in the business in which he is engaged, induces the undersigned thus publicly to prefer his claim to a share of the public patronge, confident as he is that it will so transpire that those who call upon him once, will do so a second time.

WM. B. GOODELL.

Nov. 7, 1856.-n52.

To School Directors,

DISTRICT CLERKS, AND TEACHERS.

DIRECTORS of School Districts will take notice, that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of November, I will attend to the formation of new School Districts, or making any alterations that may be requisite.

On the Friday previous, I will attend to the examination of any persons, who may desire to engage as teachers of common schools within Thurston county.

District clerks will also remember, that their annual district meetings, for the purpose of electing one director, filling vacancies, or attending to such other business as may be required, will take place on the first Friday of November, of which they are bound, by law, to give six days' notice, by posting up advertisements in three of the most public places in the district.

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856. 3w.no51.

General Orders, No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS,
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon tradition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foothold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

To the efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal, and of transportation and supply, the Commander-in-Chief begs to make his hearty acknowledgements.

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS.
Men's, Women's, and Children's
HOSIERY,
of every description.
GLOVES,
CRAVATS.
COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
& DRAWERS.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,

By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 Sacramento street.

Oct. 30, 1856. no51-3m. San Francisco, Cal.

C HERE!

NOTICE "IS HEREBY GIVEN" to those indebted to the undersigned, that they will please call and settle accounts on or before the 20th of December next, or all accounts not settled before said time will be placed in proper hands for collection.

As one of the undersigned is leaving for the States an immediate settlement is required of one and all.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

Olympia, Oct. 8, 1856. 6w48

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

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

TUITION:

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

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

The school will be commenced on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

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

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.-n47.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

LOUISSON & CO.,

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

CLOTHING,

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

DRY GOODS

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

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

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

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

Also, a well selected stock of

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

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

A choice lot of Violins, manufactured by celebrated masters of Paganinis renown.

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

Olympia, Sept. 25, 1856. 46tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!

RUTLEDGE & LOWE

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

GROCERIES:

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

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

Clothing:

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

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

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

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

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

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

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

☞ Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE.

Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Sept. 4, 1855. n42.tf.

Information Wanted

OF the present whereabouts, if living, of AARON F. T. COLLEY, who emigrated from Wisconsin for California in 1 4—re-lided there until 1855, when he went to Oregon to purchase cattle, and has not been heard from since. His relatives in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are very anxious to have some tidings from him.

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

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

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

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

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

FRANK BAKER,

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

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.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

Notice.

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

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

Sept. 19, 1856. 46tf

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, MASTER,

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

For freight or passage apply on board.

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

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1856. n45-tf.

Dr. E. S. Cooper's
EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

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

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

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

WANTED.

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

M. ROSENSTOCK,

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

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8m45.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

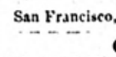
A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.

S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

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.

To Printers.

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

1 font LABOR-SAVING RULE, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior.)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches.	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press."	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"TOWN TALK OFFICE."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 33tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WILSON,
No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

WM. G. DUNLAP,
Olympia,
W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

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.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,
SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, 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

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

LOOK HERE!

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

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

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w43

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855 n1

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 28tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no62:tf

Prospectus.

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

While the Review will be radically democratic, it will also be independent, and will allow no slavish fear of offending nominal friends to prevent a bold and manly advocacy of truth, and a rigid and unsparing denunciation of error. It will claim the undoubted right—guaranteed by the ancient and the modern Magna Charta—to weigh in the scales of impartial justice the conduct of political leaders of every grade. The race of 1856 presents features of deeper interest to the patriot and sage than any political contest in the annals of the nation. We are called to exhibit that renovating power which the amazing energies of democratic principle can alone exert; our party is called to the task of re-asserting the quest

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC 49.]

AN ACT to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, shall appoint seven intelligent inhabitants of the said county, who shall reside without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, two of whom shall be residents of that portion of the said county lying and being west of Rock Creek, three between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, and two east and south of the Eastern Branch, to be commissioners of primary schools for said county, which said commissioners shall hold their offices until the second Monday in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and until others are appointed in their places; and in case any of the said commissioners thus appointed or to be appointed, as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the levy court as soon as practicable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said commissioners, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after notification of his appointment by the said levy court, shall take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace of the said county, in the form following, that is to say: I, ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality; and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, and within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver said certificate to the clerk of the levy court for record.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or a majority of them, to divide the county into seven suitable and convenient school districts, two of which shall be located west of Rock creek; three between Rock creek and the Eastern Branch, and two east and south of the Eastern Branch, and to alter and regulate the same as hereinafter provided. And it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school districts in said county, to describe and number the same, and deliver the description and number thereof, in writing, to the clerk of the levy court, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the records of the court without fee or reward; and, *Provided*, That in laying off said school districts, or in altering the same, no tracts, or parts of tracts, of land lying contiguous and forming one farm, shall be divided so that portions of the same property shall be included in two separate districts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement and the more general convenience of the people: *Provided, however*, That unless the trustees of the districts so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto no such alteration or change shall be made.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the county collector to notify the different officers to be appointed, in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, within ten days after his having received notice of such appointments, within ten days after his having received notice of such appointments from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the county collector aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall hold two stated meetings in each year, which meetings shall be held at such place and at such times as shall be determined on by said commissioners, and of which they shall give public notice in each of said school districts, and such other meetings as circumstances may from time to time require; but if less than three members attend any meeting no business shall be transacted thereat, except that of adjourning to some time and place, to be agreed on by the commissioners present, and at all meetings of said commissioners the treasurer of the school fund of the county, hereinafter to be appointed, shall attend and lay before them his books and accounts for their inspection and examination.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause to be kept a regular record of all their acts and proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and said record, or a copy thereof, certified to be correct under the hands and seals of a majority of said board of commissioners, shall be considered evidence of their acts and proceedings in all judicial proceedings. And the board of commissioners aforesaid shall have power to appoint a clerk, prescribe his duties, and pay him a salary, and also to allow the treasurer of the school fund, hereinafter to be appointed, an annual compensation for his services out of the general school fund, hereinafter to be provided: *Provided*, That neither the said clerk nor treasurer shall be paid more than one hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That on or about the second Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and annually thereafter, the said levy court shall appoint one of said board of commissioners from each primary school district; and the said commissioners appointed as aforesaid, shall, each acting in his respective district, examine all persons who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching in such district; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid to inquire, and, so far as he shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform himself as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form, and if he shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, he shall certify in writing, under his hand, and deliver such certificate to the persons so examined by him as aforesaid, in form and substance following, viz: I, the undersigned, resident commissioner of primary schools of district No. —, do certify that I have examined —— ——, and do believe he (or she, as the case may be) is of a good moral character, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school. Given under my hand the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——. —— ——, commissioner of primary school district No. —. And dismiss any intemperate, cruel, negligent, or immoral teachers, and cause to be put up in every school house such general system of rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of commissioners, which board shall also direct what books shall be used, and what branches shall be taught; and the resident commissioners aforesaid shall visit the schools in each of their respective districts at least twice a year, exercise a general supervision, and enveavor to promote a full, equal, and useful instruction of the youth of said county.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any school district shall be formed by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing describing the metes and bounds of such district, and appoint a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements to be put up at the most public places of the said district, at least six days before the time of such meeting: and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district when so notified shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice shall in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any one of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district liable to pay taxes as aforesaid shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice, and when so assembled in district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of such of them as shall be pressent at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first or any future legal district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require, to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district, and one district collector; also to designate a suitable and central site for a school house, to vote a tax on the property in such school district sufficient, in adddition to the proportion of the school fund (hereinafter to be provided for) allotted to such school district; to purchase, lease or rent a site for a school house; to build, lease or rent, and keep in repair said house; to supply fuel, books, stationery, and furniture; to pay the salary of a teacher, and all other necessary expenses: *Provided, however*, That no location of a school house shall be fixed upon unless the same be approved by a majority of the commissioners, and no change shall be made after such school house shall have been built but by consent of a majority of said commissioners consenting thereto; all the expenses incurred by making such change shall be defrayed by donation or by levies authorized to be made by a majority of the citizens of such school district upon the assessable property therein.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the levy court shall annually, without fee or reward, make out for the trustees of primary school districts, or such of them as shall apply for the same, copies from the assessment books of said county of all the assessable property in said district or districts.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That all meetings of the school districts, held for the purpose aforesaid, shall be organized by appointing a president and clerk *pro tempore*, who shall take minutes of the proceedings, specifying particularly the amount of tax voted by said meetings, and deliver the same certified under their hands and seals within ten days after such meeting to the commissioners of primary schools, or any one of them, to be delivered by them or him to the clerk of the commissioners, and by him to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all tax to be voted by the citizens of any and every school district in said county, under and by virtue of this act, shall be levied on all the assessable property in said district, agreeably to the assessments of the last preceding county tax, excepting, nevertheless, the property assessed to and actually owned by free people of color.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county aforesaid, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, and in each succeeding year thereafter, when the annual county levy is made, to impose and levy a school tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on all the assessable property of said county, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the support of primary schools hereby authorized in said county, which tax shall be due at the same time, and shall be collected by the county collector in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by law in relation to the collection of other county taxes, and which are hereby made applicable to the collection of the school tax imposed by this act, and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the levy court, who is hereby constituted and appointed treasurer of the primary school fund for said county, and who shall qualify by making oath or affirmation that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties required of him by law as treasurer of the school fund for said county, and not use the same to his own use or advantage, and he shall also give bond to the United States, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him by this act, which bond, being approved by the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, who is hereby required to file the same without fee or reward, and a copy of the said bond, under seal of said court, shall be sufficient evidence of the making thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable site for their school-house, and to build, keep in repair, anp furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationery, and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to agree with and employ all teachers to be employed in such district: *Provided*, That no teachers shall be employed by them who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, as hereinbefore provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees to pay the salaries of teachers out of the apportionment of the school fund for their respective districts which shall come into their hands through the commissioners aforesaid, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That before the trustees of any school district shall enter upon the duties of their office, they shall each take an oath or make affirmation before a justice of the peace of said county, or one of the commissioners of primary schools, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that he will well and truly discharge the duties pertaining to his said office of trustee without prejudice or partiality; and it shall be the duty of the said trustees of each of said school districts, or a majority of them, to furnish, at the expiration of their term of service, to the commissioners aforesaid, a correct statement of all money transactions done by them in virtue of their office as trustees of said primary school district.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid to apportion all moneys which shall come into the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, after paying the salaries of the clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund, for the use of primary schools aforesaid, as soon as may be after such moneys shall be received by the said treasurer, equally among the several school districts in said county, which shall have complied with the provisions of this act; and all moneys so to be apportioned by the commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be caused to be paid by them, according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment, which moneys, so to be received by the trustees, as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them, after the apportionment for the first year, in paying the salaries of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose: *Provided*, That no moneys apportioned, as aforesaid, except the apportionment made for the first year, shall be paid by the commissioners aforesaid, until the white taxable inhabitants, and the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid, shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid to draw any moneys from the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, after paying the salaries of the clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, except by draft, in favor of the trustees of the school district to which such moneys shall be apportioned as aforesaid; and all moneys which shall be apportioned by the commissioners as aforesaid, and which shall remain unpaid for the space two years thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees of the primary school disrrict entitled to receive the same, to apply therefor and to make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, said moneys shall, after the expiration of said term, be added to the moneys next thereafter to be apportioned by the said commissioners, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such moneys as aforesaid.

[*Concluded on third page.*]

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Notice

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1865.—4w4.

A Farm to Rent.

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

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no2:tf

Dissolution.

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

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

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

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

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

Post Office Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Cabinet Shop.

TO THE CITIZENS of Olympia and the surrounding country, the undersigned would respectfully give notice, that he has become proprietor of the well known Cabinet Shop, and is prepared to fill all orders at short notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a variety of furniture, such as Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furnituree A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

A good chair maker wanted to take charge of that branch of the business, to whom good wages will be paid.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

Statutesof W. T., Passed at the Fist Session of the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.

"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of 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 compris his 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 pointod 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 the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
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For any three of the four Reviews, do	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 18, 1855—5tf

The Christian Review:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered prompt-w.

June 8, '55.39-tf