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.

Truth Eternal.

Though kingdoms, states and empires fall,
And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble into dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towers and palaces
In heaps of ruin lie,
Which once were proudest of the ground,
The truth doth never die.

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past,
Its glories are not fled;
Although its men of high renown
Be numbered with the dead.
We'll grieve not o'er what earth has lost.
It cannot claim a sigh,
For the wrong alone hath perished,
The truth doth never die.

All of the past is living still,
All that is good and true;
The rest hath perished, and it did
Deserve to perish too.
The world rolls ever round and round,
And time rolls ever by;
And the wrong is ever rooted up,
But the truth doth never die!

The Popular Creed.

Dimes and Dollars, Dollars and Dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes;
If a man is down give him a thrust,
Trample the beggar into the dust;
Presumptious poverty quite appalling;
Knock him over, kick him for falling;
If a man is up, then rise him higher,
Your souls for sale and he is the buyer,--
Dimes and Dollars, Dollars and Dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

I know a poor, but a worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But the maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these,
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face all tinged with brandy red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school,
But cash, sweet cash, he knows the rule--
Dimes and Dollars, Dollars and Dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

I know a true but honest man,
Who tries to live on the christian plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned and hated wretch is he;
At home he meets a starving wife,
Abroad he leads a leper's life;
The struggle is against a fearful odd,
Who will not bow to the people's God,--
Dimes and Dollars, Dollars and Dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

So get the wealth no matter how,
No questions are asked of the rich I trow;
Steal by night, and steal by day,
But do it all in a legal way;
Join the church, and never forsake her,
There you may learn to cant and insult your maker;
You may be hypocrite, liar, knave, or fool,
But don't be poor, remember the rule,--
Dimes and Dollars, Dollars and Dimes,
An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper, which is especially designed to suit the wants of the people of Syria and Egypt, was commenced in March, and bears the name of Mirat ul-Ahval, or "Mirror of the people," and is issued weekly. For a time, the circulation must be extremely limited, from the paucity of those who are able to read.

☞ There have been twenty-six sea going vessels reported to have been totally lost during the past month of November, involving a loss of of $1,375,800. Value of vessels $427,000, cargoes 948,800. But one life was reported lost—a seaman.

A NEW WAR STEAMER FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—There is now in progress of construction at East Boston an iron steamship-of-war, intended for the Viceroy of Egypt. She is 216 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 21 feet deep, being the largest iron vessel ever built in this country.

It is a curious fact, that while a large community, on this continent, has adopted the institution of polygamy, and there is a chance of their admission as a state into our Union, in India the Hindoos are actually making efforts for the abolition of the many-wives system. Petitions by the dozen are sent to the Legislative Council at Bombay, praying for the abolition of polygamy by penal statute. Shall we clothe ourselves with the cast-off rags of heathendom?

☞ A cotemporary suggests the propriety of using the surplus funds of the Black Republicans, if there be any, for the purpose of converting political clergymen to the principles of Christianity.

JUDICIAL CHARGE AGAINST POLYGAMY.—At the July term of the First Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very forcibly and earnestly against the illegality of polygamy. He called the attention of the jury to the section of Revised Statutes of the United States prohibiting the cohabiting of men and women lewdly and lasciviously. He said there was no statute regulating marriage in the territory, and consequently that all ceremonies by the people of that territory, called "sealing," are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony.

JUDICIAL CHARGE AGAINST POLYGAMY—THE UNITED STATES LAWS TO BE ENFORCED AGAINST IT.—At the July Term of the First Judicial District Court for Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the following among other sections of the Criminal Code:

"And now, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it becomes my duty to all your special attention with strict care, to the following section, viz: Sec. 33, found on page 187 of the Revised Statutes, of the United States, for A. D. 1855 which reads as follows:

"If any man or woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lasciviously associate and cohibit together; or, if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and indecent exposure of his or her person—every such person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding ten years and not less than six months, and a fine of not more than a thousand dollars or both, at the discretion of the Court." You will now remember that you have each taken a solemn oath before God and those witnesses, that you would "true presentment make of all such matters and things as should be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge touching the present service."

"This section, therefore, I give you in charge, with an ardent desire that you will cast off all priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty, without fear, favor or affecting, wholly unbiased. As there is no statute law in the Territory regulating marriage, or touching the subject directly or indirectly, it only remains for me to say that all these ceremonies by the people of this Territory called "sealing," are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony. In the foregoing section the Legislature has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of open lewdness; this, indeed was wise and humane on the part of those legislators, and to us it seems that the Legislature thereby intended to provide a remedy for the correction of that crying and most loathesome, barborous, cruel, black and degrading evil, which seems to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church prominent in power in this Territory, Polygamy; or, at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done, what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the book, and you as well as I are solemnly bound to give it force and utility.

"It is wholly useless—and noonday madness for the Legislature to pass laws, and for the Federal Government to send judges and attorneys here to execute those laws, if the mandate of one man, clothed with a priestly power, and wholly unlearned in the science of the law, is to be permitted to thwart not only the action of the Legislature of the Territory, but boldly and openly bid open defiance and sportive rebellion against the federal authority of the United States, and dictate to Grand Juries when to find bills of indictments and when not. These things cannot be endured in a Republican Government. All these men, therefore, who have a multiplicity of women residing with them, at the same house, or at the same harem, are subjects for your investigation. I have already instructed you that there is no law in this Territory authorizing the issuing of marriage license, or authorizing any one to perform marriage ceremonies, either in or out of the Church; and much as you may regret to do so, it is nevertheless your duty to respect the law of the land, and prefer bills of indictment against all such as have not been legally married in some other country and particularly when two or more women are cohabiting with the same man. These instances are too often seen and too much encouraged by the Church here, to insure respect from the civilized world, either at home or abroad; and even barbarous minds in your own country revolt at the sickening and truly heart-rending spectacle of the masses of this Territory. Duty follows you, gentlemen, in all walks of life, at home and abroad, in the family circle, at the ballot-box, at your daily Christian devotions, and prominently here, where the interest of the crushed and down-trodden appeal, in thunder tones, for relief at the hands of the law."

KOSSUTH.—Kossuth is lecturing in Great Britain at present. He realized three thousand pounds sterling by his series of lectures, delivered in Scotland last season, and he has received eighty invitations for winter lectures in Great Britain. The romantic Magyar has doubtless postponed his schemes for universal freedom indefinitely.

FROM IRVING'S WASHINGTON.—A candidate of a different stamp had presented himself in the preceding year—the gallant, generous-spirited Thaddeus Kosciusko. He was a Pole, of an ancient and noble family of Lithuania, and had been educated for the profession of arms at the military school of Warsaw, and subsequently at France. Disappointed in a love affair with a beautiful lady of rank, with whome he had attempted to elope, he had emigrated to this country, and came provided with a letter of introduction from Dr. Franklin to Washington.

"What do you seek here?" inquired the commander-in-chief.

"To fight for American independence."

"What can you do?"

"Try me."

Washington was pleased with the curt yet comprehensive reply, and with his chivalrous air and spirit, and at once received him into his family as an aid-de-camp. Congress shortly afterwards appointed him an engineer, with the rank of Colonel. He proved a valuable officer throughout the Revolution, and won an honorable and lasting name in our country.

Here is the first mention of Hamilton, with some particulars communicated to the author by the late Mrs. Hamilton:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Graydon and his companions dined the next day at head quarters; there was a large party, in which were several ladies. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, who, in the preceding month of April, had been received into Washington's family as aid-de-camp, presided at the head of the table, and, "acquitted himself," writes Graydon, "with an ease, propriety and vivacity which gave me the most favorable impression of his talents and accomplishments."

We may here observe that the energy, skill and intelligence, displayed by Hamilton throughout the last year's campaign, whenever limited command gave him an opportunity of evincing them, had won his entrance to head quarters, where his quick discernment and precocious judgment were soon fully appreciated. Strangers were surpirsed to see a youth scarce twenty years of age received into the implicit confidence, and admitted into the gravest councils of a man like Washington. While his uncommon talents thus commanded respect rarely inspired by one of his years, his juvenile appearance and buoyant spirit made him a universal favorite. Harrison, the "old secretary," much his senior, looked upon him with an almost paternal eye, and regarding his diminutive size and towering spirit, used to call him the "little lion," while Washington would now and then speak of him by the cheering appellation of "my boy."

A veteran officer of the Revolution used to speak in his old days of the occasion on which he first saw Hamilton. It was during the memorable retreat through the Jerseys. "I noticed," said he "a youth, a mere stripling, small, slender, almost delicate in frame, marching beside a piece of artillery, with a cocked hat pulled down over his eyes, apparently lost in thought, with his hand resting on the cannon, and every now and then patting it as he mused, as if it were a favorite horse or pet plaything."

The well known facts in regard to the entrance of Lafayette in the American service, are sufficiently stated by Mr. Irving.

WASHINGTON AND CONGRESS.

The following anecdote of the late Gov. Jay, one of our purest and most illustrious statesmen, is furnished to us by his son, John Jay:

"Shortly before the death of John Adams, I was sitting alone with my father, conversing about the American Revolution. Suddenly he remarked, 'Ah, William! the history of that Revolution will never be known. Nobody now alive knows it but John Adams and myself.' Surprised at such a declaration, I asked him to what he referred. He briefly replied, 'The proceedings of the Old Congress.' Again I inquired, 'What proceedings?' He answered, 'Those against Washington; from first to last there was a most bitter party against him.'" As the old Congress always sat with closed doors, the public knew no more of what passed within than what it was deemed expedient to disclose.

LAFAYETTE AND WASHINGTON.

Lafayette, in his memoirs, describes a review of Washington's army which he witnessed about this time. "Eleven thousand men but tolerably armed, and still worse clad, presented," he said, "a singular spectacle; in this parti-colored and often naked state, the best dresses were hunting shirts of brown linen. The tactics were equally irregular. They were arranged without regard to size, excepting that the smallest men were the front rank; with all this they were good looking soldiers, conducted by zealous officers."

"We ought to feel embarrassed," said Washington to him, "in presenting ourselves before an officer just from the French army."

A FIGHTING PREACHER.

In the meantime, the more alert and active Americans had been mustering from all quarters to Stark's assistance, with such weapons as they had at hand. During the night of the 15th, Col. Symonds arrived with a body of Berkshire militia. Among them was a belligerent parson, full of fight, Allen by name, possibly of the bellicose family of the hero of Ticonderoga. "General," cried he, the people of Berkshire have often been called out to no purpose; if you don't give them a chance to fight now, they will never turn out again."

"You would not turn out now, while it is dark and rainy, would you?"

"Not just now," was the reply.

"Well, if the Lord should once more give us sunshine, and I don't give you fight enough," rejoined the veteran, "I'll never ask you to turn out again."

☞ Gen. Shields was lately entertained at supper with Mr. Douglas in Ontario county, N. Y. He said he was opposed to slavery, and were he a citizen of Kanzas should vote against it, but he was in favor of the Kanzas bill.

☞ A large portion of the navy report for 1856 is devoted to the survey which has been made of the bottom of the sea; the scientific discoveries in the exploration of the great deep will be found interesting. Specimens have been procured from the bed of the ocean, and beautiful charts made mapping out its depths distance of thirty, forty-sixty and one hundred miles. The greatest depth obtained was two thousand and seventy fathoms—two and a half miles.

"OHIO PROPER" FOR BUCHANAN.—The official canvass proves that "Ohio proper" voted for Buchanan by about four thousand majority. Buchanan went into the Western Reserve—the tier of which counties are properly nothing but an off-shoot of New England—that number of votes ahead of Fremont, but that delectable region overbalanced it, and rolled up sixteen thousand for Fremont.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

☞ Speaking of the idea that such men as Chase, Seward, Sumner, Hale, &c., are to fill the places of such men as Cass, in the U. S. Senate, the Washington Union says, that centuries after such black knights of sectionalism shall sleep in unbroken gloom, dishonored graves, either totally forgotton by the world or only remembered like an Arnold, as men who, at one period of our history, threw a dark gloom over our national destiny, the name of Cass will proudly loom up in all the majesty of a pure patriotism as one of the noblest pillars of the republic and he be immortalized as one of the wisest, greatest, and best of her citizens.

☞ It is reported that there are no less than thirty-nine candidates for U. S. Senator from Michigan, in place of General Cass.

A New York correspondent of the *Albany Argus* says that Col. Fremont has challenged Toombs, of Georgia, to a duel. Mr. Toombs had made reflections on his birth, and questioned his legitimacy.

☞ The message of John Ross, president of the Chicopee nation, is received. Affairs are in a prosperous condition; civilization progressing steadily, and religion and education received with marked attention. He represents the urgent necessity for providing payment of the national debt, and an increase of the school funds, and recommends as a means of accomplishing these objects, a retrocession of the neutral land. Respecting the complaints against persons connected with the American Board of Missions, of tampering with the slaves, he says slavery being recognized by the laws of the nation, is entitled to protection, and the agitation and disturbance of it by the citizens of the United States is wholly unwarrantable.

MINISTER RECALLED.—Mr. Wheeler, the Minister to Central America, has been peremptorily recalled by the President. Reason: because of his recognition of the existing Nicaraguan Government, which the Administration has deliberately determined not to recognise.

TREATY WITH VENEZUELA.—A Washington despatch, of the 13th inst, says:

"A treaty has recently been negotiated between the United States and Venezuela, and it is considered by Secretary Marcy as one of great importance to the United States, as it adjusts all the difficulties which have existed between the two Governments. It is now before the Senate, and will be ratified in a few days."

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—The *New Orleans Bulletin* says that many respectable citizens of that place are preparing to emigrate to Nicaragua.

GEN. SCOTT.—A Washington despatch says the House has passed a bill giving Lieut. Gen. Scott $27,000 additional pay, and placing him on the same footing with Washington, under the law of 1798.

☞ It appears by the returns received at the General Land Office, that the number of Bounty Land Warrants located under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is 73,564, covering more than eight and a half millions of acres, and leaving, on the 1st of October, about 99,000 under the same law unlocated.

A BILL TO FOOT.—The claims against New Granada presented to our Government for collection, by citizens of the United States, growing out of the riots at Panama, amount to a million of dollars, and there are still others to come in.

Democratic to pay your Debts.

The present Democratic administration has been more vilely slandered and more infamously lied upon than any that has preceded it; but it is doubtful whether any of its predecessors can exhibit a better book account. During the administration of President Pierce, a remarkable feature in the financial transactions of the government is the fact that, in order to redeem the portion of its debt which it has extinguished, it has absolutely paid a premium of upwards of ten per cent. To the government this has been a profitable operation in the saving of interest, which it would have had to pay for a large number of years. But no government in the world has ever before done such a thing, or been able to do it. Such is the result of democratic policy, faithfully administered by democratic men.

A Good Showing.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury develops the fact that when General Pierce, in March, 1853, entered upon the administration of government, the public debt was $71,879,937. In extinguishment of this debt and premium there has been paid $45,825,319, and the balance of debt is $30,963,909, "all of which," says the message, "might be extinguished within a year, without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government." In the matter of paying off the public debt, the administration of President Pierce is scarcely rivalled by that of General Jackson. In fact, no administration the government has ever had can show a better footing up of receipts and expenditures than that of President Pierce. The financial interests of the government are in a better condition to-day, than they were ever known to be.

An Unexampled Record.

The New York *Times* reluctantly pays a tribute to the Democratic administration of President Pierce, by saying: "The annual report of the Federal Treasury Department, affords the highly satisfactory, and in the magnitude of the sum, unexpected information that the foreign trade of the country for Treasury year ending 30th of June last, *shows a balance in favor of the United States* of $12,324,976. The previous semi-official returns had authorized the confident estimate that this balance would be at least five millions of dollars; but as the figures for the last quarter were not known, except for the port of New York, and as a general trade of the country during that period—April 1 to June 30—has gone ahead of the most sanguine calculations, we have now the pleasure of congratulating our financial readers upon a precise OFFICIAL RESULT for the whole year, *the magnitude of which has no parallel in the history of the Government.*"—*Chicago Times.*

☞ Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report just submitted to Congress, estimates that we have retained in the country $150,000,000 of California gold.

☞ It is said that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, in framing his reciprocity tariff with Canada, made the "duty" on milk so high that farmers on the royal borders, instead of milking their cows at home and sending the milk in cans into the States, find it more economical to drive their cows over, milk them on the American side, and then drive them back again.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal*, a bitter and unscrupulous black republican journal, says that "so far as the financial interests of the country are concerned," under the administration of President Pierce, "they have been managed with fidelity and integrity." It did not require the testimony of an enemy to establish this fact. The people have known it all the while.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* says that Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, "will leave the department in as prosperous a condition as was possible for the administrative skill of a *single* man to render it." What a married man might have done, the *Gazette* has neglected to state.

☞ The value of the real and personal estate of the United States is reported for the year 1856, by Mr. Secretary Guthrie, at $11,317,611,672—that is over eleven and a quarter billions of dollars. The total population is 26,064,312 souls.

☞ According to the report of the Secretary of the treasury, the total amount already available and yet to be appropriated for the expenses of the year ending the 30th of June, 1858, is $71,304,822.

☞ European capitalists are supposed to have invested in our railroad stocks and railroad bonds about $65,000,000, and the whole amount of foreign indebtedness will approximate at least $250,000,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions have been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature depreciating the continual agitation of the abstract theories relative to the slave trade, and other matters, as dividing and distracting the State, and alienating from her the support and sympathies of other States.

☞ Bills have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature, providing for giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors, to the people.

From the North.

We learn that Father Pandosy, the Catholic Missionary, has been taken prisoner by Skloom, (brother of Kamiakin) and whipped because it was supposed by the Indians that he was corresponding with Col. Wright. Skloom would not release him unless two white women and three hundred sacks of flour were given for a ransom. We get this information from Capt. Wells, of the "Senorita." Mr. H. Fields, Indian agent, who has lately returned from White Salmon, gave Capt. Wells this information.—*Oregon Weekly Times, Portland, February 21.*

DR. KANE.—We learn from a New York despatch that advices from St. Thomas to the 3d inst. have been received, and that they state that Dr. Kane's health had been much improved. He will go from that Island to Havana.

☞ It is reported in Washington that Gen. Scott will resume his residence in that city, after the inauguration, upon express invitation of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Florida, requesting the incorporation of a company for the purpose of laying a submarine telegraph from Cape Florida *via* Key West to the Island of Cuba, thus bringing Havana in connection with the great telegraphic world.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.—The whole number of emigrants that arrived in New York up to December 10th, is stated at 139,583; against 127,595 to same date last year, showing an increase of 11,986.

☞ It is generally believed that Henry J. Starr, a lawyer and amateur wag, of Burlington, Iowa, is the author of the Grimes and Marcy hoax—*i. e.*, the pretended reply of Marcy to the application of Governor Grimes, of Iowa, for aid to the Iowa emigrants in Kansas.

☞ By the arrival of the City of Baltimore we have intelligence of the death of the celebrated Doctor Pusey, the most famous theological writer of the present century. He was the originator of the Anglican or Puseyite party in the Church of England.

☞ Death of an Army Officer. Colonel Thomas F. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster General United States army, died at New Orleans on the 22d January

☞ Looking over the returns of the Iowa election, we find that Fremont beat Buchanan in Buchanan county, while Buchanan beat Fremont in Fremont county; "What's in a name?"

COTTON SEED.—The New Orleans Picayune notices the engagement of a ship of 800 tons to take a full cargo of cotton seed from that port to Providence, R. I., where the article is to be turned into oil cake. An extensive factory for extracting oil from the seed of cotton is already in operation in Rhode Island, and one or two companies are forming in Boston with the object of getting up similar establishments there. This is an enterprise in which the South is greatly interested, promising as it does, to convert an article hitherto worse than useless, into one of great commercial value.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF IOWA.—Governor Grimes, of Iowa, in his annual message, makes the State's indebtedness $128,000; available revenue $246,000; received during the year $260,000; paid out $249,000. The population of the State in 1836 amounted to only 10,531; up to June, 1854, it increased to 326,014, and in June last numbered 503,625 souls. At the present moment it probably reaches 600,000. The assessable property in the State in 1851 was valued at $28,464,550; in 1855 at $106,895,390, and in 1856 at $164,194,413. This is truly a wonderful growth, and shows to what greatness and wealth this young State is rapidly attaining.

LUCY STONE.—This extraordinary female has asserted the last grand right of woman, and has presented her thing-em-bob husband with a baby.

PASS HIM ROUND.—At a recent black republican meeting held at South Dover, Duchess county, New York, the speaker, (Rev. B. H. Davis,) made the following blasphemous remark near the conclusion of his "Bleeding Kansas" speech:

"*Every vote cast for James Buchanan and against John C. Fremont, is a vote to inflict a stripe upon the back of Jesus Christ.*"

☞ India has recently been visited by two terrible scourges—cholera and inundations. The cholera has raged in the western part of the country, principally between Agra and Lahore, five thousand having fallen victims to it in Agra in five months. Disasters from inundations have been not less fearful. The Indus, the Ganges, and their branches have overflowed a great extent of the country. Entire cities have disappeared, and the losses are immense. It is for science to seek the causes which have produced such dreadful inundations in India and Europe at almost the same time.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

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

"[illegible]th crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

News by Express!

We are under renewed obligations this week to the prompt and gentlemanly agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co.—Mr. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS—for Express favors received on Sunday evening last, by whom we were placed in possession of files of Atlantic city papers of January 21st, and California dates of February 21st. We cheerfully surrender a large proportion of our columns on the inside of to-day's issue, in order to give our readers a synopsis of the news furnished.

The decision of the Supreme Court of California, in regard to the state debt, has created much discussion. The opinion is very general that measures will be at once taken for the legalization of the debt, but there are some unbelievers both in San Francisco and New York as to the favorable result of a vote of the people.

The California correspondents of the State agents at Washington express confidence in the determination of the people of that State to sustain the State faith.

The course pursued by the Supreme Court of California in repudiating her debt, will, we are credibly informed, defeat all appropriations for that State until they adopt some means for payment of the debt.

The committee on Territories have prepared a bill, similar to the Minnesota bill, authorizing the people of Oregon to hold a convention to form a State Constitution prior to asking admittance into the Union.

An attempt will be made by the people of Minnesota, through their delegate, Mr. Rice, to have two States carved out of that rich and beautiful Territory. It already contains population enough for the desired object.

It is said that Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate to Congress from the Territory of Utah, although he has in his possession an application from the people there to be admitted as a State, avows his determination not to present it at the present session, as he is now satisfied it could not be passed without a prohibition of polygamy.

Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether resistance, organized or otherwise, has been made, or is to be apprehended against the official authorities of Utah, and to communicate all correspondence relative to the appointment or declination of office in that Territory since January, 1852, and whether the laws thereof are practically administered with impartial justice to all the inhabitants there.

Judge Drummond's charge in the first U. S. District Court of Utah, against polygamy, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, is generally acknowledged to be a fact. The law quoted by him is to be found in the Revised Statutes of the Territory, and the printer made a mistake in speaking of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The most important item of news received from California, as far as the feelings and wishes of the people of this Territory are concerned, we find in the San Francisco *Herald*—Feb. 21st, which paper announces, to us, the gratifying intelligence, that Major General JOHN E. WOOL has been relieved from the command of the Pacific Military Department. We most earnestly hope, that when Gen. Harney shall have concluded flogging the Indians of Florida, he may be assigned to duty on this extreme of "Uncle Sam's" dominions, and assume the command of the Pacific Department. The *Herald* says "he will leave for Washington on the 20th inst. On the departure of Gen. Wool, the command of the Pacific Department will devolve upon Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, who is already in the receipt of orders to repair to head-quarters."

The *Herald* contains another serious case of assault and battery, in which "shooting irons" were finally resorted to. The parties were F. A. COHEN, brother of A. A. COHEN, and THOMAS S. KING, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, and brother of the late JAMES KING, of William, the murder of whom by Casey, it will be remembered, led to the re-organization of the Vigilance Committee of that city, over a year ago. The affray occurred on the night of the 11th ult. The cause of the difficulty appears to have arisen in consequence of King having published in his paper, a few days previously, an article abusing Cohen. The evidence as to who commenced the row is quite conflicting and contradictory. King's friends aver that Cohen followed him around two or three blocks for the purpose of an attack, and struck him twice with a heavy hickory cane before he (King) fired; whilst Cohen, and his friends, assert that King tried to assassinate him, without the least warning. Cohen was shot on the right side of the chin, the ball glancing downwards along the neck, and over the right shoulder, whilst King was severely belabored with the cane. They were neither dangerously injured. A clinched struggle closed the combat, in the course of which, both parties were finally precipitated down a flight of steps—the entrance to a basement story of a building, which was occupied, and where the parties were separated, and taken to the city Hall. They were both set at liberty on giving bonds, each, in the sum of $1000.

The *Herald* chronicles a robbery, yet involved in mystery, perpetrated in San Francisco, of a young man named SILAS MOODY, in the sum of $10,000 of ten per cent. city bonds.

A stage from Murphy's camp, Cal., was robbed between Angels and San Andreas, of treasure, amounting to $25,000—$15,000 of which belonged to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and $10,000 to the Pacific Express Co. There was but one passenger in the coach at the time. There were three of the robbers, who have since been arrested at Sacramento, and the money recovered. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office at Fiddletown, Cal., was recently robbed of considerable treasure, which has also been recovered.

Eleven men, robbers and murderers, were executed a short time since at Los Angelos.

The *Herald* says that FRANK TILFORD, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, and some years since a resident of Portland, Oregon, has resigned his seat in the Senate of California.

The *Herald* has information of another outbreak among the Indians, the settlement in the Pitt River valley having been entirely obliterated by the Hat River savages. Information had been received that Messrs. H. A. Lockhart, Daniel Bryant, Z. R. Rogers, — Boles, and a German named John, had in all probability been murdered. Also, that G. S. Whitney and M. D. Fowler had a very narrow escape for their lives. All the houses in the Valley had been burnt, and it is supposed that all the inhabitants remaining there, beyond the possibility of a doubt, were murdered. A fight is anticipated between the Numsenne and Cottonwood Indians—a collision having been avoided only through the interposition of the Bald Hill tribe, at the head of Cow Creek.

The U. S. mail steamer having left New York on the 21st January, we are unable to give the proceedings of Congress, of but ONE (the 20th) of the *three* days in January, set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. Of one thing, however, the anxiety of the citizens of this and Oregon Territory can be relieved and set at rest until the next session of Congress. *No appropriation will be made for the payment of the war indebtedness at the present session.*

The following items of Congressional information we extract, mainly, from the Washington Telegraphic correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* and *Tribune*:

"The committee on Military Affairs, Jan. 20th, reported against Mr. Lane's bill providing for expenses incurred in the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington Territories, and were sustained by the House, notwithstanding Mr. Lane's urgent appeal. The President was authorized last session, when a similar movement was made, to send a Commission to investigate the claims, and two army officers and one civilian were accordingly appointed, who have not yet reported. The present effort was to induce Congress to authorize the payment upon the recommendation of this Commission, without intelligence of the amount; but the House would not consent."

The House passed the bill extending the land laws to the lands lying east of the Cascade mountains.

The House passed bills appropriating $30,000 for a penitentiary at Nebraska; establishing three additional land districts in that Territory, and for completing and opening roads in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota Territories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The committee on Territories have prepared a report adverse to the petition of citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California.

The committee on Territories have also prepared an unfavorable report on the petition for the organization of a Territorial Government in Arizonia, in the Gadsden Purchase.

The Naval retiring board are not yet out of the woods. A resolution was submitted to-day, by Gen. Houston, calling for the number of deserters in the navy since the action of that Board, the causes of the same, and why the Independence and Decatur returned from the Pacific station. Some startling disclosures are anticipated.

The bill providing for the restoration of retired naval officers, under certain conditions, has been approved by the President.

The House Post Office committee will report a bill opening the Ocean Mail service to free competition, leaving selections to the Postmaster General, but fixing the terminal within which it shall be exercised.

Mr. Kelsey, member of the House Mileage committee, is preparing a bill to equalize mileage, which now ranges from $17, to Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, to $5,950 to the Delegates from Oregon and Washington, a session. He proposes that the present rates be continued up to 250 or 500 miles, and all above this, reduced to ten instead of forty cents a mile; likewise a deduction of $25 or $30 per diem for voluntary absence from Congress.

In the Senate the bill in aid of the Atlantic submarine telegraph was reported from the Post Office committee without amendment.

It is reported from Washington that the Cabinet have under consideration the stringent enforcement of the neutrality laws in the matter of enlisting and sending troops to Gen. Walker.

The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill.

In the House resolutions directing inquiry as to the expediency of adopting the Tehuantepec route for the transmission of a weekly mail between New Orleans and San Francisco, were adopted.

The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coins. It provides that quarter, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by the federal officers at twenty, ten and five cents, but not again paid out. The new cent to consist of eighty-eight parts copper and twelve nickel, and the coinage of half cent pieces to cease.

It is confidently reported from Washington that the President has removed Judge Lecompte of Kansas, and appointed in his place James G. Harrison, a distinguished lawyer of Lexington, Ky., who ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress against A. K. Marshall.

Several interesting executive communications were sent to the Senate yesterday, including the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the government of Venezuela, relative to the possessory rights claimed by the latter over the Aves guano islands in the Caribbean sea.

The committee on foreign relations presented a favorable report upon the Central American treaty. It will be considered at an early day.

United States Senators elect.

By the arrival of the express, we are advised of the election of the following named gentlemen, by the several State legislatures, to the Senate of the United States:

Gen. SIMEON CAMERON, (dem.) of Pennsylvania, in place of RICHARD BRODHEAD. The right of Mr. C. to a seat in the Senate, we understand, will be contested.

"Shrieking" SUMNER," "Kinkey hair," has been returned, (of course) from Massachusetts.

Recreant HANNIBAL HAMLIN, (late Governor) has been chosen U. S. Senator by the "wool factory" Legislature of Maine.

ZACHERY CHANDLER, (wool and midnight) has been elected from Michigan, to fill the place of the veteran statesman and patriot Gen. LEWIS CASS.

CHAS. F. SIMMONS, (Algerine) has been elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island, to fill the place of Gen. CHAS. T. JAMES, (dem.)

JAMES S. GREEN and THURSTON POLK, (dems.) of Missouri, (the latter gentleman Governor of that State), have been elected by the legislature to the U. S. Senate.

JAMES HARLAN (Black rep.) has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the legislature of Iowa.

The democrats of the Delaware legislature have nominated J. A. BAYARD and W. W. BATES as their candidates for the Senate of the United States.

The "woolleyites" in the Wisconsin Legislature have nominated E. D. HOLTON for the U. S. Senate, and it is thought that the same party in the New Jersey legislature will nominate JNO. R. THOMPSON for a like position. All the Senators elect, as above, were to take seats in the U. S. Senate on and after the 4th of March. Some were elected for a longer term of years than others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is probable that the President and his household will visit Cuba about the middle of March, as Mrs. Pierce is forbidden, on account of feeble health, to encounter the New England climate before early summer. Invitations urging a tour through the South have been received, but will hardly be accepted for the cause stated.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Representative in the U. S. House of Representatives from Ohio, an *experienced* and *able* Kansas "shrieker," has recently had another "fainting spell" whilst engaged in one of his "screaming" and "screeching" paroxisms for "bleeding" nigger freedom. The N. Y. *Tribune* says "his attack was not congestive or apoplectic, as supposed, but, in the opinion of his physicians, proceeded from some disease of the heart, which requires great prudence to prevent serious consequences. He will be compelled to abandon public speaking and other exciting causes."

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

The House has entered upon the discussion of the tariff bill, and the debate thereon will probably continue to the close of the session.

The Atlantic city papers are filled with reports and speculations concerning the proceedings of an investigating committee appointed by the House to examine into a charge of corruption, made against certain members by a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, edited by Lt. Gov. HENRY J. RAYMOND. Before the investigating committee, although the author of the charges was supposed to be a Mr. SIMONTON, Mr. RAYMOND declined to state the name of the writer of the article in the *Times* which induced an investigation, but avowed his responsibility for it. Mr. Raymond said he had received ample information to satisfy him that there was corruption in Congress; that this was necessarily second-hand evidence, and that he declined giving the names of his informants, as he could not do so without a violation of confidence—and besides, it was unnecessary.

The news from Europe, Utah, Kansas, the Sandwich Islands, Central America, &c., although from the latter country, of special importance, we are compelled to defer, for details, until our next issue.

☞ It is estimated by the Ohio Farmer, that the profits of the wool crop in that state the past season were $6,000,000.—*State Register.*

We have been prepared ever since the election, to hear of a large *gain* in the *wood* crop of that state, but never supposed it would reach in value anything like $6,000,000.

Negro Insurrection in the South.

For several months past, the papers received here, by mail and express, from the southern states, particularly, have contained articles foreshadowing serious apprehensions that an insurrectionary movement was meditated by the slaves in the south—receiving aid and comfort, and being stimulated by incendiary abolitionists in the north, in connection with free negroes. To what extent the meditated uprising of the colored race had extended, it was difficult to ascertain; but the time assigned for the contemplated commencement of the butchery, plunder, general rapine and destruction of property of the south by the black man, was, by common consent, fixed during the Christmas holidays—a week that the negroes of the south regard themselves, virtually as freemen. We have no doubt but that the "kinkey headed" Kansas shriekers, abolition ministers of the gospel (?) the "Kansas emigrant aid society" its agents, &c., planned the conspiracy, as far as it extended, and the fruits of their infamy, and morbid philanthropy, have been, that the poor deluded black ringleaders of the insurrection, and there were many of them, especially in the vicinity of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—Cumberland and Green, in southern Kentucky and Tennessee, have been executed. A game of miserable duplicity was practiced upon them by the northern fanatics. They were made acquainted in advance with the sectional political struggle that was going on, and which was to elect Fremont president of the United States, and their credulity was so far taxed, that they were made to believe, if even executed in consequence of their insurrectionary movement, Massa Fremont, when elected president, would restore them to life again.

Reports of a very contradictory nature are published in the Southern papers received by the express, concerning the negro insurrection excitement, some stating that there was still much feeling on the subject, and that the citizens of various parts kept themselves prepared for any emergency, while others state that the whole alarm has died out, and that no one feels the slightest apprehension on the subject. We imagine the danger to be very slight.

The latest intelligencer from Southern States assures us that the rumors of intended insurrections are unfounded, except in the vicinity of the iron works in Tennessee, where the prompt precautionary measures already employed, by the punishment of implicated parties, and execution of the ringleaders, it is hoped and believed, will prove sufficient to prevent any further evils.

☞ We would ask of our readers that they peruse, attentively, a number of paragraphs on the 5th column of the first page of to-day's paper, extracted from the Quincy, Ill., *Herald*, and other exchanges, and especially showing the economical and satisfactory manner affairs connected with the treasury department has been conducted. The administration of president Pierce which went out of power on Wednesday, of this week, will present to the future historian *a clean sheet*. Mr. BUCHANAN may well consider himself fortunate, should be able to retire with as good a grace.

☞ The weather continues pleasant, although somewhat cloudy.

UNPRECENTED COLD WEATHER AND SNOW STORMS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.—We copy the following from the N. Y. *Tribune* of January 21st:

"The terrible storm which began here on Sunday afternoon continued with unexampled violence until last night. It also extended for a great distance in every direction, reaching from the seaboard to the lakes, and from the Potomac to Canada. The cold of Sunday we think has not been equaled, in this region at least, within the present century. All along the northern frontier the mercury went down ten, twenty and thirty degrees below zero, and at Watertown, in this State, the quicksilver froze up at thirty seven below, while a spirit thermometer marked forty degrees below zero, or *seventy-two* degrees below the freezing point. The "oldest inhabitant" is beaten at last. He cannot recall the equal of the cold Sunday of 1857. In and around this city the snow began to fall on Sunday afternoon, and continued with little intermission until Monday evening. The depth cannot be ascertained because of the drifting, but would probably be at least a foot. No railroad trains arrived or departed yesterday, consequently no mails were received. Harbor navigation is difficult and dangerous, while the Sound is completely shut up. The ferries work slow and irregularly, in consequence of floating ice. We hear of some wrecks and loss of life on the Jersey coast, but having no reliable communication, are unable to give particulars. It is more than probable that we shall have terrible accounts in a day or two. As we write, at 11 o'clock Monday night, the sky is clear, the wind fresh but not very heavy, and the temperature reasonably up."

CUBA.—By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston we have dates from Havana to the 10th inst. The health of Dr. Kane was improving.

"The U. S. government is shipping live oak from Florida to Portland, Maine, for ship building."—*N. O. Picayune.*

The French government is shipping spars from Puget Sound, to be used in the construction of vessels for the navy of that power. Did our own government consult its true interests, whilst it is shipping oak from one extreme of the Union to the other for ship building, it would follow the example of French government, and look to this northwestern extreme for its spars. We apprehend that ere many years "Uncle Sam" will profit by the example of France, and become wise.

"Capt. Wm. C. Pease, of Edgarton, of the U. S. revenue service, has been ordered to Milan, Ohio, to superintend the construction of six revenue cutters for the lakes."—*Boston Statesman.*

Capt. WM. C. PEASE, late in command of the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, stationed on Puget Sound, has a host of friends in this territory—having endeared himself to them by the urbanity of his manners, gentlemanly deportment, and by many acts of gratuitous kindness. The names of Capt. PEASE and Capt. STEWART, late of the U. S. sloop of war *Decatur*, will ever be remembered with feelings of profound respect and unfeigned gratitude, by the citizens of this territory, for the active, manly and gallant course pursued by them, in the protection of the defenceless towns and settlements along the Sound, during the existence of Indian hostilities. A long life to Capt. PEASE, and may abundant success attend him in all his undertakings, wherever his lot may be cast.

"The Newark, N. J., Mercury relates a case of a boy about 12 or 14 years of age, who is kept at work at one of the factories of that city from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M., for which he receives $1 50 per week! The Mercury adds that this is "but one case of several in the same establishment."—*Boston Statesman.*

Such is the slavery established by the "lords of the loom." We advise the lovers of *kinky hair* in this territory to remember that there is such a thing as *white* serfdom in the northern manufactories; and we desire them also to remember, that slave labor in the south is confined to *daylight*—say ten to twelve hours, and with provided with good substantial food, and ample comfortable clothing. Only think of a boy working 15 hours per day, and receiving $1 50 per week, to provide himself with board, clothing, &c., &c.

Kansas.

Govenor Geary, of Kansas, has issued a message, in which he says:

"When the interests of the people shall require a State government, and a direct popular vote necessary to give it sanction and effect, it will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political question which underlies all well regulated commonwealths."

The Governor advises the Legislature to let slavery alone, where the constitution places it, and forego legislation in reference to it, until a State constitution is formed; denounces the test oath act, and recommends its repeal; and suggests the enactment of a law requiring a residence in the Territory of ten days to prevent illegal voting.

The "*bogus*" Free State Legislature, "fizzled out" on the 17th January, to meet again on the 2nd Tuesday in June. Neither the "pretender" Governor—the notorious ROBINSON, nor the "pretender" Lieut. Governor, made their appearance at Topeka, during the time the "*bogus*" concern *pretended* to hold a session of the Legislature. "Bleeding Kansas" has now ceased to "*bleed*." Since the arrival of Gov. GEARY in that territory—"*order reigns in Warsaw.*"

Later from Salt Lake.

We are indebted to Jerry Sullivan for files of Salt Lake papers up to January 7th.

The fourteenth general epistle has been published, which exhibits the temporal and spiritual affairs of the "saints" in a flourishing condition.

There was some small pox in the territory.

Several companies of immigrants had arrived.

Snow is deeper in the valley than at any former period since it was settled by the whites, and is deeper still both north and south of this place.

Heber C. Kimball has been elected president of the council, and Hosea Stout, speaker of the house.

☞ The clerk of the house, Hon. Wm. Cullom, has just published an official statement of the appropriation, regular and definite, of the first and second sessions of the thirty-fourth congress. The following are the aggregated items:—

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	$20,634,395 70
Army, fortifications, and Milit'y Acad'y	15,776,159 09
Indian department and pensions	3,980,917 85
Naval service	11,285,945 59
Post Office department	13,581,681 09
Ocean mail steamer service	2,013,699 09
Total	$67,271,799, 23

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Cyrus W. Field Esq., arrived from England, by the Baltic, on the 25th of December. He brought confirmation of the contract for the making of the great Atlantic Telegraph cable, and states that the work was rapidly under way. He brought with him a specimen of the work.

Further News by Express, &c.

ONE WEEK AHEAD OF THE MAIL!

Our former townsman, Mr. HENRY GALLAGHER, arrived here on Sunday evening last, direct from the Dalles, in company with Mr. CHAS. WILLIAMS, (agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s express,) from Portland, Oregon. We are indebted to Mr. GALLAGHER for the following items of information from the Dalles, the Walla Walla valley, &c., he having left the former place on the 23d ult.

The report which we published a few weeks since, that Mr. THOMAS HUGHES—permanent expressman of the regular force in the Walla-Walla, under command of Col. STEPTOE, was frozen to death, whilst on his way in from that valley to the Dalles, proves to be incorrect. A discharged soldier, however, in company with three others, in crossing John Day's river, on his way in, broke through the ice, and on reaching the opposite shore was unable to proceed further, and consequently died. The other three reached the Dalles in safety—very much exhausted.

Mr. GALLAGHER informs us that the Dalles is improving rapidly. There are now some dozen dry-goods, grocery stores, saloons, &c., in the town, all doing a healthy and profitable business, besides numerous mechanic shops. The steamers *Wasco* and *Mary*, ply regularly, each alternate day, between that place and the Cascades—one on the Washington and the other on the Oregon side of the Columbia. The garrison building at the Dalles, which when completed, will be far superior in point of capacity and defence to any that has heretofore been erected in either territory, is being proceeded rapidly with towards completion. Cascade City is not improving much—not having as yet recovered from the effects of the Indian massacre at that place, over a year ago. A steamer, however, at that point is being built by the Messrs. BRADFORD & Co., to ply between the Cascades and Dalles. He further says, that general business on the Washington territory side of the Columbia, is brisk and encouraging, and that a due and increased share of attention is being given to agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Mr. GALLAGHER confirms the report that the Indians, (Skloom's band,) had stolen all the stock belonging to Capt. WOODRUFF, stationed at Ft. Simcoe, in that valley—distant about 60 miles from the Dalles. Mr. G. has no positive information as to the amount of stock captured, but was reported to have been from 35 to 40 head of beef cattle, 40 to 50 mules and 50 to 60 horses—in all from 125 to 200 head; in fact, *all* that the troops had in that valley. In consequence of the deep snow, it was impossible to supply the command anew from the settlements; so, we presume it became necessary to resort to "salt horse" for subsistence. This is *one* of the bands that Col. WRIGHT had been "tugging" after, following, feeding, clothing and "*closh waw-waing*" with, for near a year in the country east of the Cascades, and which he *regarded* as *friendly*.

Stock Whitley, and band, (Tye or De Shutes,) has been stationed for most part of the winter, on Ten Mile creek—ten miles from the Dalles—being supplied with provisions, &c., from the Indian agency at that place. They had recently obtained a large supply.

Four men, herders, in the Simcoe valley, for the military station there, whilst on their way to the Dalles, were captured by the Indians. Subsequently, three of them were liberated, but they retained the fourth one prisoner. His name is FRED. WHITE, a german. He is made secretary to Kamiakin, keeps the records of the Yakama and other councils, performs the duties as their correspondent, &c.

Mr. G. confirms the report, that Father PANDOSY, of the Catholic Mission, Simcoe valley, was severely whipped, sometime since, by old Ouhi, and his son Qualston; but says they liberated him immediately thereafter—no ransom for his release having been demanded by them.

Mr. G. informs us that it is generally understood and believed, that the Indians east of the mountains are determined to renew hostilities in the spring, on a much larger and grander scale than heretofore. It is contemplated by all the tribes to assemble, ere long, at Ft. Walla-Walla in council, with an object, amongst other things, of selecting a head chief, to preside over, and give direction to the future action of the combination. A general outbreak, in the spring appears to be inevitable, and the various tribes seem to be actively employed in preparing for it.

Parties from the Dalles, to the number of 15 to 20, had left for the Colville gold region. Reports from that direction of the discovery of rich diggings, had created considerable excitement.

From Oregon.

The last *Oregon Statesman* received here (Feb. 17th,) says, that the war claim commission are again in session at Salem.

The *Statesman* says, that in connection with the post of next delegate to Congress are the names of Gen. Lane, Delazon Smith, Judge Williams, R. P. Boise, L. F. Grover, Col. Kelly, and one or two others are mentioned by their respective friends. The democratic territorial convention for the nomination of a candidate, will be held at Salem on the 13th day of April.

The black republicans of Oregon, to the number of 201 recently held a convention at Albany, Linn county, to organize the party, &c. The Oregon *Times* says there was but little harmony. Nothing of moment was accomplished. But seven counties were represented. So ends this grand fizzle.

We learn from the *Oregonian*, Feb. 21st, that Mr. Miles Winchester, who resided near Sublimity, in Marion county, committed suicide on the 7th inst., by hanging himself in his granary to a beam about six feet from the floor. Mr. Winchester was an old resident of Oregon.

Also, same paper, and same date, that a mulatto barber named JOHN COLLINS, of Jacksonville, on the 17th of January, was served with forty lashes on his bare back, for attempting to enter the bed-rooms of some of the citizens. Afterwards, he was shot by a man named Charles Wright, in the right cheek, depriving him of several teeth and splitting his jaw bone. The ball lodged in the back part of his neck. The wound, however, was not considered dangerous. Wright had fled.

And further, that at Jacksonville, Jan. 18th, R. L. Williams, or "Bob Williams," shot a Mr. A. J. Driskell, in the street, with a shot gun loaded with buck-shot. Williams immediately fled, and has not been arrested. Briskell died on the 22d. The affair was caused by Driskill stating that Williams was connected with a band of horse-thieves, ranging between California and the Dalles of the Columbia. Driskill made an affidavit before his death, implicating a number of these thieves.

From the *Oregonian* we also learn, that Jack Hurley, alias Dave Butler, a notorious outlaw, was recently arrested near the Dalles, Wasco county, for the murder of a man by the name of Moffitt, in California, about one year ago. The officers who made the arrest were compelled to shoot him, severely wounding him by three shots, before he could be secured.

A man named D. D. Wilson, is reported to have been drowned in the Columbia river, near the mouth of Cowlitz, some weeks since.

From the Atlantic States, etc.

From the S. F. Alta California, Feb. 21.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21, 1857.

One of the severest snow storms, with which New York has been visited, for the past thirty years, has just passed over. Not only was it the most violent, but it was unparalled in the severity of the temperature. The cold spell commenced on Saturday morning, when the mercury reached 10 degrees, and by the following morning had fallen 6 degrees below zero. It ran up to 4 degrees above zero about noon on Sunday, and continued at that point for about thirty-six hours, the snow falling all the time. About 11 o'clock on Monday night it ceased, and the mercury marked 15 degrees, with the wind blowing a gale from the west, and the stars shining brightly in a clear sky. The snow drifted in many places as high as four and five feet.

Business was almost entirely suspended; the streets were deserted; the theatres were almost empty; the opera house was closed—and every one who had a fireside to get at clung to it.

The *George Law*, which was to have sailed yesterday, for Aspinwall, with the California mails, could not in consequence of the storm, sail till to-day.

There were no arrivals from seaward, and no departures—circumstances of unusual occurrence at this port.

The mails are thrown into a most complete state of confusion, and it will be several days before they assume anything like regularity.

So far as can be learned by telegraphic reports, the storm has extended over New England, the Middle States, and the District of Columbia.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT,
Thursday, Jan. 15th, 1857.

The Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Judge of the United States District Court of Vermont, and for many years United States Senator, died at his residence here this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

Horace Greely has brought a libel suit against J. W. Gray, editor of *The Cleveland Plaindealer*, for articles published in that paper during and since the late campaign. The damages claimed are $10,000.

☞ The Steubenvill *Union*, edited by Andrew Stewart, has a long article in favor of Wm. Allen for a seat in Buchanan's Cabinet.

☞ It is said that Gen. Houston will be candidate for Govenor of Texas at the next canvass.

☞ The South Carolina Legislature chose Hon. R. F. ALSTON, Governor, and Hon. G. CANNON Lieut. Governor of that State.

☞ The Jersey City Telegraph runs up the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. J. F. Devore, on Monday, March 2d, Mr William Campbell, to Mrs. Phebe M. Conner, both of this County.

DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CONVENTION,

For the Nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE announce to the Democracy of the Territory, that they have fixed upon *DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,* As the place for the meeting of the coming Territorial Convention, and have decided upon

The Second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

The committee would also announce, that it has been decided that the ratio of representation in the Convention will be TWO delegates for EACH member of the House of Representatives, which will give, to the several counties the quota of delegates, as follows:

Walla Walla & Skamania,	1 Rep.,	2 Del'gts.
Clarke,	5 "	10 "
Cowlitz,	1½ "	3 "
Wahkiakum,	½ "	1 "
Pacific,	1 "	2 "
Chehalis,	1 "	2 "
Lewis,	2 "	4 "
Thurston,	5½ "	11 "
Sawamish,	½ "	1 "
Pierce,	3 "	6 "
King,	2 "	4 "
Slaughter,	2 "	4 "
Jefferson,	1 "	2 "
Clalm,	1 "	2 "
Island,	2 "	4 "
Whatcom,	1 "	2 "
Total,		69 "

The majority of the committee recommend, that at the primary meetings of the members of the party in the different Counties throughout the Territory, for the selection of delegates to attend the Convention, each voter place upon the back of his ticket, (in all cases where delegates are chosen by ballot,) the name of the person he would prefer to have nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The committee would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Democracy of the Territory, the importance of prompt attention and response to this call, in the selection of the full number of such delegates as will be certain to attend the Convention.

Respectfully,
J. W. WILEY, of Thurston, Chm'n.
SETH CATLIN, of Cowlitz;
HENRY MILES, of Lewis;
WM. A. STRICKLER, of King;
ED. C. FITZHUGH, of Whatcom.

February 25th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. I. Dillon (Methodist Church,) will preach every Sabbath on the ground floor of Masonic Hall, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every 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.

NOTICE.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the GEOGRAPHICAL & STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday Evening, the 10th instant, at seven o'clock.

A general attendance of members of the Society, and the public generally, is requested.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. M. WALKER, Recording Sec'y.

Olympia, March 5, 1857.

United States District Court.

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. McFadden, presiding.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice Edward Lander, presiding.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. Chenoweth, presiding.

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

By order of a majority of the Judges.
Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

Chap. CXXII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars.

For provisions for commission, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, eight hundred and forty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, two million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles, for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay of persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges-advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health, and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to publish the charts of the explorations of La Plata River, and the charts of the surveys of the Behrings Straits Expedition, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

That each purser attached to a sloop-of-war, or other vessel smaller than a frigate, shall be authorized to appoint a clerk in lieu of the steward heretofore allowed, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of such vessel; and such clerk shall have the privileges allowed to the clerk of the commanding officer, and his yearly compensation shall be four hundred dollars and one ration per day.

Marine Corps.—For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence and additional rations for five years' service of officers, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, and pay for unexpired terms of previous service, three hundred and twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-four cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For fuel, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorer, for accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, nine thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Brooklyn, New York, ninety-six thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of marine barracks at Pensacola, Florida, sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, and wharfage, compensation to judges-advocates, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, for constant labor, house-rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationary, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, and for the building of two cisterns at head-quarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Navy Yards.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For completing launching ways of ship house number four, pitch house, tools for machinists and smiths, timber slip, dredging, fences, completing the extension of ship house number four, repairs of all kinds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Boston.—For stone wall and filling around machine shop, battery and ordnance quay, paving, pile wharf, gas pipes and burners for yard and officers' quarters, cleaning out timber dock, braiding machine, fittings for hide cutter, bobbins for ropewalk, and strop gauging machine for block shop, dry dock engines, (deficiency,) completing shear wharf, engine for gun carriage shop, steam pump for watering ships, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.—For building and completing storehouse, building and completing coal house, extending quay wall, launching ways in ship houses D and E, dredging channels, repairs of coal wharf, dry dock paving and flagging, permanent fixtures for heading saw mill, improvement of new purchase for site of marine barracks, and piling for the same, if necessary filling low places, completing water pipes, lightning conductors, extending sewers, completing steaming house and machinery, completing oakum picking machine and engine for the same, stable for commandant's horse, and for repairs of all kinds, four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For deficiency for castings for engine house, one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Philadelphia.—For steam house and stoves, dredging channels, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, building and completing guard houses, building and completing offices, and repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Washington.—For completing extension of boiler shop, completing conversion of old ordnance to machine shop, timber shed, pavements, drains, and gutters, grading and filling, dredging, extension of iron foundry machinery and tools, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and eighty-eight dollars.

For completing repairs of brass foundry, destroyed by fire, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Norfolk.—For grading and draining, iron railway and cars, dredging, continuing quay wall, timber landing and slip at saw mill, masting shears, engines, tools, cranes, and lighters, completing and extending saw mill, and for repairs of all kinds, two hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars.

Pensacola.—For completing permanent wharf, deep basin and dredging, completing removal of sunken caisson, completing extension of granite wharf, dredging and piers in front of basin, mast shears, kitchen to ordinary quarters, repairs of dock, basin, and railway, completing wharves, paint shop, lightning conductors, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

San Francisco.—For four houses for officers, steam box, pitch kettles, wharf, with stone wall, saw mill, artesian well, grading, completing smithery, joiners' shop and timber shed, storehouse, and wharf, three hundred and twenty-one thousand two dollars.

Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston.—For building and completing surgeon's house, and for repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.—For brick building, machinery, and fixtures for warming and ventilating hospital, for filling and grading cemetery, repairs of laboratory buildings, repairs of all kinds, twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—For painting and repairing main building, governor's and surgeon's houses, iron railing for southwest wall, repairs of furnaces grates, furniture, cleaning and whitewashing, gas, water rent, and miscellaneous repairs, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of all kinds, six thousand dollars.

Pensacola.—For wall around burial ground, steam boiler, pump and reservoir, draining and filling ponds, and for general repairs, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs at the several naval magazines:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For ordnance building, shell house for loaded shells, gun skids and shot beds, forty thousand dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

New York.—For altering gunner's to store house, shot beds, skids, powder boat, dredging, and repairs of all kinds, sixteen thousand dollars.

Washington.—For building and completing iron shed for ordnance purposes, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of wall at Fort Norfolk, shot beds, gun skids and crane, new machinery and tools, eleven thousand dollars.

Pensacola.—For brick wall around shell house, and for current repairs, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That the charts shall be sold when completed, and the instruments used be of American manufacture.

For continuing the publication of the series of wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, eighteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying, postage, freight and transportation, for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds in order, for fuel and lights, and for all other contingent expenses of the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, twelve thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and hydrographical office, viz: one lithographer, one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For erection, improvement, and repairs of buildings and grounds, and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-two cents.

For preparing the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-four cents.

For Stevens's war steamer, eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-four cents.

For completing basin and railway at the navy yard at San Francisco, three hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completing coal depot at Key West, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, "For contingencies of the Marine Corps," there be allowed and paid any expenses which have been incurred for the purpose of introducing gas into the quarters and hospital head-quarters, and for lighting the same.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.

Among which may be found the following:—
6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " Raspberries;
15 " bedded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chestnut, butternut, weeping willow, &c.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

If You are Coming, why don't You COME ALONG?

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is *BOUND TO CLEAR OUT* at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

So please call and see the goods, at Barnes' new store, near Giddings' wharf.

JOS. CUSHMAN.
Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. no13 4t.

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB, AND SAM. MERRITT.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Clothing, Groceries HARDWARE, CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,

AT THE STORE OF **Bettman Brothers,** *Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.*

CLOTHING.—This department embraces a fine lot of Over, Dress, and Cassimere Coats; black and Satin Vests; Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett Pants; Flannel Over and Under Shirts; Cotton and Flannel Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Shirts, all colors and sizes.

DRY GOODS.—In this line we can't be surpassed. It is a choice assortment, and comprises Delaines, Callicoes, (fast colors) Merinoes, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisetts and Undersleeves, Ribbon, Edging, &c., &c. In fact, everything you can think of, from a blanket to a piece of tape.

GROCERIES. SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Saleratus, Soap, Rice, Oysters, Raisins, Pepper, Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing; Powder, Caps, Shot, and Lead; Pickles, Dried Apples and Peaches, Indigo, Madder, &c. Sardines, Lobsters, Honey, etc., and everything necessary in the kitchen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens' Calf, Kip, and Stogan Boots and Shoes, assorted sizes, and various qualities. Boys Boots and Shoes. Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers. In short, we can suit all classes and circumstances,—rich and poor,—the giant and dwarf.

CROCKERY. GLASSWARE, & QUEENSWARE, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Platters, Tureens, etc. Salt Cellars, Pitchers, Tumblers, Candle Sticks, and Lanterns.

PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW SASH, LOCKS, SAWS, AXES, CHISELS, AUGERS, *GOUGES,* and carpenter's tools generally.

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

Of the former, we have a good assortment, and elegant and beautiful patterns.

The above articles were purchased for CASH, and consequently on advantageous terms. We therefore can and WILL sell at lower prices than our neighbors DARE do. Therefore, please call and "C," and ascertain whether these things are not so.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.
Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m.no.12.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.
Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;
Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and 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,	8 00
" Music, (extra.)	15 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.

This school will be continued on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

A few boarding scholars can be accommodated in the house of the Principal upon reasonable terms.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

New Year's Call.

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SETH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

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 the 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-n16.

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-ly

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

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPAEDIC 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. 3m11

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. 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. LOBINER, 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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m12

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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 a 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

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.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 33-ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

120 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

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"THE NATION,"

The most popular Weekly in America, which has immediately upon its issue, sprang into an

IMMENSE CIRCULATION.

This rapid success is UNPRECEDENTED in the HISTORY OF JOURNALISM, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the Proprietors have employed, without regard to expense, the

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UNRIVALLED HUMORIST, Knight Russ Ockside, M. D.

Of which series, one sketch alone is worth the whole year's Subscription.

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AND

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In addition to the above we have engaged as Contributors:

CLARA MORTON, HENRY W. HERBERT,
ALICE CARY, W. W. FOSDICK,
MRS. A. F. LAW, C. A. PAGE,
MRS. E. F. ELLET, BEN. CASSEDAY,
PARK BENJAMIN, W. P. BRANNAN.

And Numerous Others.

TO THE FAIR SEX.

We particularly commend our sheet. Their department will be Edited with the utmost care, and no expense or labor spared to render the columns devoted to their especial benefit, unusually

Brilliant, Attractive, Instructive & Ornamental.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' CORNER

Will contain Practical Suggestions and Agricultural Hints, contributed and culled from sources the most reliable, and containing information which will prove to them in the course of a single year, of almost incalculable benefit.

The other departments of our paper will receive the attention they respectively demand, each being especially and carefully prepared to meet the varied tastes of the several Classes of its readers. Among these we may mention

Original Stories and Poems, Editorial Ramblings and Sketchings, Spicy City News, Washington Gossip, New York Chit Chat, the Latest Paris Fashions, Practical Receipts, for the Household and Toilet, "The Little One's" Department, Gems from Prose and Poetry, Reader's Guide, Historical Sketches, Translations, &c., &c.

The NATION is issued in Quarto Form, (eight pages) and each number will contain at least two Original Engravings, thus furnishing our Subscribers at the end of the year with a volume containing 416 large size, beautifully printed pages of

Unsurpassed Novelletts, Sketches, &c., together With over 100 Original Illustrations.

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TEN "	....	15 00 "

And one copy free to the getter up of the Club of TEN.

All those sending us subscriptions from the British Provinces, must enclose in addition to the subscription price, 25 cents for each subscriber, as we are compelled to prepay the United States postage.

All letters containing money should be registered, and directed plainly, and they will come at our risk, otherwise we *are not* responsible for them.

Specimen copies will be sent free to Post Masters, Agents, and all who wish to get up a club;—to all others, on receipt of four cents in stamps. The expense of registering is only 5 cents.

Address CROFUT & BIGELOW,
83 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Among the hundreds of complimentary notices, we have received from newspapers in every section of the country, we quote the following extracts from:

"The Nation appears in clear large type on snow white paper, and is richly adorned with illustrations." —*N. Y. Sun.*

"It will attain to a high position in the literary world."—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

"It is one of the best weeklies now published, and we take pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the reading public."—*Harrisburg, Pa. Herald.*

"The talent and energy of the proprietors, its original and interesting contents, and the beauty of the typography cannot fail to secure for it a general circulation."—*Williamsburg, Pa., Independent Press.*

"As a literary and family journal, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best among our exchanges. We advise the Ladies to procure it without delay."—*Fulton, Pa., Republican.*

"We dislike puffing city emanations, but in this case we are bound to give way to merit. Unlike many city cotemporaries, the Nation is composed of sound, substantial and useful matter, and is not filled up with an overdose of flimsy, wishey-washy stuff from the hands of crack-brained authors."—*Erie City Dispatch.*

"It has the most beautiful engraved head we ever saw, and its contents are deeply entertaining, truly delicious and soul-absorbing."—*Williamsburg, Va., Gazette.*

"There is room for just such a paper, and it has secured two as true heads and hearts to control its columns as the literary and social world holds."—*Wellsborough, Pa., Agitator.*

"It will soon become a leading paper at the fireside."—*Booneville, Mo., Observer.*

"We seldom endorse northern papers, but in this instance we are forced to overcome our prejudice, and commend the 'Nation' to our readers."—*Troy, Ala., Bulletin.*

Philadelphia, 1857. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of JOSEPH FANJOY, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.
Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of OBADIAH M. EATON, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.
Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

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 promptly.

June 8, '55.32-tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that, as required by the provisions of the act of incorporation of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, a meeting of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation will be held at Olympia on Thursday, the twelfth day of March next, to take the necessary measures for the opening of subscription books for the stock of said Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the commissioners.

Isaac I. Stevens,	Wm. Cock,
R. M. Walker,	Wm. W. Miller,
James Tilton,	Chas. H. Mason,
Edward Lander,	Elwood Evans,

Commissioners at Olympia.

Olympia, Feb. 6, 1857.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical instruments generally.

Patronage solicited and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Seattle, Jan. 30th, 1856—n19-ly.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 12 M. of the 16th day of March, 1857, for constructing that portion of the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military road, heretofore advertised as section IV, between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie, W. T., without designating its location.

The road to be of the most ordinary character that will fulfil the conditions of being practicable and passable for loaded wagons, with their usual teams, during all seasons of the year. To ensure this the following specifications are to be observed, viz:

To cut down and remove the trees for a sufficient width, say twenty-five feet, and to remove the stumps and roots from the road bed say 12 feet in width. The road to be graded to admit of proper ascents and descents, the grade not to exceed one foot in ten feet. Such drains and culverts to be constructed as shall be considered by the officer in charge necessary for the security of the road. Low, wet and marshy ground to be passed by a roadway of logs closely laid together on stringers, and covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line, being what is usually known as a corduroy road. The surface of the roadway in all valleys and bottoms liable to overflow, as in parts of the Chehalis and Narwaukum bottoms, to be placed by a causeway of logs or otherwise above the highest water mark. It is not contemplated to contract for a superior road, but for such as in the opinion of the officer in charge shall fulfil the conditions first set forth.

Bidders are again informed that proposals are invited for *all* routes between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie.

In case of proposals for the first route advertised, the sub-divisions will be as follows, viz:

Sub-section 1. From the Cowlitz Landing to the crossing of the Narwaukum river, say 15 miles.

Sub-section 2. From the crossing of Narwaukum river, including a bridge over the same, to the bridge over Skookum Chuck, say 12 miles.

In case of the adoption of this route, a bridge of a substantial character will be required at the crossing of the Narwaukum river. At the crossing first advertised, a plain truss bridge of a single span, say one hundred and fifty feet, resting on abutments, on either bank, with a firm bracing above the beams which support the roadway, will be required. The abutments to be protected by curtains extending up stream say thirty feet. The abutment on the lower bank to be of crib-work, filled with stone. The stringers of hewn or sawn timber, not to square less than one foot, larger if practicable; the roadway to be of three inch fir plank. The bridges to be elevated above the reach of the driftwood of the highest water. The carriage way to be at least twelve feet wide in the clear.

In case of proposals for the route last advertised, viz: by Drew's mills and Davis', on the Chehalis river—the sub-divisions will be as follows, viz:—

Sub-section 1. From Cowlitz Landing to Drew's mills, say two and one-half miles (2½), including the bridge over Lackamas creek.

Sub-section 2. From Drew's mills to Catman's on Grand Prairie about four (4) miles.

Sub-section 3. From Catman's to Cutting's prairie, about four miles.

Sub-section 4. From Cutting's prairie to the Chehalis river opposite Davis', say nine (9) miles.

Sub-section 5. From the Chehalis at Davis' to a point opposite Boise's on the same river.

Should this route be selected, a bridge over Lackamas creek will be required, to be built by bents twenty feet apart, each bent to consist of three uprights framed into and braced against a mud-sill, these uprights to be capped, and on these caps to be laid five stringers, and on these stringers the planking, which is to be of three inch fir. The timber to square not less than one foot, the carriage way to be at least 12 feet wide in the clear, and a railing four feet in height on either side of the bridge. Bidders will specify a certain sum per mile for each sub-section or described portion of the road and similarly a sum for each running foot of bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, binding themselves in a sum equivalent to that which would be paid to the contractor were the work done, to ensure its completion.

The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder and the route to be constructed will be determined by that bid, and when the contract is made the work may be commenced. The contract will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of war. In case of disapproval, payment will be made for work actually executed at the rates agreed upon.

Payment may be made from month to month on account by the officer in charge, for work actually performed, to the amount of fifty per cent of the contract price and the ballance when the work is completed, inspected and approved. The whole road to be completed by November 1st, 1857, but any section may be inspected on completion if desired.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for V. and S. military road."

Address, G. H. MENDELL,
1st Lt. Top. Eng's, Portland, Oregon.

Jan. 30, 1856—n10-6w.

L. YUCUST,

—TAILOR—

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, (NORTH SIDE,) OVER THE STORE OF BETTMAN, BROS.

WILL give especial attention to the Cutting and Making of all Garments in his line of business, after the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

His long experience in the business of Tailoring inspires him with confidence that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom.

Prompt attention will also be given to the remodling and repairing of garments, for all of which his terms will be as moderate as the times will justify him in charging.

Olympia, Jan. 19, 1856. 8-ly

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,

FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Fowler & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. Keller, esq., Teekalet,
Dr. Kellogg, Whidby's Island,
Geo. A. Meigs, esq., Port Madison,
Plummer & Chase, Seattle,
S. McCaw, Steilacoom,
Kendall Co., Olympia,
— Agents.

Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8-tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.
Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

WILL make regular trips between the head of Puget Sound and all intermediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The "I. I. Stevens" is 40 tons burthen, and passengers will find pleasant accommodations on board.

Freight can be transported from port to port in the utmost safety.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XXX.

AN ACT to provide for at least two Election Precincts in each Ward in the City of Washington, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the city corporation to provide at least two election precincts in each ward, to appoint commissioners to superintend elections in the same, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section.

Sec. 2. And whereas, native-born citizens, resident of the city of Washington, who arrive at the age of twenty-one years between the thirtieth day of December next preceding the election and the day of election are not allowed to vote at such election—

Be it further enacted, That no person, being naturalized between said day of December and the day of the succeeding election, shall be entitled to vote at such next succeeding election.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at all elections to be held in the city of Washington for municipal officers, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock p. m.; and that all acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 16, 1856.

CHAP. XXXI.

AN ACT granting Public Lands, in alternate Sections to the States of Florida and Alabama, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Florida, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's River, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola; and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of preemption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to whibh preemption rights have attached as afore-said, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch; Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a grant of the following roads in said State, to-wit: the Memphis and Charleston road, extending from Memphis on the Mississippi River, in Tennessee, to Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattenooga railroad, in Alabama; the Girard and Mobile railroad, from Girard to Mobile, Alabama; the Northeast and Southwestern railroad, from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with said Mobile and Ohio railroad; the Coosa and Alabama railroad, from Selma to Gadsden; the Central railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee; and that alternate sections of the public lands to the same extend and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby made to aid in the construction of the roads in said State mentioned in this act: Provided, That the lands hereby granted to said State for the purpose of construing a railroad from the northeast to the southwestern portion of said State, lying northwest of Elyton, shall be assigned to such road as may be designated by the legislature of said State.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

CHAP. CXX.

AN ACT to reimburse the State of Vermont the Expenses incurred by her in paying her militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and eighteen hundred and thirty-nine to preserve the Neutrality of the Country.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rrepresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Vermont, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by said State in paying and subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States, then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

CHAP, CXXI.

AN ACT for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the Port of Baltimore accessible to the War Steamers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The President of the United States, having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled, "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the said bill, and,

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM, Clerk House of Reps.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers,) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE,

STOVES,
TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

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 Brownfield Sts., Boston.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Implments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

Olympia, Dec. 27, 1856. no5-yly.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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.

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.,

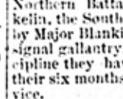
Will be dispatched to and from the ATLANTIC STATES By every Mail Steamer.

☞ 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

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. 39-tf

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 rendition 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 foot-hold 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. M.nAl.

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. no9:tf

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. sw45.

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 bushel 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.

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. 43tf

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. 26tf

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER, 57 Sacramento Stree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its 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 micellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or entertaining, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in rescuing genius or talent from obscurity, and be ready at all times to give place to any good article, even though the writer may not have the sanction of a popular name.

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

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other 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 appraized 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.

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. 13, 1855. 46tf

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

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. ltf.

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 nor 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.

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY is printed with new type, upon fine white paper, and its matter is carefully compiled and arranged by the hands of the 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 Mazazine 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 Brownfield Streets, Boston.

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.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo, THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM:" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. In 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, or re-sented 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 1000 pages, besides 16 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry now 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 embossed gilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distant 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.

"REDEBRAE 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 recent edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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 WESTMINSTER 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 lying rumors of the newspaper, and the ponderous tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

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For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
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For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

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

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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depo-