PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

Good Temper.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's not a cheap thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.

It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content,
To sorrow whisper's peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.

It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To free the brow from care;
Turns tears to smiles, makes dullness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere.

And yet tis cheap as summer dew,
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—

As springs an arch across the tide,
When waves conflicting foam,
So comes the seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good nature—nothing more?

Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

☞ The Navy Bill contains a project for five steam sloops-of-war, and the increase of seamen for the Navy by over a thousand men.

☞ The new Tariff Act passed both Houses on the 2d inst.

SALE OF LAND IN OREGON.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation ordering a public sale of lands in the Territory of Oregon.

A MECHANIC.—A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where it was he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What! Do you work for a living?" she inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name of mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young mechanic visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women for his wife.

The young lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops; and she, soft, verdant, silly, miserable girl, is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of mechanic? You, whose brothers are but dressed loafers? We pity any girl who has so little brains, is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of heaven's creatures. Beware young lady how you treat young men that work for a living, for you may one day, be menial to one of them yourself.

Far better discharge the well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brazenness and pomposit, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent and industrious mechanic. Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly, who have turned their backs to honesty. A few years have taught them a severe lesson. In this country, no man or woman should be respected who will not work, bodily or mentally, and who curl up their lips with scorn when introduced to a hard working man. The curse of God and every human being who has the least amount of common sense, ever rest upon such ladies, who despise the noble mechanics.

☞ Theodore Hook, in describing a badly dressed dinner, observed that everything was sour but the vinegar.

Late News From China.

Destruction of Foreign Property at Whampoa!

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

Position of the Americans.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the arrival of the ship Alexander, we have dates from Hongkong to the 26th January, one week later than the advices received by the Hurricane. The following memoranda has been furnished by our Marine Reporter:

We learn from Capt. Holway, of the ship Alexander, arrived yesterday in fifty-five days from Hongkong, that business was in a very unsettled state when she left, on the 26th January. The British had commenced in earnest against the Chinese, and still continued their operations. Canton was fired in many places, and the fire was said to be was raging with fearful violence when he sailed, and ere this it is probably all in ashes. The Chinese still continue to be as obstinate as ever, and are murdering all Europeans who fall into their hands. In fact they have raised the premium for the heads of all Europeans, no matter to what nation they belong. The premium is according to grade. For an officer's head, $10,000; and for a seamen's, $50. $50,000 is offered for the capture of a British frigate—the heads of whose officers and crew, as soon as captured, are to grace the walls of their strong hold. In Hongkong things represent California in '49, as each and every person carries his revolver and knife. The British authorities continue to make arrests in Hongkong, and at present they have a large number of prisoners. It was supposed that as soon as reinforcements would arrive, Admiral Seymour would commence operations upon a larger scale, and show the Celestials what they may have to contend with in future, if no terms in the meantime were offered by them. Business was duel, and large numbers of Chinese were daily leaving in clipper ships for Australia and other places.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

H. M. steamer Sampson arrived yesterday morning (23d Jan.,) says the *Friend of China*, at Hongkong, and brings the following intelligence:

"On Tuesday last Admiral Seymour blew up the Church and Club-House, the last remnant of British property, previous to leaving his station off Canton, and the fleet, after the Dutch Folly and Bird's-nest Forts had been abandoned, dropped down the Macao passage, where, at last accounts, they were anchored. By this means the entire channel and line of communication will be kept open until some reinforcements arrive."

From this we conclude that the plan of entering Canton and compelling Yeh to hold communication with the British Plenipotentiary within the walls of the city—the avowed programme of the British—has been abandoned for the present.

ATTACK BY THE CHINESE ON THE SAMPSON

It would seem that the successes achieved by the Chinese—the burning of the British Factories, and the capture of the mail steamer Thistle and the massacre of all on board—have emboldened the Chinese to undertake other and more daring deeds. The *Friend*, of the 24th, says that "the other day, on her second passage, the Sampson (mail steamer) was attacked by some sixty or eighty armed boats, several of whose shots struck the Sampson, one of them passing right through her side and killing the Chinese pilot who was standing at the gun-room door, where he had ensconced himself for safety. Beyond this no other casualty occurred."

ANOTHER MASSACRE ATTEMPTED.

The steamer Queen, with a valuable cargo on board and a lorcha in tow, started from Hongkong the other day, and just as she had cleared the shipping a message was sent that she had several bad men on board who meditated an attack. Upon hearing this, Capt. Wynn at once cast off the lorcha, and after seeing her anchored in a safe place, proceeded on his way to Macao, keeping a sharp watch on the reputed robbers. They were afterwards hailed by the Willamette, sent after them to warn them of the danger, and the Queen returned to Hongkong. On her arrival, a majority of the suspected persons were confined in the jail. Thus another attempt to repeat the Thistle massacre, was defeated. It was afterwards discovered that the rascals had concealed their plans—had provided themselves with sand and gunpowder to throw into the eyes of the crew while two piratical boats were awaiting them at a certain point outside, to aid in the completion of the work.

BURNING OF FOREIGN PROPERTY AT WHAMPOA.

But little time was lost, says the *Friend*, by the "Braves," in signalizing the flitting of her Majesty's steamer Sybille from Whampoa, by a glorious burn of everything foreign-owned burnable; the destruction included the dock-yard buildings of Hunt & Co., an American firm, and a very large quantity of other American, though nominally English property. That continues the *Friend*, Com. Armstrong had most excellent reasons for leaving Whampoa when he did, and taking up a position off the United States naval stores in Hongkong, at the present juncture, we do not entertain a doubt but to us, uninitiated as we are in the mysteries of American statesmanship, there appears to be some justice in the complaints heard from citizens on all hands, that commercial interests are not properly cared for in these waters, and American property has been unjustifiably sacrificed. It is stated that after the burnings at Whampoa the "braves" turned up the graves on Dane's Island, of the American seamen killed at the barrier decapitated, their putrified trunks, took the blank visages to Canton, and there received the customary reward. Together with the head of the Spanish Consul, and the other of the Thistle victims, they may now be seen bleaching on the city wall.

THE WHOLESALE POISONING AT HONGKONG.

The intelligence only partially conveyed hence says the *Friend of China*, by the mail steamer Madras on the 15th instant, of the wholesale attempt, a few hours before that vessel left, to poison the community of Hongkong, will have caused, in the bosom of many absent friends, much sickening anxiety regarding the result; for arsenic, the weapon employed, does not in all cases display its effect till after several days; and such was its operation here—those with whom there was the most delay being, it is understood, the greatest sufferers. It is believed that more than one death has resulted from this *diableric*. For some reason of State, the intent of which is beyond our comprehension, a determination is apparent to burke prompt inquiry. Fortunately for justice, however, the circumstantial evidence is sufficient to procure convictions, and it is only to be regretted that the poisoning crew have not at once been strung up in front of the shop where the scheme was concocted—a measure strongly urged upon Sir John Bowring, but without success. Nor will his Excellency even now declare martial law, though the necessity for it is so imminent. He will not direct the registration of the Chinese to be proceeded with in the manner repeatedly pointed out by practical men and approved by all. In fact he will do nothing calculated to be effectual for the public safety, and there are not wanting those who declare his apathy to proceed from a feeling of ill-will to that community by whom he knows he is held in light esteem.

CANTON AT LAST DATES.

We have no news whatever, says the *Friend of China* of the 22d January, from Canton beyond rumors brought by the Chinese, who report the city still in flames, and that over 7000 houses have been destroyed.

HONGKONG MENACED.

It appears from a statement in the *Friend of China* that information had been received at Hongkong that an attack upon the Colony by a large fleet, in conjunction with imperialist emissaries, had been planned. The details of the plot are, that the town was to be set on fire at various places—no dificult matter, considering the partial success of the plot to poison all the European residents—and in the confusion the Colony would fall an easy prey to the "braves." The colonists were at last dates in great alarm, and the local authorities were rather severely censured.

COLD REGIONS EXTENDING.—She *Scientific American* says it is well known as a matter of history, that when Greenland was discovered it possessed a much warmer climate than it does at present. The ice packs have been extending south from the polar regions for some centuries, and the northern coasts of our continent are much colder than they were three centuries ago. The cause of this is not well understood; the fact only is known. It is believed by some persons that there is an eddy in some part of the polar ocean which sometimes changes its direction, and by drifting large icebergs from one place to another, changes the climate of those places whence they are drifted, by the presence of such masses of ice diffusing their lower temperature to great distances. In the month of July last, the White Sea was blocked up with huge mountains of ice, and the commerce of Archangel stopped—something which never happened before. In the Faroe Islands, snow fell in the valleys in the middle of July—the like of which never happened before. If this drift of ice continues regularly for a few seasons, the coasts of the White Sea will become as inhospitable as those of Greenland now are.

INTERESTING TO PRINTERS.—A. M. Groves, of Middletown, Connecticut, has invented a new composing stick. Those who have examined it consider it a great improvement upon those now in use, and particularly in that department of the printing business coming under the head of jobbing. Its advantages are the facility with which it may be adjusted, (dispensing with the screw and nut,) and the time saved in moving the knee or slide from place to place; from the ease with which it is taken apart it can be kept perfectly clean and free from rust with little trouble; it also has the recommendation of combining lightness with strength. The price of the stick does not exceed that of the older invention.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The new tariff bill passed the House on the 20th of February. It has yet to pass the Senate. This bill, though reducing the revenue considerably by increasing the free list, is still in its most essential elements a protective tariff. It places on the free list all those things which we do not produce ourselves, yet use a great deal. It increases the duty on all wool under 15 and over 50

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival yesterday of the bark *Yankee*, says the *Alta California* of April 4th, we have dates from Honolulu to the 12th March, being nineteen days later.

The Yankee arrived at Honolulu in seventeen days from San Francisco, being a good passage for this season of the year. She carried out sixteen bags of mail matter, containing about thirty bushels of papers, and a large number of letters. The Yankee also carried down a quantity of ice, which was received with much acceptance by the lovers of cooling beverages at the Islands. It was selling at 40 cents a pound in Honolulu. Trade had somewhat improved, owing to recent arrivals.

The spring fleet of whalers is now commencing to arrive. Advices from the windward islands report four at Hilo, and the same number at Lahaina. Being mostly vessels just out from home, they require but little else than supplies of fresh vegetables.

Washington's birthday was observed by the American residents of Honolulu with becoming ceremonies.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kawaihae, Hawaii, on the 24th February; the most severe that the residents there have had for many years, and sufficient to shake down many of the old adobes in Honolulu, had it occurred there.

On the 25th February a large number of whales were seen spouting at the entrance of the harbor, which were thought to be sperm whales. Three boats from the ship Vineyard gave chase, but did not succeed in making fast to any. They proved to be humpbacks, which have been very plenty about the Islands during the winter months.

A child is reported to have been born on the Island of Hawaii having four eyes, two of which were in the back part of its head. It is not stated whether it lived or not.

The *Advertiser* was calling upon the Privy Council to enfore an ordinance which was in existence several years since, requiring the police to arrest every Coolie found about the streets after 10 P. M.

The condition of the wharves, at Honolulu, seems to something like that of San Francisco, judging from the following paragraph in a paper of that city:

Many of the piles are so entirely decayed that we should not be surprised to see a horse and cart fall through at any time. This decay is owing to the petty thieving carried on at night by the boat boys, who moor their boats under the wharves and strip the piers of their copper.

The travel between San Francisco and the Islands is evidently on the increase. A large number of our townsmen, says the *Commercial*, and old residents are leaving in the Yankee, many for pleasure, and nearly all of them purpose returning in the summer and fall. Every packet that has left or arrived for the past few months has been crowded to its utmost capacity. The Yaukee takes about sixty passengers.

The corrosive nature of the salt water in the neighborhood of the Islands, is shown by the fact that the steamtug, which had recently been hauled out to have her bottom examined, was found with her post fastenings, boats, &c., entirely rotted off, and her iron rudder actually had a hole eaten through it, through it is two inches thick, and had been in the water only eight months.

W. N. Ladd had been thrown from his horse and had his collar-bone broken, but was in a fair way of recovery.

The following account of a successful excursion after guano, we extract from the *Commercial Advertiser*:

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER LIHOLIHO WITH 100 TONS OF GUANO.—The arrival of the fine schooner Liholiho, Capt. John Paty, on Saturday, with about a hundred tons of guano, from Jervis and New Nantucket Islands, caused no little excitement in our town. When the expedition sailed, on the 25th of December, no one appeared to take much interest in it, further than to express a general denunciation of all humbugs.

The appearance of the specimens of guano which we have seen is that of a fine powder, very much resembling snuff, without the strong smell of ammonia which the Chincha guano has. Under a microscope, it appears entirely composed of crystallised substance, and resembles snow. Good judges pronounce it to be first quality guano, but what its value is, compared with Chincha guano, remains to be determined. About eight tons of this guano goes forward by the barque Yankee, to be sent on by the mail steamer, via Panama, to New York, the object being to land it in New York as soon as possible. The balance is being shipped on the clipper ship Aspasia, to New York direct, and will reach that port about July 25.

The vessel was ten days from Honolulu to the Islands, and the same number of days loading, which was effected with whale boats.

On the 29th of January, they sailed for Howland's Island, where they arrived on the 5th of February, landed, erected a hut, brought off a sample of the deposit and set sail next day.

They saw New Nantucket on the 9th of February, a low island, which, as they approached, gave faint signs of vegetation, in the shape of dry grass and dead bushes on the water's edge. They landed on the 10th and were agreeably surprised to find the entire surface of the island not only destitute of vegetation, but affording a vast deposit of guano of the very best quality. The Liholiho being already well down in the water and somewhat leaky, only seventy-four bags of this guano were taken on board. The passage to Honolulu was made in twenty-three days, reckoning from the 12th of February until the 7th March. Absence from Honolulu 71 days.

The usual course of the wind was from the N. E. or S. E.; and although the voyage was made in mid winter, the weather was mild, excepting the great heat on shore at mid-day. The currents appeared to change with changes of the moon, from the westward or eastward, and from one to one and a half miles an hour. The landing might perhaps be considered difficult by inexperienced persons, but it appears to have presented no obstacle to our enterprising voyagers.

The agent of the company, Mr. A. Benson, erected upon each island a flag-staff, upon which now floats the American flag, and each island has on it a small house for the protection of the property of the company as well as a general caveat against all intruders. One great drawback to these guano islands is the want of fresh water, not a drop of which is anywhere to be found. Rain seldom falls, as appears by the very dry condition in which they found the guano as deep as four or five feet below the surface.

Birds, eggs and fish are in such abundance as almost to stagger our faith in human testimony. At times, the birds were so thick as actually to cloud the atmosphere, and it was almost impossible to step without treading on the nests. Altogether, it seems, these islands are by all accounts, a wonderful place.

☞ While most other Governments are pressed for the necessary funds to keep them in effective operation, our own appears troubled to find out the way of reducing sufficiently our revenues. The actual receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, were nearly seventy four millions, to which almost nineteen millions of balance in the treasury from the proceeding year being added, gave nearly ninety-three millions of dollars as the total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856. The actual expenditures for the year were nearly seventy-three millions. For the present fiscal year the estimated receipts are almost ninety three millions. The estimated expenditures for the year are about seventy and a half millions of dollars. Thus despite the zealous efforts of Congress to get clear of as much of the public funds as possible, the surplus is still accumulating. Forty five and a half millions of dollars had been paid out in liquidation of the national debt up to the 13th of last November, at which time the debt was less than thirty-one millions; thus the treasury is surfeited with money, notwithstanding the great draughts made upon it during the last ten years, not only for its ordinary expenses, but the costs of the Mexican and Indian wars, the fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase, after they were conquered, of California, New Mexico and Utah, the ten millions for the Gadsden Purchase, the many millions paid to and for Texas' debts, and all the other grand appropriations. And still the revenue is increasing, for the first quarter of the present year exceed by more than two millions that of the corresponding quarter of the proceeding year. The importations are increasing also, and it has become a question of immense interest, how to lessen our national income. Another question has arisen, also, which is, how to keep more of the capital in circulation. Thirty millions of dollars are continually in the National Treasury, and of course, unproductive.

It is believed, or pretended to be believed by our patriots in and out of Congress, that such a continual accumulation of cash in the national treasury is full of danger. About twenty years ago a similar condition of things existed, and Congress provided for depleting the treasury by loaning the surplus to the individual States. Aside from the effect of such a measure, in placing the individual sovereignties in a condition of almost vassalage to the Federal Government, being debtors, and therefore neither free nor independent, the effect otherwise of that measure were disastrous to many, if not most of them. It induced various kinds of speculation, banking and, schemes of gigantic swindling, and wildcat money issued in consequence came as prolific as the clouds in a snow storm, and ended in revulsions, distrust and ruin.

One of the measures now proposed to empty the national treasury is similar to that of which mention has just been made. The money is to be loaned to the States as then, to be paid back again at some indefinite time, perhaps never. Should this measure pass, which is not probable, scenes similar to what followed its predecessor may not only reasonably be anticipated, but safely calculated upon. What will be done is probably a great reduction in the tariff upon many articles imported, and the admission of many others free, the inevitable result of which will be greatly increased importations and a still greater balance of trade against us. The thirty millions of dollars sent annually to Europe for goods will be increased to forty or fifty millions, and then not many years will elapse ere a crisis and a crash will come, as after the distribution of the surplus twenty years ago; so that the fact of having too much money in the treasury seems about as unfortunate as to have too little.—*San Francisco Chronicle, March* 28, 1857.

Monarchy and Republicanism Contrasted.

The arrival of the President's Message in London has called forth the following observations from a Democratic journal, the *People's Paper*, edited by Ernest Jones. The contrast between the English Monarchy and the American Republic must strike with force the most superficial reader:

"Here we have an old monarchy with a German royal family costing one million pounds per annum; a national debt of eight hundred million pounds sterling, costing twenty-eight millions per annum, and entailed by that German royal family, through German wars, for German interests; a hereditary landed aristocray, drawing a rental of one hundred millions yearly from the people; a State Church, robbing the same people of eleven millions more every year; a poor-rate equal to the revenue, and a pauper population equal to the inhabitants of some continental kingdoms; and debt, royal extravagance, and pauperism, poor-rates, taxation and land-rental increasing constantly. This is what we have here.

On the other side of the Atlantic there is a young Republic, with a native President, who costs only five thousand pounds per annum; a national debt of only seven million pounds, which might be paid off in one year, without the revenue of the country feeling any material drain; an income so large that the Executive seeks to reduce it by ten million dollars; no hereditary aristocracy drawing the life-blood from the people's veins; no State Church "spoiling" the people as the Israelites were told to spoil the Egyptians, we are informed, but for a less excusable motive; no paupers and no poor rates worth mentioning; no foreign interests predominate in legislation; no war undertaken for the interests of an alien-descended family; no decay, no decline, no threatened ruin: but, on the contrary, prosperity, wealth, economy, happiness and contentment. That is what they have there.

Why is this difference? Because in the one country there is a franchise restricted to one-seventh of the population, one-half of which seventh returns seven-tenths of the representation; combined with that useless, mischievous and ridiculous institution called "monarchy." Because in that country there is universal suffrage and a republic. That is the difference between the two institutions, as shown in their results. Could there be a more striking comment on the relative value of the two? President Pierce's last message, just given to the world, presents a picture of prosperity and good government, such as no other country in the world can show.

Similar prosperity might exist here under a similar government. The resources of America are, it is true, greater than our own, but the resources of Great Britain and Ireland are more than great enough to produce identical results. The causes of the difference lies in the difference between the institutions of the two nations.

Take a case in point. Holland was once a republic; it is now a monarchy. When it was a republic, it was rich, prosperous and happy. Its commerce filled the world; its fleets swept the seas; it had no debt; its treasury was filled to overflowing, and its people were the envy and admiration of the world. It became a monarchy, and its commerce decayed; its fleets vanished; its prosperity disappeared, and it has sunk as low as once it rose preeminent. You may say the rivalry of England produced those results; but, in the face of that rivalry, the United States rose from small beginnings under a republic, while under a monarchy, Holland sunk from consummated greatness."

☞ Mr. Collamer reported a bill to provide for carrying mails from Panama to Valparaiso, in connection with the mail routes already established, or hereafter to be established, to New Orleans, New York and California.

☞ Mr. Stoeckl, the Russian Charge d' Affaires at Washington, has been promoted to full Minister.

☞ The President has approved of the Wagon Road bill.

☞ An amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill providing for the transportation of a letter mail in coaches from the Mississippi to San Francisco, was adopted in the Senate, and the bill finally passed.

☞ Mr. Bright presented on the 25th Feb., in the Senate, the memorial of A. G. Sloo for a semimonthly mail over the Tehauntepec route, which was referred to the Post Office Committee. The memorialist says the route will be open within sixty days, with stages from the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos river to the Pacific coast, and that all necessary steamships are prepered to put on the route, from New York via Cuba, and from New Orleans via Vera Cruz, to Suchil; also on the Pacific, to San Francisco. He asks $250,000 per annum.

☞ Several persons, including the President, became poisoned by drinking water taken from a cistern where rats had visited and died from the effects of arsenic. It became fatal to no one of the gentlemen, although some were very seriously affected by it.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

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

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

Democrats Attend.

Remember that to-morrow is the day fixed for the convening of the county convention of Thurston county. Let every delegate heretofore appointed by the precinct meetings be in attendance at an early hour. Let every one come here prepared to carry out the views of those who may have delegated to them their powers, and see that these views are attained.

It is the more desirable that all should attend at this time, as the question of nominating candidates for the legislature, as well as county officers, may arise on that occasion. As a delegate from the Olympia precinct, we feel authorized to say that, in this matter, she has no choice, either at that or any future time being immaterial to her. On this question, she will probably stand aloof, and let the county delegates decide thereon. It is therefore desirable and hoped that *all* will be present.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. — The regular quarterly examinations of the Olympia District (School, Rev. Mr. WHITWORTH's) and of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, came off, (the former at the capitol, and the latter on the ground floor of Masonic Hall), according to previous notice, on Friday evening last. The assemblage on both occasions was quite large, and all appeared to be highly gratified. We were unable to be present at the recitation and examination of the pupils of the Institute, but are informed that it was of a highly creditable order, and gave full satisfaction to the parents of the scholars.

The next term of Mr. DILLON's school, (the Institute) commences on Monday next. We bespeak for guardians and parents a good training for their wards and children; and to the principals of the school, we wish abundant prosperity and success.

The exhibition of Mr. WHITWORTH's school at the capitol was truly a *feast of reason*. The room, though large, was crowded to overflowing. The parts assigned to the scholars were well performed. The compositions by the young ladies and gents were good, and delivered in a style not to be excelled by any of their years. The decorations of the room were neat and appropriate, and the young ladies appeared more smiling and self-relying than on ordinary occasions. Appropriate music, vocal as well as instrumental, enlivened the performance, and all left at the close of the programme, late in the evening, well satisfied with all that had been seen and heard, a smile upon the countenance, and a look of approbation that must have afforded gratification to the teachers.

☞ We have no further news concerning the movements of Northern Indians. A diversity of opinion among them as to the proper mode of attack, and a want of concert and a unity of action are assigned as reasons for delaying a descent upon us at this most auspicious of times. In consequences of these troubles, and the unsettled state of affairs consequent thereupon, the Hon. J. S. Smith, of Whidby's Island, has removed his family to the Willamette valley for safety.

Thus are our citizens driven from pillar to post for want of that protection which any but a republican form of government should long since have provided us with. Such are *almost* the convictions that are forced upon our minds.

☞ We were visited on Tuesday evening last with a most refreshing shower of rain, which continued uninterruptedly during the greater part of the night. The sudden warm and dry weather following on the heels of our continued rains of last winter and spring, had completely baked and encrusted the surface soil, and the rain of Tuesday therefore came very opportunely. It has been of incalculable benefit to the prairie farms of the country.

☞ By the last Oregon papers received here, we perceive rumor has it that Gen. PALMER, formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that Territory, has been appointed to supersede GOV. CURRY as executive of Oregon, and that Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, our late Delegate in Congress, supersedes Gov. STEVENS in like capacity.

A rumor of this kind has been afloat here, as well as in our sister Territory, but we have been unable to trace its source or obtain a clue as to whence is derived the information. So far as our Territory, however, is concerned, we have no fault to find: we are rather of opinion the appointment would give general satisfaction. If so, all we have to say is—"whatever is, is right."

REPUBLICATIONS.—By last State's mail we received from the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54 Gold st., New York, copies of their re-prints of the British periodicals, comprising *the London Quarterly, the Edinburg Review, the North British Review, the Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine* — periodicals representing the various political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical.

These works, since their first advent in England, have ever been held in the highest esteem. Edited and conducted by such characters as Southy, Lockhart, Dr. Milman, Roebuck, Professors Long, and Wilson, besides a host of others, they could not fail to acquire a world-wide fame. Numbering among its contributors at the present day, are men of acknowledged ability, standing at the very head of scholastic and literary science. The pages of these works *always* contain interesting as well as edifying matter to us. The sketches of Travel, History and Geography always contain funds of knowledge to an observing mind, while their general tone is high, moral, and commanding, and the style unimpeachable. They form our *standard* works, and no private library is complete without them.

These works are re-printed by the publishers from the advanced sheets of the original English, and are produced at nearly as early a day as those in Britain, and at *less than one third the subscription price*—ten dollars for all four of the Reviews and Blackwood—in England the subscription being $31. For more full details of terms, &c., see advertisement on our outside page.

We can confidently recommend the above works to any and all our readers—there is no humbug in them. We seldom, if ever, notice publications, believing one-half of the press productions to be trash, yet when a really meritorious work comes before us, we shall ever be found ready to award the just meed of praise to which these works are justly deserving.

Address as above.

☞ The Oregon papers are entirely destitute of news. Politics seem to absorb the time and attention of politicians and editors there as well as elsewhere. Should the mail arrive in due time, we shall be enabled to give our readers the result of the labors of the Territorial Convention, which assembled at Salem on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. It is our opinion, however, that we may safely anticipate the arrival of the mail, and give it as our belief, that Gen. LANE has again been nominated for re-election.

☞ Mr. A. W. MOORE, formerly post master at this place, returned from the Sandwich Islands to this place a few days since, after a two year's absence from this territory. Mr. M., like all others who leave this section of country, often with a determination *never* to return, find that when the novelty of traveling has once died away, there is no such climate and soil and facilities for enjoying life so perfectly and completely as are afforded by Washington territory after all.

Mr. M. will accept our thanks for papers of six days' later news from Honolulu, and a valuable custom-house table of the exports and commerce of these Islands. He came a passenger in the schooner L. P. Foster.

NEW STORE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our friend D. L. PHILLIPS has opened a "shipload" of goods, which he is determined to sell. Persons had better give him a call, as it is said that "a new broom sweeps clean."

☞ Mr. GARFIELD, the newly appointed Receiver for Washington Territory, is expected to arrive in a few days. He probably came up from San Francisco on the last steamer. A clerk for this office, Mr. PERRY, arrived here two weeks ago. We hope, and we have no doubt he will, create a more favorable impression upon our citizens than did the *snipe catching* individual who preceded him.

☞ Within the last eight or ten days, quite a number of persons have left this place and vicinity, on their way to the States or the Colville mines, from which latter section very favorable news has been received here by private letters. Those visiting the States go thither after their families or friends, and design returning during the fall. Under any other circumstances, we should be much grieved at their departure.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A few weeks ago a poor man in New York, to procure flour and a few groceries to keep his family from starvation, forged an order, and was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. More recently, Huntington, for forging to the amount of millions, has been sentenced for less than five years.

FROM OREGON.—As we had expected, the mail from Oregon brings no news of special importance, save the re-nomination of Gen. LANE by the democratic convention at Salem, on the 13th inst., for Delegate to Congress. He was nominated on the first ballot, there being *scarcely* any opposition, the vote being 58 for LANE, and 2 for J. W. NESMITH. A real "jag handle," *that* convention, and no mistake. When Oregon becomes a State, all LANE will have to do will be to consent to become one of her senators, and *he can go.*

Democratic Precinct Meetings.

In accordance with a published notice, the Democracy of the Chambers' Prairie precinct assembled at Fort Sebastopol, (Nathan Eaton's) on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1857, for the purpose of holding their primary meeting to send delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held at Olympia, on Saturday next, the 25th inst.

The hour having arrived for the transaction of business, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Guthrie.

S. D. Ruddell was called to the chair, and Chas. E. Weed chosen secretary.

On motion to ascertain the number of voters in the precinct, there was found to be upwards of seventy, including the Tenalquot precinct, which has been attached to the Chambers' prairie precinct.

On motion to elect seven delegates to attend the County Convention, the basis being one to every ten voters, it was carried unanimously.

Motion was made by Mr. Hicks to proceed to ballot for the whole seven at once, as was customary in the precinct, the seven candidates having the greatest number of votes to be declared elected.

After some discussion, Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, that the candidates be taken up separately, which was carried, when the meeting proceeded to ballot.

The following named persons were declared duly elected:

Stephen Guthrie, T. W. Glasgow, J. M. Hawk, Chas. Eaton, Isaac Wood, Joseph White, A. J. Chambers.

Motion was made by Mr. Weed to instruct the delegation to oppose the nomination of county officers on the same day of the election of delegates to the Territorial convention.

After lengthy discussion, the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat.*

On motion, adjourned.

S. D. RUDDELL, *Chm'n.*
CHAS. E. WEED, *Sec'y.*

OLYMPIA, April 18, 1857.

According to previous notice, the voters of Olympia precinct assembled at the office formerly occupied by the executive, opposite the "Nonpareil Saloon." On motion of Dr. G. K. Willard, Mr. Geo. Gallagher was elected president, and Rufus Willard, on motion of W. W. Miller, was elected secretary.

The room being considered too small to accommodate the number of persons present, it was moved by W. W. Miller to adjourn to the block-house.

Accordingly meeting adjourned as above.

The meeting being called to order by the chair, and the object for which it was called being explained, the inquiry was made by the chair as to the number of delegates the precinct would be entitled. After consultation, it was moved by W. Kirtley that thirteen delegates be elected to attend the county convention.

Motion was amended by Jas. C. Head, to increase the number to fifteen. Motion carried as amended. The following named persons were then duly nominated and elected:

G. K. Willard, W. W. Miller, J. N. Low, Ed. Furste, J. K. Hurd, William Mitchell, Smith Hays, Joseph Cornell, E. Sylvester, F. Lindner, Wm. Rutledge, jr., A. Frankel, B. F. Shaw, F. W. Sealey, W. H. Carlton.

On motion of Wm. Rutledge, jr., the delegates elected were instructed to cast their votes in the county convention for delegates who, in the Territorial convention, will cast their votes for Gov. Stevens.

Motion carried unanimously.

Ed. Furste then moved that persons not able to attend the county convention be empowered to appoint a proxy, which motion prevailed.

On motion, adjourned *sine die.*

GEO. GALLAGHER, *Pres't.*
R. WILLARD, *Sec'y.*

BLACK LAKE PRECINCT, April 18.

At the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was called to order by Dr. Kiser.

On motion, Wm. Rutledge, sen., was called to the chair, and Chas. P. Judson was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, the meeting then proceeded to elect four delegates to attend the county convention at Olympia, on the 4th Saturday in April.

On motion, Gabriel Jones, T. J. Harper, Daniel Kiser, and Wm. Rutledge, sen., were chosen delegates to the county convention.

The meeting present, by a unanimous vote, directed the delegates to support I. I. Stevens for Delegate.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. RUTLEDGE, SEN., *Chm'n.*
CHAS. P. JUDSON, *Sec'y.*

DEMISE OF AN ANCIENT PAPER.—The Utica *Daily Gazette*, dating back to 1786 in its weekly issue, and, generally, one of the ablest as well as oldest papers in Onedia county, N. Y., has ceased to exist. The *Gazette* was a federal, national republican, whig paper, down to 1853, when it passed into democratic hands. Last summer it was sold to the Know Nothings, which has proved the death of it very speedily.

Congressional Corruption.

The Congressional Corruption Committee have done well, and their researches have been followed by good results. Three of the members they arraigned as guilty of bribery and corruption, Messrs. Matterson, Gilbert, and Edwards, all of New York, when brought before the bar of the House for judgment, resigned. Two of them were allowed to go without any further proceedings against them; but the chief of the trio, Mr. C. B. Matterson, was not permitted to escape. A resolution pronouncing him unworthy of a seat among the members of the House was adopted, and he was left to return to his constituents; it yet remains to be seen whether they will send him back or not.

Mr. Welch, of Connecticut, the fourth member presented for expulsion by the Committee, was honorably acquitted—it turning out that he was more of a victim than a tool of the lobby, whilst Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and Mr. Triplett, who was concerned in a book speculation with Mr. Gilbert, were expelled from the reporters' desks in the House.

Mr. Matterson, one of the expelled members, complained bitterly against the course adopted towards him, and persisted in stating that there were twenty-six other members as deeply implicated as himself. These, however, may properly be made the subject of another Committee, at the next session of Congress. Simonton felt very bad at the position in which he was placed.

The first resolution against Mr. Matterson, which was passed, was as follows:

"Resolved, That Orismus B. Matterson, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for securing the Des Moines grant, to have and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House."

It passed by a vote of 145 yeas to 17 nays. The second resolution was also passed by a similar vote. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That Hon. Orismus B. Matterson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and wilfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof."

The third resolution, declaring "that Hon. O. B. Matterson, a member of the House from the State of New York, be, and hereby is expelled therefrom," was negatived, in consequence of Mr. Matterson having resigned his seat, and the resolution would have therefore been inoperative.

DEATH OF DR. KANE.—Dr. E. K. Kane, the great Arctic explorer, died at Havana on the 16th of February. His funeral at that place was a most praiseworthy affair, and was conducted with every demonstration of respect for the fame of the deceased. It was participated in by all classes, the Captain-General taking an unusually prominent part. When the steamer *Cahawba*, on board of which his body was placed, was leaving for New Orleans, every hat was raised in the Certina de Vadez, and the Spanish flag on the fortifications was lowered in honor of the illustrious deceased. His remains arrived on the 24th, at New Orleans, and were escorted to the steamer for Louisville by the Free Masons, military, consuls, city authorities, and an immense concourse of citizens. The consular, shipping and public buildings flags were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from sunrise until the embarkation of the body.

The Legislatures of the different States in session, passed resolutions deploring the loss of the Doctor, and sympathizing with his family. His father (Judge Kane) and his brother arrived on the 27th Feb. at Louisville, to await the remains of the deceased, which were expected there about the 4th of March. Business was to be suspended when they arrived, and the Free Masons, city council, firemen, and citizens were to pay honor to his remains.

Few men have died within the memory of the present generation whose loss is more deplored, and all over the country the most active preparations were being made to pay a suitable respect to his memory.

☞ Late advices from Lecompton, Kansas, state that Gov. Geary having visited the Territorial Legislature, was assaulted at the door by Sheriff Sherrod. While leaving, Sherrod insulted Geary and spit upon him. He had arms, and it was supposed it was a plot to assassinate the Governor, but he was prevented from using his arms. The Council condemn the outrage by resolution, while the House fully sustains Sherrod.

A BLOODY AFFRAY IN KANSAS.—On the night of the 19th of February, a bloody affray took place in Lecompton, in which the sheriff was killed, and three other men wounded. A meeting of Gov. Geary's friends was held at the Capitol to sustain his course, and express disapprobation of the recent outrage to him. Sheriff Sherrod and his friends came armed, to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a liar and a coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepherd. Miscellaneous shooting then began, and was continued for some time. Mr. Sherrod was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who came from Pennsylvania with the Governor. Shepherd had two bullets in his thigh, and a wound on his head; two others are slightly wounded. The Sherrod men, seeing they would be overpowered, offered no violence after Sherrod fell.

Death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.

It is a painful duty that we are called upon to perform in chronicling the decease of Dr. KANE. It is but a few weeks since intelligence was received of his departure from England in search of health in Havana, and strong hopes were entertained that this change of climate and scene would serve the purpose of recruiting the physical energies which had become prostrate through a long course of unremitting toil and exposure. The hope proved fallacious, and Dr. KANE is gathered to his fathers, while yet at the threshold of his life and at the commencement of a career whose early promise was already abundantly fulfilled. He died at Havana, a few days since, at the age of 35 years. His mind remained clear, and his disease, though making rapid headway, left him moments for calm reflection, and gave him a peaceful end.

Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, on the 3d of February, 1822. His early years were notable chiefly for the rapid development of that spirit of adventure and love of investigation which afterwards carried him over the world and led him into places which no man but he had ever trod. While yet a student, he joined one of the brothers ROGERS in a geological exploration of the Blue Mountains of Virginia, and when this task had been accomplished, devoted himself with renewed assiduity to the study of the Natural Sciences. In the interim, he pursued the necessary course of culture to qualify himself to enter college, and, having entered, studied diligently. In the year 1843, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately after that event undertook a course in the Medical Department of the same institution. During his prosecution of scientific investigations, the Doctor had made himself thoroughly familiar with chemistry, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, and surgery, and, besides, was a good classical scholar. He was one of that rare class who have the faculty of acquiring knowledge almost without effort, and when once acquired, of keeping it ready for use on all occasions. The natural consequence of the close application he was compelled to bestow upon his studies, however, undermined his physical system, which rebelled against the stagnation that it had undergone, so the young Doctor, then scarcely of age, came out from his closet far from robust. He made application for an appointment in the Navy, and having received it, demanded active service. His request was complied with, and he was appointed on the Diplomatic staff of the first American Embassy to China, as Assistant Surgeon. This position gave him abundant opportunities for the gratification of his passion for witnessing new scenes and visiting queer places. He went successively through the accessible portions of China, Ceylon and the Philippines, and explored India quite thoroughly. In the island of Luzon—the northernmost and largest of the Philippine group, he created a remarkable excitement by making a descent into the crater of Tael, suspended by a bamboo rope from a crag which projected two hundred feet above the interior *scoriæ*. The natives looked upon this as a daring feat, and declared that the Doctor was the first white man who had ever attempted it. The Doctor suffered by his exposure to the gasses of the crater, but was plucky enough to remain below until he had made a sketch of the interior and collected specimens, all of which he brought up with him. His remaining adventures during this first foreign experience were things to be remembered. He ascended the Himalayas, visited Egypt and went to the Upper Nile, where he made the acquaintance of LEPSIUS, who was at the time prosecuting his archæological researches;—and obtaining his discharge from the Embassy, returned home by way of Greece, which country he traversed on foot. He reached the United States, after a brief sojourn in Europe, in the year 1846.

The Mexican War now broke out, and Dr. KANE requested active service in the campaign; but the War Department preferred sending him to the coast of Africa, whither he presently sailed. While engaged in service on that coast he made an effort to visit the slave-marts of Whydah, but was prevented by the coast-fever, and sent home in 1847 invalid. From the effects of that attack he never wholly recovered. The war had not closed when he again set foot on American soil, and he had scarcely regained strength to walk, when he applied to President POLK for permission to enter the service. The request was complied with, and the Doctor was sent to Mexico, charged with dispatches of great importance to General Scott. He did not make his way unscathed through the enemy's country; but was wounded and had his horse killed under him in a sharp skirmish. The kind nursing of a family in Puebla, who received him into their house, caused his restoration to health, so that he resumed active service, and remained in Mexico until the close of the campaign. Returning to his own country, he was detailed for service on the Coast Survey, and continued in that employment for a considerable time. His varied acquirements made him a most useful member of that important corps.

But it is upon Dr. KANE's remarkable explorations in the Artic regions, while making his search for traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's Expeditions that his fame chiefly rests. The earlier series of adventures in which the Doctor was engaged served only as a preparation and foundation for the greater that followed. In his modest narrative of the first expedition, the Doctor gives an account of the orders he received, to join the Arctic Expedition. He says: "On the 18th of May, while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, I received one of those curious little epistles from Washington, which the electric telegraph has made so familiar to naval officers. It detached me from the Coast Survey, and ordered me to proceed forthwith to New York for duty up on the Arctic Expedition. Seven and a half days later (he adds) I had accomplished my overland journey of thirteen hundred miles, and in forty hours more was beyond the limits of the United States. The Department had calculated my traveling time to a nicety." The Expedition consisted of "two little hermaphrodite brigs," the *advance* and the *Rescue*. They were under the command of Lieut. EDWIN J. DE HAVEN. DR. KANE was appointed to the *Advance*, as Surgeon. The vessel was towed out of this port by "an asthmatic old steam-tug "on the 22d of May, 1850, and was followed by the *Rescue*. They pushed for the Arctic Sea direct, and on the 1st day of the following December entered Lancaster Sound, where the discovery of the graves of three of FRANKLIN's men was made while the British Searching Expedition, under Com. PENNE, and the American, were lying together. After the expeditions seperated, Lieut. DE HAVEN's party proceeded further to the northward, and were soon nipped by the ice, which imprisoned the Advance for nine months. While thus blocked in, the vessel drifted with the fields of ice for a distance of 1,090 miles. The opening of the mild season enabled the party to extricate themselves, and the expedition returned to this port on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1854, having been absent one year and four months. Both vessels suffered but little from their encounter with the ice, and the crew maintained excellent health and discipline. Dr. KANE prosecuted diligently his scientific researches during the time the expedition remained in the Arctic Sea, and on his return embodied in a "Personal Narrative" the results of the cruise; Lieut. DE HAVEN, his superior officer, having declined to make any other than an official report. This narrative was published by the HARPERS in 1853.

The results of this first expedition encouraged hopes that definite tidings would ultimately be received from FRANKLIN's Expedition. Early in the year 1852, a letter was addressed by Lady FRANKLIN to the President of the United States, in which the highest commendation was bestowed upon the American Expedition, and the aid of our Government again solicited. The appeal was not permitted to pass unheeded. The Government detailed Naval officers for the duty of a second exploration, and the *Advance* was now placed at the disposal of Dr. KANE himself. In December, 1852, he received orders to conduct the new Expedition, and sailed from this port on the 31st of May, 1853. Through the munificent liberality of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, aided largely by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the brig received a perfect outfit. Her equipment was deficient in nothing that could qualify her to undergo the dangers of the cruise, and the behavior of the craft in the trying situations in which she was afterwards placed, showed the excellence of the preparations. The Expedition sailed out of the port, followed by the good wishes of all; but after the first tidings were received that it was spoken at sea, there was no intelligence of its movements. Dr. KANE, as it afterwards appeared, had pushed northward with great rapidity, and before he could extricate himself was frozen up and compelled to winter in the ice packs. On the 24th of May, 1855, finding that it was impossible to clear the brig, the party came to the determination to forsake her; and did so, first taking out the necessary provisions, documents, instruments, &c., and placing them on sledges and in boats, which were dragged by the men over the ice, with incredible difficulty, for a distance of three hundred miles. Then, having reached the sea, the party took to the open boats and made best of their way, for a distance of 1,300 miles, to the Danish settlement of Upernavik, in Greenland, where they were hospitably received.

Meanwhile Dr. KANE had been given up for lost. Representations were made to Congress, urging the duty of instituting a search for the missing, the result of which was an appropriation of $150,000 and the detail of the Arctic and *Release*, under the command of Lieut. RAREDENE, for the prosecution of a search. This expedition sailed from New York in April, 1855, and on the 13th of the following September fell in with Dr. LANE's party at Disko Island, 250 miles south of Upernavik. They had taken refuge on board a Danish trading vessel, for the arrival of which they waited at the port for several weeks. With a touching simplicity, Dr. KANE describes this meeting in the last volume of his Second Narrative—just published: "Presently we were alongside. An officer, whom I shall ever remember as a cherished friend, Capt. HARTSTENE, hailed a little man in a ragged flannel shirt, 'Is that Dr. KANE?'—and with the 'Yes' that followed, the rigging was manned by our countrymen, and cheers welcomed us back to the social world of love which they represented." This is the same Capt. HARTSTENE whose commission to restore the *Resolute* has brought him lately into notice in a new field.

The return of Dr. KANE to New York was the occasion of a wonderful excitement. On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855, it was announced that the Searching Expedition had returned with Dr. KANE and his party. An eagar throng assembled to greet them, and the familiar face of the Doctor bronzed by exposure and adorned with a heavy beard, was looked upon like that of an old friend. The Doctor made his report of the results of his cruise; the principal part of importance announced his discoveries being that which established the existence of an open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE immediately commenced the preparation of his narrative—published a few weeks since under the title of *Arctic Explorations*. In November last, having completed this task, he sailed for Europe, and on arriving in England was at once received with a cordial British welcome. He, however, declined all public honors, and appeared but little in public. His health continuing to decline, he determined to try the effect of a change of climate, and in

very short time sailed for Havana, where he ended his days, far too early.

In character Dr. KANE was peculiarly retiring and unostentatious ; not distrustful of his abilities, but slow to obtrude them into notice ; ambitious, yet prudent ; energetic, amiable and upright. In person, he was scarcely of the average height, but his muscles were firmly knit ; he had a finely-developed head, remarkably full in the faculties which give artistic power and taste. His constitution, never strong, has succumbed beneath the burden that his energetic nature imposed upon it.

The Doctor's published works are few. His two Arctic Narratives are comprised in three volumes, and he has issued some scientific treaties, besides preparing lectures on subjects connected with the Arctic Explorations. His labors, as a navigator and geographer, have been rewarded by a gold medal, presented by the Royal Geographical Society, and by other testimonials ; but his best and most enduring record is found in the remarkable acts of a crowded life.—*New York Times.*

THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.—The new treaty with Mexico reached Washington the 25th Feb., and was next morning submitted to the Cabinet. The treaty is not perfect, but there was authority in Washington to perfect it. To this treaty there are three or four points—commercial, postal, and the satisfaction of American claims. Some persons who professed to know that there was a great concession of territory, whilst others said that there was no foundation for such belief, and that the treaty says nothing of Tehuantepec or of Sonora or Lower California ; but the fifteen millions which the Mexican government were desirous of getting, look to concession of territory on their part, and parties in Washington are authorized to perfect that part of the treaty which it is said was imperfect, provided our government accepts the proposition. Such, however, is not the case, for from the most reliable sources we learn that the treaty is, in all respects, what it was in the first instance supposed to be.

The Pierce administration were determined to take no action upon it, as Mr. Marcy was understood to be opposed to most of its provisions; therefore the late President has made up his mind to leave its settlement with his successor.

GOV. NEWALL, of New Jersey, walked from his residence, in Allentown, to Trenton, a distance of twelve miles, to attend his own inauguration. The road was in a condition that forbade traveling in sleighs or on horse back, and the Governor footed it bravely to the Capitol.

ONE OF THE MORAL POLITICIANS.—The Rev. Mr. Kalloch was one of the most active clergymen of New England, who, with a host of others, made, through a petition to the senate, such a base and unclerical onslaught upon Senator Douglas.

Of course he was a fierce Fremonter and a bleeding Kansas man during the late canvass, and was the author of the following choice and dignified sentiment:

We have laid that antiquated old fogy, Lewis Cass, on the shelf of political retirement. We have buried Erastus Brooks, the most notorious and unmitigated slanderer of Col. Fremont, under the putrid mound of his own calumnies, and left him to rot in the offal of political corruption. *We have compelled Buchanan to go into the presidency with but a small minority, and under a protest from the* CHRISTIANITY, THE INTELLIGENCE AND THE DECENCY OF THE NORTH.

The author of the above language is now under indictment by a Massachusetts grand jury, for the most licentious and indecent conduct.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—The capital of this bank is 67,000,000,000 francs. It is divided into 67,000 shares of 1,000 francs each. It does not receive on deposit less than 10,000 frances, from which a discount for forty-five days is deducted, and if the deposit be redeemed the next day, no part of the discount is refunded. The bank issues notes to the amount of 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 300, 200, and 100 francs.

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,		60

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 28th, 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.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute.

THE SUMMER TERM Of the above School commences on Monday, the 27th of April, and continues eleven weeks. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Primary Scholars,	$5 00
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	6 00
Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar,	7 00
Higher English Branches,	8 00
Latin, Greek and French, extra, each,	3 00
Painting, Drawing and Needle-work, each,	3 00

Students from a distance can obtain boarding at about four dollars per week.

ISAAC DILLON, Principal.
M. C. DILLON, Preceptress.

Olympia, April 22d.-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS—Remaining in the Post-Office at Olympia, March 31st, 1857, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as Dead Letters:—

Alexander, L; Baer, Seligman, 4; Butler, William; Brown, Freeman W., 3; Bradley, H. C.; Bachelder, Mrs. Sarah C.; Brown, Isaac; Carter, Thomas; Connelley, W. S.; Chamberlin, J. L., 2; Dyer, Joseph, 2; Munroe, Oscar; Peabody, Russell V., 2; Spinning, Cass; Stevens, Mrs. Margaret; Stillman, Charlotte; Slater, T. W.; Souclot, O.; Sherwood, Wm.; Simmons, Mrs. A. C.; Wright, Almira N.; Wiese, H.;

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT To an order of sale issued out of the Probate Court of Thurston county, Washington Territory, at its April term, 1857, I will sell, upon Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th days of May, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises of James McAlister, late of said county, deceased, to the highest bidder for cash, a lot of Cattle, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c., constituting the goods, effects and personal property of said estate. For further information enquire of the undersigned.

THOMAS W. GLASGOW,
Adm'r of estate of James McAlister, dec'd.

Thurston county, April 16, 1857.-ts.

E. S. FOWLER, F. A. WILSON, Port Townsend. GEO. O. WILSON, San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, Port Townsend, W. T.

April 6, 1856. [n21-tf.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of sale, issued out of the Probate court, of the county of Thurston, and Territory of Washington, at its April term, 1857, I will sell, upon Thursday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the premises of William Holmes, late of said county, deceased, to the highest bidder for cash, a lot of Lumber, Rails, Cattle, Horses, Wheat, Farming utensils, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c., constituting the goods, effects and personal property of said estate. For further information enquire upon the premises or of the undersigned.

S. S. FORD, Sr.,
Adm'r of estate of William Holmes, dec'd.

Thurston county, April 15th, 1857.—2w.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS. SHOES. &C, &C.,

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

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

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

HAVING established themselves permanently in Olympia, in the mercantile business, would respectfully inform those wishing to purchase goods, that they are now opening on the corner of Main and Second streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shelf-ware, &c., which they purpose selling off at very low figures for cash or country produce, but not on a credit.

Fresh additions will be made to the stock already on hand by future arrival of vessels.

In short, it is our intention to keep a stock adequate to the wants of the people. And as our goods are bought with cash by the senior partner (an experienced buyer) we are confident that we will be able to give as good bargains as any house in the Territory.

Then to one and all we say CALL and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Olympia, April 17, 1856. [n21-tf.

GOING-CHEAP!

3000 POUNDS BACON, SHOULDERS, &c., can be had at a bargain, by calling soon. This bacon is of an extra quality, home cured, and was designed solely for this market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to those desirous of obtaining a good article. LEVI OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 9, 1856. 6w-no.20.

REMOVED.

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

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

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & OCULIST.
—*OFFICE:*—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

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

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

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, and make thereto such additions as the wants of the community shall seem to require, a full, complete, and genuine stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
DYE WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Grafenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Grafenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Liby's Pile Ointment; Humphrey's do; Green Mountain do; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Liquid Opedildoc; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Thompson's Eye Water; Grafenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Grafenberg's Children's Panacea; Do. Uterine Catholicon; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Bay Water; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Brandreth's Vegetable do; Ayer's Cathartic do; Mayffe's Sanative do; Grafenberg's do; McLane's Liver do; Blood Root do; Cod Liver Oil; Olive do; Rose Water; Seidlitz Powders; Soda do; Hair Dye; Snuff; Indelible Ink; Strychnine; White and Yellow Wax; Shoulder Braces; Trusses; Arnica Flowers; Alcohol; Turpentine; Brandy; Castor Oil; Madder; Log Wood; Copperas; Alum; Prussian Blue; Indigo Arnatto; Poor Man's Plaster; Court Plaster; Fine Sponge; Do. Emory; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Rad Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Sheiac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aque Ammonia; Spirits do; Vin Colchici; Oil Cubebs; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capaiba; Chloroform; Ether Sulphuric; Gum Camphor; Do. Arabic; Do. Myrrh; Super Carbonate Soda; Tartaric Acid; Rochelle Salts; Pil Hydrag; Blue Ointment; Extract Hyoscyamus; Do. Conium; Do. Black Root; Balsam Tolu; Iodide Potash; Capsules; Opium; Rad Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Calomel; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tanzy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladie's Slipper; Slippery Elm; Cardamon Seeds; Magnesia; Liquorice; Nitrate Silver; Harlem Oil; Colodion; Adhesive Plaster; Oils of Cedar, Hemlock, Sassafras, Rosemary, Wormwood, Wintergreen, Caraway, Orange, Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Origanum, Lavender, Tanzy, Aniseed, Amber, Cloves, Bergamot, Almond, etc., etc.

All these articles are warranted *pure and unadulterated, and of the very best quality*, having been selected with a view of being used in my practice, and are offered to the public and trade at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS will be attended to and put up as heretofore.

*** Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's. G. K. WILLARD.

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

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE

TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

He guarantees to furnish better fir, cedar and other lumber—*clear and unspotted*—than has heretofore been delivered at any saw mill in the territory, with greater promptness, and on far more accommodating terms. My aim shall be to accommodate home purchasers first—distant customers afterwards.

Orders respectfully solicited. ☞ No charges made for bills of lumber that do not give full satisfaction. Call and see. Not being prepared to run over the country to collect small accounts, all debts and dues for lumber must be adjusted at the "Captain's Office" at the mill.

S. D. RINEHEART.

Tum Water, April 2d, 1857. [n19-tf.

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.

Information Wanted

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

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

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

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 Furnituree

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.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C.,
AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D.C.

Established n 1853.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON:

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

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being about to *close doors* and "take in" his sign preparatory to his departure for the States, would hereby tender his grateful thanks to the numerous friends of the "NONPAREIL SALOON," for their kind patronage during the past year, and, until the arrival of the *eventful "epoch,"* invites them to call again. At the same time he wishes to inform them that all shall receive his renewed thanks, who may present themselves at the Clerk's desk, at the head of the counter—west end of saloon—and pay up such little demands as he may hold against them. He is fearful that many are unfortunately troubled with a loss of memory. Therefore remember—"come up every body." The public's humble servant,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK,
Proprietor "Nonpareil."

Olympia, April 21, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

"Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Steilacoom, 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.

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

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.

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

D. S. MAYNARD.

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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

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 n52-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 9, 1855. 39-ly

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.

Among which may be found the following:—

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

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse 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. no13-3.

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CALEB,
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, Calicoes, (fast colors) Merinoes, Alpacas, 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 Stoga 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. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

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

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1853. 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 this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the best of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

Warning to the Public.

The undersigned would caution the public against [illegible] of two notes, bearing date January 23d, [illegible] Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., drawn in favor of B. F. Cooper, and for the sum of $1,500—one for $1000, and the other for $500—contingent on the receipt of a mail contract from the Post-office Department, to be carried from Steilacoom to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, &c. As said notes were obtained through fraud, forgery and false misrepresentations, the public is hereby advised that they will not be paid by me.

A. L. PORTER.

Steilacoom, March 8, 1857. 16tf

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. 3m5

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Portland, O. T., till 12 M., April 25th, for the performance of the following work on the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military Road, along a line approximatively located between Henness' prairie and Hughs' on Yelm prairie.

SUBSECTION 1. From the eastern extremity of Henness' prairie to the crossing of the Tenalquot river near Linklater's claim, and including a bridge of a substantial character over the Tenalquot river—about three miles.

SUBSECTION 2. From the Tenalquot prairie to Hughes' on Yelm prairie—about four miles.

The bridge over the Tenalquot river to be 60 feet, more or less, in length—to be supported by abutments on either bank—roadway to be 12 feet wide in the clear, of 3 inch fir plank, and to be above the reach of the drift of the highest water. Approaches to the bridge to be made easy. The stringers of the bridge to be of hewn or sawed fir timber, squaring not less than one foot. Bracing above the stringers.

The timber to be cut down and removed for a width of 25 feet;—a road bed of 12 feet in width to be free from stumps and roots. Marshy places to be passed by a substantial corduroy road, covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line.

Grades not to exceed one foot in ten, (10.)

Such drains to be constructed as may be considered by the officer in charge to be necessary.

Sub-sec. 1, will also include one fourth of a mile more or less, of corduroy bridge near Henness'.

Bidders will specify a sum per mile for each subsection, and also for each running foot of the Tenalquot bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, that if the contract is given, the work will be done as agreed upon. At the signing the contract, bonds will be required, of the amount of the contract. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The contract will be referred to the Secretary of War. In case of the disapproval of the Secretary of War, the contract will be annulled, and payment made for work already done, at the rate specified in the contract.

Payments may be made from time to time to the amount of fifty per cent. of the contract price, the remainder to be paid when the work is completed and accepted.

Work to be completed by November 1st, 1857.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for V. & S. Military Road."

Address G. H. MENDELL, Top. Engineers.

Portland, O. T., Mar. 20, 1857.

Notice to Claimants.

HAVING received the appointment for claim surveying from the Surveyor General of W. T. for the counties of Thurston and Sawamish, all persons not having their claims by legal subdivision lines, wishing their land claims surveyed prior to the first of November next, will give me notice, or leave notice at the Land Office at Olympia by the first of May next, as I will not be able to survey claims after the first of June;—after that date I will be engaged at the public surveys.

T. F. BERRY.
U. S. Dep. Surveyor.

March 20, 1857. 6w17

Paper Hangings and Carpets.

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

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

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

FRANK BAKER,

mar 13-3m17. 110 & 112 Clay st., San Francisco.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES FOTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

150 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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXXIX.

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

[Concluded.]

That the officers of the late surveying and exploring expedition to the China seas and Bheering's straits, who, under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, performed the duties of grades higher than their own respectively, shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the pay of their own grades, the pay of the grades whose duties they performed respectively, for and during the time they performed the same, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Henry Woods, and to the legal representatives of Samuel Roseburg, deceased, the sum of three dollars a day, each, for the services of the said Woods, and the said Roseburg, in superintending the construction of the building for a custom house, post-office, and court-house at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For completing custom-house at Pensacola, Florida, five thousand dollars in addition to the sum already appropriated.

For the completion of the marine hospital at New Orleans, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made by an appropriation heretofore made by an act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to direct the said hospital to be built either of iron or of brick or of both materials, and fire proof, as in his discretion he may deem best adapted to the climate.

For enlarging the building provided by law to be constructed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house, over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, sixty-five thousand dollars, and ten per cent. on the same for contingencies: Provided, That such enlargement and modification can be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

For completing the custom-house at Norfolk, Virginia, fifty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-three cents. Provided, that the proceeds that shall be received from the sale of the present custom-house shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

For enlarging the building provided by law to be constructed at Bristol, Rhode Island, for a post-office and court-house, over the plan adopted under the appropriation heretofore made, and so modifying said plan as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public convenience shall require, seven thousand five hundred dollars, and ten per centum on the same for contingencies: Provided, That such enlargement and modification shall be completed within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated.

To complete the rooms in the city hall, Utica, New York, necessary for the proper accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts held in said city and their offices, which was directed by the act of Congress approved thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty, five thousand dollars.

For the alteration and improvement of the court room in the city hall of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

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

For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories, sixty-six thousand dollars.

For ventilating basement rooms of the Treasury building, in addition to surplus funds for ventilating and lighting upper rooms of the same building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the Treasury extension, four hundred thousand dollars—and that the appropriation for removing the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park at the President's, may be expended in accordance with such plan as may be hereafter approved by the President, for the purpose of removing said wall and enclosing said park.

For continuing the Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For paying existing liabilities for the Washington aqueduct, and preserving the work already done from injury, such sum of money as shall be necessary, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the new dome of the capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

That the President shall cause the money appropriated for the erection of a suitable house for the plants recently brought from Japan, for the United States, to be applied as directed by the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause the building provided by law, to be constructed at Detroit in the State of Michigan, for a custom-house, post-office, and court-house, to be increased in length, over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty-five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adapt the same to such increased length, if in the opinion of the Secretary the public convenience shall require such modification: Provided, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent on the said last mentioned sum, for superintendence and contingencies, which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this clause of this bill, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building, at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

For payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of the said States, for President and vice-President of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

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

For surveying and correcting erroneous surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

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

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

For the survey and correction of old erroneous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the Surveyor-General, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the renewal and correction of old, erroneous, and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the Surveyor-General, where the marks have become obliterated by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana at augmented rates now authorized by law, five thousand and fifty-five dollars and sixty-six cents.

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

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

For continuing the survey of the keys [illegible] coast of Florida by the officers of the coast [illegible] thirty thousand dollars.

That all public lands heretofore reserved for military purposes in the state of Florida, which said lands, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, are no longer useful or desired for such purposes, or so much thereof as said Secretary may designate, shall be and are hereby placed under the control of the General Land-Office, to be disposed of and sold in the same manner [illegible] the same regulations as other public lands of the United States: Provided, that said lands shall not be so placed under the control of said General Land-Office until said opinion of the Secretary of War, giving his consent, communicated to the Secretary of Interior in writing, shall be filed and recorded.

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

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

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

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

For defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand dollars.

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

For the erection of a barn and carpenter's shop at the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For enclosing the grounds of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For the completion of the centre building and three other sections of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase five hundred burial lots in the congressional burial ground, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided, That the same be expended in the construction of an iron fence on the north side of said burial grounds.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for or allow for the engraving of the "Ingraham Medal," in pursuance of a contract made by direction of the Secretary of the Navy under authority of law, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For replacing the works of the exploring Expedition, destroyed by the fire at Philadelphia, on the eleventh April last, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of erection, to be used as a custom house, and post-office at Toledo, in the State of Ohio, by the addition of another story and otherwise, as he may find expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, with ten per centum thereon for contingencies: Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended until the Secretary shall have contracted upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of the said building so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

For arranging and binding for preservation the original returns of the seventh census, and those prior thereto two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For furnishing and ornamenting the Capitol with such works of art as may be ordered by the Joint Committee on the Library, to be placed in either wing of the extension, when ready for their reception twenty thousand dollars.

For enlarging and shelving the law-library room, and a new carpet and other furniture for the same, four hundred dollars.

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

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making hot-beds therein, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

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

For lighting the President's house, and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the Executive offices, Pennsylvania avenue, and East Capitol street to Second street, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For grading, gravelling, and completing the culvert across Tiber creek on Indiana avenue, six thousand dollars.

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

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

For repairs of the Potomac navy yard and upper bridges, eleven thousand dollars.

And with a view to the construction of a new and substantial bridge across the Potomac, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to cause drawings and estimates for the construction of an iron suspension bridge and also for a stone arched bridge to be prepared and submitted to congress at its next session: and with a further view of enabling congress to select the most eligible site for said bridge, the Secretary aforesaid is instructed to cause drawings and estimates to be prepared for a bridge at or near the site of the present Potomac bridge, another at or near a place known as the "Three Sisters" and another at such intermediate point as may be deemed most eligible.

For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, three thousand dollars.

For filling up ravine in Judiciary square, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of one dozen settees for Lafayette square, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For repairing heating apparatus, raising, repairing passages, painting, reglazing and extending seed room and green-house according to plan, six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners of Public Buildings.

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

For rebuilding Franklin-engine house, including the purchase of a suitable lot, &c., five thousand dollars.

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

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause a suitable site for a new jail to be selected at or near the Penitentiary, in the city of Washington, and that he cause to be prepared drawings and specifications for said jail to be submitted to congress on or before the tenth day of December next, together with estimates of the cost of building said jail.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds seventy-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents: Provided, That the Commissioner of Patents shall report to congress the varies [various] kinds, and amounts of saids [seeds] purchased, and to be purchased under this appropriation, from whom and where obtained and the cost of the same.

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

To complete the bridge across the Potomac at Little Falls, agreeably to the plan already adopted, seventy-five thousand dollars.

To meet necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act of the twelfth (twentieth) April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the third section of the act of congress of the first May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of public ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes."

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

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase one hundred copies, each, of Audubon's "Birds of America," and Quadrupeds of North America," for presentation to foreign governments, in return for valuable works sent by them to the government of the United States, sixteen thousand dollars.

For filling up the dock between Central and Long wharves in Boston, the widening of the street on the east front of the custom-house, and the extension and maintenance of the drains, fifteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages on account of legislative expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, being for printing, binding, and miscellaneous items, for the sessions of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and four cents.

For the construction of a powder magazine for the naval service at Man Island, California, the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For the continuation of extra clerk hire in the office of Indian Affairs authorized by an act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For additional compensation and mileage of senators for the present congress, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For additional compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories for the present Congress, seven hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars: and to enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the additional compensation to its employees and others authorized by the resolution of the House of Representatives of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a sum sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and is hereby added to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold at public auction the revenue cutter "Ingham," now stationed at Detroit, and the "Harrison" now stationed at Oswego, and in lieu thereof, to cause to be built six cutters for the protection of the revenue on the lakes, of the burden of about fifty tons each; and that the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any money in treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the proceeds of the sale above authorized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That not more than two competent officers (one of whom to be a captain or first lieutenant, at the discretion of said Secretary) shall be allowed to each of said six cutters.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to those now allowed by law, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to employ four clerks of class one; and the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay such increased compensation and the clerks thus authorized, including arrears now due to temporary clerks to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase for the United States the three stores at the Atlantic dock, at the port of New York, now held by the United States under a lease for a term of years, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required for the purpose, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the title to said stores, and the grounds thereunto belonging, shall be made to the United States in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner under the treaty with Great Britain, of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be allowed the sum of four dollars per diem for subsistence, the same to be paid out of the appropriation made on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, "for the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the settlement of the accounts of registers and receivers of the public land-offices, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to allow, subject to the approval of Congress, such reasonable compensation for additional clerical services and extraordinary expenses incident to said offices as he shall think just and proper, and report to Congress all such cases of allowance at each succeeding session, with estimates of the sum or sums required to pay the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the holders of the war bonds of the State of California the amount of money appropriated by act of congress approved May [August] fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four "in payment of expenses incurred and now actually paid by the State of California for the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, under the following restrictions and regulations: Before any bonds shall be redeemed by the Secretary of War, they shall be presented to the board of commissioners appointed by the legislature of said State by an act approved April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and the amount due and payable upon each bond be endorsed thereon by said commissioners. Upon presentation to the Secretary of War of any bond or bonds thus endorsed, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof for the amount certified to be due upon the same by the said commissioners, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same: That said amounts in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount of money appropriated by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, said bonds, after redemption, and after taking off the coupons that may remain unpaid, shall be delivered to the Secretary of War to be cancelled.

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed and paid, in the manner now provided by law, two principal examiners and two assistant examiners, in addition to the examing force now authorized by law to be so employed in the Patent office.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to pay those employed in the United States Patent-Office from April first eighteen hundred and fifty-four until April first eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as examiners and assistant examiners of patents, at the rates fixed by law for these respective grades: Provided, That the same be paid out of the Patent-Office fund, and that the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly enrolled as examiners and assistant examiners of patents for the same period.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintainance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the clerk of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, for transcribing certain records under the act of Congress approved April twenty-third eighteen hundred and fifty-six, shall be the same as is authorized by the act of February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, concerning fees and costs for copying records and attending courts during their sittings.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed and paid to the late commissioners for settling private land claims in California, appointed under the act of March third eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and acts additional thereto, one month's salary, for services rendered subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, (and to the several disbursing agents for said commission the same compensation for the receipt and disbursement of moneys as are allowed to other disbursing officers of the government in California, the same to be paid out of the unexpended balance of monies heretofore appropriated for the salaries and expenses of said commission.)

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior ascertain the number of Cherokees east of the Mississippi that were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siller, in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and pay the five thousand dollars appropriated by the eighth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, approved July thirty-one eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to said Indians, according to the *per capita* distribution made by the Department of the Interior, in pursuance of the principles contained in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States on that subject, of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual compensation of the chaplain to the United States Penitentiary shall be five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent on the same, from July first eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to John C. Rives, by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, out of the contingent funds of the two houses, according to the number of copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by each, one cent for every five pages of that work exceeding three thousand pages, for a long session, or fifteen hundred pages for a short one, including the indexes and the laws of the United States, commencing with this session.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitably qualified person as special examiner of drugs, chemicals, medicines, &c., at San Francisco in California, whose annual salary shall be two thousand dollars.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of stone, with fire-proof floors, of iron beams and brickwork, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., eighty-five feet long by sixty wide and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

At Nashville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post office, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors, a building of like materials eighty-five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high to cost not more than ninety-five thousand dollars.

At Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Dubuque, Iowa, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty-five feet long by sixty deep and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office and United States courts, a building of like materials, eighty-five feet long by sixty deep, and sixty feet high, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

At Galena Illinois, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Springfield, Illinois, for the accommodation of the United States courts and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet long by forty-five deep and thirty-two feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Rutland and at Windsor, Vermont, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the several offices connected therewith, and the post-offices at said Rutland and Windsor, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty five thousand dollars each: Provided, That no money shall be expended under this act for the erection of a custom-house, where the duties collected do not equal the expense of collecting.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the building therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon, to cover the compensation of architects, superintendence, advertising and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings in each case shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That to authorize the Secretary of the treasury to enlarge the building now in progress of construction to be used as a custom-house and post-office, and Sandusky, Ohio, by the addition of another story, and otherwise, as said Secretary may deem expedient, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, with the per cent thereon for contingencies: Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended until said Secretary shall have contracted, upon such security as he may approve, for the completion of said building, so enlarged, at a sum equal to or less than the amount heretofore and hereby appropriated.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be construted at Key West, Florida, a suitable building for the accommodation of the district of Florida; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved August 18, 1856.

CHAP. CXXX.

An act making appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office, Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenue of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six:

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.

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Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,

Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

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 Bokkelin, 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.

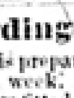
To the efficient staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, both personal, and of transportation and supply, the Commander-in-Chief begs to make his hearty acknowledgements.

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. 11n31.

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. no6:tf

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

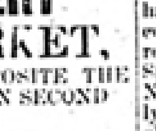
The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n17.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,

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



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

Candies, Nuts Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

NOTICE

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 arrangemens of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republican freedom, so, the former shall always have a place for whatever is really interesting or valuable in the current miscellaneous literature of the world. At the same time, we shall, with especial care, study to preserve the high character which Graham's Magazine has always maintained, as the organ of our own peculiar national writers. Deeming that the public look for something better in a periodical of this kind than mere fugitive or occasional productions, we shall not publish anything which is not interesting, valuable, spirited or 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 unsubstantial 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 there of still life, they must speak to our feelings and sympathies. The writers must take their subjects from the great drama of actual life, which is going on so busily all around us. We know that it is difficult to do all this, and that it is much easier to promise than to perform, yet, as broken promises would be of no advantage to an enterprise of this character, we could hope to gain nothing more than a mere temporary success by holding up deceptive lures. And regarding the field before us with the perceptive faculties of practical men, who have long been accustomed to deal with the popular taste, and have some experience of the channels in which it runs, we think we make no promises which we shall not be fully able to perform, as soon as our operations may be rightly under way.

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

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

TERMS:

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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—6tf

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H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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Republications,

—AND THE—

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

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

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Sept. 12, 1856. 14 tf