PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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Deferred News Items by Last Mail.

THE PREDICTED COMET.—Prof. Pierce, Harvard University, a mathematician of deserved credit, says of the predicted collision of our globe with a comet, the 13th of June next, that he is "positive that there are no date for such a computation." He also expresses his doubt whether Babinet has been engaged, as stated, in any discussion involving so much absurdity.

☞ We have already noticed the statement that the British Government has made a concession to France of Napoleon's house and tomb at St. Helena. It appears that the concession was obtained by Count de Persigny, the French Minister at London. The Emperor, it is said, intends to restore the house and tomb, as far as possible, to their original state.

PROGRESS OF THE CONFEDERACY.—Seven organized territories, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington, stand ready or nearly so for admission into the Union, which would then number thirty-eight States. The embryo territories, Arizonia, Dacotah, Neosho and Nevada would make forty-two, the new State of Superior, or Itaska, forty-three; which number the proposed divisions of the larger Territories would increase to fifty and upwards. A splendid constellation of sovereign States to whose glory and prosperity, under our federal system, no limits can be given.

☞ A census of the thriving city of Peoria, Ill., just taken, shows a population of 17,482.

☞ The long pending claim of the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, has been decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the claimants.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE MERRIMAC.—The Boston Traveler learns from a letter received by a gentleman in Charlestown from his son on board the steam frigate Merrimac, that there had ben 30 cases of yellow fever among the crew of that vessel, five of whsch were fatal, Purser McBlair being one of the victims. The Merrimac put into Hampton Roads, but has since been ordered to Boston.

☞ Mr. Thackeray is said to have received an offer of $30,000 for his new novel, which will run through twenty numbers.

☞ Mr. Scoresby, the veteran of Arctic enterprise, died at Torquay (England) on the 21st March, after a lingering illness. Science loses a great deal by his death.

☞ The London Times announces that the Earl of Elgin has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, and will proceed on his arduous mission as soon as he has been made sufficiently acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—According to a statement before us we have nineteen men-of-war in commision on squadron,s viz: Home, three, numbering 810 men; Pacific, five, 960 men; Mediterranean three, 950 men; African three, 360 men; Brazil two, 660 men; East Indies three, 630 men. We have, besides, one on the lakes and three or four on surveying or other special service. There are ten ships of the line, thirteen frigates, nineteen sloops, two brigs and nineteen steamers, many, however, now undergoing repairs or still on the stacks. The whole number of officers in active service is 1,203.

☞ Professor Rauch, the eminent sculptor in Berlin, it is said, is engaged on a marble group, entitled "Moses at Prayer during the Battle against the Amalekites." It is designed for the King of Prussia, and will be a magnificent piece of art.

☞ The popular Cuban poet, Arrondo, died at Havanna on the 2d inst.

☞ Franklin Noyes, a prominent merchant of Charlestown, Va., died last week.

Seat of Government of Canada.—A Buffalo despatch of the 20th ult., says:

We learn from Toronto that the question of referring the removal of the seat of government to the decision of the Queen, has been decided in favor of the same by a majority of ten.

Philadelphia Navy Yard.—About 500 persons are employed in this yard, principally on the Minnesota and Saranac. The former, a steam frigate, is now almost fit for service. The Saranac is still on the dry-dock, and her repairs, when completed, will have rendered her almost a new vessel. It is expected one or more of the new steam sloops, for which appropriations were made by the last congress, will be built at this yard.

Monument to Dr. Kane.—The Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette suggests the propriety of raising a fund to erect a suitable monument to Dr. Kane, in order to perpetuate in a worthy manner, the character and deeds of the man who has now passed away, but whose memory will be a pride to future generations.

MOUNT VERNON.—We perceive by a correspondence published in the Richmond Enquirer that Mr. John A. Washington has consented again to place the Mount Vernon estate in the hands of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

☞ Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveler, arrived at Mauritius on a steamship from England, in December last, on her way to Madagascar.

☞ The Canadian Parliament has authorized the Governor General to advance an annual sum not to exceed $20,000 for six years to aid in the establishment of a weekly steam communication between the river St. Lawrence and Liverpool in the summer, and Portland and Liverpool during the winter.

☞ At a recent laying of the corner stone of Pilgrim Church in London, England, a note was read from Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, inclosing £100, and promising another £100 hereafter, towards the erection of the building. The church was established by suggestion of her late husband while Minister to England.

☞ The "needle gun," a late invention by Mr. C. D. SCHUBARTH, of Connecticut, can be loaded and fired in six seconds, by the watch. The hunter goes in the woods, or the warrior to battle, untrammelled and unburdened with flasks, horn, shot or bulle bag, caps, percussions or wadding. His cartridges include all, and can be unjusted in a moment, ready for use. It is loaded at the breech, the powder is ignited at the top of the cartridge, consequently consuming all, and generating the full explosive power without waste of powder or gas.

SATURN TO BE DELUGED.—It has just been discovered that the rings encirculing the planet Saturn are of recent origin and composed of water; and that in the course of 12 years they will "close in" and the before mentioned planet will experience a very "heavy wet"—similar to "our" deluge.

AN ARAB MARE.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that among the treasures which Mr. Troye, the artist brought from his recent explorations in Oriental countries, is a *veritable Arab mare*. The animal, which was purchased for a stock importing company in Kentucky, is now in New York. She is a long, well knit, shapely creature, of a greyish color, about the average size, with very large and muscular thighs, and a marvelous elasticity in every movement. Her value is estimated at $10,000. This is the second mare of the Desert which has been brought to this coutry. The first, also imported by the Kentucky company, came in by the way of New Orleans.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The British Whig says that preparations are being made in Canada for an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. For this purpose, Dr. Rea is building, in the Kingston Dockyard, an Arctic schooner, to be ready in May next to go to Quebec, and thence to the Arctic regions.

☞ Girard College, at Philadelphia, now supports and educates regularly three hundred and fifteen boys, all indigent orphans.

☞ The camels imported into this country by the U. S. Government are now profitable employed in Texas, and fulfil their purpose admirably.

☞ Pennsylvania is the greatest wheat State in the Union. It is estimated to have raised, this year, 18,250,000 bushels. Ohio is the next in the order, raising 16,800,000 bushels. New York is next, raising 15,200,000; Illinois next, raising 14,600,000; Wisconsin, 14,000,000, and Virginia raises 12,500,000.

☞ The controversy on the subject of a revision of the Bible in England, seems to have died out. The Archdeacon of Salop has proposed the plan of appointing a royal commission of ten scholars to insert in the margin such versions as seem to any nine of them preferable to the English text, permission being granted to ministers to read such corrections in the churches.

☞ A coal mine has been discovered about 30 miles from Stockton, California.

☞ The Icarian community at Nauvoo, Ill., having proved a disastrous experiment, they petitioned the Legislature to repeal the act of incorporation, in order that the stock, amounting to about $15,000, may be divided. The community started with 1,200 members, and has now only about 400.

☞ It appears that there are only five real bona fide millionaires in New York, at the head of whom stands William B. Astor, worth $3,955,000, Peter Lorillard stands next, with $1,620,500; then Stephen Whiting, with $1,400,000; then James Lenox, with $1,338,875; and lastly, A. T. Stewart, with $1,089,000. A list given in the New York Herald mentions about one hundred others who are put down as rich men, among whom is George Law, whose wealth does not sum up what we had expected. The estimates are made from bona fide taxable property and taken from the tax book.

LIMBS VERSUS BRAINS.—James Robenson, the youthful circus rider, has been offered by a northern circus company $250 a week for three years, and to pay all his expenses in a European tour. Three fourths of the editorial corps in the United States do not receive over one tenth of this salary.

MATERIAL MEDICAL.—Credit is given clergymen in notice of *marriages*. Why should not notice of *deaths* be equally civil with physicians?—*Post*.

☞ The Lockport Courier says a Dutchman went into the Niagara County Bank on Monday, to make a deposit, having a number of Spanish quarters among his funds. The teller politely informed him that they could take them for twenty cents. The Dutchman looked up in astonishment and said: "I save 'em because de bills break; now by tam, de silver break too!"

A DULL SEASON.—"You're a loafer—a man without a calling," said a Judge to a person arrested as a vagrant.

"I beg your pardon, your honor, I have a vocation."

"What is it?"

"I smoke glass for eclipses; but just now it is our dull season."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is calculated the profits realized yearly from the African slave trade amount to about eleven millions of dollars, while the capital invested does not perhaps exceed four millions; that there is a fleet of forty vessels manned by a total force of nearly a thousand men, and that by means of the fleet some thirty thousand slaves are exported yearly from the coast of Africa

U. S. TROOPS FOR OREGON.—A detachment of three hundred United States troops, whos, destination is the interior of Oregon, sailed from New York, on the steamer Illinois, for Aspinwall, on Monday. The officers accompanying the detachment are: Major Garnett, 9th infantry; Capt. Black, 9th infantry; Capt. Lendrum, 3d artillery; first Lieut. Churchill, 4d artillery; first Lieut. Hodges, 4th infantry; second Lieut. Gentry, 4th infantry. Medical Staff.—Assistant Surgeons Guild, Edgar, Henderson. Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Lendrum and Mrs. Guild accompany their husbands.

☞ The real estate of Mr. Zimmerman, lately killed in the Canada railroad accident, is estimated to be worth $7,000,000.

☞ In the city of Manchester, N. H., the House of Correction is now without a criminal inmate.

☞ The police of Boston are busily employed in breaking up the gambling houses which infest that city.

A MISSAPPREHENSION.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the press, for the reason, no doubt, that it is supposed to refer to the residence of President Buchanan:

"Mr. Buchanan's mansion at Lancaster, Pa., was offered at auction recently, but withdrawn, only $15,000 being offered for it. More than double this sum was expended upon the property."

The property referred to was that of Mr. Buchman, late an officer of the broken Lancaster Bank, and not that of President Buchanan.

☞ At the present time there are in Philadelphia two distinguished men sojourning—Ex-President Martin Van Buren and Ex-President Franklin Pierce. The former is the guest of the Hon. Charles Gilpin, and the latter is at the La Pierre House.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—It is stated that the Spanish minister at Washington has received intelligence from his government to the effect that the expedition which has been fitting out to operate against Vera Cruz will not proceed to its destination. A more intelligent understanding of the question in dispute between the two governments, together with the friendly interposition of France and England, it is alleged, have led to this result.

"DREAD SCOTT" IN OHIO.—A committee of the Ohio Legislature has made an extended report upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, accompanied by a bill "to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping" in Ohio. The bill provides severe penalties for persons who shall attempt to hold slaves in the State. to seize or arrest fugitives from service, or to kidnap any person with intent to carry him out of the State for the purpose of enslaving him. The acts of marshals in the execution of legal process are expressly excepted from the operation of law. The composition of the Supreme Court is strongly denounced. Resolutions have also been reported in the Legislature appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the protection of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

☞ The Maine House of Representatives has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of removing the seat of government to Portland.

☞ There was a "boxing match" in the House of Assembly at Albany, the other day. In other words, Mr. Beckwith, of Washington, struck Mr. Hastings, of Albany, a violent blow. The affray grew out of an altercation to the bill making appropriations for the executive department. A committee was appointed to investigate the circumstance.

☞ A bridge, to cost $50,000, is to be built over the Missouri river, at Florence, Nebraska, a few miles above Omaha.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—In 1833, says the *Clevelander*, after a long and severe spell of sickness, Stephen A. Douglas left Cleveland on a canal boat in search of a home and fame and fortune. He was then young, poor and unknown. Twenty-three years have passed away, and he returns to the same city with a world wide reputation—an abundance of wealth, and is received by the roar of cannon and the loud huzzas of his party. Energy and industry will do much for a man in this country.

MEXICO.—Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 2d, and from Vera Cruz to the 4th instant The clergy had openly declared against and denounced the new constitution in all the churches. The government had taken notice of this, and were about to call the Archbishop and other prominent ecclesiastics to account. It was feared that during holy week disturbances so fomented might occur. The army had sworn to the new constitution. It was received with favor throughout the States generally. Isolated cases had occurred where government officials, including three magistrates of the Supreme Court, had refused to swear to it. They were to be, or had been removed. A contract for the steam navigation of the Pacific coast of Mexico had been awarded to Capt. Isham, an American. The government had issued a manifesto to the nation reviewing its acts.

"REPUBLICAN" CONFESSIONS.—The editor of the Springfield *Argus* writes from Washington as follows:

"I have some charmingly *naive* confessions of a prominent Fremont leader, with reference to the false pretences upon which the black republicans conducted the late campaign. Now that the election is over, they are refreshingly frank. Senator Wilson says "the howl set up about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (I quote his own words) was a d—d humbug;" the democrats he says, were right in saying that it had been already repealed by the legislation of 1850, and the Whig party and Democratic party were both committed by their conventions of 1852 in favor of repeal."

ABOUT COFFEE.—There are some curious facts regarding the preservation of coffee. It is said that the berries readily imbibe exhalations from other substances, and occasionally acquire an unpleasant flavor. Sugar placed near the berries, it is said, in a short time impregnates them and injures their flavor.

A few bags of pepper on board a ship bound from England, spoiled a whole cargo of coffee.

The process of roasting berries requires care and skill. If burnt, the coffee is spoiled, imparting a bad taste, and making it heavy and indigestible when drank. Again, if underdone, the water fails to extract the nourishing material of the coffee, and its infusion is so weak as to prove unpalatable. In all Cairo, in Egypt, there was said to be but one good coffee parcher. The berries should be roasted until they become of a uniform brown chestnut color.

No family should ever purchase ready ground coffee, which is liable to adulteration with chicory, beans, corn, rye, &c. The berries should be bought green, and parched and ground at home as wanted.

Coffee is found, on chemical analysis, to contain a highly nutritious element known as *caffein*. This component part of all good coffee is found to contain a larger proportion of nitrogen than any other vegetable principle, and in this respect equalling some of the most highly animalized products. Caffein does not putrify, however, like animal matter. Thus, chemists have discovered by analysis that coffee contains an element of nourishment similar to animal matter, or to meat, which renders it nutritious as a drink, and of which chicory is wholly destitute; and hence its useless and injurious character as a substitute for coffee. Tea, also, contains an animal principal known as *thein*, which also renders it nourishing as a beverage when good and pure.

☞ Poets were never greatly renowned for worldly wisdom—were never celebrated for providing against a rainy day. They sing merrily, but forget that singing does not fill the stomach. They are the children of Providence, in so far as they take no thought of to-morrow. They ignore Mill and political economy; Cocker, and the rules of arithmetic. They cannot cast up their baker's bill, or give accurate change out of a crown piece. They don't in general know when they are cheated and they don't know how to cheat. Unless he is uncommonly wide awake, you may pass off a gilt button upon the man of metres as readily as you would a genuine coin from the mint.

☞ Dred Scott, who is remanded to slavery by the recent Supreme Court decision, is the slave of one of the Massachusetts M. C.'s, Dr. Chaffee, through his wife. Dr. C. represents the Springfield district, the Argus of which place states the fact how Scott became Chaffee's slave—by Chaffee marrying the widow of Dr. Emerson, of Missouri. The decision of the bench that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States, and could not sue in the United States Court, has remanded him and his family to the chattlehood of Mrs Chaffee.

☞ There are 112,600 square miles in Kansas. In Illinois 52,000

Gov. Walker's Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1857.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: I have at your request re-considered my determination as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again sarround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow citizens in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you and all your cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual *bona fide* residents of the territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their state constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me throughout my public career.

I anticipate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment. I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people.

I will go, then, and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained, by all your own high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet. Very respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

Massacre in Utah.

The mail from Salt Lake, says the Los Angelos *Star*, arrived here this week, bringing intelligence of another horrible massacre having been committed in Utah Territory. The circumstances, as they have been related to us by a gentleman who came here from San Bernardino, where the mail carrier from Salt Lake stops, are as follows:

Mr. Wm. Parrish, his son, a young man about seventeen years of age, and a Mr. Potter, started from the city for the purpose of coming to California. They had proceeded but a short distance, when their bodies were found dead. Mr. Parrish's throat was cut from ear to ear; the others had been shot. Their bodies were found at a place called Springville, about fifty miles from Salt Lake city.

It is not known by whom the outrage was committed. Rumor has it that Mr. Parrish had a difficulty with the authorities about removing his property, which he had previously "consecrated" to the church. We give the rumor as we heard it. It is also said that the massacre was perpetrated by Indians. The intelligence of this murder, caused the greatest excitement in San Bernardino, where part of Mr. Parrish's family reside, as well as generally throughout the country.

We hope an investigation by the government authorities will be made into this massacre, and the guilty parties made to feel the heavy arm of the law. These outrages are of so frequent occurrence, that it behooves the local authorities to take steps to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

THE DUEL OPPOSITE NATCHEZ. — The Natchez Courier, of Tuesday last, gives the following account of the recent duel opposite that city, a brief telegraphic notice of which we had on Wednesday morning last:

A hostile meeting took place opposite Natchez, on the Louisiana side of the river, about one mile above Vidalia, on Sunday last, April 12, at noon; the parties being R. H. Purdom, Esq., editor of the Port Gibson Herald, and J. W. McDonald, Esq., editor of the Natchez Free Trader. The weapons were pistols, distance ten paces. Both pistols were discharged between the words "fire" and "one," Mr. Mcdonald's ball cutting the left lapel of his adversary's coat, and passing through the fleshy part of the left arm above the elbow, luckily missing both bone and artery. Mr. Purdom's ball cut through Mr. McDonald's clothes—coat, pantaloons and under garments—immediately below the small of the back, but without grazing the skin. The meeting, of course, closed with the wound to Mr. Purdom, which bled profusely. It is understood that Mr. Purdom was the challenging party; the cause of offence being some editorial remarks in a late number of the Free Trader, made in reply to a paragraph which appeared in the Herald.

We are happy to state that the wound of Mr Purdom, though painful, will not prove dangerous

The Inaugural in England.

The London Times comments temperately upon the President's inaugural address. Respecting its allusions to the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Times says:

But what of the new President's foreign policy. Into what are the Monroe doctrine and the Ostend manifesto to be developed by the triumphant champion of the democrats? To these questions the inaugural affords but vague answers. The two concluding paragraphs are devoted to "our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations." The duties, as defined by Mr. Buchanan, are such as might satisfy the most scrupulous international lawyer. To cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with foreign nations, not only with a view to material interest, but in a spirit of christian benevolence, to employ a diplomacy which shall be direct and frank, to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of nations—such are the principles of public policy which are to guide the conduct of Mr. Buchanan and Cass.

We are, however, next brought to the application of these principles as understood by their propounder. The United States, we are told, have never extended their dominions by the sword, for Texas was annexed by a free people, and that half of the Mexican territory which was added to the Union ten years ago was fairly purchased after the Mexican armies had been beaten. While the American government continues to act on this principle "no nation will have a right to interfere or complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possession."

These are the most indications we can gain of the President's policy. To acquire territory he looks upon as natural and praiseworthy, if it be by the will of a majority of the actual settlers, or the stipulations of a pecuniary bargain. The application we must leave to the individual judgments of our readers. However, these are but tame doctrines after the Ostend manifesto. On the whole, we think we see symptoms of that necessary moderation which accompanies the assumption of responsibility. The government of a Buchanan and a Cass could not say less than is said in this inaugural message. Let us hope that temperance of tone will be followed by frankness of conduct, and that one of the first results will be the final settlement of those trifling differences which still exist between the two great free nations of the world.

Troubles in Minnesota.

Considerable violence and trouble are prevailing at and around Wabashaw, Minnesota, arising out of claim jumping and all the other difficulties incident to settlers in a new territory. Murders and shooting and burning occur constantly, and we think it but proper to suggest to our Black Republican neighbors, that Atchison, Stringfellow, and the other "bloodthirsty" Missouri ruffians, are not in Minnesota, so these murders are not the result of any attempt "to plant slavery upon free territory." The latest outrage is thus reported in the Winona Argus of March 19th:

Mr. Polhemus was shot near Tepotah on Dr. Enright's claim last Friday night.

The facts in the case seem to be, that the deceased had been employed by Dr. Enright in his absence to take charge of his house and claim. In the absence of Dr. Enright, a Mr. Brown entered a suit contesting the right to it, and obtained a writ of restitution which was executed; but subsequently an irresponsible gathering of the friends of Dr. Enright dispossessed him, and left the possession in care of Mr. Polhemus. He being alone and unarmed, had retired for the night as it seems, (for he was in his shirt and drawers,) and to appearances was driven out and shot some ten steps outside the house, and staggered a few feet and fell on his face; no struggling was apparent in the snow, indicating that he died almost instantaneously.

"CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held, and after the examination of several witnesses the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being shot through his breast by some person or persons unknown.

A. WHEELER, Coroner."

Scarce an arrival from this place fails to bring intelligence of murder and contest relative to claims in the troubled vicinity.

The difficulties attendant upon the settlement of the Half Breed tracts have but just commenced, and we fear that we shall be called to herald a long catalogue of violence and bloodshed ere the troubles are appeased.

☞ Hon. Edward Everett still continues his noble exertions for the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer that he has already placed in the hands of the trustees $12,000 at 7 per cent, interest, and $500 at 6 per cent interest the proceeds of his oration—for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund.

☞ The following, which we find in a late number of the Providence Post, needs no comment. "The Main Liquor Law has not stopped rum-selling in a single town, village, school district, or neighborhood in Rhode Island. On the contrary, in at least fifteen towns where there was not a grog-shop six years ago, rum is now sold openly and freely—in one town that we might mention, in at least twenty-five places."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1857.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Gibbs.

The last number of the *Republican* contains a lengthy epistle of the above named personage, "*To the Citizens of Washington Territory*," in answer to his and Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH's letter to secretary MARCY, published in this paper of April 10th. Upon the *merits* of that *celebrated* and *iniquitous* letter, we will not stop here at this time to discuss. The masses of the people who have read it, have already passed judgment upon it. That the object of it was to throw obloquy upon the volunteer service, and to procure at once the immediate removal of Gov. STEVENS, all unbiassed minds cannot fail to see. That in that letter an effort was made to the end that the volunteer service might be totally eclipsed by the regulars, and that the military skill and ability of Gov. STEVENS was to be thrown entirely in the shade by the sagacity of the officers of the regulars, in the conduct of the war, is most amply manifest. Brig. Gen. GIBBS, (of the militia,) who never deigned to risk his precious life in the field of danger in the late disastrous Indian war—who, on no occasion that we are aware of, endeavored to strengthen the hands of the volunteer defenders of our territorial honor—who reached our shores, not as a citizen immigrant, but as an attache to a regiment of regulars, has always been regarded, as far as we have heard an expression, as a devotee rather to the regular army service, than as a *citizen* of the Territory. Is it to be wondered at, then, that he, at the date of his letter to secretary MARCY, (May 11th, 1856,) should not have considered himself, in duty bound, to become a *toady* to Gen. WOOL—an adherant of the traducers of our country, citizens, and citizen soldiers, and the more particularly, as we understand, at the date of his his letter to the state department, he occupied a prominent *pay* position in the service of the regulars at Ft. Steilacoom. At the same time being the legal brigadier general of the militia of the territory. The least he could have done, under the circumstances, as we think, would have been to take up arms in *defence* of the honor of our volunteers and citizens, rather than enroll himself under the colors of our territorial traducers. That the tendency of the letter to which we have referred, could have no other effect, (if any at all,) than to procrastinate the payment of our war indebtedness, we will continue to demonstrate, from time to time, until the election. We will say nothing further about it at this time, but proceed to notice some things, briefly, contained in Gen. GIBBS circular "*To the Citizens of Washington Territory.*"

The indecent and irrelevant fling cast at the present senior of this paper, we throw back with the enquiry—"*How do you find yourself?*" "It matters very little to the community," and we presume that the world would still have wagged on comfortably to the last of time, if the names of ourselves, or that of GEN. GEO. GIBBS had never been heard of. "*Pull the beam out of thine own eye*," &c., is an admonition with which many should become familiar. It is much more easy to see errors in others than correct them in ourselves; but no more of this, *at this time*.

The electioneering circular of General GIBBS, published in the number of the *Republican* referred to, is but an ingenious attempt to enlist the supporters of the democratic nominee for Congress into an open support of the *legality* of the declaration of martial law by Gov. STEVENS, in March 1856. The hook is baited with *stale* material. His friends will not bite at at it. *No one* of his friends that we have heard of—not even the democratic nominee himself, has ever rested the question of its proclamation, save on the ground of an *apparent absolute necessity*, for the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the territory.

The *taunt* of Gen. GIBBS cast upon the "Pioneer and Democrat," as being "the *official* organ of Gov. STEVENS, at Olympia," is simply ridiculous and incomprehensible; but, passing on, we find that he is determined that he has "nothing to explain away or take back in any of the communications I [he] has made to secretary MARCY." What an astounding assurance! But now, the hook is in your gills. Hope that the Gen. will not send a copy of his *decision* to the state department. Here follows a long paragraph, in vindication of his letter to the state department, with comments thereon. He then goes on to protest that he is in favor of, and sincerely desires the payment of the war indebtedness—*enlightens* the public as to how the war debt was created—upon whose authority the volunteers were called out and kept in the field, designating to whom they should look for their pay. That he had *censured* the employment of volunteers in the enforcement of martial law—that he had *foresaw* several things—that he was *right*, because the action of Congress agreed with him in opinion, and that *emphatically* he almost *knew*, that the war debt would have been paid, had not Gov. STEVENS declared martial law. Such are the *decisions* and *opinions* of Messrs. GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH, to be inferred, as we presume, from the deductions from their letter to the secretary of state. How clear it is that the above pair of worthies foreshadowed and fore-knew what would be the action of the president, the departments and congress concerning the war debt of our territory! Only think of it! Although the last congress made no provision whatever for liquidating the war indebtedness of Oregon, or any other territory; at its last session, that body entirely *concurred* in the views of Messrs. GIBBS and GOLDSBOROUGH concerning Washington territory! *They knew it!* What a remarkable coincidence!

Paragraph No. 4th of Gen. GIBBS' circular, seeks to convey the impression (elsewhere more fully made apparent) that the volunteers at Camp Montgomery were sought to be *intimidated* into the signing of the representations sustaining Gov. STEVENS in declaring martial law! Old federal idea, that

THE MASSES
MUST BE LED LIKE ASSES.

What think you of *that*, volunteers of Washington territory? Are you willing to have your independence, manhood and intelligence thus called in question by a rank, blue-light federalist—the reputed biographer of JOHN ADAMS, of alien and sedition law remembrance, and of Hartford convention, black-cockade and non-resistence recollection? No! we are sure you will not. The assumption, in the same paragraph, that the article in the "Pioneer" to which he refers, was written by Gov. STEVENS, *is false*.

The 5th paragraph refers to the censure that Gov. STEVENS received at the hands of the President through Secretary MARCY for declaring martial law, and says that we have "never yet dared to publish the letter." Not having time or room to dwell upon this paragraph at this time, we will promise to publish the letter in our next issue, as it appears in the *Republican*, and comment somewhat thereon concerning the idea that "a more severe or deserved reproof perhaps never fell on the head of a delinquent." Oh! what a rebuke it was!

In reply to the 6th paragraph, we would say, in general terms, that Gov. STEVENS' conduct of the war was denounced, in the main, on the floor of the senate, by the devotees of kinkey-headed abolitionism, under the firm of HALE & Co.; that within the last six weeks or two months, Gov. STEVENS, *we know*, has received letters from Gen. CASS, expressing the most kindly sentiments, and in which he expresses a desire to be understood, that in anything he might have said on the floor of the senate concerning martial law, he never for a moment doubted the purity of his [GOV. STEVENS] motives, or the honest convictions he entertained in declaring it, in the emergency of the war with which the country was harrassed, &c.; that senators DOUGLASS and WELLER, General LANE, Col. ANDERSON and many others, battled manfully in defence of his conduct of the war on the floor and outside of the hall of congress; that it has ever been the policy of the government to keep separate, in all the territories, the offices of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and that as far as this territory is concerned, many of us have heard it publicly stated, the said offices were well nigh separated some three years ago—before the treaties east of the Cascades were made—before the alarum of war was sounded; that it is simply ridiculous, that persons distant from the field of danger two or three thousand miles, are able to determine, on any representations, the fact that an *extreme* measure was *not* the only one to be resorted to in certain contingencies.

A reply to the personal vindictiveness of *Mrs.* Brig. Gen. GIBBS against the democratic nominee for congress, needs no reply from us—the *alkalies* accompany the *acids*, and the miserable mixture of deadly hate, revenge and loss of favor, are strangely intermixed and neutralized. His attacks on private reputation—the scurrilous manner in which it is done, bespeaks more of the dog than of the man. His personal assaults upon numerous gentlemen who attended the late democratic territorial convention will have no force. Collector M. H. FROST is beyond his reach, and Gov. STEVENS is high above the storm. No apologist is necessary. The tactics in the political sea upon which Mr. *Ex*-Gen. GIBBS and coadjutors have embarked, will not buoy them up. They are like "wonton boys who swim on bladders."

Professions vs. Practice.

"This journal will eschew every thing of a personal character: it will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this Territory, and while maintaining the freedom of the press in its most expanded view, will not degrade and prostitute the high and lofty purposes of that great engine of reform, by dragging persons and personal matter into the columns of a public journal."—*Prospectus of the Washington Republican.*

We place the above in juxtaposition with the leading article and "*programme*" contained in the last *Republican* with a desire of appealing to the public, as to how well, how scrupulously and *religiously* the editor of that paper and its financial and publishing committees have discharged their duties, and met, by their prospectus, public expectation. "The tone of the press in this territory," has, in one instance, no doubt, been *largely* "elevated" by the admirers of that sheet, in the 10th No. thereof, by the publication of as large an amount of *personal* vilification, base-born malevolence, unscrupulous falsehoods and misrepresentations as ever disgraced the columns of certain "*flash*" papers of which *some* of the contributors to the last *Republican* are not strangers to their columns. We could hope that every voter in the territory might be able to see the number of the *Republican* to which we have referred, in order that he might be enabled to contrast the *professions* on the one side, and the *practice* or sincerity on the other. Shame! Shame!! Personal scurrility, detraction, ridicule, *meanness* and *baseness* are the weapons with which the *Republican now* seeks to carry on the campaign are they? Such are the appliances with which the managers of that paper "will strive to elevate the tone of the press in this territory," are they? We ask all into whomsoever hands the paper may fall, to read the *leading* article headed "*Obituary*," and then refer to the *prospectus* of the *Republican* as to being personal.

We will not pretend to reply to the "*ridiculous*" accusations made against the democratic nominee for congress in the leading article alluded to. We *know* the authors, (there are more than one,) and Gov. STEVENS is capable of taking care of himself. The services he has performed for the territory are fresh in the minds of all our citizens. He requires no further vindication.

We beg leave to say to the editor of the *Republican*, in this connection, and all others, volunteers or employees in the *Republican tread-mill affair*, that grind out editorials for that paper, that the "Pioneer and Democrat" is a "*permanent institution*" and cannot be swayed from an honorable course of policy in canvassing the claims of candidates for office.

We have no doubt but that Mr. ABERNETHY, the republican candidate for delegate to congress, is a good neighbor—a good citizen, and generally intelligent on all territorial questions connected with its legislation; but, where would he be in congress? But as for an indulgence in pique, personality, or of defamation, in its thousand shapes, we would remind the editor of the *Republican* of the old adage, that "he who kennels with dogs, must expect to awake with fleas."

The Indian Superintendency.

Two weeks since we announced the arrival here of COL. J. W. NESMITH, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and ASAHEL BUSH, Esqr., editor of the Oregon *Statesman*. Those gentleman took their departure from this place for Oregon, last week. We have authority for saying that Col. NESMITH is entirely satisfied with the general line of policy carried out by the late Superintendent, *and that he will make no material change in the system adopted by* Gov. STEVENS.—Those, therefore, who anticipated a general revolution in the conduct of Indian Affairs, and a wholesale ousting of appointees, will find themselvs disappointed. Thus, is the former management of the Indian Department *endorsed* by a gentleman, who, for intelligence, practical experience and ability, has no superior within the limits of the Superintendency; and not only that, *but he will carry out the policy heretofore adopted*. He has issued his instructions to the different agents and sub agents, couched, as we understand, in plain, sensible, and matter-of-fact language. Col. NESMITH fully concurs with us in the views we expressed some weeks since, that the labors of a joint superintendency for the two territories are altogether too onorous and complicated to be attended to as they should be, by any one person; and we doubt not but that he will so report to the proper department at Washington, recommending a separate superintendency for this Territory. Nothing would afford us a greater satisfaction, did the nature of things warrant it, than that Col. NESMITH should retain the *joint* Superintendency; but he is fully conscious that justice to himself—to the government—the general welfare of the people of the two territories, as well as the well-being of the Indians themselves, requires a superintendent for each.

☞ We have had frequent showers during the past week.

"As to the vindication of Gov. Stevens, which has been referred to, as signed by so many citizens it is hardly necessary to speak here.

"Every body knows with what facility signatures are obtained to memorials where payment of money is not required, and under the excited state of the public mind at the time, it is hardly wonderful that that very curious production, with its very qualified certificate of good character, and the moderate prayer with which it concluded, should have received many. But it is a fact that signatures were obtained to that paper, at least in this county, under false misrepresentations. It is also a fact that Gov. Stevens' employees most industriously circulated and solicited signatures to it, and finally, it is true that the majority of those who signed it, in other parts of the territory could not know anything about the *necessity* of the case, even if necessity could justify it."—*General Gibbs' Circular in last Republican.*

The above extract is not only ancient alien and sedition law, blue-light, Hartford convention federalism, but it is a direct insult to every man who signed the vindications sustaining Gov. STEVENS in the matter of his declaration and enforcement of martial law, numbering near one thousand of our population. What better evidence need be adduced of the *federalism* of Gen. GIBBS than the above extract? But all who know him intimately are well aware that he *glories* in the name of *federalist*. The extract quoted, bears all the ear-marks of that code which avers, that man is not capable of self-government; that the masses are a rabble, who do not reason for themselves—ready and willing at all times to do anything that those *who think for them* might suggest. Such, freemen of Washington territory are the views of Gen. GIBBS, one of the revilers of our democratic candidate for congress.

Fellow-citizens! in the language of the extract above, is it true that "everybody knows with what facility signatures are obtained to memorials where the payment of *money* is not required?" Is *money* the consideration whether you do, or do not sign memorials? Can you be *bribed* to sign memorials, or can you be induced *not* to sign memorials for a moneyed consideration, contrary to your own convictions of right and justice? Can you be intimidated into the signing of memorials? Do you usually *sign* memorials without knowing their purport? And yet such charges against your intelligence and integrity, are justly to be inferred from the extract quoted. And again, the inference is clear from the extract, that "under the excited state of the public mind," you could be induced to sign documents of which you know nothing! In short, that in signing the vindications referred to, you were not responsible for your own acts! Federalism! Federalism!!

We know of scores of citizens of the territory who were anxious to sign the "vindication" alluded to, but at the time it was in circulation did not have an opportunity so to do. Such persons, then, and those who *did* subscribe to the "vindication," are all fools; and those who *refused* to affix their names thereto, constitute all the learning, all the intelligence and all the decency in the territory. Such, fellow citizens, we consider a fair construction of the ideas of Gen. GIBBS, the federalist, and biographer of John Adams.

The Canvass.

During the present week we have received letters from various portions of the Territory—have seen and conversed with persons from different counties—and it is truly gratifying to us to be able to say, that for, and in favor of the democratic nominee for congress, "the work goes bravely on!"

A reply to fusion-*federalism*, has, this week, somewhat embarrassed our editorial columns. We will open a portion of the first page, next week, to corespondence which has been crowded out of to-day's paper. From every section of the territory the most sanguine feeling amongst the democracy is entertained that the nominee of the party will be most triumphantly elected delegate to Congress. In fact, the double-distilled malignity of his opposers—the pent-up vials of unadulterated wrath that for weeks, months and years have been squirted from "*squirts*," (in the shape of men) towards him, is gaining him friends in all directions. That he will be elected by a larger majority than that given to any previous delegate, we think that no man at all acquainted with the signs in the political horizon can for a moment doubt. We truly believe that the *Republican* is not *sincere* when it assures its readers that Mr. Abernethy will be elected. That paper is merely "whistling to keep its courage up"—*until after the election.*

POSTSCRIPT. — On the eve of going to press we are assured on good authority, that the letter in the last *Republican* over the name of GEO. GIBBS, was written by ELWOOD EVANS, of this place; that he took it to Mr. GIBBS, with tears in his eyes, imploring him to become its sponsor; that Mr. GIBBS hesitated; but that, at the most urgent solicitations of Mr. Evans, he consented to revise and correct it, and that he would afterwards become responsible for the bantling. Thus, the imputation of *federalism*, as contained in the circular alluded to, is somewhat divided between Gen. Gibbs, of *federal*, and Elwood Evans, of non-resistance Quaker memory—*all the same.*

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

From Oregon, California, and the Atlantic.

Four Days Ahead of the Mail.

On Monday morning last, MR. C. E. WILLIAMS, agent for WELLS FARGO & Co's, Express, reached this place, *twenty-six hours from Portland*. We think this time has never been beaten, if it has ever been equalled, between this place and Portland. It is decidedly *fast* time—particularly when a person is obliged to drive a pack-horse for nearly a hundred miles, but Mr. W. is well qualified for the fatigue.

We are under obligations to Mr. WILLIAMS for files of Oregon papers of the 6th inst.—from San Francisco up to 29th May, and from New York, Boston, New Orleans, &c., of May 5th.

The Oregon *Times*, has returns, full and partial, of the recent election, from ten counties. It speaking of the prospects and result so far as heard from, the *Times* says:

"Returns come in very slow. We give a few returns which have come in this week. General Lane is elected, we judge, by from 1500 to 2000 majority. Some of the Northern Counties have not done as well for him as was to be reasonably expected. We account for this in this way, viz: The former opposition brought out no man, and conceded Gen. Lane's election as a certainty. The 'Standard' newspaper, professing to be Democratic, went over to the opposition—and drew off many Democrats by false representations, deception, and intrigue, and uniting with the opposition—the editor, Leland, himself voting against Lane—it is not surprising that Gen. Lane suffered in his vote. There are many who would have come out for Lane, but from the idea generally entertained that he would be elected triumphantly. There are some who claim that the Platform of the Democratic Convention has resulted badly. That this Platform has been perverted in its meaning by a few demagogues, and some disaffection created is very probable. But the deception will be seen in due time—and the honest democrats who have been duped will denounce their deceivers.

In Clatsop County Lawson is reported to have some ten or fifteen majority. Most of the Black Republican ticket is probably elected.

Columbia County gives Lawson about ten or fifteen majority, as reported.

In Marion County Lane is reported to have from four to five hundred majority.

In Linn County the majority for Lane is reported at four hundred.

Yamhill gives Lawson one hundred and seventy-four majority, it is said.

Benton and Polk Counties will give Lane a majority.

Washington County gives Lawson about one hundred and thirty majority.

Clackamas County gives Lane a small majority, some 20 or 30.

Wasco County has not been heard from. It is probable that Lane will receive a majority in that County."

Multnomah County gave Lawson a majority of 13, and it is said that Polk county has also given him a small majority.

The convention question has been carried in favor of a State government. The convention will assemble on the 1st of August.

The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention from Multnomah county, are:—David Logan, W. H. Farrar, and S. J. McCormic. Joint Delegate from Multnomah and Washington—T. J. Dryer.

From Washington county:—E. D. Shattuck, John S. White, and Levi Anderson.

Representative from Multnomah—Wm. M. King.

Representative from Washington—H. V. V. Johnson.

Joint Representative from Multnomah and Washington—T. J. Dryer.

Business of all kinds appears to be lively in San Francisco, and the mines continue to yield largely. The San Francisco *Herald* says "The shipping of goods for the California market has, for many years, formed an important branch of commerce in the Eeastern cities. The necessaries and luxuries of life for which we were dependant nearly altogether in early times on importations from the Atlantic, are now supplied in a great measure from within our own borders. Each day our ability to do so increases, and of course this fact is felt in the eastern markets."

☞ A mob of considerable violence had occurred at Watsonville, California.

TRIAL OF MCGOWAN.—The trial of Edward McGowan, charged with complicity in the killing of the late James King of Wm., will be resumed to-day at Napa. A number of persons have gone up to attend the trial.—*S. F. Herald.*

☞ Samuel W. Black, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska, vice Underwood, resigned. Edward Lander has been reappointed Chief Justice of Washington Territoriy, and Matthew P. Deady and Cyrus Olney Associate Justice of Oregon Territory.

☞ Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has gone home to Georgia, on account of sickness in his family.

☞ The New York merchants are preparing to give Ex-Secretary Marcy a $10,000 service of silver plate.

☞ The Postmaster General has made a temporay contract with C. K. Garrison, for a semi-monthly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

☞ Ex-Secretary Guthrie has assumed the Presidency of the Nashville and Louisville railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Department of the Interior this morning completed the organization of the wagon road corps, viz: For Fort Ridgley and South Pass section—F. H. Nobles, of Minnesota, superintendent; Philo P. Hubble, of Minnesota, disbursing agent; Sam'l A. Medary, of Ohio, engineer. For Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake—Eastern division, M. F. McGraw, of Missouri, superintendent; J. S. Abell, of Maryland, disbursing agent; F. W. Lander, of Massachusetts, engineer; and for the western division, John Kirk, of California, superintendent; Frank Denver, of California, disbursing agent; Bland Bishop, of California, engineer. For ElPasso and Fort Yuma section—James B. Leech, of Texas, superintendent; Gabriel Jordan, of Alabama, disbursing agent; N. H. Hullen, engineer. McGraw, Nobles, and Leech leave Washington to-day. Kirk is en route for California. Operations are to be commenced with the least practicable delay.

The War Department has not yet completed its organization for the road assigned it.

WASHINGTON April 30, 1857.

The number of land warrants issued during April, under the bounty act of 1855, was over three thousand, requiring nearly half a million of acres. Altogether more than two hundred thousand warrants have been issued, to satisfy which twenty-five millions of acres are necessary. Six thousand warrants have been issued under the same act to persons who rendered military or naval services in the Revolution, or to their widows, requiring a million of acres.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1857.

The rumors of the rejection, by Great Britain, of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty are confirmed by the reception of a letter from Mr. Dallas himself to the President. Lord Napier is expected shortly to communicate the fact officially to our government, when the subject will be considered in the Cabinet. Both the administration and Lord Napier were at first inclined to believe the treaty would be ratified by England; but the recent debates in Parliament, and more especially the late England elections, had changed their opinions.

QUINDORA, KANSAS, April 22, 1857.

Secretary Stanton publishes an address to the people of Kansas, in the Lecompton Union.

He says that the Administration recognizes the authority of the Territorial Legislature and the validity of the territorial laws.

It especially recognizes the act providing for a Constitutional Convention, and presumes the convention will submit the question of the domestic institutions of the State to a subsequent vote of the people.

He thinks that Congress will then admit Kansas as a State immediately.

He recommends a general amnesty of past enmities and persecutions.

Governor Walker is expected about the middle of May.

From Nicaragua.

The following news concerning the situation of Gen. WALKER, in Nicaragua, we received on Monday last, on the arrival here of WELLS, FARGO & CO'S. express, per C. E. Williams. It will be seen that WALKER "still lives."

Aid For Gen. Walker.

[From the New Orleans Creole, April 24th, 1857.]

HIS CAUSE NOT YET ABANDONED.—The movement is in progress which cannot fail to secure the final triumph of the cause of Walker in Nicaragua. Within one month one thousand men will be in San Juan, determined to re-open the route across the country to the Pacific, now closed by the Costa Rican forces. It is a commercial as well as a colonizing movement. The Texas will sail from Charleston between the 1st and 15th of May, with five hundred emigrants, and before that time a much larger number will leave this city. The enemies of Nicaraguan generation need not exult over the apparent ill fortune of General Walker. He is but an atom compared with the force this movement, of which he is the nominal head, has now acquired.

Letters are published in the New York Herald from Gen. Hornsby and Colonel Wheat, charging the British Government with impertinent interference with Nicaraguan affairs.

There is nothing in the news from Nicaragua to shew that Walker may not yet succeed, provided his friends exert themselves.

LATER—WALKER'S SUCCESS.—We take the following from the San Francisco Evening Ledger, of the 27th ult. It gives altogether a different aspect as to the position of Walker:

The following is an extract from a letter written at Aspinwall on the 15th of May, and containing intelligence from General Walker himself down to the 25th of April.

We have seen the letter and are satisfied of its authenticity, and of the fact that the news it gives comes directly from General Walker:

ASPINWALL, May 15, 1857.

I am instructed by Gen. Walker to address you the following letter. * * * * He has had three battles, in which he repulsed the enemy with great loss. On the 25th of April, he killed four hundred men and took a 24 pounder, one 18 and one 12 pounder, with much ammunition and two hundred and fifty prisoners.

This was with trifling loss to himself, as he killed them by blowing up the houses in the suburbs of Rivas, which he allowed them to enter for that purpose His force is five hundred Americans and near one hundred natives, all healthy. The enemy have two thousand in the field. The above is reliable.

Rivas is trying to get up a counter revolution in opposition to the Costa Ricans. Much jealousy exists in the allied camp as to what officers shall command.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

The steamer City of Washington has arrived with dates to the 8th inst.

The steamship America arrived out on the 6th instant.

Spain. — Madrid dispatches say that Mexico recognizes the justice of the Spanish demands.

There is a diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia not likely to be adjusted, but neither contemplate hostilities.

Australian commercial advices are unfavorable, in consequence of the spread of murrain in the cattle. North Europe and England prohibit the importation of cattle, skins, &c., which it is thought will affect the provision trade. Murrain has also appeared among cattle in Austria.

England. — General Ashburnham will command the military forces going to China.

The Neufchatel conference has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the impracticable demands of Austria.

The closing of five Chinese ports against the Europeans is considered certain.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will not visit Western Europe.

Turkey—A telegraph dispatch from Constantinople announces that the English fleet had left there for Malta the previous day.

Great Britain—The majority of liberals thus far elected to Parliament is one hundred and sixty.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris fixes the time for the Emperor's coronation on the 4th of May.

NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS. — Major Phinney, editor of the Barnstable Patriot, with his wife, have been sufferers from the sickness brought on at the National Hotel during inauguration week. They are not even now fully recovered. Mr. Phinney, in the course of an article in his paper, declares that "this was one of the most malicious attempts at wholesale poisoning which has ever been recorded in history. Who instituted the foul plot we may never know, but the design undoubtedly was to poison *Mr. Buchanan, no matter whoever else might be sacrificed.*"

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.—We apprehend that there is a strong contest for the command of the American squadron now in the Chinese seas, in progress here; quite a number of distinguished naval Captains being ambitious for the position. By the time the relief destined for that service can get out there the term of Commander Armstrong, on that station, will have expired, and under the regulations of the service he will, in all probability, be recalled. Some of the Northern papers spake of the alleged determinations of the Department to send Commodore Perry out to relieve him. We doubt the fact; in somuch as he was so lately in command of that station—it not being usual to return an officer so soon to a station from which he so recently returned. It is understood that Commodore P. has been busily engaged for some time in affording the Department information concerning its affairs in that quarter of the world, the result of his experience there. In that matter his presence here at this time has, doubtless, been of great value to the public interest, for he is a very competent gentleman indeed, in all branches of his profession.

By the by, we hear that the Boston merchants, greatly interested in trade with China, have petitioned that Captain Goldsborough be sent out to relieve Commodore Armstrong.

☞ Ex-Secretary Marcy has left Washington with his family, for New York, whence he will embark for Europe.

☞ The orders of the late administration regarding the protection of persons and property of citizens of the United States at Panama, remain in force, and require this to be done at all hazards, even to the seizure of the Isthmus.

☞ Secretary Floyd is recovering from his recent illness.

There are twenty-three and a quarter millions of dollars in the treasury subject to draft.

According to Brigham Young, the population of Utah now numbers ninety-five thousand souls.

☞ Another dispatch says that the Post Office Department has invited proposals until the first of June for carrying the entire mail overland from the Mississippi to San Francisco in four horse coaches semi-monthly, weekly, semi-weekly.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned, democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, proposes to address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:—

CHEHALIS COUNTY, ———, Monday, June 15.
LEWIS COUNTY, Cowlitz Land'g, Thursday, June 18.
THURSTON COUNTY, Ford's, Friday, June 18.
do Olympia, Saturday, June 20.

He will then go down the Sound, and canvass the several counties at times and places to be hereafter designated.

He invites his competitor, the Hon. ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY, of Cowlitz County, and other gentlemen opposed to his election, to meet him at the above places, and discuss with him the question now before the people of the Territory, "Who shall be their next Delegate to Congress?"

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

At Olympia, June 20th, at 1 P. M.
At Seattle, June 22d, 2 P. M.
At Port Orchard, June 23d, 10 A. M.
At Port Madison, June 23d, 5 P. M.
At Port Gamble, June 24th, 11 A. M.
At Port Ludlow, same day, at 3 P. M.
At Port Townsend, June 25th, 10 A. M.
At Dungeness, June 26th, 10 A. M.
At Whatcomb, June 27th, 2 P. M.
At Penn's Cove, June 29th, 10 A. M.
At Steilacoom, July 1st, 2 P. M.
At Yelm Prairie, July 2d, 10 A. M.
At Nathan Eaton's, same day, at 2 P. M.

Discussion of the questions at issue is invited.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, May 29th, 1857.

DIED.—Samuel W. Brady died in Winchester, Va., last week. He was one of the three survivors of the Dade massacre in the Florida war, and was a soldier in the whole of the Scott campaign in Mexico. At Chapultepec he was foremost among those who scaled the walls, and was so severely wounded as to be at first reported in the list of the killed.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the — day of May, inst, at the residence of His Excellency, SPOKE WHITLEY, Governor and Commander in Chief of all the hostiles east of the mountains, by the Right Rev. FATHER BURSARET, General VICTOR TREVITT to her Ladyship, the honorable EUGENIA ISABELLA VICTORIA CLEMENTINA KANGAROOLIA ANTELOPIA VONSTOECKERSHINDERSHOVEN SPIDERGATER, Cousin Germain to Stock Whitley, Esq., aforesaid.

We are thus particular, in consequence of the high standing (by blood, fortune, and otherwise,) of the parties, to say nothing of the very liberal allowance of the good things forwarded to us, such as cricket cheese, fern roots, dried antelope liver, &c., &c., &c., and while digesting the same, we earnestly pray for the happy couple a long life and a FRUITFUL one.

At last accounts the parties were doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The happy bride groom being nearly allied by lineal descent to the Asiatic nobility, they are expected to visit Turkey during the tour. Ladies in Central Asia would do well to anticipate his visit, inasmuch as he has a decided leaning in that direction.

The papers in Patagonia, Queen Charlott's Island and Central Africa will please copy, as those localities are to be visited in the bridal tour.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every 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.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Merritt and A. B. Gove, under the name of "Kendall Co.," at Olympia, W. T., was dissolved on the 21st day of April last, and my interest and responsibility in said firm ceased on that date.

SAMUEL MERRITT.

San Francisco, May 89, 1857. [n29-4t.

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

IN Township 7 north, range 1 west, W. M.
" " 21 " " 1 " " "
" " 22 " " 1 " " "
" " 19 " " 3 " " "
" " 13 " " 5 " " "
" " 16 " " 5 " " "

All persons claiming lands in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications specifying the particular lands claimed and their location in the government survey, in the Register's office at Olympia, W. T., on or before the 12th day of September next, and all persons in the above named townships, who do not file their notifications as aforesaid, before the 12th day of October next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, W. T., this 12th day of June, 1857.

W. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELD, Receiver.

Pioneer Book Store,

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

G. K. WILLARD & CO.

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

Books & Stationery,

suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

They have quite a variety of handsome and interesting

BOOKS FORS YOUTH AND CHILDREN,

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

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

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

Call, see, and examine.

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

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

THE present owners of the KENDALL CO. having recently purchased the interest of others in said company, at a great discount, and being about to move their present store, are desirous of closing out their entire stock, now on hand, at very low prices, for cash.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

SAN QUINTEN SALT.

ON commission, by the KENDALL CO., the above article. Having made arrangements to receive a large and constant supply of the above SALT, the purest and best salt for both meat and fish.

As this salt is received direct from the importers, free from freight, it will be sold at the lowest prices.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL MERRITT, in the business of the KENDALL CO. ceased on the 22d of April last. The business of said company will hereafter be conducted by A. B. GOVE & JOSEPH CUSHMAN, under the old name and style of the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 2, 1857. no.28-6w.

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

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 under-signed.

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no32-tf

NEW GOODS
....AND....
GREAT BARGAINS!!

WILSON & DUNLAP

HAVE just received per bark "Ork," and are now opening at their new store, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the largest and best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Hats, Caps, Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,

ever before brought to this market, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Customers purchasing of them will have their money refunded, on returning all articles which do not prove to be as good as recommended.

Amongst their large assortment will be found the following:—

French Prints,	French Merinos,
do Lawns,	English do
do Flowers,	Bonnet Wreaths,
Ladies' Bonnets,	Jet Bracelets,
do Leghorn Hats,	Parasols,
do Dress Trimmings,	French Fans,
Victoria Lawns,	Cordelette,
Oilcloth Prints,	Straw Trimmings,
Cocheco Prints,	Alexander's Kid Gloves,
(new styles,)	Cambrick Muslins,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Hair-Brushes, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Cassimere Pants,	Linen Pants,
Marseilles Vests,	Black Cassimere Vests,
Black Satin Vests,	Hats, of assorted qualities,
Calico Shirts,	White Shirts,
Merino Undershirts,	Merino Drawers,
Mahogany Frame Mirrors,	Wall Paper,
Gilt do do	&c., &c.

GROCERIES, PRESERVES, AND PIE-FRUITS.

Nutmegs,	Mace,
Cloves,	Allspice,
Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage,	Sweet Marjoram, Thyme,
Roast Chicken,	Assorted Preserves,
Pie Fruits,	Oysters and Lobsters,
Strawberries,	Green Corn,
Tomatoes, Pine Apples,	Apple Sauce,
Fresh & Dried Apples,	Raisins and Citron,
Orange Peel, and PAUL DE VERES concentrated extracts for flavoring Pies and Cakes.	

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner's Ginger Wine,	Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,
Heidsick's Champaigne,	Barbier's do do
Cordon Royal do	R. B. Byass' Ale & Porter,
American Brandy,	New England Rum,
French do	Holt's Bourbon Whiskey,
Holland Gin,	Monongahela do
American do	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILSON & DUNLAP are expecting invoices of goods per Cyrus and Merchantman, and as they will be constantly adding to their already extensive assortment, all those desirous of good bargains will find it to their interest to call at the CHEAP STORE and

☞ C 99

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

OLYMPIA MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the former establishment as above, design continuing the business at the old stand.—Having made extensive repairs and remodelled the establishment, they will hereafter be enabled to wait upon and serve out their goods and wares to customers in a manner second to none on the Pacific coast.

Fresh beef, pork, mutton, venison, &c., will be kept constantly on hand. Also, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, butter, eggs, etc. Game and poultry when it can be obtained. Fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., etc.

The shipping interest will be attended to, and be properly supplied on application to the undersigned.

Farmers are requested to give us a call—we intend paying as good prices as any of our neighbors.

Town customers regularly supplied.

JAMES K. HURD.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, ALE, PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which, with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

J. N. LOW.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25tf

For Sale or Rent.

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be shaved.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

ATTENTION!

ANTI-STEVEN'S MEN!!

NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price—half cash, half goods—for Washington Territory War Scrip.

Call at the store of WM. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, May 15, 1857. no.25-tf.

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;
1000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8600 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Matts, assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,

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

Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n27-3m.

Faugh an Ballagh.

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

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MITCHELL & STUART.

Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

Democratic Notice!!

AT A MEETING of the Democracy of Island County, held at Coveland on the 14th day of April 1857, the second Saturday, 13th June, was fixed upon as the day for the Democracy of the County to meet at Coveland for the purpose of nominatig two candidates to serve in the next Legislature of the Territory, and County officers generally; also one Councilman for the District, at which time it is hoped an expression from the other counties in the District will be had as to their choice of a Councilman.

WALTER CROCKETT, Chm'n.

J. Y. SEWELL, Sec'y.

ALALN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m12

Register's and Receiver's Notice to Settlers.

In Township 1 north, range 4 east,
" " 25 " " 4 "
" " 1 " " 3 "
" " 25 " " 3 "
" " 2 " " 2 "
" " 24 " " 2 "
" " 25 " " 2 "
" " 26 " " 2 "
" " 31 " " 2 "
" " 31 " " 1 "
" " 6 " " 1 west.
" " 16 " " 1 "
" " 14 " " 2 "
" " 15 " " 2 "
" " 16 " " 2 "
" " 17 " " 3 "
" " 18 " " 3 "
" " 20 " " 3 "
" " 13 " " 4 "
" " 15 " " 4 "
" " 16 " " 4 "
" " 13 " " 10 "
" " 14 " " 10 "

All persons claiming lands, in the above named townships, under the act of congress of 27th September, 1850, and the act amendatory thereof, granting donations to actual settlers, are requested to file their notifications, specifying the particular lands claimed, and their location in the government surveys, in the Register's Office, at Olympia W. T., on or before the thirteenth day of June next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of July next, will forfeit their claims under the provisions of the act of 17th July, 1854.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 7th day of May, 1857.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register.
S. GARFIELDE, Receiver.

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.

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. load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m3

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

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,

AND SAM. MERRITT.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Clothing, Groceries
HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,

AT THE STORE OF

Bottman 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, Casimere, 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, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisetts and Under-sleeves, 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.

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 33 ly

J. B. COLE, M. D.,

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his services as

Physician and Surgeon

To the people of

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

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

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

—OFFICE—

NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.

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

Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

ALTA HOUSE.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

THIS New and commodious House, situated on B. Street, adjacent to the Steamboat Landing, has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is emphatically THE HOUSE for the business man, the traveller and the guest, seeking the quiet comforts of a home.

The proprietors beg leave to state that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them by a generous public.

Those who wish **Neat Beds, an abundant Meal, and a pleasant locality** in which to enjoy health, will please to give us a call.

GOODWIN & SPEARS.

May 1, 1857. 23-y.

COLUMBIA
DINING HALL.

WASHINGTON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE CARTER HOUSE

Portland, Oregon.

THE above named house has just been fitted up in a neat style as an

EATING ESTABLISHMENT,

and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call.

It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of **Evening Parties** of gentlemen or ladies.

ICE CREAMS

Will be kept in proper season.

☞ FARMERS are respectfully invited to call with whatever they have SICK TO SELL, such as Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c.—early Vegetables, &c.

☞ SPORTSMEN will please bring their Game.

Good Accommodations for a few Lodgers.

R. CLARK, Proprietor.

Portland, March 27, 1857. [23-tf.

LUMBERMEN AND LABORERS
WANTED
AT PORT LUDLOW.

THE Undersigned having taken the contract to furnish Lumber, Stone, &c., for the Light-House on Patosah Island and at New Dunginess, will employ about twenty men, and will receive proposals for the delivery of Stone and Lumber on Dunginess Spit, and Patosah Island from parties having suitable vessels for conveying such materials. Application to be made to Capt. J. R. Thorndyke, at Port Ludlow.

W. T. SAYWARD.

May 1, 1857. [23-3t.

ATWILL & CO.,

No. 172, Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHEET, CARD, & BOOK

MUSIC,
Piano Fortes,

AND OTHER

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS & REEDS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, &c.

Also, a large wholesale stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, BILLIARD BALLS, WAX AND CUE LEATHERS, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, BOXING GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Together with all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS, useful or amusing.

Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with promptness.

☞ All orders should mention by what boat or express company the goods are required to be sent.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172, Washington Street.

San Francisco, May 1, 1857. 3m-no.23.

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.

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CROCERIES, 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 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.

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. 295, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

Established in 1855.

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY F. 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,

Among which may be found the following articles: Sands' Sarsaparilla; Townsend's do; Guysott's Yellow Dock and do; Graefenberg's do; Ayers' Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Graefenberg's Consumptive Balm; Mexican Mustang Liniment; Lily'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; Graefenberg's Eye Lotion; Davis' Pain Killer; Graefenberg'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; Jayne's Sanative do; Graefenberg'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. Emery; Isinglass; Rotten Stone; Bronze; Sal Soda; Lemon Syrup; Cream Tartar; Hops, (fresh); Arrow Root; Sago; Ind Ginger; Salt Petre; Borax; Gum Copal; Gum Shelac; Castile Soap; Windsor do; Wash Balls; Cologne; Pomatum; Bears Oil; Tooth Brushes; Spectacles; Lip Salve; Mustard; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic do; Nitric do; Aqua 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; Red Rhei; Iodine; Red Precipitate; Capsicum; Cabonci; Sugar Lead; Sulpher; Flax Seed; Tansy; Horehound; Catnip; Composition; Lobelia; Powdered Cubebs; Ladle'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, Tansy, 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 charge 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, Stellacoom, 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 Furniture

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargo

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREATIES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, in the city of Berne, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty; which convention, as subsequently amended by competent authorities of the respective governments, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

For this purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States, A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States on a mission to the Swiss Confederation; and the Swiss Federal Council, Henry Druey, President of the Swiss Confederation, Director of the Political Department, and Frederick Frey-Herosee, member of the Federal Council, Director of the Department of Commerce and of Tolls; wee, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as State and cantonal of the contracting parties. The citizens of the United States and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages of the country wherin they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domiciliate or establish themselves permanently, the former in the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess, and alienate therein property, (as is explained in article V;) to manage their affairs; to exercise their profession, their industry, and their commerce; to have establishments; to consign their products and their merchandise, and to sell them by wholesale or retail, either by themselves or by such brokers or other agents as they may think proper; they shall have free access to the tribunals, and shall be at liberty to prosecute and defend their rights before courts of justice in the same manner as native citizens, either by themselves or by such advocates, attorneys or other agents as they may think proper to select. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights, than shall be imposed upon citizens or the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not exercise of political rights, nor to a participation in the property of communities, corporations, or institutions of which the citizens of one party, established in the other, shall not have cecome members or co-proprietors.

Article 2.

The citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or material contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatsoever to which the latter shall not be liable.

In case of war, or of expropriation for purposes of public utility, the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

Article 3.

The citizens of one of the two republics, residing or established in the other, who shall desire to return to their country, or who shall be sent thither by a judicial decision, by an act of police, or in conformity with the laws and regulations on morals and mendicity, shall be received at all times and under all circumstances, they, their wives, and their legitimate issue, in the country to which they belong, and in which they shall have preserved their rights in conformity with the laws thereof.

Article 4.

In order to establish their character as citizens of the United States of America, or as citizens of Switzerland, persons belonging to the two contracting countries shall be bearers of passports, or of other papers in due form, certifying their nationality, as well as that of the members of their family, furnished or authenticated by a diplomatic or consular agent of their nation, residing in the one of the two countries which they wish to inhabit.

ARTICLE 5.

The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner; and their heirs, whether by testament, or ab intestato, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property, or inherit it, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs, or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until, the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the states of the American Union, or within the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate.

But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State or in the canton in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such term as the laws of the State or canton will permit to sell such property; he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

ARTICLE 6.

Any controversy that may arise among the claimants to the same succession, as to whom the property shall belong, shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property is situated.

ARTICLE 7.

The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each, in the large cities and important commercial places of their respective states, consuls and vice consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, in the discharge of their duties, as those of the most favored nations. But before any consul or vice-consul shall act as such, he shall, in the ordinary form, be approved of by the government to which he is commissioned.

In their private and business transactions, consuls and vice-consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws by a consul or a vice consul, the government to which he is commissioned may, according to circumstances, withdraw his exequatur, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government its reasons for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or other functionary, visit, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article 8.

In all that relates to the importation, exportation, and transit of their respective products, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation shall treat each other, reciprocally, as the most favored nation, union of nations, State, or society, as is explained in the following articles:

Article 9.

Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

Article 10.

In order more effectually to attain the object contemplated in article VIII, each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation, union of nations, State, or society, which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party.

Article 11.

Should one of the contracting parties impose differential duties upon the products of any nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products, destined to enter the country by which the differential duties are imposed.

Article 12.

The Swiss territory shall remain open to the admission of articles arriving from the United States of America; in like manner, no port of the States shall be closed to articles arriving from Switzerland, provided they are conveyed in vessels of the United States or in vessels of any country having free access to the ports of said States. Swiss merchandise arriving under the flag of the United States, or under that of one of the nations most favored by them, shall pay the same duties as the merchandise of such nation; under any other flag it shall be treated as the merchandise of the country to which the vessel belongs.

In case of shipwreck and of salvage on the coasts of the United States, Swiss merchandise shall be respected and treated as that belonging to the citizens of the said States.

The United States consent to extend to Swiss products, arriving or shipped under their flag, the advantages which are or shall be enjoyed by the products of the most favored nation arriving or shipped under the same flag.

It is hereby understood that no stipulation of the present article shall in any manner interfere with those of the four aforegoing articles, nor with the measures which have been or shall be adopted by either of the contracting countries in the interest of public morality, security, or order.

Article 13.

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylem or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found.

Article 14.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit:

Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning); attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery, or the emission of forged papers; arson; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; *piracy*; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

Article 15.

On the part of the United States the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and on the part of the Swiss Confederation by that of the Federal Council.

Article 16.

The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

Article 17.

The provisions of the aforegoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apdly to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

Article 18.

The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Article 19.

This convention shall be submitted, on both sides, to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, under reserve of the above-mentioned ratifications, both in the English and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at the city of Berne, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
H. DRUEY. [L. S.]
F. FREI-HEROSEE. [L. S.]

And whereas the convention has been duly ratified on both ports, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 8th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John Hitz, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries at Kanagawa on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi, Daigaku-no-kami, Ido, prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, member of the board of revenue. And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

Article 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Article 2. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

Article 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels shall assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda, or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Article 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Article 5. Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Article 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Article 7. It is agreed that the ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Article 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose and in no other manner.

Article 9. It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Article 10. Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Article 11. There shall be appointed, by the government of the United States, consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty: provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Article 12. The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, she respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei, the seventh year, third month and third day.

M. C. PERRY.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Simoda, on the 21st of February last, by Commander H. A. Adams, of the United States navy, and Ido Tsoesima, Nokami, Isawa Mimasaki, Nokami, Tsococki Soeroega, Nokami, Ido Towse, Kokahien Itsilo, with Tasnoske for interpreter, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-ninth. [L. S.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-1y.

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.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
EXPRESS COMPANY.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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.5-1y.

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 24, 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—n10-1y.

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 paractice of
MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

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

Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.
D. S. MAYNARD.
Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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. 9fno.15.

Eight Horse Power.
Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

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

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

A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

THE 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.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND RIBBONS.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY,
Of every description and quality.
Gloves, Cravats, Shirts, Drawers.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.
HUGHES & WALLACE.
105 and 107 Sacramento Street,
May 15, 1857. no.25-3m. San Francisco.

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 Street.
Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1857,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

The British Periodical
Republications,
—AND THE—
"FARMER'S GUIDE."
Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDEBAE 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.*

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
—AND THE—
"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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