PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. V. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1857. NO. 35.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion,.....$1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

My Father.—In Memoriam 1857.

My Father! Orphan lips unknown
To love's sweet uses sob the word
My father! dim with anguish, heard
In Heaven between a storm of moan
And the white calm that faith hath fixed
For solace, far beyond the world,
Where, all our starry dreams unfurled,
We drink the wine of peace unmixed.

Mine! folded in the awful trust
That draws the world's face down in awe,
Holding her breath, as if she saw
God's secret written in the dust—
My father! Oh, the dreary years
The dreary winds have wailed across
Since his path, from the hills of loss,
Wound, shining, o'er the golden spheres.

What time the Angel at our door
Said soft, between our orphan-moan—
Arise! oh, soul! the night is done
And day hath bloomed forever more!
I locked my icy hand across
My sobbing heart and sadly cried—
I lose thee in the glorified—
The world is darkened with my loss!

Oh, Angel! cried I—wrath completed!
With awful brows and eyes intense!
(For faith's white robe of reverence
Slid noiseless to my sorrow's feet),
Oh, Angel, help me out of strife!
I could have borne all mortal pain—
I could have lived my life in vain—
But this hath touched my inner life!

And eighteen hundred fifty-seven
Hath filled a decade of slow years
Since first my orphan cries and tears
Broke wild across the walls of Heaven,
This eve his grave is winter-white!
And 'twixt the snow-wind's stormy thrills
I hear across the Northern hills
The solemn footsteps of the night!

Blow wind! Oh, wind, blow wild and high!
Blow o'er the dismal space of woods—
Blow down the roaring Northern floods
And let the dreary day go by!
Blow, wind, from out the shining West,
And wrap the hazy world in glow—
Blow wind and drift about my snow
The summer of his endless rest!

For he has fallen fast asleep
And cannot give me moan for moan—
My heart is heavy as a stone
And there is no one left to weep!
My soul is heavy and doth lie
Reaching up from my wretchedness—
Reaching up blindly for redress
The stern gray walls of entity!

Once in the golden spring-time hours,
In the sweet garden of my youth,
There fell a seed of bitter truth
That sprang and shadowed all the flowers—
Alone! The rose died apace
And pale the mournful violet blew—
Only the royal lily grew
And gloried the lonesome place!

In me the growth of human ills
Than human love had reached no higher,
But Seraphim with lips of fire
Have won me to the shining hills—
I cannot hide my soul in art—
I cannot mend my life's defect—
This thunderous space of intellect
God gave me for a peaceful heart!

Hush! oh, my mournful heart, be still,
The heavy night is coming on,
But heavier lie the shadows drawn
About his grave so low and chill—
From out the awful sphere of God,
Oh, deathly wind, blow soft and low!
My soul is weary and would go
Where never foot of mortal trod!

☞ When WASHINGTON was about to visit Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after being elected President, it became a question with the town authorities by what *title* they should address him in his public reception, and in their doubts they applied to Rev. Samuel Haven for advice, which he gave them in the following lines:

"Fame spread her wings and loud her trumpet blew,
Great WASHINGTON is near! what praise his due?
'What title shall he have?' she paused and said:
Not one! his *name* strikes every title dead."

☞ Cotton Seed Oil is a new article which has recently been introduced into the market. It is manufactured in New Orleans and at Providence. It sells at $1 10, and the crude article at 50 to 70 cts. Cotton makes an immence quantity of seed, the only use for which, heretofore, has been as manure. Whether it can be profitabl used in making oil is the experiment now in operation.

☞ Col. J. Beard, one of the gallant band of the Association of Old Defenders of Baltimore in 1812 and 1814, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Tuesday morning last, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

The Future of the Union.

Some men apprehend danger to the Union from the continual expansion of its are, (say the Washington *Union*), asserting that such expansion will make the machinery of government too complex and too cumbrous to operate with safety and precision; and that it will destroy homogeneity and beget conflict of sectional interests. Others—the extreme sectionalists of the North and the South—insist that difference of social organization and institutions must ultimately occason a dissolution of the Union, because, say they, this difference of institutions occasions hostile relations and difference of governmental policy. The obvious answer to the first objection is, that our federative system, leaving to the separate States much the larger share of the administration of the affairs of law and government, enables the federal government, when systematically conducted, to rule wisely and efficiently almost any extent of Territory. Its chief business is to attend to our foreign relations, leaving to the States the management of domestic matters, and those relations are not necessarily more complex or difficult to arrange with a large territory than with a small one. Indeed, a great and powerful nation commands, by its strength, respect, deters aggression, and, if it act fairly, will have less difficulty in its intercourse with other powers than a small one.

The objection that expansion produces conflict of interests is the reverse of true, for it necessarily begets variety of productions and diversity of industrial pursuits, occasions trade and intercourse between the most distant sections, and thus superinduces mutuality of dependence and similarity of interests. Neighboring States, even neighboring counties, have little dealings or intercourse with each other, because their productions and their pursuits are similar. Distant States become absolutely dependent for the comforts and necessaries of life on trade, which enables them to interchange commodities. Mississippi and Alabama do not trade with each other. The similarity of their products makes them rivals, and a large crop of cotton made in the one State depresses the price of cotton raised in the other Yet they both trade with the North and have much intercourse with her. Their interests do not clash with those of New York and New England, but coincide with them. Neighboring Northern States are likewise rivals, and have little occasion for trade or intercourse. Distant California finds commerce and connection with the Atlantic coast promotive of her growth and prosperity, and we of the east have not found our far-off sister a troublesome appendage. But soon railroads and telegraphs will annihilate distance, and then the last remaining objection to Territorial enlargement will be obliterated.

Besides, every year added to the age of our country compacts, strengthens, and hardens our institutions, increases the love and veneration of the people for those institutions, and for that Union which can alone secure their continuance. So long as we grow and prosper, so long as there is less of poverty and more of happiness and comfort among us than in any nation under the sun, disunionists will struggle in vain to dissolve our Union, infidels hurl harmless missels at our churches and our religion, agrarians preach in vain against the right of private property, dissolute socialists leave untarnished the sanctity and the purity of the holy ordinance of marriage, and ranting abolitionists but lose their time in attempts to excite servile insurrection. All the signs of the times augur a long and glorious future for our common country. For present assurance, we have an administration not only free from sectionalism, but free from every taint and suspicion of sectionalism, deserving and enjoying the confidence, respect, and admiration not only of Americans, but of the world. A people prudent and sagacious enough, in a stormy crisis, to select and place in power the man best fitted for the occasion, evinces equally their love of the Union and their ability to protect, defend and conserve it.

A BIG WEDDING.—The fashionable world of Louisville is on tiptoe at the prospect of a wedding in high life, which is to take place in the quiet vale of Pee-Wee, on Thursday. A popular young gentleman is to lead to the hymenial altaer one of the most charming bells of this vicinity—no less a personage than the grand-daughter of the departed sage of Ashland. A special train of cars has been engaged to convey a large party of guests from this city, and the preparations are upon a scale of magnificence commensurate with the importance of the event.—*Louisville Dem.*

☞ A letter from Mansfield recently published in the Cleveland *Herald*, speaks of a proposition to sell the Female College building there to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. The buildings, we understand, cost some $30,000, and offered for $15,000. It is proposed, in case of purchase, to convert the institution into a High School for the education of the children of deceased Odd Fellows.

☞ One of the teeth of a biting frost was recently picked up in the town of Hull.

☞ The woman who was "burried in grif" is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

Canary Birds.

If our cotemporary of the Boston *Evening Gazette* can say with truth that "so completely has the canary established himself among us as a household bird, that we now naturally consider no home to be complete where he is not;" we of the Crescent City may, with at least equal emphasis, assert that fact as peculiar to ourselves. New Orleans is the very aviary of Canaries. Everybody has one or more, and they are as cheap and plenty, in comparison with what Boston can boast, as are our flowers in the same ratio.

The great popularity of the Canary, (truly says the *Gazette*), is owing to a variety of circumstances. The Canary is naturally fond of man's society, and speedily becomes on terms of intimacy with any one who will extend to him the right hand of fellowship. There is no exclusiveness about him—no *mauvaise honte.* He will sing any where and every where, is seldom sulky or ill-tempered, and can at all times be won by the presentation of a hemp seed or a morsel of ripe chickweed. If properly tended, he is seldom, if ever sickly, and he is of all birds the least troublesome. And the writer in the *Gazette* goes on to say:

"I have had Canaries in rude health for more than fourteen years; and I can make mention of one who was, for his age, hearty in his twentieth year. That year was his last. He died singing his parting strain in the ear of his dear mistress. I hardly need say that for birds to be thus long lived, they must be well treated—their existence rendered 'happy.'

"It would be affectation were I to consider a little friendly advice on the management of the Canary out of place in these pages. So many hundreds—I might say thousands—of the race die from neglect and ignorance every year, that it becomes a pleasing duty to plead their cause. Dumb animals stand in need of an advocate; for they cannot make known their own grievances. A few hints, therefore, may render them good service.

"The first thing to be considered is, the case of those who at present are unprovided with a Canary. We have now arrived at the precise season when large assignments of these golden little songsters are sent up from Norfolk and Yorkshire to rejoice the hearts of us dwellers in cities. Christmas and the new year ushers them in by twenties of thousands. A pretty sight it is, to watch their sprightly movements; and as good as a play to listen to their joyous and irrepressible notes of ecstacy. Their looks of inquiry, how ridiculously comic! Their imagined importance, how overwhelmingly absurd! One would really think that they intuitively knew all about the jollities of the season, and were determined to join in. Why not?

"It might, perhaps, appear invidious to mention any dealer by name; I will therefore only give general directions for the selection of a good bird, leaving it to the reader's own discretion where to procure it. All healthy birds at this season are sprightly and vigorous, and full of song that there is no fear of any mistake as to the sexes. The male birds, when singing, are in a state of motion, dancing along their perches. The females simply 'jabber,' and show no particular signs of liveliness. If you want a good songster, you will sometimes have to dispense with beauty. The brightest colors are frequently the most delicate. Never choose a bird whose feathers are rough, or eyes dim. If the bird be trim and joyous, he may be regarded as in good health. Be especially careful where and with whom you deal; and always see that you have the bird you select. Borrow the cage, leave a deposit, and never let the dealer touch the bird you have purchased.

"While making your selection, take plenty of time for decision. Exercise your taste, and you may become possessed of a really 'musical' bird. There is, of course, a great difference in the powers of the various performers. Some are shrill and noisy; others sing *piano*, and rejoice in dulcet notes of harmony.

"Your bird selected, and placed in a nice, handsome cage, enrol him immediately as one of the family, and ever after consider him as such. He will then be 'yours forever.'

Hang your bird low and in a cheerful situation, always protecting him from heat, cold and draught. If you have more birds than one, suspend them above each other. They may hear, but should not be permitted to see each other. Maintain the strictest cleanliness in their cages, and always supply them with the best of seed—canary, flax and rape, mixed; the first in excess. Give them clean water twice daily, and let their perches be cleansed at least once a week. Provide them, too, with plenty of coarse red gravel, changed every other day, and let some well bruised old mortar be mixed with it.

Now for 'luxuries.' These consist of hard boiled yolk of fresh egg, a morsel of sweet cake or mealy potato, and crumb of bread moistened in the mouth with brown sugar. Let them see you prepare this, and then watch their movements. Add an occasional hempseed. Lettuce, shepherds' purse, groundsel, plantain, chickweed and water-cress—these are the salads in which they delight.

"Always present some one or all of the above, lovingly with the finger and thumb. At the same time make a gracious bow by way of courtesy. The effect of that bow is magical. It possesses a rare charm, as is fully verified in my own pets. Try it, and mark the droll result.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—We have the outlines of a "mashine" that bids fair to prove the long sought perpetual motion. It is a combination of the lever, pendulum, weight, pulley, wedge, screw, spring and incline plane, upon the cog and spring principle. The centre of gravity is no where, consequently motion is next door to perpetuality. We can describe the "mashene" as clear as mud, although the invention is not ours. First, there are two arms to each side, which are adjusted on the slantindicular lever system, one is immovable and 'tother isn't, one is fast to a common centre, not centre of gravity, however, 'tother isn't. A semicircle connects them horizontally at the apex, which is furnished with cogs, working spring, which works the arms, which sets them all to working together, just as natural as thunder. When the thingumbob moves, the whatucallem hunts the entre of gravity, but the whatsnamie pulls it back—like the chap who was sent for and couldn't come—so the machine keeps on hunting for a centre, but if there isn't any, of course it can't find it, and like the wandering Jew, keeps traveling. This is no hoax or humbug, but the veritable invention of a machinist who has spent years of study over it. We have only shown our descriptive powers in the matter.—*Crockett Printer.*

ACTORS' SALARIES.—The Baltimore American says:

The terms of actors and vocalists vary, of course, according to their merits in the first place, and the appreciation of those merits by the public in the next. Jenny Lind can commend a higher price, perhaps, for a single night than any living vocalist of her day. Even now an enterprising manager might secure he service for the United States, and give her a thousand dollars a night, for fifty or one hundred performances. Adelaide Ristori and M'lle Rachel are the greatest living actresses of the Old World, and are paid the highest terms. In the United States Mr. Forrest stands at the head of his profession, and his success for a period of upwards of twenty years has been remarkable indeed. Miss Heron realized something like eight thousand dollars during her recent engagement in New York, and Miss Davenport has already accumulated a handsom fortune. According to the New York Sunday Times, Mr. Forrest receives two hundred and fifty dollars per night, or at the rate of seventy eight thousad dollars a year. It should be remembered, however, that he seldom plays six months in the year. M'me Lagrange commands something like thirty thousand a year.

WARNING TO TOBACCO CONSUMERS.—A correspondent, writing from Kentucky, informs the New York Post that "the hog pestilence has been traced to some droves that passed through a tobacco-growing district on their way East." He also remarks "that tobacconists are using prusic acid to give an almond flavor to the leaf, and, in consequence of this poison, a number of smokers have lost the use of their lower limbs."

COLVILLE MINES.—We invite the attention of our readers to our correspondence from this glittering region in to-day's issue. That the commodity is profuse there and to be had, is beyond question. We were yesterday shown by Mr. Friendly, of the firm of Sellers & Friendly, one hundred and eighty ounces of gold dust, bought by them of F. Wolfe, and fresh from the Colville mines. The dust is in coarse scales and pronounced superior to the Yreka dust, and but little inferior to the Jacksonville gold, than which there is none better. The danger from Indians is, we are credibly informed, greatly exagerated, and in these days when the soul is so often and apparently so cheerful risken for the acquisition of 'dust,' it looks like bagatelle to seem so charly of the operations of the red men. However, it is well in such cases, at all events, to put your trust in the revolver and keep your powder dry.—*Oregon Times.*

HOW TO GET A SEAT.—A few weeks ago an old gentleman and his lady were coming down from Iowa City to Davenport when the cars were crowded. A young man got up and gave the old lady a seat, while his companion, another young gent, remained steadfast, and let the old gentleman stand. This did not suit our old friend, so he concluded to get a seat in some way, and, quick as thought, turned to the young man on the seat beside his wife, and said: "Will you be so kind as to watch that woman while I get a seat in another car? She has fits." This started the young gent. He could not bear the idea of taking care of a fifty old woman; so the old gentleman got a seat, and his wife never was known to take a fit afterwards.

☞ Dr. Kanes heirs have been paid $57,000 for the sale of the lamented explorer's work, the "Arctic Expedition," and Professor Longfellow, it is said, netted $13,000 by the sale of "Hiawatha."

☞ Which causes the most bother—the mails or the females? The latter keep us writing letters all the time, while the former never deliver them.

Hear the Fathers of the Republic.

A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of our government and the views entertained at the time of its organization, by the sages and patriots who framed and established it, is absolutely necessary to a complete and thorough understanding of its nature and true character, and this is rendered the more apparent, since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

We have, on former occasions, given the opinions of Attorney General William Wirt, and some others, in relation to the important points decided in the Scott case, which went to show conclusively, that the opinion given by Chief Justice Taney, was *no new* doctrine in this country; and we now introduce as another witness, the Father of his Country," Gen. George Washington himself.

In the very first Naturalization Laws, passed by Congress in 1790, and signed by Gen. Washington, who was the President, the following language occurs:

"Any alien, being a free white person, may become a citizen by complying with the requirements hereinafter named.

In the law of 1795 it is declared, a "free white person may become a citizen."

This language is used in all the Naturalization laws which have been passed since the organization of our government; still we are told by the Black Republican press of the country, that the late desision of the Supreme Court in regard to negroes not being citizens, is a *new doctrine.* What a fallacy!

Let it be remembered that the first Naturalization law was passed by the very men who framed the Constitution, and it is reasonable to suppose that they knew well what they were doing. Their action met the views and received the approbation of the illustrious Washington; hence the language above quoted, may be regarded as his own.

If it had been *intended* that negroes should become citizens, why was the distinction made in the first Naturalization law? Why does it read 'Any alien, being a free *white* person,' &c., if negroes were intended to be included? There were various classes of persons then in the country—whites, Indians, slaves, and perhaps some others, each of which were regarded as separate and distinct from the other; and they are so designated, as may be seen by any one who will examine that document.

With such incontestible proof before their eyes, we are at a loss to know why it is that sensible men can longer contend that the Supreme Court has laid down a new doctrine, or that there is anything wrong in its late decision.—*Flag.*

LIFE.—How strange is life—so short, and yet so full of changing scenes! It seems more like a fleeting dream than a reality. Yet it is real and it is earnest! Life is made up of a succession of joys and sorrows, lights and shades. To-day something, perhaps, may occur to fill our hearts with the most buoyant hopes, and all be light and joyous. But, alas! how short is life! To-morrow's dawning may bring the lowering clouds and all be darkness and gloom!

☞ We learn by the arrival of the *Mary Dunn* from Port Townsend, that a young man named CHARLES FITCH, formerly of this place, was lying at the point of death from having been stabbed by a soldier, on the 2d inst, at that place. The soldier was taken into custody on board the Revenue Cutter, Jeff. Davis.

Since the above was put in type, we learn by the arrival of Mr. Charles McDaniels from Port Townsend that Fitch has died.—*Washington Republican.*

YEARLY FOOD OF ONE MAN.—From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, which of course, are based upon recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is asserted that about two and one-fourth pounds of dry food per day, are required for each individual. Of this, about three fourths are vegetables—the rest animal. At the close of the entire year, the amount is upwards of 800 pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks—coffee, tea, wine, alcohol, &c—its estimated quantity is about 1,500 pounds per annum. That for the air received by breathing may be taken at 800 pounds. With these figures before us, says the *Medical World*, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water and air which a man receives, amount in the aggregate to more than 3,000 lbs. a year; that is to any about a ton and a half, or twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditures of material neccessary to support life. A living being is the result and representation of charge on a prodigious scale.

☞ At Buffalo, recently, Mad. Straksoch met with a curious accident in her first song "Good Night and Pleasant Dreams." A sudden spasm of the throat rendered her voiceless, and she was obliged to leave the stage. She afterwards went through with the performance.

☞ It is said that the publication of the entire correspondence of the first Napoleon, which the third Napoleon intends to accomplish, will embrace in whole or in part, nearly 30,000 letters.

MORE FUSS THAN FEATHER.—A Philadelphia paper contains the following under the head of "Police:"

As Mrs. Esther Stansbury, residing in a court running from Race, below Sixth street, was about to bring a bucket of water from the hydrant last night, she found an old basket suspended from the knob of the front door. Putting her hand into the basket she felt something alive and kicking, but so wrapped up in rags, that no farther discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper, folded like a letter, lay by the side of the animated bundle. Mrs. Stansbury immediately returned into the house, and by the light of the lamp examined the billet. It was directed to her husband. She tremuiously broke the seal and read as follows:

"To Joe Stansbury:

"*Sir*—I send you the baby, which you will please take good care of, and bring up right, so that it may turn out to be a better man than its daddy. Oh, Joseph, what a sly old rake you are! Who would think that such a sober old spindleshanks could be such a tearing-down sinner? The child is yours—you may swear to that. Look at it—it is Joe Stansbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joe—letting on to be a widower! But do a father's duty by the young one, and I'll forgive you.

"Your heart broken NANCY.

"P. S. Don't let that sharp-nosed wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the baby. N."

Mr. Stansbury was in the basement kitchen, quietly eating his supper, and little imagining what a storm was brewing over his head. The door of the kitchen was violently thrown open, and his wife's voice yelled out:

"Stansbury, come up here, you villain! Here's a mess for you!"

The astonished Stansbury hastily obeyed the summons.

"Don't you want to see Nancy, the heart-broken Nancy?" cried Mrs. Stansbury, when her guilty husband hobbled up into the room.

"Nancy! what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogue, in well-feigned astonishment.

"Why Nancy, the mother of this baby that's been hung up at the door, Mr. Stansbury! Oh you look mighty innocent; but just read that letter, and then look into that basket! Dont be afraid—it won't bite; it's got no teeth, poor thing. You'll know it; for, as the hussy says, it's just like you all over. Please goodness, I'll expose you before everybody."

In less than five minutes Mrs. Stansbury had collected a room full of spectators—half the inhabitants of the court—to witness the process of unwrapping the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance, as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the foundling, the vigorous movements of which astonished everybody. "It's full of the devil already," said Mrs. S., "that shows it's his. You'll soon see that it is like him in everything."

At last all the swaddling clothes being removed, out jumped the baby, and made its escape through the open door. It was a *big tom cat!*"

WHAT MAKES CHARACTER.—From habit results character and its consolidation. By character is not to be understood original temperament, or constitutional tendency. Such idisosyncracy may be closely related to it but does not constitute it. Character is the slow and conscious product of a man's voluntary nature. 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." It is that which indentifies him with his moral self, at different stages of his being: and hence, it is only on the supposition that his character is changed, that he is said to loose his moral indentity, and to become a new creature.

NATURAL INFERENCE.—A Swedish girl walking with her father on a stormy night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied: "I was thinking if the wrong side of Heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

TOUCHING APPEAL.—An absent wife is thus called upon to return to bed and board: "Jane, your absence ruins all. Think of your husband, your parents, your children. Return, all may be well and happy. At any rate enclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is."

☞ Punch suggests, in anticipation of the title about to be bestowed upon the Queen's physician, Dr. Lacock, that he be dubbed Lord Deliverus.

☞ What fools men are, to worry because they are not as well off "as that fellow across the street." The richest man in town will be forgotten in fifty years from now, as the mason who built the Rocky Mountains. In 1843 we attended the funeral of a millionaire. We visited his grave recently, and what do you suppose we saw? Four bob-tailed pigs, rooting the sod from his grave. And this was the end of all his eminence—a neglected grave, with four stub-tailed pigs rooting up the soil. "So passes the glory of the world."

☞ He that boasts of his ancestors confesses he has no virtue of his own. No other person has lived for our honor: nor ought that to be reputed ours which was long before we had a being; for what advantage can it be to a blind man that his parents had good eyes?

Pioneer and Democrat.

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

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

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

The Election---The Result.

We are still unable to lay before our readers full returns of the recent election. Such as we have received, however, are as gratifying as could be desired by the democracy of the Territory. Throughout every county in the Territory (save Pierce) our ticket has been elected by large majorities. In Pierce county, the Republicans have elected F. S. Balch and O. P. Meeker as representatives, while the democrats elect R. S. Moore. The election in that county was not conducted upon political questions. It appears to have been upon personal grounds and prejudices—Stevens or anti-Stevens. At the site at which is published the organ of the "shrieking" party—"The *Republican*,"—the position and platform assumed by that party, was found to be untenable; and, in order to carry the day, it was found absolutely necessary for the success of the cause of Republicanism to forsake the discussion of political principles, and descend to the lowest character of personal abuse of our candidate. (For the truth of what we assert, read files of the *Republican*.) No where else was this attempted, and no where else has that party been successful. Upon this basis we never sought the election of our candidate or the defeat of his opponent. For the success of the *cause* of our party have we ever labored, and upon a discussion of its principles—a comparison of the objects and aims of the two great political parties of the day—had we based the hopes of our success.

The principles of democracy have nothing to fear from a close scrutiny. Its intrinsic worth can only be formed by investigation. It has, at all times, proved itself adequate to all emergencies. Its principles, when properly applied and administered, have always proved eminently successful in the government of our national affairs, and equally so will it be found in the administration of the affairs of our Territory. Hence, perhaps, the reasons why the *Pioneer* did *not* engage in that traducing of character and personal slang in which the *Republican* so liberally indulged.

We hope to have full returns of the election throughout the Territory next week, at which time we may enter more fully into detail.

The following is additional to the news contained in our last—all we have been able to learn. Clarke county having fairly signalized herself, we *naturally* commence with her. The vote was as follows. (Lewis river precinct being yet to hear from as regards representatives):

CLARKE COUNTY.

	Precincts: Vancouver,	Preston,	Patterson,	Lackamas,	Washougal,	Lewis River,	Total,
Delegate to Congress.							
Isaac I. Stevens,	147	18	17	7	24	28	241
Alex. S. Abernethy,	12	7	5	0	1	8	33
Councilman,							
H. J. G. Maxon,	135	23	20	0	9		187
H. L. Caples,	29	1	0	3	16		49
Representatives,							
Charles Irby,	133	22	19	4			179
Silas B. Curtis,	110	25	20	0	13		168
Wm. Kelley,	72	13	3	4	17		109
— Fletcher,	83	10	14	0	4		111
— Wright,	74	15	10	0	4		103
John Prebstel,	43	2	3	3			51
— Pollock,	48	1	2	3			54
— Taylor,	110	24	20	2	14		170

Mr. Maxon, it will be seen, is elected to the council by a large majority.

The precinct yet to hear from, it is tho't, will not vary the above vote sufficiently to defeat the election of Irby, Curtis, Taylor, and probably Fletcher and Kelley—all democrats.

Skamania.—Naggs, dem., is elected to the House from this county by a large majority. Stevens' majority 34.

Pacific.—The election resulted without a choice of representative, John Briscoe and J. S. M. VanCleave (both democrats) having each 18 votes.

In the Council district composed of the counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiacum and Pacific, Crumline LaDu, dem., has carried every county, and is elected by nearly 50 majority.

Whatcom.—R. V. Peabody, dem., is elected to the House by a vote of 18 to 11, over Edward Eldridge, independent.

The vote for delegate stood as follows:—Stevens 32!

Island County.—Phillips, dem., has a majority in this county of 8. Kellogg, repub., and Samuel Crockett, dem., elected to the House. These were elected, as we are informed, upon what was termed the "opposition" or "anti-Stevens" ticket. Stevens' majority for delegate 7.

Jefferson County.—The vote here for Councilman was—Phillips, dem., 63, Howe, rep., 24.

This secures the election to the Council of Mr. Phillips, his majorities in the counties of Whatcom, Island, and Jefferson being 75—a greater majority than the county of Clalam (yet to hear from) could overcome, whatever her vote might be. This is a gain of one upon last years' representation.

Seary, dem., received a majority of 19 over his opponent, Mr. Plummer, rep., the vote being 48 to 29.

The vote upon the delegate question was—For Stevens 52; Abernethy 34.

The counties of Chehalis and Clalam are still to hear from, which will then complete the returns.

RECAPITULATION:

From the result thus far, sufficient is known to warrant us in saying that both branches of the next legislature will be decidedly democratic. The next Council will be composed of the following members:—

Democrats—C. Phillips, (gain) Wm. Cock, J. W. Wiley, C. C. Pagett, H. J. G. Maxon, (elected in place of Mr. Huff, whose term had expired,) Lewis Van Vleet, and Crumline LaDu, (elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. A. S. Abernethy, resigned—also a gain)—7.

Republicans—A. A. Denny, (re-elected) and Wm. H. Wallace—2.

The House of Representatives will be composed of democrats from the following counties, as follows:—Whatcom, R. V. Peabody; Jefferson, — Seary; Island, S. B. Crockett; King, H. A. Smith and David Phillips; Pierce, R. S. Moore; Thurston, Wm. W. Miller, Benj. F. Shaw, Stephen Guthrie, C. B. Baker, and T. W. Glasgow; Thurston and Sawamish, joint representative, Wm. M. Morrow; Cowlitz, Henry Jackson; Cowlitz and Wahkiacum, joint representative, — Hutchison; Clarke, C. Irby, S. B. Curtis, — Taylor, — Fletcher, and Wm. Kelley; Skamania, Geo. Naggs—20.

The following counties have elected republicans:—Island, J. C. Kellogg; Lewis, J. W. Anderson and — Johnson; Pierce, O. P. Meeker and F. S. Balch—5.

In the counties of Slaughter and Pacific the elections resulted without a choice, the candidates being tied. A new election will be ordered forthwith. The former county is entitled to two representatives, and the latter to one. Pacific will elect a democrat, beyond a doubt. In Slaughter county the contest will a close one, although democrats feel sanguine of success.

The returns from Chehalis and Clalam will probably show the election of democrats.

The vote for delegate, thus far, by counties, stands as follows:—

	STEVENS.	ABERNETHY.
Thurston,	222	133
Sawamish,	22	13
Pierce,	46	94
King,	27	32
Slaughter,	59	57
Island,	7 maj.	
Jefferson,	52	34
Whatcom,	32	
Clalam, reported	5 maj.	
Lewis,	60	54
Cowlitz,	7 maj.	
Wahkiacum,	35	3
Pacific,	35	1
Chehalis, reported	35 maj.	
Clarke,	241	33
Skamania,	38	4
Walla Walla, report	60 maj.	
Total,	972	453
	453	
Stevens' majority,	519	

The total vote polled in the counties from which returns have been received is a little rising of 1600. The entire vote will be about 1700.

☞ The steamer *Constitution*, which sailed on the 8th inst. from San Francisco for Puget Sound, sprung a leak after being three days out, and had to put back to that city for repairs. From several gentlemen, citizens of this place, who were on board of her at the time the accident occurred, we are informed that the *Constitution* is a splendid and seaworthy craft, and that had it not been for the willful neglect of the parties who calked her above her water line, and for which they were paid most liberally, nothing would have happened, and we could have had the pleasure to greet her upon our waters. In order to lighten the vessel a portion of her cargo had to be thrown overboard, but we are unable to state at present the amount of the loss sustained by the parties interested.

We also learn that a sufficiunt number of men were employed to get her ready for sea again by the 26th inst., and we hope to be able next week to announce her arrival in our harbor.

California.—The democratic State Convention of California, recently made the following nominations, for support at the ensuing election:—For Governor, John B. Weller. For Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Walkup. For Supreme Judge, Stephen J. Field. Attorney-General, T. H. Williams. Comptroller, J. W. Mandeville. State Treasurer, Thomas Findley. Surveyor-General, H. H. Higley. State Printer, John O'Meara.

Official Vote of Thurston County.

	Precincts: Olympia.	Chambers.	Yelm.	Grand Mound.	South Bay.	Total.
Delegate to Congress,						
Isaac I. Stevens, dem.	146	19	10	45	2	222
A. S. Abernethy, blk. rep.	88	12		20	13	133
Representatives,						
Wm. W. Miller, dem.,	163	22	10	48	1	244
Stephen Guthrie, dem.	150	19	10	43	1	223
Benj. F. Shaw, dem.	140	19	10	36	1	206
C. B. Baker, dem.	148	20	10	32	1	211
Thos. W. Glasgow, dem.	138	15	10	27		190
Elwood Evans, bl'k. rep.	102	12		19	12	145
Wm. McLean, b. r.	85	12		17	13	127
Ira Ward, Jr., b. r.	81	9		19	12	121
A. W. Stewart, b. r.	72	11		14	12	109
Saml. H. French, b. r.	75	9		11	12	107
Joint Representative,						
Wm. M. Morrow, dem.	162	20	10	48	1	241
D. J. Burntrager, b. r.	76	11		13	12	112
Judge of Probate,						
G. K. Willard, dem.	149	17	10	36		212
D. R. Bigelow, b. r.	84	15		18	12	129
Assessor,						
J. R. Smith, dem.	150	18	10	46	2	226
Saml. Dunlap, b. r.	84	11		13	11	119
County Commissioner,						
James Biles, dem.	162	21	10	36	1	230
J. M. Shotwell, b. r.	74	11		14	12	111
School Superintendent,*						
Albert Eggers,*	70					70
G. F. Whitworth,	98	16	8	44	11	177
Prosecuting Attorney,						
C. C. Hewitt, b. r.	80	12		16	12	120
Q. A. Brooks,*	64					64
C. W. Swindal,*	25					25
Coroner,†						
C. H. Hale, b. r.	20					20

*Not regularly nominated, but supported as democrats.
†No nomination made. Republican candidate elected without opposition.

Indian Incursions. — We learn from Messrs. O'Bryant and Goudy, employed on the Indian reserve opposite Seattle, that a party of northern Indians (Stickenes,) again paid a visit to the lower part of the Sound, on Tuesday, a week ago. On this occasion, they numbered but sixty-six strong—sixty of them women; at least the wearing apparel indicated such, although it was the opinion of our informants that nearly all were men, disguised in women's clothing. On leaving the Sound, they being pursued by the Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, as fast as wind and tide would permit, they paid a *flying* visit to the Clallams, on whom they instantly made battle—shooting and severely wounding three. They afterwards continued their journey, and of course made good their retreat. It was the opinion of the above-named gentlemen, that but for the close proximity of the cutter at the time, the Indians above mentioned, would have "pitched into" the party of whom Messrs. O'Bryant and Goudy formed a part. Had such been the case, of course, not a soul would have been saved, they having but one gun and revolver aboard. Yet, what of it, though our white citizens be blotted out by the merciless savage, so that the "poor (*foreign*) Indian" be not abused? For Heaven's sake let it not go abroad that we outside *barbarians* and "heathens" would touch a single hair of the poor Indian's head, in defence of our lives and property. Sympathy is with the Indian, and we still must bear to be stigmatised as their *tyrants*.

We now seriously ask, "how much longer are we to be humbugged by the *persuasive* means our naval and military officers have adopted to rid us of these northern hordes? Will they never learn that *persuasion* and *lenient* means are not arguments which should be used with an Indian? If their last three years' experience has not yet taught and decided them what course and means to adopt with regard to them; if the mode pursued by the officers of the regular army, has not yet convinced them that *feeding* hostile and disaffected Indians is neither the best nor most decisive plan of restoring peace or maintaining it, then, for the information of such, as well as "heathen and barbarian" loving people abroad, (Greely and his like) we will state that force—brute force—is the sole argument of which the Indian is susceptible.

If these northern tribes cannot be induced to discontinue their predatory visits *by request*, as has heretofore been pursued, we suggest the trial of a "very simple" experiment, which we think will prove as effective as it is simple—open your batteries upon them, and blow the last one out of our waters. It will deter others from visiting in future, prevent a great deal of trouble, and doubtless save many lives. Persuasion may be good at times, and among some people, but such as have resided among the half civilized Indians must and no know that it is thrown away upon them.

☞ Thanks to Wells, Fargo, & Co., for full files of California and Atlantic States papers, ahead of the mail.

☞ Mr. McMullen, the newly appointed Governor for Washington Territory, is expected to arrive on the next steamer from the States.

☞ Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. D. L. Phillips, in our advertising columns. Our friend David is a very *modest* young man, and has a distaste for "blowing his own trumpet." We therefore suggest the propriety of our readers calling on him before purchasing; &c., &c. We called on him and bought for almost nothing.

From the Alta California, July 14.

RETURN OF THE "CONSTITUTION."

SHIP SPRUNG A LEAK—CARGO THROWN OVERBOARD, ETC., ETC.

The steamship *Constitution*, which left this port on the evening of the 8th inst., for Puget Sound, shortly after getting to sea, experienced head gales, with tremendously heavy seas. Almost instantaneously the ship commenced making water, but for a time the pumps kept her free. It was soon found necessary, however, to throw overboard a large portion of her cargo. She was put about off Mendocino, and headed for this port. During the last twenty-eight hours before reaching the harbor, the fires were not going, and it was only by dint of incessant labor at the pumps, by crew and passengers, that the ship was enabled to keep her head above water.

The brig *Cyrus*, Capt. Diggs, ran alongside the distressed vessel yesterday afternoon, and offered all assistance. The steamer *Martin White* also ran alongside, and towed her in to Broadway wharf, where she now lies.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to Mr. Barry, messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., who was aboard, for the following further particular:

The *Constitution* had on board eighty souls, nearly all of whom were able-bodied men, and to their united exertions is the safety of the ship to be attributed. On Friday night, the vessel being some fifty miles out at sea, the wind blowing freshly, the leak began to gain sensibly, despite the efforts of the men to keep her afloat. Chief Engineer Toppen then rigged up a pump out of the large copper steam pipe, with which a large body of water was discharged, but not enough to free the ship. The other pumps being choked, and no prospect of relieving the ship, it became necessary to throw overboard the freight on deck, and afterwards, cargo from the hold. The coal on deck was also pitched into the sea, and, in fact, everything except a big boiler and smoke-stack. During the night of Saturday, every man aboard was compelled to work for his life, and not until on Monday afternoon, when the *Cyrus*, attracted by the reversed Union-jack and sound of guns, hove up alongside, was all danger of personal safety at an end. About five o'clock in the evening, the steam-tug *Martin White* came alongside.

The cause of the leakage is attributable to the fact of the vessel having been strained, above her copper, whilst undergoing repairs on the dry dock at Mare Island. It is the opinion of our informant that the vessel will not have to be taken again into the dock, but that she can be re-calked and fitted for sea here, in the course of the week. The vessel is not injured, in the slightest respect, and but for the rough weather, would have been able to have proceeded on her voyage.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the passengers for their energetic and persevering exertions in assisting the crew in their labors. To a man, they worked cheerfully and incessantly, enduring privations without a murmur, and by every means in their power encouraging the crew by word and act. That the *Constitution* is now safe and sound in port, and all exposed to the fearful perils encountered in this disaster alive, are wholly owing to the heroic exertions of the brave fellows who fought their watery enemy so gallantly and pertinaciously.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday morning last Mr. Whitmon, an employee engaged in the erection of the "Commercial Warf" building, was instantly killed by the falling of a heavy plate he and others were in the act of hoisting upon the building. It appears that the rope attached to the 'becket' became unfastened when the plate had been raised a distance of eight or ten feet from its resting place. Mr. Whitman, standing immediately beneath, had his skull fractured, his neck and both his legs broken. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely death.

And Another.—On Friday morning, the 10th *inst.*, a child of Gen. McCarver fell into a kettle of boiling water and was so badly scalded that she died next day.—*Portland Times.*

An Important Question Decided.—Recently the question has arisen before the Postmaster General, whether a deputy postmaster can be compelled to obey a summons to appear in court with a valuable or other letter that rests in his office, addressed to another party. The Postmaster General, under a decision of the Attorney General's office, decided that he cannot legally do so.

☞ General Cass, it is said, exhibts surprising vigor, industry and endurance in his official labor. He rises and commences work at five, and is continually engaged, with small respite, till eight or nine at night. His diet however, is very sparing, and he sticks to cold water. Now and then he indulges in a cup of coffee, the only exhilarating beverage which he can use.

Arctic Search.—The Kingston *Whig* says: "We announce it as a positive fact, that Dr. Rea, the Arctic traveller, aided by the contributions of kind friends, is building in Kingston dock yard an Arctic schooner, to be ready in May, to go down to Quebec, thence to the Arctic regions, to make one more search for Capt. Franklin's party, dead or alive. Dr. Rea is to command the schooner and the party of, hardy adventurers to accompany him and man his vessel are already selected and engaged.

☞ The Democrats of the Ninth District in Kentucky have nominated the Hon. J. C. Mason for Congress. The Louisville *Democrat* says this is undoubtedly the strongest nomination.

From the Sacramento Union.

Twenty-two Days Later from Salt Lake.

ARRIVAL OF A FUGITIVE PARTY DIRECT FROM SALT LAKE—BRIGHAM YOUNG STILL ABOUT—TERRIBLE DISORGANIZATION AMONG THE MORMONS—MASSACRE OF APOSTATES—WILKINSON'S PARTY ATTACKED BY MORMONS—STOCK KILLED—THE DESTROYING ANGELS — NEW LAWS—OPPRESSION OF WOMEN — CARSON VALLEY NEWS, ETC.

Placerville, July 11, 1857.

Crandall's pioneer coach arrived in our city to-day, from Carson Valley, with the express matter, the mails and passengers—traveling time 15 hours. Dates from Salt Lake are to the 30th May.

Mr. Wilkinson, who came passenger, is directly from Salt Lake, where he has been residing for nine months, having had to flee with his family to California.

Brigham Young (as heretofore reported) had gone north with his expedition, fully equipped, with three months provisions, and a train of eighty wagons. Various rumors were afloat as to its object. The most important and conclusive is that he has gone in search of a locality to defend the faithful against the expected troops from the east. He exhorts all the Saints, if it comes to a fight, to kill each his man, and his salvation is secured.

The destroying angels are busily engaged at their hellish work, murdering and robbing those who are apostates.

Wilkinson and party is composed of 26 persons, eight of whom are women. After leaving Salt Lake they were arrested by a large body of Mormons, and taken back on a charge of horse stealing. As no evidence, even for a Mormon court, was offered against them, they were discharged, at the request of one Mesick, who knew three of them in San Francisco—he being the clerk of the court. After that they were hunted like wolves, night and day, until they reached Goose creek mountains, over one hundred miles from Salt Lake, when the Mormons made a charge on them, and killed six of their animals.

One-half of the population would leave, and will do so, if the government sends a sufficient force to protect them.

Brigham declares that if the saints will stand by him and the church, he will be President of the United States in less than ten years.

Williams, the lawyer, had fled. The destroying angels were on his track, and it was not known if he escaped them. Open and avowed murder of all who have and are becoming obnoxious, is advocated in public assemblages; in fact, an offer was publicly made in a meeting, by one of the faithful, to murder two gentile traders at Box Elder, near the city, who had incurred the displeasure of Elder Lorenzo Snow, if they did not leave by June 1st.

A train of one hundred wagons had left Salt Lake bound for the States, all of which belonged to apostles.

New dissensions are continually arising. That which causes the most ill feeling, is Brigham sealing young girls to old men. Several heads of families have been put out of the way, as they call it, on suspicion of their being apostates, by which means they prevent the family from leaving.—Several who heretofore have been in the confidence of the high priests, are known to have been murdered in attempting to leave secretly.

Seven ladies, with their families, whose husbands had made their escape, begged to be taken away by Wilkinson's party, expecting daily to see some of their number dragged away to the harem of some of the annointed.

Brigham preaches open rebellion to all attempts on the part of the government to establish a foothold in his Territory. He has inaugurated a new law by which he governs disobedient wives, by degrading and making menials of them—depriving them of the right to marry or have a protector. It is called an "Earthly Hell."

Six hundred head of stock had arrived in Carson valley.

☞ Dr. Brandreth offers to be one of ten or twenty to give a thousand dollars each as a reward for the detection of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Burdell.

☞ Hon. John P. Hale has recovered from the National Hotel sickness, and, it is said, looks as robust and healthy as ever.

☞ Seth Kinman, Esq., of California, arrived in this city, and is stopping at Willards.' Mr. Kinman brings the famous California buckhorn chair designed as a present for President Buchanan. Mr. K. is one of the doughty hunters of California, and appears in full backwoods rig.—*Washington Star.*

☞ Hon. Mr. Petriken, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, died yesterday at Harrisburg from a disease contracted at the National Hotel.

Death of the Rev. John A. Collins.—This distinguished clergyman of the M. E. Church, died in Baltimore on Tuesday last, in the 57th year of his age.

☞ Among the candidates running for the State Senate in Virginia, are Wm. C. Rivers, John M. Botts and A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior under Fillmore.

☞ The Democrats of Mississippi have tendered Hon. Jeff. Davis a dinner. They speak of him in their resolutions as the "Hero Statesman."

☞ Dr. Wm. L. Balfour, Vice President of the Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, last year, died at Natchez, Miss., last week.

☞ Capt. George C. Stouffer, the gallant commander of the Antarctic, who so nobly periled himself and ship in the rescue of the passengers of the steamer San Francisco, which foundered at sea, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, on a visit to his friends. His vessel is in New York.

☞ There is a good reason why a little man should never marry a bouncing widow. He might be called "the widow's mite."

Letter from Judge Yantis.

Colville Valley, W. T.,
June 15, 1857.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

I have an opportunity, and I embrace it, of redeeming the promise I made when I left Olympia, that I would give you what information I could get in relation to the mines in this vicinity. My time has been so completely occupied since my arrival, that I have not had time to visit the mines in person, but I have news from them almost daily, all of which agrees that the only reason the miners are not doing well generally, is owing to extreme high water. That the gold is there, they are satisfied, and when the water leaves the bars exposed, which will be about the last of August, they will make good wages. Those who are interested in the race recently completed, are making from ten to fifteen dollars per day. The other race is not yet in condition to receive the water, owing to the giving way of the banks in some parts of the race, but that will be repaired this week, and those interested are very sanguine that it will pay well; if so, it will furnish water for all the miners on the river. It may appear rather strange that high water prevents miners from doing well, and yet the want of it proves the same difficulty; but it will be recollected that the races furnish water for washing the dirt on the mountain's side, too far from the river to be carried, in order to make wages, and yet the dirt is said to be rich. No new discoveries have been made this spring on the Pend 'dOreille, but there prevails a great excitement throughout the valley at present, owing to the return of Wm. Pion, a well-known and responsible half-breed, who left early this spring to prospect the country between the Columbia and Fort Hope, on Frazar's river, who reports having discovered very rich mines on a stream north-west from Colville, some six or eight days travel with pack animals. The stream is called by the Indians, Sthu Shwap. Mr. P. says that within four days travel of Colville he prospected a tributary of the Okenoggen, and found sixteen cents to the pan, but either Sthu Shwap or Thompson's rivers are much better, without saying what was the exact prospect. He returns immediately, taking with him at least two-thirds of the Canadians of the valley, which, together with my knowledge of his character for veracity, satisfies me perfectly that the mines of that region are rich.

Mr. McDonald, formerly of Fort Colville, in a conversation with me two years ago, said to me that the country lying north of Fort Colvile had the appearance of being a much better mining country than any in its vicinity. But the Indians of that region have forbid any Americans from coming into their country, as they fear a war will be the consequence. I apprehend that if the report be true that the mines are as rich as California, the Americans will pay but little respect to the commands of the savages. I would leave for that country to-morrow with the Canadians, if it were not that the presence of an agent is indispensable to the peace and quiet of the valley; though I hope the same cause of disturbance will not again prevail, that is, presence of whiskey. When I arrived in the valley, it was expected almost daily that an outbreak on the part of the Indians would take place, but a stop being put to the traffic, peace prevails.

Should any persons from Washington intend coming up, I would say to them to come provided with sugar, coffee, tea, salt, &c., also other small articles that cannot be got here, sufficient to last them through a hard winter, and make their calculations to spend the fall and winter in the mines, as that is much the best time for mining.

When have more news from the north I will write more fully, but at present must conclude by saying that I regret that I cannot be with you on the day of election, as I feel much interest in the result.

Yours truly,
B. F. Yantis.

Gentleman and No Gentleman.—The late Vicar of Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. Sutton, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon: "Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed," said the vicar, "then how do you get on if he don't pay?" "Why," replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time I conclude that he is *not* a gentleman, and then I ask him!"

Below Zero.—*Jones* (who thinks that Smith has been a little too free with his wife)—"Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart for a few moments." *Smith* (who isn't in the least frightened)—"Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

☞ It is stated that the U. S. Army for Utah Territory, will concentrate on the government reserve grounds, south of Salt Lake City, and await further orders from our government. It is also rumored that Brigham Young's army will be reinforced by hostile Indians.

☞ The Legislature of Minnesota has made an appropriation of $10,000, which has been placed at the disposal of the Governor, to recover the four women alleged to have bee captured by the Indians and carried off in the recent Indian disturbances on the frontier.

☞ E. O. Perrin, Esq., announces that he goes to Kansas as a private citizen, and not as private Secretary to Gov. Walker, as has been stated.

☞ Ex-Senator Adams of Mississippi, died at his residence, near Memphis, on the 11th inst., of small pox contracted in the cars while traveling.

Palmetto Regiment.—The survivors of this gallant regiment, who so distinguished themselves by their heroic conduct in Mexico, celebrated their anniversity in Columbus, S. C., on the 14 inst.

"The Democrats are Deceived."

In several of our black republican exchanges, we have recently seen the declaration that the Democratic masses were deceived—that their leaders did not intend to carry out the principles to which they professed to be attached, and that they were using popular ideas merely to catch the votes and cheat the hopes of the great mass of those who vote the Democratic ticket. There is just about as much truth in this sort of talk on the part of these black republican journals, as there is in all the other absurdities and humbugs they manage to conceive, originate and propagate. The whole history of this country stamps falsehood unmistakably and indelibly upon all such charges against the Democracy and their leading men. When Mr. Jefferson was about to acquire Louisiana, and talked to the people of the vast, incalculable benefits the measure would confer upon the country, the Democrats were told their leaders were attempting to deceive them. Louisiana, however, was acquired, and instead of having attempted to deceive them, the Democrats have seen that their immortal chief did not tell them half the advantages they would derive from it. So of the national bank. Jefferson and Jackson both assured the people that the government needed no such institution to enable it to manage its financial affairs, to regulate its exchanges, &c. They told the Democrats that the country would unquestionably prosper better without such an institution than with it. The Democracy confided in the judgment of their great leaders, killed off the old bank and strangled every project for a new one, and the experience of every business interest, from that day to this, and of all classes of citizens, has vindicated and triumphantly sustained the position of those distinguished democratic chiefs. The same is true of the high tariff protection system that we used to hear so much about. The people were assured by every Democratic leader in the land, that all the great interests of the country would prosper much better with a low tariff than a high one, and that even the manufacturing interest would grow to gigantic proportions without the unnecessary and burdensome stimulus of exhorbitant tariffs. Taking our Democratic statesmen at their words, believing the soundness of the theory they inculcated, the people, the Democratic masses, abolished the protective system and substituted in its stead a tariff system looking chiefly to revenue, and equalizing the taxes so that they would bear more equally upon all classes of citizens. And who will pretend that the Democrats were deceived? The tariff system which our Democratic leaders inaugurated to supplant that of protective duties, has worked so admirably, so beneficially to the government, and so advantageously to all the great interests of the country, that we no longer hear men talk of high tariff protection! Just so in regard to the independent treasury. The leading statesmen, the master minds of the Democratic party originated and advocated that great measure; they fought it up through the grossest misrepresentations to popular favor, and finally succeeded in inducing the people to try it, arguing that it would be by far the best system yet proposed to the country for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue. This measure, it is now universally conceded, has worked even better than its most sanguine supporters originally predicted it would. The Democratic masses were not deceived here, either. It is thus that the whole history of this country gives the lie to the charge that the leaders of the Democratic party have deceived the people, and that the great body of the Democracy who are graciously admitted to be well-meaning and honest, have been humbugged and misled. Every measure that has been urged upon the country by the leaders of the Democratic party, and adopted by the people, has worked even more successfully, more triumphantly and more gloriously than its friends predicted it would. In regard to the present issue—that of the right and capacity of the people of the Territories to govern themselves, it is charged by the black republicans that the Democratic masses are deceived, and that it is merely a pre-concocted scheme originated by Democratic statesmen to promote the extension of slavery. Yet, while charging this, the black republicans admit that if the principle is fairly carried out, if the people are permitted to vote, they will exclude slavery from all the Territories in which the Democrats have applied this principle! They are mistaken in the notion they pretend to have taken up, that the Democrats are deceived in regard to this great principle—for it is one which is well understod by every man, woman and child in the country—all who have read the history of the American revolution, a seven years war, the hardships of which were endured, the dangers of which were encountered, and the perils of which were fearlessly met and nobly shared by our patriotic sires, to vindicate and establish throughout this whole country that identical principle—that the people of each colony, State and Territory, should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. The Democrats are not deceived in regard to this principle. They understand it well, and the more they see of it and its workings, the better they like it, and the more resolutely they will battle to maintain it as an established, triumphant principle everywhere upon the American continent. Like every other measure which Democratic statesmanship has given to the country, the Nebraska-Kansas bill, in which this great principle was last incorporated and enacted, will ride down all opposition, and by the success which is destined inevitably to attend its working and operation, will vindicate itself and its great author and all its supporters from the misrepresentation and slanders they have encountered, and stand in the long list of Democratic measures, another monument to the wisdom and integrity of the Democracy and their leading statesmen.

The Church and the Stage.

The Rev. Dr. B—ll—ws, as it is well known, is quite a dab at theatricals, and is also the author of several good *bon mots*. Some one was talking with him the other day, about the drama, and expressed some surprise that a certain fairy spectacle had such a tremendous run at a certain theater in this city of late, saying at the same time that the piece was merely a sort of apology, or excuse, for showing a lot of pretty women with their ankles exposed, on the stage. The Rev. Dr. acquiesced in the justice of this criticism, but remarked, in his dry way, that he thought ankles were just the things to Run well!

A Grandmother at Twenty-nine Years of Age.—A women who was last week brought before the magistrates of Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords us a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of Patrick Casey, a tailor, They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifteen years old on Wednesday week, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey, is, therefore at the age of twenty-nine years the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—[*Liverpool paper.*

A Woman after a Fashion.—"Whene'er we take our walks abroad," as Dr. Watt says, we are struck with the peculiarly funnel-shaped ladies we meet, the present fashion for feminine attire being very wide at the base, and gradually drawing to a point at the apex. This makes every woman a pyramid—the symbol of strength, and signifies, we suppose, that they are "going it strong." Whatever may be said about the "dignity" and "grace" of the crinoline and straight cloaks, they are certainly conical if not comical, and none will deny that a lady in the height of the latest fashion is Funnel-ly dressed!

A Chinese Minister's Apartments.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following description of the rooms fitting up for Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, on the steam frigate Minnesota. Our readers may be curious to know how a Chinese Minister is to be lodged.

There are four rooms to be devoted to his exclusive use, the chief of which, the cabin, is 25 by 23 feet. On either side of this are two small sleeping apartments, and aft of it the library and study. As is customary on board vessels of this character, the wood work in the captain's cabin was grained in imitation of oak. In order to increase the light and give it a more cheerful appearance, the graining has been taken off, and white paint substituted, with which the gilt beads and mouldings afford an elegant contrast. The furniture for these rooms, which was all made at our Navy Yard, consists of chairs, sofas, bedsteads, dining table and book-cases. Of the latter there are four, two large and two small. All the articles are of uniform pattern, and of black walnut. The floor is to be covered with Brussels carpeting, which will be put down in a day or two.

The Minnesota is 281 feet in length, and has a width of 51 feet 6 inches. Her armament consists of 26 nine-inch guns, 14 eight-inch and 1 ten inch. The weight of the latter, with carriage and slide, is 12,000 pounds. The "slide" is an immense frame-work on wheels, which enables the gun to be moved from the starboard to the larboard side of the vessel, and to be fired in four different directions, without changing the position of the ship. Eighteen men are required to work this monster piece of ordnance. The ship's entire battery has a weight of 170 tons. Included in the ordnance are two beautiful howitzers, made of brass, which are upon wheels, and designed to be used in the boats.

Crinoline is Life.—During the last year, says a Vienna correspondent, much has been said and written against the abuse of crinoline, but the inhabitants of this city have just had a proof that it may sometimes be of real service to the wearer. A young English girl, who was employed as a governess in the family of an *employe*, was so dissatisfied with her lot that she resolved to put an end to her life by jumping from the ramparts into the dry moat. An officer, who saw the poor girl put her suicidal design into execution, relates that she looked like a balloon in the air. The height of the wall of the city at the spot where the attempt was made may be about forty-five feet, but the girl was so little hurt by her fall that she walked away as if nothing had happened.

☞ Mr. Choate writes a hand which has been compared to the autograph of a seventeen-legged spider, just crawled out of an ink stand. An exchange says:

"We are informed that Hon. Rufus Choate will be sent to China—not, however by the government as minister plenipotentiary, but that he has been engaged at a large salary to go out to Canton, where he will be employed *in lettering tea-chests!* It is said that his peculiar style of chirography will enable him to put on these interesting hierogliphics at a much cheaper rate than the Chinese painters can do it."

Oldest Man Yet.—The Wisconsin Argus tells of the oldest man yet:

He is called "Old Creole," and was born in Montreal 130 years ago. His memory is distinct for a period of 117 years. He was married at New Orleans a century ago, and now resides with one of his grandchildren, who is upwards of sixty years old. He is still hale and hearty, and does not appear to be over seventy.

The Song and the Dance.

It is a very rare thing for a pretty woman to make a joke—very rare—and it is with feelings of the most heart-felt, what's-his-name that we chronicle the following, perpetrated by a young lady residing in Twenty-seventh street. She had been singing (by particular request,) the ballad, "Do they Miss me at Home?" and was asked if she would not also sing the answer to it, called "Yes, we Miss thee at Home!" when she replied that she knew the song, but declined performing it, on the ground that after going to see Yrca Mathias, the minister had told her that Ballad-Answers are immoral.

The Chinese Army.—A St. Petersburg paper gives the following interesting details of the military organization of the Chinese:

"The military forces of China are estimated at more than $800,000 men. In their army rank is hereditary. A soldier can retire from the army only when his son is in position to replace him; if he has no son of his own he is at liberty to adopt one. It is allowed to enter the service at as early an age as fifteen. Gunpowder has been in use among the Chinese from time immemorial; nevertheless the Chinese artillery is far from being as perfect as that of Europe. The balls originally used by the Chinese artillerymen were made of clay, dried and hardened.

"In times of peace, the soldiers are dispersed over the whole empire, and, in addition to their pay, they are at liberty to cultivate the portions of land that are allotted to them. They are generally employed by the State in public works, or making roads, and in repairing the banks of rivers. Their arms consist of sabres, swords, pikes, muskets, bows and arrows. The Russian traveler, Timbowski, who visited a large portion of the Chinese empire, states that the soldiers are clothed the same as the other inhabitants, with the exception of the tunic, which they wear over all, and which is always of the same color as that of the flag under which they serve—that is to say, yellow, red, or blue, with or without border. In times of war they received helmets of iron, curiasses that are quilted and wadded, and shields of bamboo wickerwork."

A Batch of Conundrums.—"Talking of conundrums," said Old Hurricane, stretching himself all over Social Hall, and sending out one of those mighty puffs of Havana smoke which had given him his name "Can any of you tell me when a ship may be said to be in love?"

"I can tell—I can," snapped out Little Turtle. "It's when she wants to be manned."

"Just missed it," quoth Old Hurricane "by a mile. Try again. Who speaks first?"

"I do, secondly," answered Lemons. "It's when she wants a mate."

"Not correct," replied Hurricane. "The question is still open."

"When she's a ship of great size," (sighs,) modestly propounded Mr. Smoothly.

"When she's *tender to a man of war*," said the colonel, regarding the reflection of his face in his boot.

"Everything but correct," responded Hurricane.

"When she's struck back by a heavy swell," suggested Starlight.

"Not as yet," said Hurricane. "Come, hurry along!"

"When she *makes much of a fast sailor*," cried Smashpipes.

Here there was a great groan, and Smashpipes was thrown out of the window. When peace was restored, Old Hurricane "propelled" again.

"You might have said, 'when she hugs the wind,' or 'when she runs down after a smack,' or 'when she's after a consort,' or something of that sort. But it wouldn't have been right. The real solution is when she is attached to a *buoy*."

The Indiana Senators.—The Attorney General of Indiana has given his opinion that Senators Bright and Fitch were duly and constitutionally elected by the Indiana Legislature.

☞ The Rev. Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed from New York for the Pacific, in the steamer Illinois. He will be absent about six months. He is to preside at the annual conference to be held at Corvallis, Oregon, on the 13th of August, and at San Francisco on the 17th of September.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

☞ A remarkable case of existence under privation of food, is spoken of in the Rochester papers. Mr. John Ellis, of Henrietta, who made an attempt upon his life by cutting his throat, some weeks since, has not been able to take nourishment for twenty seven days. He suffers but little, and but slight diminution of strength. He communicates with his family by means of a slate and pencil.

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.

FOUND,

BY an Indian, between Cochran's and Fort Nisqually, sundry papers, apparently belonging to Galen Colwell. The owner can obtain the same by calling upon the Secretary of the Territory, at Olympia.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. no.35-tf.

New Goods! New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received per bark Medouna, a fresh supply of

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

which they are determined to sell immediately, and those wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing at other stores.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

☞ A lot of summer clothing for sale at cost. P. H. & CO.

Olympia, July 24, 1857. 35tf

SCRIP NOTICE.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

MOSES HURD.

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

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Tax Duplicate of said County has this day been delivered to the undersigned, he is now ready to receive the same. To all taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st day of October next, the sum of ten per cent. penalty will be added as provided by law.

Office at the Post Office, Main street.

G. K. WILLARD, Treasurer Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34 4w.

W. H. WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

NEW STORE.

W. H. WOOD begs leave to inform the citizens of Thurston County, and the trade on Puget Sound, that he has just opened a wholesale

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

in Olympia, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

As he will not keep any but first rate articles, and will sell them at reasonable prices, he hopes to obtain a liberal patronage.

Terms—Cash, in every instance.

Olympia, July 10, 1857. no.33-tf.

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.

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.

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

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

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 10, 1857. 3m8

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

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Dory, late of Thurston County, W. T., deceased, are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, at Olympia, late residence of the deceased.

TRUMAN H. PULLER, Administrator.

Olympia, July 15, 1857. no.34-tw.

D. Phillips, San Francisco. | D. Horton, Seattle. | D. L. Phillips, Olympia.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Beds and bedrooms 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.

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 August next; and all persons in the above-named townships who do not file their notifications as aforesaid before the thirteenth day of September 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.

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 NICE 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.

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.

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.

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,
Cochecco 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 VERE'S 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

☞ ☜

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 situated, and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

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

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

Call and be *shaved*.

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

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.

PAPEP HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street, San Francisco, 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American —every variety;

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

Stair Rods, Table Covers, 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. n25-3m.

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.

E. S. Fowler, P. 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.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established n 1853.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter before either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, who shall wilfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry in consideration before the House or committee by which he shall be examined, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties now existing, be liable to indictment as and for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month, nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act; and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact or the production of such papers may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this act, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate, to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

AN ACT relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following, that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a real, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half of a real, at five cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be re-coined at the mint. And it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary and proper, to secure the transmission to the mint for re-coinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances; Provided, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of re-coinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid, from time to time, into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coin, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debt, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or three-twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, purchase of the bullion fund of the mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the mint to be manufactured and returned in coin. And the laws in force relating to the mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far as practicable, be extended to the coinage herein provided for: Provided, Taht the net profits of said coinage, ascertained in like manner as is prescribed in the second section of this act, shall be transferred to the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to pay out the said cent at the mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the former copper coins issued; and it shall be lawful to transmit parcels of the said cents, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositories, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange as aforesaid. And it shall also be lawful for the space of two years from the passage of this act, and no longer, to pay out at the mint the cents aforesaid, for the fractional parts of the dollar herein before named, at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cents, respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the director of the mint shall make his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury up to the thirtieth of June in each year, so that the same may appear in his annual report to Congress on the finances.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

A RESOLUTION respecting the distribution of certain public documents.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the ten copies of the journals and other documents of Congress authorized by law to be deposited in the Library of Congress, by section three of the joint resolution of May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall hereafter be deposited with the Secretary of State for foreign exchanges; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives ordered to be placed in the Library of Congress for foreign exchanges by the joint resolution of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That instead of one hundred copies of the journals and documents of the House of Representatives, authorized to be printed by the joint resolution of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, there shall hereafter be printed fifty copies only.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the journals and Congressional documents heretofore deposited in the Library of Congress by authority of the above cited resolutions, and so many of the four hundred copies of the public documents sent to the Department of State as are now distributed by that department to colleges and other literary institutions, shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior for distribution to such colleges, public libraries, atheneums, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations as may be designated by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That two copies of the journals and documents indicated in the above cited resolutions, so far as they have been saved from the late fire, shall be reserved for the Library of Congress.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That in future two copies only of the journals and documents, or any book printed by either House of Congress, well bound in calf, shall be deposited in the Library, not to be taken therefrom.

Approved, January 28, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES DOTY, late of Thurston County, W. T., deceased, are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, at Olympia, late residence of the deceased.

TRUMAN H. FULLER,
Administrator.

Olympia, July 15, 1857. no.34-4w.

MEDICAL.

G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.

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

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

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

DRUGS & MEDICINES;

Paints and Oils,

DYE-WOODS, GLASS, &c.,

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

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

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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

⁂ Remember the place—Willard's new stand, one door south of the Washington Hotel, formerly Sylvester's.

G. K. WILLARD.

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

IMPORTANT!

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

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

Hughes & Wallace,

105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.

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

CUSTOM SAWING,

AT THE

TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

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

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

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

S. D. RINEHEART.

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

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

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

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE are hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY, at the hour of six o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

WM. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Olympia, June 25, 1857. no.31-2t.

NEW STORE,

SPLENDID SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT.

PHILLIPS, HORTON, & CO.,

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

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

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

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

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

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

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

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

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

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

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

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

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

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.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

REMOVED.

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

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

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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, 1856. 39-ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIRR 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 2d, 1857.-n19-tf.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

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

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

Steilacoom, Jan. 30th, 1856—n10-ly.

E. H. WILSON, No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.	WM. G. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

ACIFIC 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-ly.

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. tf-no.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, & OSCOULIST.

—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 NEXT TERM Of the above Institute commences on Monday, the 14th of Sept., 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, July 17, 1857.-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 Stree.

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 entertaining, no matter from what source it may come, or how eminent may be the name of its author. On the other hand, we shall feel a pride in rescuing genius or talent from obscurity, and be ready at all times to give place to any good article, even though the writer may not have the sanction of a popular name.

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

We shall study to present the public, monthly, with an ingenious and agreeable variety of contents, affording a mental feast not to be met with in other 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. 1tf.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

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

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part re-wrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of 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 comprisis two royal 8vo. vols. of 1600 pages, including 600 wood cuts and 14 steel engravings.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

'Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do	7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do	10 00

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf