PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

L. 6. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1857. NO. 1.

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.

Letter of Gov. McMullin,

OF WAHINGTON TERRITORY.

[FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.]

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
OLYMPIA, November 17th, 1857.

Editors Pioneer and Democrat:

GENTLEMEN:—Before leaving the Atlantic States, to assume the duties of Executive of this remote Territory, many friends and acquaintances residing in various portions of the Union, desired that after my arrival here I would write them, giving my views relative to the country. To write to each one would involve much time and no little trouble.

I have therefore thought it the better plan to give, through the columns of your valuable journal, such facts as I have become personally cognizant of, in connection with those given me by many gentlemen of intelligence and long residence in the country, for the benefit of all those who are strangers to this Territory, the many advantages offered the immigrant, and the great importance to our government of so valuable a possession on the north-west coast.

Congress, in the act of organization, fixed the following general boundary:

North, by the 49th parallel of north latitude; east, by the summit of the Rocky mountains; south, by the 46th degree of north latitude and the main channel of the Columbia river, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The Cascade mountains have a general north and south direction; are parallel with, and at an average distance of some one hundred miles from the sea-coast.

The principal settlements are west of this range of mountains and stretching from the southern to the northern boundary of the Territory, comprising an area of about 17,000 square miles, and containing, say, 11,000,000 acres of land, a greater portion of which for fertility, will compare favorably with most of the Atlantic States, both for grazing and tillage, and whose products begin to vie with any portion of country in the temperate zone.

The prevailing feature of this portion of the Territory is its dense forests of majestic firs and cedars, interspersed with valleys and prairies, settling with an intelligent and industrious people.

THE CLIMATE.—Since my arrival here, on the 9th of September, the weather has been most delightful, with the exception of some few days of rain, indicating the approach of the rainy reason. My information from the old residents of the country is, that throughout the winter months, stock subsist almost entirely by grazing. Working cattle, of course, require feeding. When the rains begin to fall the grass springs anew, thus affording a good winter range.

I have reliable authority for stating that so exceedingly mild is the climate, that the farmer is seldom prevented, on account of frost, from ploughing his ground and sowing winter grain as late as the middle of December. Much of the winter wheat is sown in the first two weeks of February, and the sowing of spring grain is usually commenced in this month and continued until May.

The following summary of meteorological observations, taken at Fort Steilacoom during a period of four years, it is thought, will be sufficient to show the usual winter temperature west of the Cascade mountains:

Mean Temperature at Fort Steilacoom, for a period of four years.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	Mean.
January.	35.7	40.6	44.1	39.7	38.1
February.	39.4	40.8	43.7	39.8	40.7
March.	41.2	43.2	40.9	41.9	41.8
April.	47.7	51.5	46.5	48.7	48.6
May.	56.3	54.4	58.2	57.6	56.6
June.	60.6	61.2	62.1	60.4	61.1
July.	64.8	63.9	64.4	66.5	64.9
August.	62.9	66.3	64.6	62.1	64.0
September.	55.5	57.0	56.6	58.5	56.0
October.	51.9	52.9	51.9	53.6	52.6
November.	41.9	47.0	45.9	45.2	46.2
December.	37.4	41.1	32.2	44.6	38.3

Mean Temperature at Fort Steilacoom for the last three, and the first three months of 1853 *and* '54, *giving also the amount of rain and snow, and the number of frosts in each month.*

Date.	MEAN TEMPERATURE. Sunrise.	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Monthly Mean.
1853.	°	°	°	°	°
*October.	45.25	55.58	62.32	51.19	53.32
†November.	40.2	46.7	50.43	43.73	44.63
‡December.	38.74	44.30	51	44.46	44.74
1854.					
§January.	24.64	29.96	37.80	30.03	31.38
‖February.	34.17	39.82	48.17	36.42	43
¶March.	35.58	43.58	54.22	40.09	46.08

REMARKS:

*There were 6.93 inches of rain. There was hoar frost three times, and frost once during the month.

†There were 18.41 inches of rain. Hoar frost twice; one strong frost.

‡There were 4.42 inches of rain. 1½ inch of snow at sunrise on the 23d. There was hoar frost three times, frost once, and hard frost four times during the month.

§There were 8.69 inches of rain; 2½ inches of snow at sunrise, and ice 1½ inches thick on the 4th. Snow latter part of the 16th; 2 3-4 inches of snow at sunrise, and snow at intervals on the 11th. Light showers of snow at intervals on the 12th. Six days when there was no frost.

‖There were 7.57 inches of rain; one eighth of inch of snow at sunrise on the 1st; snow at intervals on the 10th. One-quarter inch of snow at sunrise, and snow at intervals on the 11th. Snow on the 14th. Hard frost four times; hoar frost twice.

¶There were 2.89 inches of rain. Light showers of snow at intervals on the 10th; showers of hail and snow on the 29th. Two hoar frosts and one hard frost during the month.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.—It seems to be a conceded fact, that this north-west coast is the most healthy portion of the North American continent. It is said by those who have resided here for years, that most of the deaths occuring amongst the white settlers in the Puget Sound country since its settlement by Americans, have been the result of accident, or from diseases contracted before coming to the country; such as consumption, chronic affections, &c.

AGRICULTURE.—Western Washington is, on the whole, well adapted to agriculture. Nearly one third being prairie, much of which is excellent land for tillage, as well as grazing. The soil of the timbered districts is mostly good, either clay or sand loam, and the lands along the rivers and bayous very productive. Farming can be made profitable here when the price of labor is reduced by immigration. Labor is very high, and farmers say it will not do to pay for farm hands.

What is most needed here now is more people to develop the resources of the country. Farmers, mechanics, lumbermen and fishermen will find an ample field for their enterprise. This is one of the portions of the world where labor has a decided advantage over capital and intellect. Wages rule high, the common laborer receiving $2 50 to $3. per day, and female labor, when it can be had, commanding from $30 to $40 per month. The price of washing is $2 to $3 per dozen.

The entire white population of the territory does not exceed 7000, while the various Indian tribes number upwards of 20,000 souls.

I find the people here very kind and hospitable, and quite as intelligent and moral as in the States. One very commendable trait in the character of our citizens in this Territory, is the great interest manifested in the cause of education.

The large amount of money expended for teachers' salaries and the general support of schools, as well as for the erection of substantial and comfortable school houses throughout the country, indicate a wholsome feeling on the part of the public in favor of general education. Among directors there seems to be a prevailing disposition to obtain the most competent instructors, and to see to it, that a corresponding recompense is paid them for their valuable services.

From what I have seen and heard, I am forced to the conclusion that no disbursment of money is made by the citizens of this Territory with more cheerfulness or greater willingness, than that contributed for schools and the support of competent teachers.

At Olympia, the seat of government, is located the "*Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute,*" having some sixty students. All the elementary and higher branches, and music, are taught in this institution. I have visited this school and found many classes pursuing their various studies with marked success, reflecting credit not only upon themselves, but upon the teachers who instruct them.

I have visited, also, the public school of Olympia, and find it admirably conducted. It is under the charge of an accomplished and competent lady-teacher, recently from one of the public schools of the city of Syracuse, New York, where female teachers are paid $250 per annum, for their arduous duties. This lady's services were secured immediately on her arrival here at a salary of $1000 per annum; talent and energy being properly appreciated in this remote territory.

Vocal music, so conducive to physical, mental and moral development, is taught in this school, not only as a healthful, but as a scientific exercise.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.—*Stock*, which, owing to the mildness of the climate, require so little care from year to year, must be a source of great profit. In this business, one important fact is, that heifers come in at twenty to twenty-four months old, and ewes have lambs twice a year.—*Present prices:*—Beef cattle from the range on foot, $8 per cwt.; oxen, per yoke, $150 to $200; cows, $40 to $75; sheep for the market, $12 50, per cwt.

Swine—running on the range keep in good condition by feeding on fern roots and the *camus*. Put into the pen they are fattened on pease and potatoes. Present market price: Fresh pork $8 per cwt; bacon—sides and shoulders $16 to $20 per cwt.; hams, 25c per lb.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM—are those common to the northern and middle states—Indian corn excepted—which is only cultivated for table use; the nights, during the summer, being too cool for successful field cultivation.

Grain—comprising wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and peas, yield abundantly, and are of very superior quality. The pure dry atmosphere of the summer months is a great protection to grain crops against rust, which rarely if ever effects them.

Very little grain is offered in the market except wheat and oats. The former is now worth $1 50, and the latter 60c. to 75c., per bushel.

FRUIT.—The soil and climate here seems to be peculiarly adopted to the growing of fruit, and much attention is now being given to its cultivation, not only by our farmers, bnt by professional gentlemen, stimulated, no doubt, by the high price the article commands in our own as well as the California market. The rapid growth of fruit trees is extraordinary, and the early age at which they bear, surpasses anything I have known. A farmer from a neighboring county, brought to this market some fifty bushels of apples, taken from an orchard of one hundred trees, four years of age. In a nursery, near this place, several trees, two years of age, have borne several apples each, the past season.

With such results—owing, doubtless, to the mildness of climate during the winter season—the raising of fruit in this territory must prove exceedingly profitable.

The largest apple I have ever seen is a specimen of the golden pippin, presented me by one of our fruit growers; measuring fifteen inches in circumferance and weighing twenty-six and a half ounces.

The price obtained for apples this fall has been from $6 to $8 per bushel, retailing at the shops for six bits to one dollar per dozen.

WILD BERRIES.—From May to December, the markets are abundantly supplied with this delicious fruit. Several varieties of which are unknown east of the Rocky Mountains.

VEGETABLES common to the Western, Middle, and New England States are produced in the greatest profusion, when attention is given to their cultivation, and are of as fine a quality as I have seen anywhere on the Atlantic slope. The Irish potatoe is particularly fine, and will yield on our best lands from 300 to 500 bushels to the acre. Present price, $1; onions $2; turnips $1; beets $1 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE are made in considerable quantities. The former is selling at 50c to 75c per lb.; and cheese at 37c.

POULTRY.—Every farm seems well supplied with domestic fowls. Chickens sell at 50c., and turkeys at $2, each; eggs 50c. per dozen.

WILD FOWLS are in great variety, and during the fall and winter months, the waters of the bays, bayous and inlets litterly swarm with them.

GAME.—Deer, bear, panthers, wild cats, cougers, &c, can be found in great numbers in the forests.

SHELL FISH.—Clams, oysters, and other shell fish are abundant.

FISH.—It is presumed that the same varieties exist in our Pacific waters that are found on the Atlantic coast. Very few are caught except by the Indians, who take salmon, cod, halibut, sturgeon, trout, bass, &c. Salmon and trout abound in all the waters of the territory, and of very superior quality. This fish is the Indians' chief article of subsistance.

I am informed that Captains, sailing out of Puget Sound, frequently see Indians many miles at sea in their large canoes, catching codfish, and it is believed that as fine banks for taking this fish, are off this coast, as can be found on the Atlantic seaboard.

Large numbers of humpback and finback whales are taken by the Indians for the oil, which they dispose of to vessels trading on the coast of Washington. My attention has been called to statistical facts, going to show that thousands of gallons of this oil is sold by the Indians of Cape Flattery and Vancouver's island, annually.

It is a well known fact that on this north. west coast is the most important and best whaling grounds in the world; and when it is known that the species of whale above mentioned, abound along the coast and even enter the straits of Fuca in numbers, it is believed that men of very limited means might engage in the business to very great advantage. Statistics show that in 1852, during a period of five months, upwards of 36,000 gallons of oil (about 1,100 barrels,) was sold in San Francisco; all of which was purchased off Cape Flattery and Vancouver's Island. It is stated too, that the annual sales since that time have been in a corresponding ratio.—The Straits of San Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, and Puget Sound form the most magnificent harbors on the continent, and probably in the world.

From Cape Flattery, at the mouth of the Straits, to Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is about 210 miles.

These inland seas are the great thoroughfare of the central and northern portion of the territory, lying west of the Cascade mountains. They are not confined to one great main channel, but are interspersed with many large and beautiful islands, forming many channels, and having in the aggregate a shoreline of sixteen hundred miles, giving access to a fine agricultural region, comprising an area of some ten thousand square miles. These waters are entirely free from hidden rocks and reefs, calculated to endanger navigation, and are deep enough for the largest ships to ride at anchor.

Upon the banks of the Sound, and easy of access for shipping, are immense forests of the largest and finest timber in the world, comprised mostly of cedar and fir, the latter often reaching a height of three hundred feet, and admirably adapted for piles, masts and spars. Large quantities of masts, spars and piles are prepared at various points on the Sound and are shipped to the California and South American markets, to France, China, and the Islands of the Pacific.

The manufacture of lumber is carried on extensively. Between Port Gamble and the head of the Sound—a distance of 120 miles—is located, at different points, some twenty saw mills, each turning out from seven to thirty thousand feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. Seven of these mills are driven by steam power, and have, in connection with their gangs of saws, planning, shingles and lathing mills. The steam-mill of Pope & Co., at Port Gamble, when driven to the extent of its capacity, turns out thirty thousand feet of lumber daily, besides the laths and shingles made, and the work performed by the planning machine. From one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty men are kept constantly employed by this mill as loggers and sawyers

This same company, I am told, have recently erected another large steam mill at Cebec, on Hood's Canal.

The steam and water mills at Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Orchard, Port Madison, Port Ludlow, and other points, I am told are doing a fair business.

The Schutes river, one and a half miles above Olympia, and the head of the southernmost inlet of the Sound, affords abundant and most excellent water-power. The volume of water is large, and for the last half mile its course is between high banks and over a succession of rapids with an aggregate decent some seventy-five feet, when it make a final precipitate plunge of some 15 or 20 feet into tide water. At this point have been erected some very fine saw and grist mills.

The numerous mountain rivulets afford excellent mill-sites, and the land bordering these streams is fertile and productive, and have been found, beyond a doubt, to be well suited to most branches of agriculture.

Inexhaustible beds of coal have been opened at different points convenient for shipping. At Bellingham Bay the mines are now being worked with energy, and a superior coal is raised. Recent trials of this article by steam-ships on the Sound, show excellent results.

There is also large quantities of building and lime stone, both on the islands and on the main shore.

Recent intelligence from the gold mines east of the Cascades, on various tributaries of the Columbia, in the vicinity of Ft. Colville and elsewhere, go to show that these diggins are paying well. Few of our citizens have ventured there as yet, owing to the Indian difficulties, but those who have, are reported as making from $6 to $16 per day. Should the differences between our government and the various Indian tribes east of the Cascades ever be arranged in such a manner as to make it safe for our people to travel there, in order to fairly prospect the gold region, it is believed these mines will pay as well as those of California. They are of easy access from Puget Sound; to which point the mail steamer makes regular trips from San Francisco.

The great importance of Puget Sound, in a commercial point of view, I cannot better give to the public than by quoting the general remarks made by Governor STEVENS, in his able report of the exploration and survey of the Northern Pacific Rail Road:

RESOURCES AND GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF PUGET SOUND, AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE TRADE OF ASIA.

"The principal resources of the Sound are its lumber, its coal, its salmon, and the cod on the banks of the coast, far to the north and south of the entrance to the Straits. The coal-beds extend from Bellingham bay to the Cowlitz river, and when subjected to analysis have been pronounced of excellent quality. Such was the opinion of the late Professor WALTER JOHNSON; and Lieut. TROWBRIDGE, corps of engineers, has, after examination, expressed a favorable opinion of its quality.

"There is also much good land between the Cascades and the ocean. Although, at some points, spurs from the mountains extend nearly to the Sound, yet generally there is an interval of prairie or rolling land some thirty or forty miles broad; the river bottoms generally rich, with an undergrowth of vine maple and alder. In the vicinity of, and north of Bellingham bay, there are extensive prairies, and the river Nook-Sauk, navigable for steamers at least sixty miles, and which, having its source back of Mount Baker, passes under its southern and western base, and finally enters the Sound in the northern part of the bay, is represented to have much excellent land on its banks.—At the delta of the Sam-ise and Sin-a-ah-mish, and on the D'Wamish and its several tributaries on the Puyallup, there is much excellent land. The prairies on the northern shore of the same are some of them gravelly, particularly those in the vicinity of Nisqually; but, as a general rule, the land is good and yields fair returns to labor. The quality of the land improves on approaching the mountain slopes, and extensive prairies near the head of the Cowlitz, and at the base of Mount St. Helens is one of the best tracts of land in the Territory.

"The region generally between the Columbia river and the Sound, and the Cascades and the Pacific ocean, is well watered. The river bottoms having a growth of fir, maple, alder and curl-maple, are generally rich, and there is much productive prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and little or none of the country can be called mountainous.

"West of the Sound the country is reported to have great mineral wealth and much excellent land. There will be a great thoroughfare of business and travel from the Sound to the Columbia river, and the interests of the two territories of Oregon and Washington will soon require a railroad."

[Refering to the importance of a railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic, Gov. STEVENS continues:]

"A question of the highest importance in connection with the proposed railroad, is the effect which it will have in securing for this country the control of the Asiatic trade. The magnitude of the subject, the want of reliable statistics, and the difficulty in reasoning from the past when political revolutions, mechanical inventions, and new routes of travel are producing such great changes in the relations of commerce, will preclude me from considering the subject in detail. A few general considerations will be sufficient to show the importance of the proposed road as an avenue for the trade of Asia.

"The position of this country, standing midway between the great centres of Asiatic and European population, indicates its future commercial greatness.—Facing our Pacific possessions, and separated from them by the smooth Pacific, is a vast region covering an area of over twelve millions of square miles, and having a population of over six hundred millions, the outlets of whose commerce and productions are nearer, not only to our Pacific but our Atlantic cities, than to the ports of any European nation; Calcutta, Singapore, Manillo, Canton, and Shanghai being nearer to New York, New Orleans and Charleston, by lines of communication entirely feasible, than to England.

"The trade of this vast region, including China, Japan, and the Asiatic Archipelego, has been the great commercial prize in ancient and modern times. Persia, Assyria, Carthage, and Rome, each swayed the world, as it controlled the commerce of the East. Venice, Genoa, Lisbon, Amsterdam, and London, each in its turn attained commercial supremacy, as it became the disposer of eastern luxuries to the western world. The value of the import and export trade of the Asiatic region, which can be made tributary to our commerce, cannot be readily determined; but that of China has been estimated at one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, the greater part of which has been carried on by Great Britain; and the annual value of the import and export trade of Great Britain with the Asiatic Archipelego and Pacific Islands is estimated at seventy-five millions of dollars.

"An important fact bearing upon the feasibility of diverting the trade of Asia from the old channels, is the comparative nearness of our Pacific possessions to the city of Shanghai, which is most favorably situated to become the future emporium of China, and the outlet of trade of over three hundred millions of people, who are just beginning to break away from that exclusive policy which has for so many centuries, shut them out from the rest of the world. The concentration of British capital at Canton, and its greater nearness to England, has made the latter city the centre of the foreign trade with China. But the silk and tea producing districts lie much nearer to Shanghai, while this city, situated upon a river which is connected with the Yangtze Kiang, the great artery of China, has water communication with one third of the empire. Shanghai, which may be called the New Orleans of China, is distant only 5000 miles from Puget Sound, and the route passes by Japan, with its fifty millions of inhabitants—Jeddo being only 3660 miles distant from Puget Sound.

"Nature has clearly indicated the northern pathway for the commerce from the future mart of Asiatic trade to this country and Europe. The great lakes carry us water-borne half-way across the continent.—The proposed road communicates on a direct line with the northern lake trade—the most wonderful internal commerce the world has ever known—a trifle which is stated to have amounted in 1851 to $326,000,000; employing 74,000 tons of steam, and 138,000 tons of sail vessels. It intersects the Mississippi river and thus communicates with the southern states. It is on the line of the great wheat-producing region of America; and above all, it is on the direct line of the shortest distance between the centres of European and Asiatic population.

"The opening of this avenue is already eagerly sought by our own people to facilitate the exchange of their products with those of Asia. From New York to Shanghai, by way of Cape Horn and Lima the sailing distance is 21,000 miles. By way of the Cape of Good Hope the distance is about 15,000 miles. From New York to Shanghai, by way of the proposed railroad and Puget Sound, the distance will be 7,800 to 8,000 miles—a saving over the sailing routes either of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, which must carry a great part of the Asiatic trade with our Atlantic cities across the continent. But the Atlantic cities cannot be considered the true points of departure for the Asiatic trade. There must be points in the great interior between the Rocky mountains and Alleghanies. From St. Paul, on the Mississippi river to Shanghai, the distance will be less than 7000 miles; and the inhabitants of the great interior, where the mass of our population will hereafter be situated in their consumption of Asiatic teas, silks and spices, will save the transportation from the seaboard.

"In predicting the future course of Asiatic trade, it is presumed that lines of steamships will be established between Shanghai and our Pacific possessions.—The coal of Puget Sound lying on the route from San Francisco to Shanghai, will furnish the necessary combustible. It is also presumed that the difficulty of carrying freight, together with the coal requisite for so long a voyage, will be greatly overcome by the increased size of vessels—steamships of even 10,000 tuns burden being now in the course of construction—and also by mechanical inventions and improvements in motive power, which will diminish the quantity of fuel required. It may be safely assumed that, by the time the proposed road is completed, the average time on the Pacific, so much more favorable for steam voyages than the Atlantic, will exceed fifteen miles per hour.

"When an uninterrupted line of steam communication is established, a portion of the European trade, and nearly all the travel to Asia, must take its course across our continent, and on the northern road, as the shortest route. The present sailing distance from Liverpool to Shanghai is 14,400 miles. By way of Puget Sound the distance will be 10,800 miles, a difference equal to a voyage across the Atlantic. From England to Jeddo, in Japan, the sailing distance is 15,660 miles. By way of Puget Sound the distance will be 9,500 miles.

"The course of travel is determined by the shortest time. The saving of time will carry European travel and mails, even as far as Calcutta, and much more to places farther east and nearer our Pacific possessions, by the proposed route. The average time required to carry the mails from Calcutta to England, on the overland route, is forty eight days; from Shanghai to England, sixty days. The distance from Calcutta to Puget Sound is 8,450 miles, which distance would be performed by steam vessels, at fifteen miles an hour, in twenty three days; the 2,800 miles from Puget Sound to New York will be run over by passenger trains, moving at thirty miles an hour, in four days; from New York to England, the average time is twelve days; making in all, thirty-nine days, and a saving in time of nine days from England to Calcutta, and of thirty-three days in the time from New York to Calcutta by the way of England. The travel from Shanghai to New York would be performed in eighteen days; from Shanhai to England in thirty days; being a saving of fifty-four days from New York and thirty days from England.

"It may be more doubtful if merchandise will bear the heavy expense of transportation by rail and steam vessels. It would be hardly safe at present to fix the limits of economical transportation of merchandise, as other elements than mere cost are to be considered. The saving of time is an important element, as is evinced by the high freights paid to clipper-ships, and the higher rates paid for transportation by rail on lines parallel to canals and rivers.

"Notwithstanding an increased cost of transportation, all merchandise which is deteriorated by exposure to a tropical climate will take the northern route across the continent. The British sailing-route and our own, cross the equator twice. Teas, as well as other animal and vegetable substances designed for human sustenance, are heated and greatly injured by exposure to a continued high temperature. It is believed that the delicate flavor of tea transported overland from China to St. Petersburgh will be preserved in that article transported by sea, when the present tropical exposure is avoided.

"A short route to China is of the utmost importance to this country to facilitate the exportation of goods manufactured from the great American staple. Great Britain has penetrated Asia, and commanded its valuable trade almost wholly by her exports of cotton goods. Hitherto we have had no advantage of distance in our competition for this trade. Her advantages for manufacturing are fast diminishing. The prices of labor in that country are increasing. Our own manufacturers of coarse cottons have attained such skill and economy that they command our own markets, and are only restrained in the productions of their enterprise by a want of outlets for their fabrics. Hundreds of millions of people in China and the Asiatic Archipelago are to be supplied with cotton clothing; and the great superiority of the American staple over the India cotton will always create a demand for our fabrics. The English and American manufacturers take their raw material from the same starting point—New Orleans. The former has to transport this material 4,500 miles, to Liverpool, to be manufactured, and the products of the manufacture, 14,400 miles to Shanghai; making in all, a distance of 18,900 miles. When the proposed rail road is completed, he will have to transport his cotton from the common starting point only 9,800 miles to the common market, Shanghai. The American will have in his favor 8,600 miles, and a still greater advantage when manufactures are established at the south. There can be no reasonable doubt that, with the advantages of the rapidity of transit, and shortness of distance, all our cotton fabrics of a value exceeding —— dollars per ton will be transported by rail to Puget Sound. It has been estimated that the supply necessary for there new markets will require an amount of cotton equal to the present "entire" crop of upland cotton of the United States. When it is remembered that the United States manufactures only one-third of the entire crop, the rest being exported, and that the capital invested in our own cotton manufactures is $80,000,000, and the annual value of the products of these manufactories is $70,000,000, some conception may be formed of the value of an avenue to Asiatic trade which opens a new outlet to these products."

It would seem that a special Providence has placed this magnificent inland sea of harbors, precisely where it *is* placed for the specific purpose of a national depot for the shipping of the world, and the western terminus of one of the great highways for all nations across the American continent.

From what I have seen of this most important of all the Territories of the Union—from the most reliable information I can get of the great interior portion of it, lying between the Cascade and the Rocky mountains—the great mildness of its climate—its arable and its grazing lands, stretching even to its eastern boundary, which divides it from the plains of Nebraska and Minnesota, I am forced to the conclusion and belief that the northern route possesses as many, if not more natural advantages for a rail-road than any other across the continent—taking into consideration the navigability of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, whereby material for its construction can be transported far into the

interior, both from the Pacific side and the Atlantic slope.

It would seem that this route is nearly on a line with the head of Lake Superior, the most western of that great chain of lakes which it has been said, "carry us water-borne half-way across the continent," thus striking the great thoroughfare of northern emigration, and passing over the prairie region reaching from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains, through the timbered districts of Minnesota, and accessible to the vast pine regions of the Red River of the North—approaches the summit of the Rocky mountains by easy grades of sixty feet to the miles—(as per Governor STEVENS' report)—and crosses the dividing ridge by a tunnel of 2¼ miles. Of this divide and the country adjacent thereto, Lieut. SEXTON, (an officer of the expedition,) says: "The ridge which divide the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those flowing into the Pacific, at the place where we crossed, is but a high hill, and it is not more than a mile in a straight line between the sources of the Columbia and Missouri. Nature seems to have intended it as one of the great highways across the continent. * * * A magnificent country fitted to support a numerous population of civilized men. * * * * A finer region through which to build a road, can nowhere be found. The vast amount of timber and stone, granite and marble, will furnish an inexhaustible resource of material for its construction. * * * * *

"I find that my previous ideas of the Rocky mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock and mountains, almost impassable, I find a fine country well watered by streams of clear cold water, and interspered with meadows covered with a most luxuriant grass."

From the summit, the line of road is said to descend by easy grades into the St. Mary's or Bitter Root valley, of which Lieut. MULLEN of the expedition says:—"This valley is not only capable of grazing immense bands of stock of every kind, but is also capable of supporting a dense population. The mountain slopes on either side of the valley, afford at all seasons, even during the most severe winters, grazing grounds in abundance, while the mountains are well timbered with pine, equal in every respect to the well known and noted pine of Oregon. This section connects with another of equal, if not superior importance—that of the Cœur d'Aline country, which again connects directly by a beautiful section with the country at and near the Walla-walla: thus showing that from the main chain of the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia, we possess a rich, fertile, and productive area, that needs but the proper means and measures employed, to be turned to public and private benefit."

In his description of one of these mountain valleys, Mr. A. W. TINKHAM, a civil engineer of the expedition, says: "The soil is fertile, and there are many agreeable and promising locations for farming, where a good soil, plenty of good wood sufficiently near for lumbering or fuel, pure cool water, good grazing, an agreeable and healthy climate, and a pleasing prospect, are inducements not often united, and are sufficiently attractive to throng these mountain valleys at no distant day with a central population of vast importance—making, in the heart of the mountains, and mid-way between the Missouri and Columbia, a central depot of supplies, a distributing point of labor and materials, and finally a region productive of valuable exports."

It being the general opinion on the Atlantic side, that this route for a rail-road, being so far north, must of necessity meet with insurmountable difficulties from snow, I will give some few extracts relative thereto, from Gov. STEVENS' report of the country from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, the Hon. H. M. RICE, in a letter to Gov. STEVENS, says:—"For several years I had trading-posts extending from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, from 46° to 49° north latitude, and never found snow so deep as to prevent supplies from being transported from one part to another with horses. * *

"Owing to its altitude, the atmosphere is dry beyond belief, which accounts for the absence of frosts in the fall, and for the small quantity of snow that falls in a country so far north."

A. CUBBERTSON, Esq., a resident at Fort Benton for 20 years, says: "In regard to my observations on the upper Missouri, during upwards of 20 years, I find by referring to notes taken of trips during the winter season from St. Louis to Ft. Benton, that the snows differ from one year to another. The average depth might be estimated at 12 inches, say from 1st December to 1st March."

Lieut. GROVER, of the expedition, who crossed the summit of the Rocky mountains on the 12th of January, says: "On the 9th and 10th we worked along slowly over the bare ground to near the base of the main chain of mountains. * * * * * On the 12th we passed the dividing ridge, upon which the snow lay to the depth of one foot, and in no place where undisturbed did it exceed this."

Having no other reliable data at hand, from which to give a description of this Territory, I have availed myself of the foregoing extracts, which I find in the very able reports of several of the officers connected with Governor STEVENS' expedition, which I have thought would serve the double purpose of going to show, not only the favorable character of the country between the Cascade and Rocky mountains, but that these ranges can be crossed by either rail-way or wagon road.

FAYETTE MCMULLIN.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1857.

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

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

Commencement of Vol. VI.

We this week turn over a new leaf in the history of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, and introduce to its readers the 1st number of the sixth volume of the existence of this paper.

The senior, little dreamed one year ago, whilst summing up a brief of a few of the events of the year that had preceded it, connected with the history and progress of our Territory, that the duty would devolve upon him of marking the expiration of vol. V., in a public acknowledgment to its readers, and again reminding them that still another twelve-month of time has rolled into the ocean of eternity. But

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends,
Rough-hugh them as we will;"

Hence, be the time long or short that we shall be compelled to work in public treadmill, we will endeavor to bear the infliction with all the deference and submission of which we are capable. As we have often before observed, the task of conducting and editing a newspaper, is a thankless one; nevertheless it must be performed by some one, but in the performance thereof, be assured, whoever the victim may be—

"Be he as pure as snow, as chaste as icicle, yet he will not escape calumny."

Yes, the conductor of a public political journal, no matter how honest he may be in the advocacy of the doctrines of the party to which he is attached, or however honorable, in the legitimate discharge of his duty, must expect to meet the scoffs and jeers of his opponents on every hand. He is looked upon as public property; and those who are opposed to his political creed esteem it to be their privilege to search diligently through his past record, in order, if possible, to detect some expression of faith at variance with his present avowed creed. They love the work of the scavenger too well, not to search through all the "slums and alleys" of private existance, to drag exultingly to light, errors of the head, actions performed in the impetuosity of youth, or obstinacy of early manhood wherewith to brand with disgrace an individual, whom, had he to be reviewed solely on personal grounds, naught, perhaps, but the excellent traits of his character or the patriotic endeavors of his life could be discovered. Truly—

"Let Hercules, himself, do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day."

Well, we are now in our sixth volume; and should it be so decreed that another than ourself will be called upon to "take the chair," and address you upon the expiration of the year just commenced, yet we deem it our duty to say a few words to the democracy of the territory, and the people generally, of a *business* character.—We will address ourself to the friends of the party first, by claiming, that we have been publishing a strictly democratic paper; and that *many* members of the party have liberally and promptly contributed towards sustaining the enterprise, we are duly conscious; that *many* others have been *very* remiss in this respect, we have been made to feel pretty severely. If you would have a paper do efficient service for the party, in disseminating the great principles of democratic truth, you must not permit it to languish for the want of an adequate support. *Many, very* many of the weak imbecile, and inefficient papers of the States at this day, *are made so* by the parsimony, the illiberality and intolerance of members of the *very party* to which they belong. Start not, kind reader, at this declaration, *for it is true;* and we only assert that which hundreds of publishers know, when we state that nothing contributes more towards rendering a paper inefficient in a political contest than a meagre support.

Then let no *true democrat* falter in his support to the *Pioneer*, which has thus far, wethered the abolition storm in this Territory, and bid an open defiance to every species of opposition, in the shape of fanaticism and know-nothing intolerance and proscription. We speak not for the *past*, but for the time to *come*. Everything of a political nature demands that the democracy of the Territory should redouble their efforts to sustain the paper, rather than withdraw one single name from the subscription list; and we feel confident that the democracy will do it.

A few words, now, to the *business* portion of community, dispersed throughout the Territory, generally. The merchant, the mechanic, the lumberman, etc., engaged in business at the various points between Bellingham Bay and the head of Puget Sound, on the Columbia river, and elsewhere, will bear us evidence, that our *editorial* columns have been freely thrown open, on all proper occasions, for the purpose of *advertising* the different pursuits in which parties are engaged. How many times, within the last year, have we referred to the character and amount of business transacted at Whatcom, Ports Townsend, Gamble, Ludlow, Orchard, Madison, Utsilladdy, Seattle, Steilacoom, and other places?—Now we desire our friends in those localities to carefully examine our advertising columns, in order that they may be able to ascertain how many firms doing business on the Sound, *advertise for themselves*. We have cheerfully advertised for them, not only for their own pecuniary benefit, but as a matter of interest and information to the community generally. In too many instances, our liberality has been taken advantage of, and thus, the most valuable patronage which a newspaper can receive has been withheld. Indeed, some persons would seem to suppose it our *duty* to keep the business in which they are engaged, constantly before the people *at our own expense*. We must protest against such wholesale, *thankless* patriotism, and trust a *reform* in our advertising community will follow the suggestions we have made. Advertise for *yourselves*, and we will *assist* you thereafter.

Although the *Pioneer and Democrat* has been an unyielding advocate of the principals of which the name is significant, we have been as equally and as warmly devoted to every interest calculated to develope the many—the vast resources of our Territory, and accelerate its onward march to that high position which nature and "manifest destiny" have assigned it to occupy "in the bright place of the fairy future." How far we have succeeded in the discharge of our duty, and in giving satisfaction to our patrons and readers, it is not for us to say. But if we have aided in any manner in keeping afloat, with the democratic banner unfurled, having inscribed thereon the *true principles* of the democratic party, and have contributed to the advancement of the common interests of the people of the Territory, then have we accomplished much in a new and isolated region like this, where already the seeds of abolition fanaticism have been sown broadcast, and proscription and know-nothing intolerance at one time sought to gain a permanent foothold.

If we have adhered, throughout, to the cardinal doctrines promulgated, advocated and defended by the illustrious Jefferson and Jackson—been in any way beneficial to our fellow-man, and useful to our common Territory—then we are content. To do this has been our highest ambition—our fondest hope; and we humbly trust that there are few if any of those who know us, who will refuse to give us credit for GOOD INTENTIONS, however far we may have fallen short of *perfection* in private life, or in the pursuit of a profession in which we have *this day* (in accordance with the number and volume of the paper) been engaged in this Territory, for the past *five years*. On the other hand, if we have failed to discharge our duty, or to advocate and defend the *true faith*, then there is no one who can say that *five years* is not long enough for us to have *labored in vain*.

In conclusion, we would say, that we desire no one to subscribe for the *Pioneer and Democrat*, or advertise in its columns, unless they intend to pay promptly therefor. A non-paying subscriber or patron, is not only an incubus upon the publisher but a dead weight upon the paying list. As, for instance, with a largely increased list of "ready money" patrons to our subscription list and advertising columns, we could afford a reduction in our terms. As it is, the revenue derived from both sources, falls far short of meeting the annual expenditure of publication. We submit for the consideration of our non-paying patrons, the following quaint and truthful suggestions of a southern cotemporary, who says that "wagons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—bull frogs jump without legs, or newspapers be carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none.—Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do you any good. We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow and his is a little matter, it will make no difference."

☞ Living in Kansas is represented to be quite as high as in California or this territory.

Letter of Gov. Fayette McMullin.

It will be observed that we have devoted considerable space in to-day's issue, in order to give publicity to the excellent letter of our present Executive, addressed to his "friends and acquaintances residing in various portions of the Union," concerning this youthful territory. We most cheerfully welcome this document to our columns, well knowing that the latitude given to it, could not have been more profitably occupied. The facts and statistics which he has so happily condensed, we doubt not, have been obtained from the most reliable data—neither time nor pains having been spared by him, in their accumulation. His letter requires no commendation from us. It speaks for itself; and we feel assured that it will be read by all acquainted with him, as a strictly truthful picture of our territory, as far as it goes, based upon personal observation or rigid investigation.

That Gov. MCMULLIN is quite favorably impressed with the territory, and with the character of its inhabitants, his letter furnishes ample evidence; and that he will do everything within his power, in his communications with the authorities at Washington, to advance the interests of our people—to "secure indemnity for the past, and security for the future" in our Indian relations, we believe that the community, generally, have the fullest confidence. Nor do we think we hazard anything in saying, that amongst other vitally important measures he has already recommended for the future well being of our infant settlements, that he has urged upon the administration the imperative necessity that one or two fleet war steamers should be placed permanently upon our waters, to shield our sparsely settled inland seaboard from incursions of the murderous British-Russia Indians, as also from the semi-hostile tribes within our own jurisdiction. From the day of his arrival amongst us, Gov. MCMULLIN has been industriously employed in acquiring information as to the situation, wants and necessities of the people of the territory, and for the furtherance of this purpose, he has visited all the principal points between the head of the Sound and Victoria, V. I. Thus far, Gov. M. has fully sustained himself in the character given him by the Washington city *Star*, of July 30th, which paper, in noticing his appointment as Governor, says:—

"The new Governor of Washington Territory is a man of sagacity, energy, nerve and much experience with the world, as well as in the business of legislation."

Inasmuch as Washington Territory has heretofore, in many respects, been grossly misrepresented, and the character of its citizens traduced by certain *regular* military officers, and ignorant newspaper writers, we hope that such of our exchanges as desire the *truth* to gain publicity, will give an insertion to the letter under consideration, in order that their readers may thereby obtain some *reliable information* concerning the "sun-set side"—this extreme north-west corner the United States' possessions.

Connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad, as treated of by Governor MCMULLIN, and as an *unanswerable argument* in favor of the immediate completion of *some one* of the various proposed routes, we submit the following from the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, received by the last mail:—

A New Argument for the Pacific Railroad.

"Over five hundred lives would have been saved if we had had a railroad to the Pacific. One would suppose that this sentence contained argument enough to overcome all objections to the construction of this indispensable work of internal improvement. Politicians, we should presume, would abandon all the abstractions by which they oppose the enterprise upon having presented to them this one fact that we utter in the cause of humanity. It is the voice of the human race appealing for safety, and asking that there should be no more sacrifices of life merely for the sake of maintaining a political theory.

"We can have no guarantees that disasters similar to that of the Central America will not occur until we have a new mode of expeditious travel between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. A railroad from some point on the Mississippi to San Francisco is absolutely indispensable, and the Government of the United States ought to construct it, or aid in its construction, by the most liberal grants of land. If the fact could have been presented that over five hundred persons must perish at one instant unless a Pacific railroad was made, there would have been no difficulty in getting Congress to authorize the work. Now, over five hundred have perished, because there was no Pacific railroad, and five thousand may perish in the same way in the course of years unless one is built. Will not this make an impression upon Congress?

"Besides the appalling loss of life, we have also a loss of two or three millions of specie and other property, which is owing to there being no railroad to the Pacific. In the same way millions may be lost every year, so long as the only rapid means of transportation is by the perilous voyages on the two oceans. Every year increases the population of our Pacific possessions and adds to the importance of having easy communication with the Atlantic States. If a Pacific railroad was desirable ten years ago, it is ten times as desirable now. For military and commercial purposes it is an absolute necessity. But on these points we say nothing now, simply referring to the calamity of the Central America, and asking for the construction of the great work in the name of humanity."

☞ Judge S. S. FORD, Sr., who, for several weeks past, had been lying dangerously ill at his residence in this county, we were yesterday gratified to perceive has so far recovered as to be able to visit our town in his carriage. He is yet in extremely feeble health. Judge F. had designed visiting the Atlantic States, this winter—had completed all his arrangements with that object in view, and was upon the point of starting, when he was suddenly arrested by a severe fit of sickness—the first with which he was ever visited. Whether or not his late indisposition will interfere with his contemplated visit to "the other side of the land," we have not learned.

From the Colville Country.

Judge B. F. YANTIS, of this county, but at present, special Indian Agent for the tribes in the vicinity of Ft. Colville, accompanied by his son, and an Indian guide, arrived in town about two weeks since, direct from the Colville valley. He left his station there on the 4th inst., and without further attendants, travelled through the Palouse and Yakima country, and reached the settlements on this side of the Cascades, *via* the Nah Chez pass, as above stated. He informs us that the snow was two feet deep in the pass; that the road is good between the Yakima and the summit, but that it is in a most wretched condition from thence over Green and White rivers—rendered next to impassible from the large amount of heavy timber that has fallen across the trail. Green, White, and Puyallup rivers are high for this season of the year.

This is the fourth trip that Judge YANTIS has made from this place to Ft. Colville, and on no former occasion had he been so kindly treated by the Indians as on this. They all appeared to be perfectly delighted at the prospect, that travel through their country by the whites was about to be resumed. They told the Judge, that the whites *said* that they were friendly, and desired to be at peace, but that they could not understand why it was that no white man had visited them for the last year or more—he being the first "*Boston*" that had travelled through the Yakima, the Sampwell, or Rock Island country since the cessation of hostilities, and this was the first reliable evidence they had received, that the whites were sincere in th ir professions of friendships. On his way in, the Judge met large bands of Clickitats on the Nah Chez river, engaged in fishing. They appeared entirely friendly, and thought it would be impossible for him to cross the mountains, in consequence of the snow, and insisted that he should return with them, and take the route *via* Ft. Simcoe and the Dalles. With the exception of two Indians which he met in the pass, Judge F. met no more until reaching Connell's prairie. Here a number of Indians on horse-back, made their appearance, late in the night that he encamped on the Puyallup, whose conduct was ominious of mischief; but with this single exception, nothing but the most friendly demonstrations were made by the natives throughout the entire route; and at the *present time*, it is his opinion that it would be perfectly safe for Americans, in any number to traverse the country, by the route he took, between the settlements and the gold region.

In this connection, it is worthy of especial remark, that during the past summer, with the exception of Kamiakin, all the principal chiefs of all the tribes—the Cœur D'Alines, Spokans, Pen D'Orilles, Colvilles, Yakimas, Palouses, Sampwell or Rock Islanders, &c., visited Judge YANTIS, at his station, five miles east of Ft. Colville, and *all, without a single exception, protested to him in the strongest terms, their friendship for the whites, and that they were anxious for a permanent peace.* During the summer, Judge Y. had received several messages from Kamiakin—all of a friendly character—assuring him, in his own language, that he was anxious for peace—that he had placed his gun on the ground behind him, and would not take it up again for war, unless forced so to do by the "Bostons."

Concerning the gold mines of the Colville region, Judge YANTIS, on his return from Oregon, (whither he is now absent on a visit, for a few weeks,) has promised to give us his views, in full, together with other useful statistical information connected therewith. We are authorized by him to say, however, that the mines are paying, well, all those who properly work them—say from $4 to $16 per day—but that perhaps the richest diggings in the vicinity of his station, are already occupied. Of the Suswap, or Thompson river mines, he gives the most flattering report. He thinks that parties, (in view of the number of Indians in that direction,) should not consist of less than from thirty to fifty in number, but would not advise them to start at this season of the year.

☞ The Territorial Legislative Assembly convenes one week from Monday next, and we observe that considerable preparation is being made by our citizens to provide for their comfort and accommodation. To such as will be subjected to an overland journey thither, the weather, thus far, has been such that the roads will probably, a week hence, be in a comparatively good condition for travel.

FROM OREGON.—The Oregon *Times*, of Nov. 21st, says: "The Constitution is adopted by a vote of between four and five thousand—the free State question, by upwards of three thousand, and the anti-negro immigration, by an even greater majority." When a full table of the returns of the election makes its appearance we will give it a place in our columns. We believe there are a few counties yet to be heard from.

New Improvements.

Mr. SILAS GALLIHER, proprietor of the "Washington Hotel," has, within the last two months, torn away the original shanties which cumbered the ground on the corner of main and second streets, and in their place has caused to be erected a large substantial two story building—affording him the means of extending larger accommodations to the public than any other Hotel in the Territory. This new addition to the "Washington" is 24 by 60 feet—two stories high—10 and 12 feet in the clear between either floor. On the second floor, Mr. G. is fitting up four large parlor or drawing rooms, and six smaller ones. The industrious and driving contractor and architect, Mr. H. D. MORGAN, may well feel proud of his mechanical genius, for he has certainly contributed an ornament to that *ancient* corner—so full of *so many* past recollections—that would do credit to any "Pike" or "Posey" section of the country in the Union. Both the "Washington Hotel" and the "Pacific House" possess excellent accommodations, and at either, the stranger will be made to feel perfectly at home. Walk up, gentlemen, and take your choice.

Mr. B. F. HARNED, also, has erected a large and substantial residence immediately east of the public square, which, in design, exhibits excellent taste, and which he has executed in his usual good judgment. Its dimensions are 22 by 32 feet—two stories high, with a kitchen attached thereto, of 24 by 16 feet. This residence assists vastly in "helping out" the vacancy upon which the eye was wont to rest heretofore in that direction. Olympia is improving slowly, to be sure, but with neat, substantial and creditable buildings.

HOW IS IT ABOUT THE PLUMS?—"SOLD" AGAIN.—The New York *Tribune* has been badly "sold" again, in its issue of Oct. 7th, by a correspondent writing from Salem, Oregon, giving an account of a riot, *purporting* to have occurred immediately after the organization of the convention. The Monchausin correspondent *produces* the riot in the convention, by the introduction of a resolution from the Free State side, prohibiting the discussion of the question of slavery on the floor of the convention.—At this the pro-slavery side go off "percushion," and pitch in. "The cry of order! order! was called in vain." "Bowie-knives, dirks and pistols were drawn."—"Several shots were fired and two members were slightly wounded." "A Free State democrat was stabbed in the abdomen." "About fifteen pistol shots were fired during the meele." "Many were more or less injured by jumping from the windows, and by rushing in great numbers to make their egress by the narrow stairway, leading from the hall," &c. The correspondent finally *suppresses* the riot by the mayor of the city calling out the "*Salem Band, an independent company!*" Well, is'nt that rich? About as good a "sell" as was perpetrated upon the *Tribune* by the crazy Frenchman, Eugene Barriere, in the character of the "French Consul for Puget Sound." We should not be surprised if at least one-half of the shrieking Kansas correspondence published in the *Tribune* for the last few years, was not manufactured out of the same kind of cloth—as ridiculous as the Salem riot. GREELY knows a vast deal about the Territories of Washington and Oregon. Our citizens were doubtless startled as well as enlightened by an announcement which was recently made in the *Tribune*, concerning our late election, in which they are informed that "*in Washington Territory*, STEVENS' *majority for* GOVERNOR *was* 519!

GEN. PILLOW.—This wonderful genius, in a race for a Tennessee Senatorship, has published a lengthy, self-laudatory epistle informing the world in general and Tennessee in particular of his brilliant exploits in Mexico. To effect his purpose, his letter strikes Ex-President Tyler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Hitchcock and N. P. Trist. All of these gentlemen, except the last named, have responded in spicy, caustic style to Pillow, and the result is, the General has but slim chances for the Senatorship and less for the respect of the public. The letters published upon the subject will put Gen. Pillow to a retiring snooze for the remainder of his earthly existence. His obituary is the next we shall learn of the vain, conceited fool, Gen. Pillow.—*Oregon Times.*

Had it been left to the voice of a majority of "my gallant division, which had cut its way into the city, at a loss of nearly two-thirds of its members," to decide the question, his "obituary" would have been written before the army withdrew from Mexico. He was not only the most unpopular General officer in the service, but was esteemed the most contemptible tyrant; and all his stale, beslavering flattery of "my gallant division," is but sheer hypocrisy. Tennessee must indeed be very hard up for timber if they send "*Entrenchment*" PILLOW to the U. S. Senate.

☞ A change has taken place in the publishing department of the Oregon *Standard*. The Messrs. NORTHUP have sold out their interests to others, who are connected with the publication of that paper as silent partners.

☞ The office of the *Christian Advocate* has been removed from Salem, Oregon, to Portland.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CONSTITUTION!"

NEWS BY THE U. S. MAIL!

The steamer *Constitution*—HUNT, commanding arrived at GIDDINGS' wharf, Olympia, on Friday of last week, with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers—to LOUISSON & Co. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Columbia*, from San Francisco, failed to run up to this place on her last trip, or to connect with the *Constitution*, but leaving the mails at Port Townsend, and returning, they were brought up by the latter named steamer, but as a necessary consequence, *one week behind the contract time.* If the P. M. S. S. Co.'s "arrangements" do not soon regulate themselves in some definite shape, the public and the Postoffice Department will undoubtedly be made acquainted with the cause.

Our dates from the Atlantic cities are up to Oct. 7th, and from San Francisco, as late as Nov. 8th—full files having been furnished by the gentlemanly purser, Mr. T. H. FULLER, as also by the attentive Express agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co., Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.—The late revulsion in business and financial matters at the east, is without a parallel since 1837–'40. Hundreds upon hundreds of heavy business firms have passed into hopeless insolvency, and the end, it would seem, is not yet. Over-trading and extravagance is sure to be brought up with a "round turn" some day, and thus are the imprudent and improvident in the eastern cities reaping the fruits of their recklessness. The last great financial revulsion began in 1837 with the suspension of the United States Bank and all the State banks, and ended *in* 1840 with the explosion of the Manhattan Bank, the very one that began the war. Within those years 30,000 houses broke, and took the benefits of the bankrupt law of 1841. Their debts amounted to $400,000,000—their assests to almost nothing.

The late Massacre on the Plains.

The report of the late massacre has been fully confirmed. The number of persons slaughtered by the Indians was 118.—Great excitement prevailed in Los Angelos on the announcement, shortly after the receipt of the news, that parties were in town who corroborated all the statements that had been previously made. A public meeting was called, and the persons referred to attended it and made statements—a condensation of which we will give next week, taken from the San Francisco *Herald*, of the 30th, ult. Their names are Power and Warn. They had lately returned from Salt Lake City.

ANOTHER MASACRE, PROBABLY.—Mr. W. W. Smith, who arrived recently in Sacramento, furnishes the *Journal* with some additional news from Carson Valley, from which we copy the following:

"Mr. Blackford, who arrived a short time before Mr. Smith left, reports that several trains whose arrival should have been made some days ago at a point of safety, are supposed to have been cut off by the Indians. No other satisfactory reason can be given for the delay. They were heard of, all well, at the head of Humbolt, and no news of them has since been received, although they should have been in many days ago. The Washoes have all left the Valley, and not one of the tribe has been seen since the recent difficulties.

SOMETHING AS TO THE OVERLAND MAIL.—By private advices from San Diego to a gentleman in Sacramento, we glean the following in relation to the San Antonio and San Diego mail route. The sixth mail that left San Antonio, Texas, on the 23d of September, arrived at San Diego on the evening of the 19th October; time 26½ days. The company brought through four passengers. The way mails are much increased. The entire road is now stocked with four hundred animals, twenty-five coaches and seventy-five men, (messengers and guards.) With this outfit they can accommodate six passengers. Further arrangements are being completed to accommodate passengers through to New Orleans by this route. The fare from San Diego to New Orleans is $200, which sum includes meals on the route. The eighth mail from San Diego was to be dispatched on the 23d of October, with a full complement of passengers. The schedule time for the trip of this line is thirty days.—*Sac. Union.*

☞ A strong shock of an earthquake was experienced in San Francisco, a few weeks since, causing a good deal of alarm to a large number of citizens, especially those who were at the time in the third or fourth stories of brick buildings. Another still more severe shock was experienced on the following morning.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of California has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, 26th inst., as a day for a general thanksgiving, and recommends that all secular employments be refrained from on that day.

THE WAGON-ROAD EXPLORATION.—The Superintendent of the U. S. Wagon-Road Expedition, John Kirk, is in the city.—From him we learn that his report will be completed within a few days, and when completed, the general facts developed by the expedition will be submitted to the public. The particular details and recommendations will, of course, go to the department at Washington. Mr. Kirk thinks it will be necessary, in order to protect the future immigration, and to control the Indians in that section, to establish a military post high up on the Humboldt.

MEXICO.—Gen. Commonfort is again elected President of Mexico.

☞ A grand ratification meeting of the Democracy of New York was held on the evening of the 29th inst., under the auspices of the Democratic Club of this city.—It was a brilliant affair and the State ticket, headed by Gideon J. Tucker, was received by the assembled thousands with shouts of enthusiasm.

☞ The amount of public lands sold during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, was 4,143,000 acres, and the receipts upward of $3,500,000.

☞ The grant of the new Tehauntepec Company requires the finishing of ten leagues of railroad every year from the 7th of September, 1857, and all the dykes at Coatzecoalcos and Ventoza within the first year.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has invested nearly a million in state stocks in trust for the Indian tribes.

☞ The whole number of persons on board the Central America when she went down was 592. In all, 166 were saved, which being deducted from 592, leaves a total of 426, who have probably found a watery grave.

Since the above was written, we learn by telegraph from New York that the bark Bremen arrived at that city on the 5th inst., with three more persons from the Central America, rescued by the British brig Mary and transferred to the Bremen. Their names are: J. Tice, 2d Engineer, Central America; Alexander Grant, fireman do.; G. W. Dawson, passenger.

☞ The British Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August. The speech of the Queen dwells particularly on the condition of affairs in India.

☞ The American horse Lecompte, ran for the Warwick Cup, and was badly beaten.

☞ Attorney General Black decides that the claimants to California lands under Mexican grants are entitled to patents from the General Land Office, on showing their claims confirmed by the Commissioners of a District or Supreme Court.

☞ The latest advices from Kansas represent that the constitutional convention was organized by the election of Gen. CALHOUN, the present Surveyor General of that Territory, as President. All was quiet in that land of "shrieking."

GEORGIA ELECTION.—JOSEPH E. BROWN, the democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, has been elected by eight or ten thousand majority. Two "Plug Uglies," only, we believe, were elected in the Congressional delegation.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday next, we emigrate from the autumn, into the winter or rainy season; and it must be said that we have been blessed with a remarkable pleasant and favorable fall. The farmer could not have expected a more delightful or propitions season in making preparations for "seed time and harvest." Comparatively, we have had but little heavy rain within the last three months. With one exception, (three years ago,) it has been the most pleasant season we have experienced in the Territory.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. J. K. APPLEGATE, who arrived here this week from Josephene county, Southern Oregon for many interesting items of news concerning that region of country, the publication of which we are obliged to defer until another time. Mr. A. informs us that the miners in the vicinity of Rogue river—what are of them—some 150 in number, are making better *average* wages than at any time heretofore. New diggings have been discovered on Gleese creek, about fifty miles westerly from Jacksonville, at which $6 per day is taken out with all ease.

EIGHT OPINIONS.—The New York *Independent* gives eight opinions touching business affairs. They are as follows:

1. Our opinion is, that the "crisis" so long talked of by the whole tribe of long-faced Bears, has been indefinitely postponed.

2. We believe that the money market will continue to improve, that the present "street" rates of interest will not be maintained through the remainder of the season, and that the bank rate will be easy at 7 per cent.

3. In regard to the crops, having had the privilege lately, of personal observation in at least thirteen of the northern States, we are of the opinion that the aggregate yield will be far greater this year than ever before.

4. It is our opinion that most descriptions of stocks have "touched bottom," and that those who have money lying idle had better be in haste about making investments.

5. We believe that the prospect for trade generaly is encouraging.

6. It is our opinion, based upon private advices from California, that the yield of gold at the mines, and the shipments thence the remainder of the year, will be larger from now till January than during any other corresponding period, *i. e.* fall months.

7. We believe that financial matters abroad will, from this date, steadily improve; that the Banks of England and France will continue to reduce their rates of interest, in consequence of rapid accumulation of specie.

8. In conclusion, we give it as our opinion that all croakers should stop their mouths, that idlers should go to work, and that everybody should expect prosperity if they "mind their own business."

MARINE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Friday, Nov. 27th, 1857.

On the eve of going to press the steamer *Constitution* arrived in port, with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers—to LOUISSON & Co. There is no news of any importance down the Sound, or to the northward. Another Indian was recently killed at Victoria, V. I. During the present week there were several local Schooners in our harbor, receiving and discharging freight—amongst others the *Eclipse*—BARRINGTON master. Large quatities of flour continue to be shipped from WARD & HAYS' Mills, Falls of Shutes river, to the various military stations and ports on the Sound and Straits, Victoria, V. I., etc.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Constitution*—Mr. T. H. FULLER, for the following weekly—

MARINE REPORT.

Arrived at Tekalet, Nov. 3rd, ship *Sonora*, Mitchell, from San Francisco.

Sailed, from Saybeck, Nov. 6th, bark *America*, Gibbs, for San Francisco.

Sailed, from Port Ludlow, Nov. 19th, brig *Willamantic*, Boyling, for San Francisco.

Sailed, Nov. 14th, from Port Madison, brig *Consort*, for San Francisco.

Arrived at Port Townsend, Nov. 25th, bark *Madona*, Hoag, from San Francisco.

Arrived, same day, brig *Cyclops*, from same place.

Arrived, same day, 3 masted schooner *Jenny Ford*, Small, from Honolulu, and four vessels in the Straits.

All these vessels had loaded, or are to load, with lumber, square timber, piles, masts, spars, &c.

H. B. M. steamer *Sattelite*, Provost, Commander, and H. B. M. steamer *Plumper*, Richards, are now at Semiamoo Bay.

The Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Hyde, Commander, is at Port Townsend.

H. B. Co. steamer *Otter*, sailed for San Francisco, Nov. 17th.

H. B. Co. steamer *Beaver*, Swanston, is in the harbor of Victoria, V. I., having just returned from a cruise at the north.

English ship *Princess Royal*, is daily expected at Victoria, V. I.

English ship *Sebastopool*, is now loading with lumber and spars at Port Gamble.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 20, 1857.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3,50
Beef, fresh, ₽ lb.	12@13	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₽ "	15@18	Sugar, bro. ₽ lb.	14
Pork, fresh neat retail,	10@15	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@25
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	$30	Coffee, ₽ lb.	18@20
Clear Pork, ₽ "	$35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Bacon, clear, ₽ lb.	20@25	Rice, Caro., ₽ lb.	@12
Hams, ₽ lb.	@25	Dried Apples, ₽ lb	@18
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	@20	Dried Peaches " "	none
Salmon, ₽ lb.	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Codfish, ₽ lb.	@8	Soap, ₽ lb.	10@12½
Mackerel, ₽ hf bbl.	none.	Starch, ₽ lb.	25
Butter, ₽ lb.	75	Candles, m'd, ₽ lb	37½
Lard, " "	25	do Adm. " "	50
Cheese, " "	50	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ₽ 200 lbs.	@$7 50	Tobacco, ₽ lb.	50@75
Corn Meal, ₽ lb.	7	Saleratus, "	25
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Pepper, grain, ₽ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ₽ bu.	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.25@1.50
Potatoes, ₽ bush.	1.00	Vinegar, cider, ₽ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	2.50	Lamp oil, ₽ gal.	@$2.25
Wheat " "	1.50	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₽ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	75@$1	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₽ lb.	7@9	Gin, ₽ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, white, ₽ lb.	none	Port Wine, ₽ gal.	1.50@$2
Eggs, ₽ doz.	50	Cherry Brandy, ₽ gallon,	$1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		**Hardware—**	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard,	14	Nails, ₽ keg	@$8
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard,	none	Window glass, ₽ box	$6@$8
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Sash, ₽ light	@25
Drillings, bro. ₽ yd	16½	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Prints, ₽ yard	12½@20	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Blankets, ₽ pr.	$7@$8	Brooms,	50
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@$6	**Lumber—**	
do cotton, ₽ doz.	2.50	Sawed fir, ₽ M.	$10@12
Paints, &c.—		" cedar, "	$15@20
Lead, white, ₽ lb.	20@25	Shingles, ₽ M.	$3@$5
do colors, "	25@37½	Square timber, ₽ foot.	8@10
Linseed oil, ₽ gal	$3.50	Piles, ₽ foot.	4@5

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 Wednesday 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. A. M. POE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of C. B. Armstrong, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Chehalis county, on the 16th November. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN BRADY, Administrator.

Nov. 27, 1857.–n1-4w.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S BANK.

Deposits secured by $450,000 of Productive Real Estate in Trust for their Redemption.

TRUSTEES:

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, | SAM'EL J. HENSLEY,
ELI COOK.

THE undersigned has established in the City of San Francisco a BANK, under the above name, style and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to FARMERS, MINERS and MECHANICS. For the accomplishment of this object there has been conveyed to competent and reliable Trustees, PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, amounting to not less than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for any amount, from five dollars upwards, but no certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The interest paid upon these certificates will be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

All moneys loaned will be upon first class securities—but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and other papers—the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be drawn.

Gold dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or any Assay Office, for assay, and the depositors of the same charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded charging usual commissions in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the City of San Francisco, on the North-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, and will be open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the night previous to the sailing of the Steamers from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

Nov. 27, 1857. n1-4w.

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

IN ANNOUNCING THE THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the Scientific American, the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $1; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Emerson's Magazine AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The friends of these favorite Monthlies will be pleased to learn that in their consolidation the best literary and artistic talent of both publications has been secured, and that the most attractive features of each will be retained in the combined work.

In its literary tone, and in its pictorial embellishments, the publishers will spare no pains or expense to make it a worthy representative of American literature and American art.

In its criticisms it will aim to be just and truthful, and in its discussions fearless and independent.

It will be purely national in its character, and will be careful to preserve and cultivate that wholesome moral and religious tone so highly cherished by the American public, and so essential to the welfare of the race.

We hope to merit the continued favor of all the old friends of both "Putnam" and "Emerson," and to make hosts of new ones in all quarters.

Though the consolidated Magazine will contain a few less pages, yet there being nearly one-third more matter on each page, each number will contain as much as "Putnam" since the enlargement.

All subscribers having paid in advance for either of the Magazines will receive the combined work to the full amount of their subscription.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year; Single copies, 25 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. A liberal per centage allowed to Postmasters and Agents for circulating the Magazine.

CLUBS—Two copies, Five Dollars; Five copies, Ten Dollars. A splendid LIBRARY of FORTY LARGE BOUND VOLUMES is presented to every person who gets up a Club of 24 subscribers. Full particulars on application. We prefer that Clubs shall not be formed where the Magazine is for sale in the trade.

We will furnish any of the readers of "Putnam" the July, August and September numbers of "Emerson," containing the opening chapters of the "Life of Washington," for fifty cents. The "Life of Washington" will be continued through the next volume, and the whole will be illustrated with several hundred fine original engravings.

"My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," by Major Jack Downing, was commenced in the January number of "Emerson," 1857, and will be continued through several numbers more. The letters embraced in each number will be found of exceeding interest, not only for their humor and drollery, but also for their historical character.

Volumes commence in July and January, yet subscribers may commence at any time.

Any of the nine volumes of "Putnam" that have been published, neatly bound in cloth, may be had through any bookseller or news agent, price $2 each, or half morocco, $3. As the plates are about to be melted up, this is the last opportunity that will be offered for obtaining a set of this standard American work.

Four volumes of "Emerson" have been published. Vols. I, II and III, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated, can be obtained at $1 50 each, and Vol. IV at $2.

Odd numbers of back volumes furnished when desired.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Armatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY

CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.

All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.

☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Faugh au 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.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN N. LOW, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS

GROCERY STORE;

Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Saleratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is

"Large Sales and Small Profits,"

and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49.

NOTICE.

To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS Desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per brig consort, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,

West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of FRESH and PURE Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give* and *will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C, and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.

Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.

Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commence on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be secured.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: *Primary, Scientific and Classical.* Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Milas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

Board $4 dollars per week, payable in produce. students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department,	$6 00
Scientific, do	8 00
Classical, do	10 00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each,	15 00

Incidental expenses added.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.–tf.

Army Notice.

SEALED proposals for furnishing and delivering 300 barrels of good fresh flour at Fort Steilacoom, or at Steilacoom wharf, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of November next.

This flour must be delivered in strong, substantial barrels or sacks, of the standard weight, and may be delivered from time to time until the 31st December next, at which period all the flour must have been delivered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guaranty of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed: "Proposals for Flour," and be addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service requires it.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Lieut. 4th Infantry and A. A. C. S.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Nov. 4, 1857.–n50-3w.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's, Yellow Dock, and Graeffenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Oct. 9th, 1857.–n46-3m.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graeffenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,

Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.

Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CAPS AND CLOTHING.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

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

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

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

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

March 13, 1857. 16tf

New 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

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER, "CONSTITUTION,"

JAMES M. HUNT, Commander.

WILL Leave Olympia every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the U. S. Mails, touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Penn's Cove, New Dunginess and Bellingham Bay.

Semi-monthly, to Victoria and Semi-a-moo Bay, the station of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

The "Constitution" has elegant accommodations for passengers, and the price of passage has been placed at very moderate rates.

For further information, enquire of the Captain, on board, or of M. LOUISSON & CO.

Sept. 18, 1856. [n13-tf.

REMOVED.

THE KENDALL CO. have removed into their new store, on Main Street, immediately in front of their former place of business, where they have for sale a large stock of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857. no.42-tf.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.

Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

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.

PENITENTIARY OF Washington Territory.

THE undersigned commissioners for the Penitentiary in the Territory of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of a law of said Territory, passed Jan. 24th 1857, do hereby offer a premium of ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for building said Penitentiary of sufficient capacity to receive, secure, and employ one hundred convicts, to be confined in separate cells at night. All such plans and specifications to be transmitted to the undersigned at Vancouver, Washington Territory, sealed and backed "Plan of Washington Penitentiary," within five months from this date.

JOEL KNIGHT,
WM. H. DILLON,
Locating Commissioners.

September 25th, 1857.–n44-10w.

ARMY NOTICE!

Mechanics Wanted!!

THREE good plasterers and masons wanted immediately, to work on the public buildings on the military reserve near Port Townsend, W. T.

Good wages will be given.

September 25th, 1857.–n44

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

August 28, 1857. no.40-6m.

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 FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDRN,

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.

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 bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

n23-tf.] SILAS GALLIHER.

POETRY.

A SONG:

Written on the occasion of a benefit for three children, whose parents, Harvy H. and Eliza Jones, were murdered by the Indians, on White River, Washington Territory, October 25, 1855.

[The Detroit, Michigan, papers more than a year since, announced the arrival in that city, of these children, on their way to their old home in Wisconsin. In speaking of the elder brother, a lad then perhaps of eight years, the *Free Press*, says: "His care of his little brother and sister was so paternal and manly that it excited admiration wherever he went, and at San Francisco a benefit was given at the theatre, from which he realized $1900, and with which he has since met his expenses with a prudence and ability that seems little short of miraculous."]

These litt'e ones, not long ago,
Were blessed with parents mild,
Who watched them with parental care,
And loved each happy child.
But sad the tale I have to tell—
To death we all must bow—
And bitterly they've learned this truth,
For they are orphans now.

The father of these children lay
Upon a bed of pain;
But hope grew brighter every day,
That he'd revive again:
But, ah! the hostile savages
Came with a stealthy tread,
And more like demons than like men,
They murdered him in bed.

Their mother saw her husband slain,
And bravely faced the foe,
And with an instrument of death,
She laid the murderer low.
Their weapons then were turned on her,
'Mid many a savage yell,
And, wounded by a fatal ball,
The mother, bleeding, fell.

This noble boy who stands by me,
Then bared his youthful breast,
And said, "You have my parents slain,
Pray, kill me with the rest."
Three times the chief his rifle tried
To kill him on the spot,
Then said, "Brave boy, you'll have to live,
For I can kill you not."

The chief told him that he might go,
And from the others hide;
Instead of this, he nobly sought
His dying mother's side.
Said he, "Dear mother, ere you die,
Pray, let me hear from you,
Whatever you would have me try
And with the children do."

The mother blessed her noble boy,
And said, "I soon shall die;
These little ones I leave with you,
To save them will you try?"
"If 'tis your wish my mother dear,
I'll try and find some plan;
If you will bid them go with me,
I'll save them if I can."

His sister, and his brother, too,
From house to house he led,
In hopes to find some neighbor; but,
Alas! they all had fled;
But, taking hold the hand of each,
He every danger braved;
And by his fortitude alone,
Thank heaven they all are saved.

He's proved that through his youthful veins,
A noble current runs;
America may well be proud
Of such courageous sons.
Go on, brave boy, fame waits for thee;
Go on, be not afraid,
For 'tis of such brave-hearted lads
Our greatest men are made.

Dear friends, I have a word with you;
Behold this noble youth!
Of him and of these little ones,
I've told you but the truth:
They've chanced to come among you now,
And in a time of need,
And you, dear friends, in aiding them,
Have done a noble deed.

UTAH AN ENGLISH COLONY.—A writer in the *States*, at Washington, takes the ground that Utah is an "English Colony." He says:—

"The Mormons have a most extensive organization, which stretches over almost every country in Europe. In Great Britain and Scandinavia they are the most successful. Their conversions are numerous, and chiefly among the ignorant or lower class of people. They form communities in various localities, and raise funds by which means they are carried to America, then let loose in parties to make their way through the country to the Salt Lake. It is in this manner that foolish, weak and prurient people are entangled into their meshes.—Some months ago we remember that an Elder Williams arrived from England in the ship Columbia, with some two hundred and twenty, whom he himself had converted to the Mormon faith. They were principally from Bristol. They were quartered for the winter in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York, and are by this time on their way for the 'Promised Land.' About a twelvemonth ago some details of desolation created in an English family by Mormons, directed attention to the ship Enoch Train, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, with nine hundred Mormons, of which number three hundred were contributed by Birmingham alone."

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—A person more famed for inquisitiveness than correct breeding—one of those who, devoid of delicacy, and reckless of rebuff, pry into everything took the liberty of questioning Mr. Dumas rather too closely about his genealogical tree.

"You are a quadroon, Mr. Dumas?" he began.

"I am sir," quietly replied Dumas, who had sense enough not to be ashamed of a descent he cannot conceal.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto."

"And your grand-father?"

"A negro," hastily answered the dramatist, whose patience was wanning.

"And may I inquire what your great grand-father was?"

"An ape, sir," thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his impertinent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass—"an ape, sir; my pedigree commences where yours terminates.

H. S. WASHBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,
WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT Is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
H. S. WASHBURN,
Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

To Whom it may Concern

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.
Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

PUGET SOUND
DRUG STORE,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

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

RURAL ANNUAL & HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY
For 1857.
PRICE--------25 CTS.

IT CONTAINS a valuable article on Rural Architecture, accompanied by beautiful designs of Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, &c., also, practical treatises on the management of Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, cultivation of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., plan for laying out a Fruit Garden, and ornamental grounds with the best location for Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., together with useful articles on the rearing and mamagement of Poultry, and various other subjects of interest to every lover of Rural Life. It contains, also, a very full and correct List of Nurserymen in the United States and Canada. List of Agricultural Implements, Makers, &c., together with a list of the Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society as corrected at its last meeting held at Rochester, Sept. 1856. It is a work of 144 pages, illustrated with 80 engravings and is alike attractive and useful, containing as much matter and more information than many dollar books.
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.
Publisher of Genesee Farmer, and Rural Annual.

ELISHA KENT KANE,
BIOGRAPHY.
BY WILLIAM ELDER.

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.
Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.
This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.
In order to give this work a large circulation it will

MORE THAN 300,000 SOLD WITHIN 9 MONTHS.
DR. KANE'S GREAT WORK,
ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
Is now being read by more than two hundred thousand persons, old and young, learned and unlearned. It is just the book which should be owned and read by every American.
500 Newspapers
have each pronounced it the most remarkable and marvelous work ever published.
THE FOREIGN JOURNALS
and the most distinguished *savans* of Europe are extravagant in its praise.
It is more interesting than
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.
OUR MOST EMINENT MEN
have vied with each other in extolling its merits.
Two vols., octavo, Superbly Illustrated.
Three Hundred Engravings.
Price $5.
DR. KANE'S FIRST NARRATITE.
The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, During the years 1850—51.
A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 200 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.
This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interesting matter never before published. It should be owned by all who have purchased the last Expedition, as it makes Dr. Kane's works complete.
A PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. KANE,
TAKEN FROM LIFE BY BRADY OF NEW YORK.
Price $3 00.

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.

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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.

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.
Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.
Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.
Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.
Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.
Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.
Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*
Give us a call.
WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FRENCH & WILSON, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP. No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.
FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, CROCKERIES,
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.
Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

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.

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

E 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.

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 Linen Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.
N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.
July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

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. MILLER,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.
Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.
It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.
The public are therefore requested to call on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAILEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

MONMOUTH
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,
ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.
A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.
Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style*," at the shortest notice.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.
PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &C, &C.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

W. H. WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.
THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,
General Commission Merchants and Importers
OF
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.
Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Cor. Cal. & Front sts.
September 25th, 1857.–n44-4w.

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. COLLIER ROBBINS.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,
Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

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

PACIFIC HOUSE,
WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.
Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.
WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AMD 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

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

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

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELOR.
—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.

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

CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.
CHRISTIAN OEBSNER.
Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

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.

JAMES K. HURD Is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped*, and unable to come up to the *scratch*, thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

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.

ALTA HOUSE,
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.
SPEAR & MAYHEW.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

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.

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.

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.
L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.
ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.
L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C., AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PNSIONS AND PTNTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established n 1853.

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

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. tf.

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

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.
"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, September 30, 1851.
"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part 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 ponderous tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the war in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and frow the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intellibible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be 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