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POETRY.

The Shadows in the Valley.

There's a mossy, shady valley,
Where the waters wind and flow,
And the daisies sleep in winter,
'Neath a coverlid of snow:
And violets, blue-eyed violets,
Bloom in beauty in the spring,
And the sunbeams kiss the wavelets,
Till they seem to laugh and sing.

But in autumn, when the sunlight
Crowns the cedar-covered hill,
Shadows darken in the valley—
Shadows ominous and still;
And the yellow leaves, like banners
Of an Elfin host that's fled,
Ting'd with gold and royal purple,
Flutter sadly overhead.

And those shadows, gloomy shadows,
Like dim phantoms on the ground,
Stretched their dreamy length forever
On a daisy covered mound;
And I loved her, yes, I loved her,
But the angels loved her, too,
So she's sleeping in the valley,
'Neath the sky so bright and blue.

And no slab of pallid marble,
Rears its white and ghastly head,
Telling wanderers in the valley
Of the virtues of the dead;
But a lilly is her tombstone,
And a dew drop, pure and bright,
Is the epitaph an angel wrote
In the stillness of the night.

And I'm mournful, very mournful,
For my soul doth ever crave
For the fading of the shadows
From that little woodland grave.
For the memory of the loved one,
From my soul will never part;
And those shadows in the valley,
Dim the sunshine of my heart.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—The Chincha Islands—three in number—are situated about ten miles from the Peruvian coast, and are one mile apart from each other. The northern island is about one mile in circumference, and most of the guano hitherto exported has been taken from that island. The middle island is somewhat smaller. Considerable quantities are now being taken from it. The south island is about the size of the second—no guano has yet been taken from it. The quantity now taken away is about 800,000 tons annually—of which 200,000 are brought to the United States, 300,000 carried to Great Britain, and 300,000 tons to various ports on the continent of Europe. There are about 100 vessels at the islands all the time—averaging 1000 tons capacity. The average time of loading is forty days. About half the guano is exhausted from the north island, and where they are now digging in the middle of the island, it is 115 feet deep. Scientific gentlemen have guaged the depth of the guano at numerous points, and taken superficial measurements, from which they estimate that the three islands will yield 800,000 tons per annum for twelve or fifteen years to come, before the whole is exhausted.

THE MILLIONAIRE BUTCHER OF LONDON.—Mons. Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed some weeks in London, during the great exhibition, has recently published, in Paris, his impressions, under the title of "The English at Home." On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give:—

"I addressed a few words to him concerning a carriage which just drove by It was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent horses. On the box adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man, without a coat, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulder; an apron with the corners turned up, served him as a girdle—so that coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress. Mr. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the stranger looking occupant of the dashing carriage. 'The richest butcher in London,' was the reply. He is returning in his own carriage from the slaughter-house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business; his father has left him a fortune of more than two Millions, and he, out of modesty, follows his profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four Millions.'"

Battle with the Northern Indians.

REPORT *of an engagement between the U. S. steamer "Massachusetts" and a band of North-British Indians, on the 21st of November, at or near Port Gamble, W. T.*

U. S. STEAMER "MASSACHUSETTS,"
PORT GAMBLE, W. T.,
November 23d, 1856.

SIR:—Having received information from Lieut. Col. Casey on the evening of the 18th inst., that a large party of Northern Indians were committing depredations up the Sound, in the vicinity of Steilacoom, I got under way on the morning of the 19th inst. and proceeded to Steilacoom reservation and Swan's logging camp in Henderson's bay, where I found that the Indians alluded to had been recently committing depredations at both these places; and at the reservation they had a fight with the Sound Indians, in which two of the Northern Indians were killed and one of their canoes captured. Ascertaining that the Northern Indians had left Henderson's bay the day before we arrived, on their way down the Sound, I proceeded with all dispatch in pursuit of them, and was informed the same evening that they had been committing depredations at Port Madison, but had left there going down the Sound. I therefore passed Port Madison and proceeded to Port Gamble, where I arrived on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and found the Northern Indians encamped in large force.

Soon after anchoring I despatched two boats containing eighteen (18) armed men, including an interpreter, under the command of Lieut. Young, with orders to have a friendly talk with them and endeavor to prevail upon them to leave the Sound peaceably in tow of this vessel for Victoria, Vancouver's Island. I also directed him to say to them that I wished two or three of their chiefs to come on board and have a friendly talk with me, promising to forgive them for the depredations they had committed, provided they would comply with my demands and not return to the Sound any more.

The Indians came down to the beach close to the boats in large force, armed, and in a menacing manner threatening to shoot any one who landed, treating my propositions with contempt and ridicule, shaking their fists at the officers and men in the boats and daring them to come on shore and fight them.

As Lieut. Young had positive orders from me not to land, or come in collision with the Indians, but to endeavor to prevail upon them to leave the Sound, by observing forbearance and conciliation, finding this course unavailing he returned on board. I immediately fitted out a larger expedition, consisting of the Launch, with a howitzer, and two cutters, the whole force being composed of about forty-five (45) men, armed, with an interpreter from Port Gamble, under the command of Lt. Young, with orders to communicate with these Indians again by sending the interpreter in advance with a flag of truce, and to make the same demands, observing a conciliatory course toward them, and to return to the ship without landing, or molesting them, in case they should still refuse to comply with these demands. I also directed the interpreter to say to them, that I had a large force under command which it would be impossible for them to resist, and to prevail upon them by every persuasion in his power to yield to my demands, and not compel me to resort to compulsory measures in order to remove them from the Sound; promising again to forgive them for all the depredations they had committed, provided they would leave the Sound peaceably.

They refused most positively to accede to my propositions, saying they would go as soon as they got ready, but not with me, and, if possible, treated Lieutenant Young in a more insulting and threatening manner than when he first landed there, he therefore returned on board, again failing to accomplish any thing. Finding a temporizing course no longer available, and it being now dark, I determined in the morning to make preparations for an attack; for which purpose I removed the ship as close as possible to their encampment, about 600 yards distant and abreast of it, keeping her broadside to bear upon it by springs upon the cable, and at 7 o'clk the next morning I despached Lt. Simmes in the 1st cutter to the steamer Traveller (which vessel, with the Launch, under the command of Lt. Forrest, both having field pieces on board, had been anchored the night before, above the Indians' encampment so that their guns had a raking fire upon it,) with orders to communicate with the Indians again, through a flag of truce, and reiterate the demands which had been twice made upon them, and to point out to them our preparations, and the folly on their part to make any further resistance, but if they still persisted in refusing to comply with my propositions, I should be compelled, very reluctantly, to resort to force. After the interpreter had been communicating with them some twenty minutes, Lt. Simmes landed with a force of twenty-nine sailors and marines, accompanied by Lt. Forrest and Mr. Fendall, commander's clerk, in order to charge them should it become necessary. The disembarkation was successfully effected, although it was blowing very fresh at the time from the northward and westward, with a heavy swell on. They were obliged to wade up to their waists in the water, and carry the boat howitzer in their arms.

After forming the party on the beach, Lieut. Simmes advanced alone to where the interpreter was having a talk with several chiefs, and delivered my message to them through the interpreter. They made some trivial objections about acceding to it, showing a great deal of defiance in their manner, and those who were unarmed armed themselves immediately, commenced carrying their goods to the woods, dancing a war dance, and making every preparation for a fight. I had directed Lieut. Simmes to endeavor, if possible, to bring them to terms without having a rencounter, and it was the impression of every body here that they would hold out no longer, when they saw the formidable preparations we had made.

It was not until after every argument had failed to convince them of the folly of any further resistance, and they had taken positions behind logs and trees, with their guns pointed towards our party on the beach in a hostile manner, that the order was given to fire the field piece from the Traveller, and it appeared that this fire and that from the Indians were simultaneous, many of our party thinking the Indians fired first. As soon as the firing commenced I gave orders to direct the battery of this ship towards the encampment of the Indians and that part of the woods where they appeared to be concealed, and to fire upon them with round shot and grape, which appeared to do great execution. Under the cover of our guns, the field piece on board of the Traveller, in command of acting master's mate Cummings, and the boat howitzer on the beach in charge of Mr. Fendall, Lieuts. Simmes and Forrest, with a party of twenty-nine sailors and marines, made a very gallant charge upon the Indians, driving them from their encampment into the woods, and were ably supported by the howitzer.

All who were engaged in the charge, behaved with the coolness of veterans. The encampment was situated at the base of a high and very steep hill, upon which the trees and under-brush were so very thick and there was so much fallen timber on the ground, as to render it almost impassable except for savages.

After setting fire to their huts, destroying their property, amounting to several thousands of dollars, and disabling all but one of their canoes, (which were hauled up near to there encampment,) Lieutenant Simmes, agreeably to my orders, returned with all his party in the Traveller and boats alongside this ship, having held possession of the encampment from about twenty minutes past seven until 10 A. M.

The Indians fought with desperate courage and determination, worthy of a better cause.

During the whole day a fire was kept up from this vessel upon the Indians, whenever they were seen in the woods, and with great execution.

I regret to state that early in the engagement one of my best men was killed, and another wounded in his left hand These were the only casualties on our side, although several of the officers and men attached to the shore party, were struck by slugs, which glanced off from their pistols and bowie knives with little or no injury to their persons.

Lieut. Young, I am sorry to say, was disabled the night previous to the fight from a fall in the Launch. Lieut. Fairfax, although on the sick list, being aware of the small number of officers on duty, very promptly offered his services, which I found invaluable, from the very able manner in which he conducted operations on board of this ship, especially as I was absent part of the time in a boat supervising the detachments ashore and on board the Traveller.

The weather having moderated and the sea becoming smoother in the afternoon, I despatched Lieut. Simmes, 3d assistant engineer Rind, Mr. Fendall, and acting master's mate Moore, with a party of thirty-seven sailors and marines on shore, to destroy the good canoe which they left in the morning, and see that the others were rendered unseaworthy, in order to prevent the Indians from leaving here during the night. This duty was performed in a very gallant manner, and I am happy to say without the loss of a single man, although, during the whole time, they were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy.

During both these shore attacks, a constant and very effective fire was kept up from the battery of this ship and the field piece on board of the Traveller. On the afternoon of the fight, I sent a squaw who had been taken prisoner to the Indians, offering to forgive them if they would surrender, go with me to Victoria, and from thence proceed to their homes, and never return again to the Sound. In reply, they sent me a message of defiance, saying they would fight as long as there was a man of them alive.

On the morning of the 22d inst., I received a message from the Indians, sueing for peace, and shortly afterwards I was visited by two of their principal chiefs, who surrendered unconditionally, and begged for mercy in the most humble and suppliant manner.

They informed me, when the fight commenced they had one hundred and seventeen men (117) men, exclusive of the squaws and boys; that there had been twenty-seven killed, one chief wounded in the thigh, and a number missing, whom they presumed were wounded in the woods. They said they were in a deplorable condition, having lost their property, and that they had little or nothing to eat for the last forty-eight hours.

I furnished them with provisions, and promised to let them off without any further chastisement, provided they would go in this ship to Victoria, and never return again to the Sound. This they promised most faithfully to do.

I shall receive them all on board to-day, and proceed with them immediately to Victoria.

Our whole available force, including officers, during this engagement, amounted to ninety-six, forty-one of which we detailed for the shore party and steamer Traveller. The remaining fifty-five were left on board this ship for the purpose of working her battery. The majority were composed of officers, officers' attendants and boys.

The following officers, Lieut. Fairfax, 1st assistant engineer Patterson, civil engineer Sutton, acting gunner McAlpine, acting boatswain Tyler, acting carpenter Berry, acting master's mate Howard, Mr. Slater, pilot, and part of the time 3d assistant engineer Rind and acting master's mate Moore, were on board of this ship, who, together with the crew, performed the duties devolving upon them in a most praiseworthy manner.

As so much gallantry and zeal was displayed by the officers and crew engaged in this fight, it would be invidious for me to particularize any further.

The above statement is, in substance, my report to the Navy Department, which I have concluded to forward to you, presuming it would be interesting.

I am satisfied the Northern Indians, after this severe chastisement, will not visit the Sound again, especially if the inhabitants hold out no inducements by offering them employment; and it would doubtless be advisable, if possible, to prevail upon the legislature to enact a law making it a penal offence for any white inhabitants of the Sound to harbor or employ any of the Northern Indians.

I am, Sir,
Very truly and respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
S. SWARTWOUT,
Commander.

To his excellency,
I. I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't Indian Affairs,
Olympia, W. T.
November 24th.

P. S. The total loss of killed and wounded on the part of the Indians, is now ascertained to be 27 killed and 21 wounded, among the latter one of their chiefs. This great mortality is owing to the coolness of the officers, sailors and marines, their deliberate aim and accuracy of fire, in discharging the great guns, howitzer and small arms, which has been attained by frequent drilling and target practice. The sailors and marines who composed the shore party fired their pieces with deliberate aim and great coolness, and loaded them whilst charging without stopping. Great credit is due to Lieut. Young and sergeant Quinlow, under whose instructions these sailors and marines have been drilled. Our loss would have been more, had not the charging party been so ably protected by the battery from this ship and the howitzers. The shot and shell were thrown from these guns with surprising accuracy.

I have now eighty-seven of these Indians on board. As soon as the rest of them come on board, I will proceed to Victoria, land them there, and see that they are sent to their own country.

The above statement is, in substance, my report to the Navy Department, which I have concluded to forward to you, presuming it would be interesting.

Yours very truly,
S. SWARTWOUT,
Commander.

☞ Did you ever hear of the reasons given by a veteran democratic friend of mine, Joseph Morgan, of Mercer, why Buchanan is sure to be elected? They are curious at all events.—The old patriot, then eighty-four years old, went to Lexington last fall to hear Douglass' speech made there. I asked him how he liked it. "Oh" said he, "it is very good—great indeed, and Douglass would make a good president. But his time has not yet come. Buchanan will be the man, beyond all doubt." "Why?" asked I, enquiringly. "Because," said he "it is the time to elect a man who has no children. We have had two presidents in succesion who had children, and since the beginning of the government, commencing with Washington, every third president was without an heir." And so it has been. It is curious, but nevertheless it has been so. Truly, T.

☞ When the annual income of John Wesley amounted to £30, he gave away £2 and lived on £28. When it amounted to £60, he gave away £32; and when it arose to £120, he still gave away all but the £28. His charities amounted in all to £30,000. When the tax-gatherers, who supposed him possessed of great wealth, called on him for an inventory of his plate, he informed them that he had two spoons in London and two in Bristol!

☞ It is said that the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, will soon remove to Chicago, to resume the practice of his profession.

HOW THEY MAKE LACE.—Belgium supplies us with more laces than all the other countries of Europe together, and laces of the rarest kind, and finest quality, and the most artistic design. Brussels point, point de Nenice, antique, point d'Alencon, point de gaze, Brussels point d'apers, are the products of Belgium industry and ingenuity. In fact, lace is indigenous in Belgium and has been so for generations. While other arts have been deserting the land that gave them birth, and, like transplanted flowers, flourished better upon a foreign soil, lacemaking remained the national art, the distinguishing characteristic, the industrial specialty of Belgium. Kohl, the Prussian traveler, accounts for it by the fact that lacemaking was a feminine occupation and as women are less inclined to travel than men, the arts in which they excelled, were more likely to remain stationary. In some parts of Belgium the flowers are made separately, and then worked into the ground, while others carry on the pattern and the design together. There is no arbitrary rule in this respect. Indeed, every lace district has some peculiarity of its own, which distinguishes the lace made there from every other. The division of the labor is carried on to such an extent that it is almost impossible to form a correct idea of the time required for any given quantity; but there is no doubt that this system expedites the work and renders it more perfect. Indeed, it must, if there is any truth in the old proverb; for the same person, being always engaged in the same thing, cannot fail to become proficient. One continues to work at the ground, one at the flowers, and when they have finished, another works one into the other, and the task is complete. Some work the figure and the ground conjointly, and others form their patterns by piercing holes, or cutting out pieces of the ground. The thread required for lace making is manufactured in Belgium, and the finest kind is made in cellars, and kept there, lest its exposure to the atmosphere would make it liable to break. This thread sells for 1800 francs a pound, and it has been known in some instances to reach as high as 10,000 francs. What wonder is it, then, that a lace dress costs $1,300 or lace trimming for one $600!

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Black Republicans tell us they want to restore the country to the policy of the earlier presidents. They oppose the policy of leaving the people of the territories perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and advocate the right and duty of congress to prohibit slavery in the territories. Let us see if the earlier presidents sustained any such policy as this.

We assert, then, and challenge contradiction, that no law was enacted by congress prohibiting slavery in the territories, under the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison or Jackson! In all the territorial laws enacted under these administrations, the people of the territories were left, as they are by the Nebraska bill, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. For leaving the people of the territories thus free, the democrats are denounced as slavery extensionists! Were Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson slavery extensionists? Like democrats of to-day, *they*, too, were opposed to congressional interference with the domestic institutions of the territories.

Another dogma of the black republicans is, that no more slave states shall be admitted into the Union. And in this, too, they pretend to sustain the policy of the earlier presidents! Yet, under the administrations above named, the slave states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c., were admitted into the Union. Washington himself signed the bills admitting Kentucky and Tennessee! Such is the false and delusive humbuggery of the black republicans, in pretending to favor the policy of the earlier presidents! Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and all the earlier statesmen and patriots of distinction, opposed the principles and the policy now advocated by the black republicans, and sustained the policy advocated by the democrats.

Let the people remember these facts!

☞ R. M. Johnson was recently expelled from the class at Cleveland Medical College, and refused the advantages of instruction, in consequence of a suspicion having got abroad that he had negro blood in his veins.

☞ The male members of the Bonaparte family, now living, are ten in number—the Emperor, Prince Jerome, and Prince Napoleon are three of them—and the other seven are the sons or grandsons of the Princess Lucien, whose death has just been announced. Her sons are four in number—Prince Charles Laurent Lucien, Prince de Canino, Prince Louis Lucien, Senator; Prince Pierre Napoleon, who was representative of the people, in the Constituent Assembly of 1848, and in the Legislative Assembly; and Prince Antoine, representative of the Legislative Assembly. The grandsons are the sons of the Prince de Canino—one, Prince Joseph; the second, Prince Lucien, who has taken orders; and the third, Prince Napoleon, who is being educated by order of the Emperor, in a military school. The late Princess leaves also several daughters, one of whom is married to Count Valentini, a Roman refugee.

The world in Arms against Tobacco.

Modern lovers of the pipe seldom think of the worthies to whom they are indebted for its free enjoyment; and of them who delight in nasal aliment, how few ever call to mind the Diocletian persecution their predecessors passed through for adhering to their faith in, and transferring to their descendents the virtues of tobacco. Europe frowned and Asia threatend Pagan, Mahommedan and Christian monarchs combined to crush them. James I., foaming with rage, sent forth his "counterblast;" the half savage rulers of the Muscovites followed suit; the king of Persia, Amarath IV, of Turkey, the emperor Jehan Geer, and others, joined the crusade. They denounced death to all found inhaling the fumes of the plant through a tub, or caught with a pellet of it under their tongues. Those who used it as a strenutative only were to be deprived of their noses. To perfect the miseries of the delinquents, Urban VIII. went in state to the Vatican, where, tremulous with holy anger, he shook his garments, to intimate that the blood of the offenders would be on their own heads, and then thundered excommunication on every soul who took the accursed thing in any shape into a church. Loss of life for lighting a pipe! mutillation for taking a pinch! Tortures here, and endless torments hereafter, for a whiff or a quid of tobacco! One wonders how the snuffers managed to pass through the fire unscathed, or even to escape annihilation; yet most of them did escape, and they did more, they converted the Nebuchadnezzars who sought to consume them.

The modes adopted to exterminate the plant increased the demand for it, till it was sought for with an avidity that no penal enactment, could suppress. Royal and sacerdotal clamor had raised its consumption a thousand fold. The tide turned and all began to praise the magic leaf. Ladies joined their lords in smoking after meals; boys carried pipes in their satchels to school, and at a certain hour pedagogues and pupils whiffed together. Not a bad subject for a painter. Mothers in the sixteenth century filled their sons' pipes early in the morning, to serve them instead of breakfast. People went to bed with cigars or pipes in their mouths, and rose in the night to light them. All classes became consumers; even priests were not excepted, provided they refrained till after mass. To accomodate travelers, poor and transient persons, *tabagies*, or smoking houses were licensed on the continent in every marine and inland town, where sailors and itinerants could, on moderate terms, be made happy, either by inhaling the vapor of the popular stimulant or tickling their nasal membranes with it. The ambitious sought fame by associating themselves with the introduction of the plant and its cultivation; hence we find it named after cardinals, legates and ambassadors, while, in compliment to Catherine de Medicis, it was called "the queen's herb."

Kings now rushed into the tobacco trade. Those of Spain took the lead, and became the largest manufacturers of snuff and cigars in Christendom. The royal workshops in Seville are still the most extensive in Europe. Other monarchs monopolized the business in their dominions, and all began to reap enormous profits from it, as most do at this day. Much has been written on a revolution so unique in its origin, unsurpassed in incidents and results, and constituting one of the most singular episodes in human history, but next to nothing is recorded of whence the various processes of manufacture and uses are derived. Some imagine the popular pabulum for the nose of transatlantic orgin; no such thing. Columbus first beheld smokers in the Antilles, Pizarro found chewers in Peru, but it was in the country discovered by Cabral that the great sternutatory was originally found. Brazilian Indians were the fathers of snuff, and its best fadricators. Though counted among the least refined of aborigines, their taste in this matter was as pure as that of the fashionable world of the east. Their snuff has never been surpassed, nor their apparatus for making it.

Ewbank's Sketches of Life in Brazil.

"SPARE THAT DOG!"—Marshal spare that dog, touch not a single hair, he worries many a hog, from out his muddy lair. O! when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, he lapped his milk from a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his playful tricks, so funny in their place, so full of canine licks, upon your hands and face. You surely will let him live! O! do not kill him—dead, he wags his narrative, and prays for life—not lead! Go get a muzzle now, and put upon his mouth, and stop that bow-wow-wow! and tendency to drought. He is our children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him yet, and thus their hopes destroy. No Marshal, spare that pup, touch not a single hair; put your pistol up, and go away from there.

☞ New Grenada has a standing army of only five hundred and eighty-eight men. Military service in that country is not coercive, and soldiers are obtained by voluntary enlistment.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Astronomers say that if a cannon ball were fired from the earth to Saturn, it would be one hundred and eighty years in getting there. In that event, Professor John Phœnix thinks the people of Saturn would have time enough to *dodge the shot*.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Territorial Legislature.

IN THE COUNCIL.

Several interesting measures have occupied the attention of the Council during the third week of the session. The seats of the two members from Clarke county are still vacant, owing to the continued absence of Messrs. Huff and VanVleet. This is to be regretted, as it leaves one of our most populous districts unrepresented in the Council. We trust that before another issue, both members will be in their places, or afford to their constituency an opportunity to elect their successors. No excuse but one of a truly meritorious character can justify prolonged neglect to a confiding constituency. When a trusting people confer position, the acceptor of that position assumes voluntarily the task of promptly and diligently performing the whole duty of that position. Presence, at least, at the post of duty, would seem to be required. Continued absence is certainly a high mark of disregard, if not an insult to that constituency. We do not wish to be considered as referring to the present cases. We speak generally of the whole class. No session of the legislature has yet occurred without these prolonged absences, and we trust that hereafter members of the assembly who accept the position, will be punctual to the day of meeting.

These remarks at this time are the more pertinent, because the discussion some two days in the Council, was based on the above positions. It arose on a bill to modify section 32 of the election law, which section relates to vacancies in the legislative assembly.

By a strict construction of that section, it would appear that a session of the legislature must intervene between the occuring of a vacancy and the next election, to authorize the governor to order a special election to fill such vacancy. It was a matter of doubt whether, if the vacancy occurred during the session, a special election could be ordered. To avoid this difficulty and to secure an election, should a vacancy now exist in the Clarke county delegation, or should any case of that character hereafter occur, a bill was introduced in the House, and in this shape it finally passed, authorizing vacancies to be filled by special election if they occur any time between the annual election and the close of the next session. If they occur after the close of the session, the election is to take place on the day of the general election, with the proviso, however, that if a special session of the legislative assembly is to be called, a special election may be ordered. This bill passed, was signed, and became a law during the past week.

An important amendment to the road law is now before the Council, and will come up for final disposal at an early day. It authorizes supervisors to take the receipt of the supervisor of any other road district, as evidence of the performance of work. Some difficulty was experienced during the past year on this subject. The old law required the work to be done where the person resided. During the Indian troubles, while all families fled to towns for refuge, those subject to labor upon the roads acquired a residence and were warned out in those districts. Most persons preferred to work where their claims were located, and about the time work was due performed it in their own district. Under the proposed amendment, evidence of this by the receipt of a supervisor where the work was done, would release them from work where warned out.

The bill relative to Northern Indians, is now lying on the table in the Council, inasmuch as a bill of similar nature is before the House. As both houses have had their attention directed to this subject, it is to be hoped that beneficial legislation will grow out of the action of the assembly; and that from the provisions of both bills a wholesome bill will be obtained, which will abate the nuisance to which the people of the Sound have been subjected for the past few years, and allay the well-grounded anxiety and fears of the frontier and exposed settlements from the predatory incursions of these marauding hordes.

Mr. Wiley introduced a bill abolishing the offices of Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, conferring the duties of both of said offices on a "Territorial Financial Agent," who is, ex-officio, to be Librarian of the territory. The bill has had two several readings, and was laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Poe introduced an amendment to the exemption law. To every person over age it secures property to the value of one thousand dollars, as exempt from attachment and execution.

A bill passed both branches of the legislature, authorizing the review of the portion of territorial road from Cathlamet to Sidney S. Ford's, lying between the dwelling houses of L. H. Davis and Thos. Ford. A petition was presented from the settlers in that vicinity, and the act is in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of a resolution relative to the non-payment of U. S. jurors for 1853-4-5, which was adopted in the Council, and is now before the House. The resolution recites that certain jury fees remain due and unpaid, requesting our delegate in congress to call upon the proper department and urge their immediate payment. We learn that the House have adopted said resolution with an amendment, covering all court expenses since 1849, which remain unpaid, incurred by Mr. Meek, the marshal of Oregon territory.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Denny, of King county, upon Monday, relative to the final muster roll of company "A" second regiment Washington territory volunteers, occupied much attention, produced considerable debate, and passed Wednesday. It recites that the final muster roll of said company was not placed on file in the office of the adjutant general, and instructs that officer to receive and place it on file.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1856.

Mr. Miles moved to instruct the Judiciary committee to report on the expediency of revising all laws relating to Probate courts, and also a bill to extend the jurisdiction of said court. Lost.

Mr. Caples gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day, he would introduce a bill to more specifically define the duties of county commissioners.

Mr. Judson called the attention of the House to the subject of appropriations made by congress for light houses in this territory.

The subject was referred to the committee on Commerce.

A message from the Council informed the House of the introduction in that body of—

C. B. No. 1, An act to repeal the exemption law.

C. B. No. 2, An act to amend an act entitled, an act to amend an act relating to the construction and maintaining of roads.

C. B. No. 3, An act to repeal an act authorizing James Cochran to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river.

Also, of the passage of C. B. No. 3.

Business from the Council then taken up, when

C. B. No. 3 was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Message from the Council:—Council has passed C. J. R. No. 1, relative to the appointment of a Joint committee to revise the statutes of the territory.

Resolution then taken up and read first time. Rules suspended, read a second and third time and passed.

Messrs. Strong, Morrow and Hinkley, were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

Message from the Council, informing the House that Messrs. Denny and Wiley had been appointed the committee on behalf of the Council under C. J. R. No. 1.

Mr. Clark moved that the committee on Memorials be instructed to take into consideration the recent act of congress, changing the judicial system in territories, and report thereon.

Mr. Strong moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Clark's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Miles obtained leave to introduce H. B. No. 1, an act to divorce Havin Carthman and Catharine Carthman.

House resolved itself into committee of Whole, to consider the bill.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

After some time spent therein, committee rose, reported the bill back, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

On motion of Mr. Clark, report laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1856.

Mr. Henness, on leave, introduced H. B. No: 2, an act to amend the law relative to elections, &c.

Read once and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Giesy, on leave, introduced H. B. No. 3, an act to establish and define the southern boundary of Chehalis county.

Read once and referred to committee on Counties.

Mr. Kelly gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day, he would introduce a bill to amend the common school law.

C. B. No. 3 was read a second time, and referred to a select committee—Messrs. Miles and Judson.

Message from the Council:—That there has been introduced in the Council—

C. B. No. 4, an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Institute.

Also, that C. J. R. No. 2, relative to printing bills, &c., has passed the Council.

Mr. Baker moved to take from the table the motion to go into election of Chaplain. Lost.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1856.

Mr. Judson, on leave, introduced H. J. R. No. 3, relative to the election of public officers.

Read first time, rules suspended, read twice, and passed.

C. J. R. No. 2, relative to joint committee on Printing, was taken up and read the first time.

Rules suspended, resolution read twice and passed.

Mr. Miles, from select committee to whom C. B. No. 3 had been referred, reported the same back and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Strong, laid on the table.

Mr. Clark, from the Judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Mary Wright, praying to be divorced from her husband, reported the same back, together with a bill granting the prayer of the petitioner, and recommended its passage.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on this bill.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The committee rose, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Henness, laid on the table and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Message from the Council:—The following bill has been introduced in the Council:

C. B. No. 4, an act to repeal all laws for the levying of territorial revenue.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1856.

Mr. Miles, from the committee on Indian Affairs, asked and obtained leave to introduce,

H. B. No. 5, an act to prohibit trade with, and employment of Northern Indians.

And also moved its reference to the committee on Judiciary. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Judson, from committee on Roads and Highways, to whom had been referred a petition from citizens of Lewis county, praying an alteration in the territorial road from Cathlamet to S. S. Ford's, sr., reported

H. B. No. 6, relocating so much of said road as lies between L. H. Davis' and Thos. Ford's dwelling houses.

Read first time, and ordered to second reading.

Mr. Blankenship, from the committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the Governor's message, &c., reported on the same, and recommended the printing of 500 copies of the message and 1500 copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Upon a motion to adopt the report, a warm discussion took place between Messrs. Miles and Clark. The motion was finally carried.

Mr. Kelly, upon previous notice, introduced

H. B. No. 7, an act to amend the common school law of Washington territory.

Read a first time, and referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Kelly asked and obtained leave to introduce,

H. B. No. 8, relative to printing the laws of the present session in the Pioneer & Democrat.

Read a first time and referred to the committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the vote adopting the report of the committte on Printing, relative to the printing of the Governor's message and documents, was reconsidered.

Mr. Clark moved to lay the report on the table, and make it the order of the day for Wednesday next. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the report was amended so as to read "print for the use of the House."

The report as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 7.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1856.

Mr. Blankenship, from committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the resolution relative to printing the laws in the Pioneer & Democrat, reported the same back and recommended that it be adopted.

Mr. Judson, leave being granted, introduced,

H. B. No. 8, An act authorizing L. H. Davis to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river.

Read first time and ordered to a second reading.

H. B. No. 5, an act relative to foreign Indians taken up.

Read a second time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Message from the Council:—The following is the title of a bill introduced in the Council:

C. B. No. 6, an act relating to Indians.

That the Council have passed,

C. J. R. No. 3, relative to report of F. W. Lander, &c., and

C. B. No. 4, an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Institute.

H. J. R. No. 3, under a suspension of the rules, was read the second and third times and passed.

Business from the Council.

C. J. R. No. 3, was read a third time and ordered to a second reading.

C. B. No. 4, read a first time and ordered to a 3d reading.

Mr. Caples asked and obtained leave to introduce,

H. B. No. 9, an act to amend an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies.

Mr. Caples asked prompt action on this bill, as its becoming a law immediately would enable Clarke county to be represented in the Council at this session.

The bill was read a first time, and under a suspension of the rules amended, and then passed.

☞ A resident of Union Grove, Illinois, writes the following interesting facts, in a recent letter to the office of the Cooperstown, N. Y. *Journal*:—

"One of my neighbors dug a well last fall, on elevated ground. After going down 27 feet he came to a bush of willows; he dug four feet more and then struck the top of *another well*, which was stoned with cut stone, laid in cement, and in which there was a bountiful supply of water. Who dug that well?"

Departure of Dr. Suckley.

Dr. SUCKLEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and attached to the 9th Inf'ty, commanded by Col. WRIGHT, recently took his departure for the Atlantic states and Europe, having resigned his position in the army.

He first came to this territory in company with the expedition of Gov. STEVENS, and was, we are informed, universally esteemed by all connected with it, not only for proficiency in his profession, but also his universal kindness and attention to both officers and men. Subsequently he returned to the Atlantic coast, and was on the eve of starting on a visit to the continent of Europe, when he was again ordered to this coast in connection with the 9th Inf'ty, and was attached to the portion of that regiment assigned to the post at Steilacoom.

Since his return, he has not only sustained his former reputation as a surgeon and gentleman, but has distinguished himself as a soldier. It is unnecessary for us to refer to his acts in connection with our Indian war, as our readers already well know their character.

Below will be found the proceedings of a meeting of company "H," 9th Inf'ty; to which company he was attached. They speak for themselves.

Pursuant to previous notice the members of company "H," 9th Inf'ty, assembled in the mess room on Friday morning, Nov. 21st. The company being called to order, on motion of Sergt. McCandless, Sergt. Bechtel was appointed chairman, and Harold Lloyd, secretary.

Corporal Hubbs having been called upon by the chairman to express the object of the meeting, arose and made a few brief remarks complimentary of Dr. Suckley, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Dr. GEORGE SUCKLEY has tendered his resignation as assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, and is about leaving the country; and whereas, his treatment to the enlisted men who have been under his charge, has shown an honest interest in their welfare; and whereas, his conduct in the field, during the late campaign against the Indians—his readiness to occupy the post of danger, and share all hardships with the men—is deserving of the highest praise: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of company "H" are desirous of offering to Dr. Suckley some testimonial of their respect for him as a man and an officer.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to receive such subscriptions as the members of the company see fit to offer—the manner of appropriating said contributions to be subject to a subsequent action of the meeting.

On motion, sergeant McCandless and corporal Hubbs were appointed on the above committee.

Corporal McElwain moved that the committee on subscriptions be empowered to purchase some suitable article for presentation with the funds which they collect. Adopted.

On motion of corporal Hubbs, the meeting adjourned to meet again at such time as the chairman sees fit.

A full meeting of the company was held on the morning of the 5th inst., sergeant Bechtel in the chair.

The company being formed in two ranks, fronting each other, Dr. Suckely, accompanied by Capt. Guthrie and Ex-Gov. Mason, was introduced, and conducted to a seat.

Sergeant Bechtel having resigned the chair to Capt. Guthrie, corporal Hubbs, from the committee on presentation, delivered the following address:

SIR:—The pleasure we feel in fulfilling, in behalf of the company, the duty with which we are honored, is, in a manner, destroyed by the knowledge that it is the last intercourse that we, as a company, will have with one who is endeared to us by many associations. We have, sir, learned to respect and esteem you as an officer, for the courage and coolness you have exhibited amid the most trying scenes—as a gentleman, for the courteous treatment with which you have honored us—as a friend, for the kind interest you have ever shown in our welfare. We have felt that we would be doing, both you and ourselves, injustice, were we to permit you to leave us without some testimonial to those qualities that have so high a claim upon our admiration. It is but an humble offering, but it proceeds from sincere and willing hearts. Accept, and value it for its source, and we ask no greater favor. And if, when surrounded by the sweet pleasures of home, some wandering thought should call to mind the friends who offer this poor expression of esteem, we trust it will awaken feelings of pleasure to yourself, and of kindness to the donators. We part with you, sir, with the most earnest desires for your future success and happiness.

At the conclusion, Dr. Suckely tendered his thanks in a few heartfelt words, in which he expressed his unswerving attachment to the company, and, after shaking hands with all the members, retired from the room amidst loud cheering.

FRIDAY EVENING.—A small company were very agreeably entertained on Friday evening, 19th inst., by an entertainment in vocal music given by Mr. CLEMENT WHITE, in the Dining Hall of the Washington Hotel.

Two songs, (and very pleasant ones they were,) were "encored," entitled "*Cheer, Boys, cheer*," and "*With Helmit on his brow*." Mr. WHITE will probably remain in our town for a few weeks, and persons desirous of procuring instructions in music, vocal or instrumental, would do well to solicit his experience in the premises.

Remarks of Mr. Smith,

Delivered on taking his seat as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE:—Before entering upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by my election as Speaker of this House, permit me to refer briefly to the importance of the labors which, as representatives of the people of the territory of Washington, we are required to perform. To this House, in connection with the co-ordinate branch of the Legislative assembly, now assembled in another part of this building, is committed the power to enact laws for the government of the territory. The will of the people, is to be by us reflected upon the pages of the statute book. The definition of crimes—the mode in which criminals shall be prosecuted, and the manner and extent of their punishment, are to be prescribed by us. The existing laws upon this subject and those which relate to the manner of protecting and enforcing private rights, are all subject to our revision, amendment or repeal. Subject to only a few constitutional restrictions, the whole field of legislation is open before us; and we are for the time the guardians of the morals, the lives, the liberty and the property of our constituents. The future growth and prosperity of our country also depend very much upon the faithfulness and ability with which our duties as legislators are performed. We have a country of vast extent and great resources, containing every element necessary to the formation of a great state, except population. For this we depend chiefly upon immigration, which will be greatly influenced by the character of our laws and the manner of their execution. A considerate man, in seeking a new home for his family and a field for the exercise of his industry and enterprise, would select a land where morality is observed, where law is observed and where property is safe. The tendency of free institutions and wise legislation to encourage immigration and develope the resources of a country, is fully exemplified in the history of the United States. The unexampled growth and prosperty of our great nation, are not so much owing to the natural advantages of the country, as to the freedom of our institutions and the excellence of our laws. And it will be observed that those states of the Union which have been best governed, have made the most rapid advances, not only in intelligence and wealth, but in population. And let the laws of this territory be such as will commend themselves to every intelligent mind—such as will promote morality, industry and enterprise—such as will secure to every one who seeks a home upon our shores, the unmolested enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And we have reason to expect, that ere long a tide of immigration will set in upon us, that will continue and increase until every valley in our wide land will be peopled, and our now new and neglected country will become a mighty state.

It is to be expected that during our deliberations, there will be wide differences of opinion between members of this house as to the best means of attaining the same end; and animated discussions will take place upon the various questions that may come before us; and were we to forget that we all have equal rights upon this floor to express our opinions—that we are alike in duty bound to do so, and that we are equally responsible to our constituents, unkind feelings and harsh language might be indulged in, but remembering these things, I trust we shall be able cheerfully to accord to each other the right to form our own opinions and to express them with the utmost freedom. If all men could think alike, laws would be adopted by common consent (if laws would be required at all) and legislatures would have no existence. But such is the fallibility of human reason, that wide differences of opinion exist upon almost all subjects; and these differences can only be reconciled, if reconciled at all, by a free interchange of thought. Discusssion is the parent of progress, and conflict of opinion is the guide to truth.

In relation to my own peculiar duties as your presiding officer, allow me to say that I enter upon them with the determination to discharge them fairly and impartially. I bring to the task no great amount of experience in parliamentary proceedings, and yet I trust that with the assistance of the House I may be able to perform them satisfactorily. The position which I occupy, implies mutual confidence between this body and myself. You, gentlemen, by your unanimous and unsolicited votes, have expressed your confidence that as Speaker I will act fairly and impartially, and I by accepting the position which you have given me, signify my confidence that in the legitimate discharge of the duties of my office, I will be sustained by the House. I need not inform this House that the presiding officer in a deliberative body, has no power to enforce the rules of order. He can only remind the House of the existence and requirements of those rules, and it is then for the House to see that they are enforced.

As I was never before present at the organization of a deliberative body, it may be that my remarks have been rather more extended than was proper, and they may be of a different character from what is customary on such occasions. They are such, however, as commend themselves to my judgment, and I will conclude them by assuring you that you have my warmest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

COFFEE.—A Brazil correspondent of the N. Y. 'Journal of Commerce' gives a very interesting sketch of the history of this universal beverage, so popular among all nations whether civilized or semi-civilized, which have become acquainted with its properties. Wherever it has gained a foothold its advance has been most sure. It has never made a retrograde movement, though assailed by ecclesiastical bodies, or by colleges of physicians of every school. Mohammedan muftis thundered anathemas against it more than three centuries ago; the wittiest writers of the court of Louis XVI. squibbed it. The illustrious Dr. Murray, (allopathic,) reproached coffee, when indulged in too freely, with producing vertigo, trembling of the limbs, cutaneous eruptions on the face, hysterics, hypocondria, &c. Hahnemann, the great high priest of homeopathy, accuses it even of causing the decline of the German (his own) race.

Coffee is a native of Abyssinia, and not of Arabia, as many believe, and abounds in the province of Kaffa, whence it derives ts name. The coffee tree was not transplanted from Abyssinia into Asia until the fifteen the century, when its culture was commenced in Arabia Felix, where, in the environs of Mocha, it grows to perfection. The western world learned the use of coffee from the Orientals; but how the Orientals learned to use it is a difficult question to solve. An Arabian author of the fifteenth century records that it was a Mufti of Aden, who, in the ninth century, was the first to use coffee. At this epoch it was already known in Persia where common tradition ascribes its discovery to one Mollah Chadelly, a pious Mussulman, who was much troubled with drowsiness during his nocturnal meditations. He invoked Mahomet to come to his aid, who caused his faithful Mollah to meet with a goat herd, who led him to a coffee tree, and informed him that whenever his goats ate of the berry of that tree, they passed the whole night wide awake, leaping and capering.

The devout Mollah prepared an infusion of the berry, which, after drinking, gave him the whole night a most delectable state of sleeplessness. He made known his discovery, which was adopted by all the doctors and dervishes of the land, and the new beverage rapidly became popular over the whole Orient. There are other versions of the discovery of the use of coffee as a beverage. It is believed that the dervishes learned this means of overcoming sleep from the Cenobite Christians of Thebes and Ethiopia, who adopted the practice of drinking coffee. Mohammedan priests soon became enemies of the new beverage, however, as it led the people to forsake the mosques and flock to the coffee houses, and they hurled the fiercest anathemas against it, but without avail.

Before the seventeenth century coffee was only known by name in France, and it did not become fashionable until Solomon Age, the Turkish Ambassador to the court of Louis XIV, gave an *eclat* to coffee by offering it to the high-born dames of the realm. Curiosity and vanity led them to the Aga's residence, where he received them with Oriental magnificence, and coffee was the rage. About the same time it became a favorite in Vienna, the method of its preparation having been learned from some Turks captured in battle. Twenty years before, it was introduced into England by a British merchant, returned from Constantinople.

In France, the coffee-house became exceedingly popular, and notwithstanding the immense quantities of wine drank in France, there is probably no country except Turkey and the United States, so thoroughly given to coffee. Tea is hardly known outside of the great cities. A significant index of the universal use of coffee is the fact that, what we call a teaspoon, the French invariably call a coffeespoon.

Up to the 18th century all the coffee which was consumed in Europe came from Arabia, but in 1699 the Dutch introduced the plant into Batavia, where it grew to perfection, and in 1710 a plant was sent to the botanical garden of Amsterdam, where it flourished. An offshoot was presented to Louis XIV, who sent it to the Jarden des Plants, and it became the ancestor of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies, the French government succeeded, in 1820, in introducing it into Martinique.

It is uncertain when the coffee plant was carried to Brazil, but nowhere has its growth and cultivation been so extensive and rapid. There are merchants living who saw the first small cargo shipped from Rio Janeiro, and now that port is the largest coffee mart in the world. The exports from that port, for the year ending June 30, 1855, were 2,352,284 bags (of 100 lbs. Portuguese,) nearly one half of which immense amount came to the United States. Good "old washed Rio" is said to be equal to the best Java.

BEAUTIES OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH "ESTABLISHMENT."—The English correspondent of an exchange paper, says that Lord Shaftsbury, himself a sincere and zelous member of the established church, in moveing the reading of a bill in the House of Lords, proposing a change in certain church matters, had occasion to expose a shocking state of things, as existing in a very numerous class of benefices in the establishment. He stated, says the writer, that there were very many livings, the right of presentations to which was exercised by several hundreds, in some cases by thousands of the parishioners, and that the most scandalous scenes were presented in such cases, in almost every instance of the appointment of a clergyman to a vacant benefice. Taking one case as an illustration of the general state of things, he informed the house, that, at the last appointment of the curacy of the parish of Bilston, a regularly contested election took place, which lasted five days and at which 2123 electors voted. Every resident adult, male and female, whether household or lodger, was entitled to vote. Bribery was carried on as unblushingly as at a Parliamentary election, limited only by the means of the respective candidates; and squibs, pasquinades, lampoons and libels, were placarded all over the place, as freely as in the case of a contest for a seat in the House of Commons.

The public houses were thrown open to all comers, at the cost of the reverend candidates for the cure of souls; drunkenness and rioting prevailed on all sides; and scenes which would have been considered

disgraceful and scandalous in connection with a contest of a meanerly secular character, were enacted night and day, throughout the entire proceedings. Of the unsuccessful candidates, some withdrew at an early stage of the contest; but the cost to one who presereved until the constituency was exausted, was £1600; while the successful candidate paid no less than £5000 for his triumph! What a comment on the doctrine of apostolical succession, such a state of things presents!

The above needs no comments. It shows for itself that such a religion is in no wise connected with Christianity.

MARRIED,

At Fort Henness, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. F. Devore, Mr. WM. MARTIN and Miss ANN E. YANTIS, both of this county and Territory.

On the evening of the 16th inst., in Olympia, by Rev. G. F. Whitworth, Mr. DANIEL C. BEATY and Miss MARY JANE THOMSON.

Accompanying the above, we received a bountiful supply of as "rich, rare and racy" wedding cake as was ever made by the hands of fair woman, such as could not be surpassed in either delicacy or flavor; evincing culinary attainments which will render them as useful in the kitchen as we *know* they are capable of gracing the parlor. For these the happy brides will accept our sincere thanks. May both couple pass through life amidst perpetual sunshine; may they enjoy health, wealth and happiness, without any of its griefs and sorrows; may their names be handed down to posterity in living monuments; and may their path through this "vale of tears" (to us disconsolate bachelors) be strewed with flowers.

☞ Inadvertantly, and from a press of business, we omitted to notice the receipt of a due supply of cake from the wedded couple noticed in our last issue, for which the bride will please accept our thanks and like good wishes.

☞ The following named persons (G. A. Barnes, C. B. Baker, F. A. Chenoweth, A. A. Denny, G. M. Berry, R. H. Lansdale, A. S. Abernethy, James Bikes, W. S. Parsons, Wm. Wright, J. S. Smith, W. D. Van Buren, T. F. Berry, B. F. Yantis, W. N. Ayres, Edward Lander, J. F. Devore, Wm. W. Miller, John Briscoe, G. K. Willard, L. H. Davis, Isaac Dillon, Wm. Rutledge, Morris Littlejohn, R. M. Walker, C. H. Hale, and Elwood Evans), being Trustees of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, are requested to meet at the school room in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday the 3d day of January, 1857, at 6 o'clock P. M.

D. R. BIGELOW.

Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856.

Literary Notice.

There will be an exhibition of the "Young Men's Literary Society of Olympia," on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, 1856, at the new school house. A general attendance is requested.

Per order of the society.

RUFUS WILLARD, Sec'y.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Puget Sound Territorial Bible Society, on the 1st Sabbath of Jan., 1857, at the hour of 6½ o'clock at the Masonic Hall in this place. The Rev. J. M. Berry of Ft. Steilacoom and the Rev. Mr. Whitworth are invited to address the audience. A general attendance is solicited.

J. F. DEVORE, Prest.

Olympia, Dec. 2d, 1856.

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of sale made at the December term, 1856, of the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, W. T., I will expose to sale by public auction, on Thursday the 8th day of January, 1857, at the dwelling house of the late John Edgar, deceased, in said county, certain of the stock, goods, chattels, &c., constituting a portion of the property of said deceased.

JOHN M. SWAN,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Edgar, deceased.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 18th, 1856. 4w2

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

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.

M. ROSENSTOCK,
No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w45.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
Men's, Women's, and Children's
HOSIERY,
of every description.
GLOVES,
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
& DRAWERS.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
By late arrivals of steamers and clippers.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 Sacramento street,
Oct. 30, 1856. no51-3m. San Francisco, Cal.

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Proprietor,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the best of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

Information Wanted

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

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

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

FALL AND WINTER!

NEW GOODS!

A FRESH AND GOOD ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE STORE OF

RUTLEDGE & LOW

NEAR THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE undersigned, in addition to their regular and general assortment, of dry goods, &c., heretofore advertised, and below enumerated, have just received ex Clipper Bark "LIVE YANKEE," a fresh supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Salt, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Baltimore Can Oysters, Green Corn, Pure Honey, &c. BOOTS and SHOES, a good assortment.

CLOTHING of every variety.

Coats, Pants and vests, including oilcloths, and other varieties.

Also, Dry Goods of all kinds, including, ribbons, Laces, collars, of all kinds, at low prices.

GROCERIES:

Consisting, in part, of tea, (all brands and qualities,) coffee, sugar,—powdered, crushed, No. 1 China, etc.; saleratus, soap—Castile, brown, &c.; candles, rice, raisins, pepper, spices, tobacco—smoking and chewing; indigo, starch, powder, lead, caps, &c.; molasses, syrup, pickles, dried apples, beans, etc.; in fact, everything necessary for the table, or wanted in a family.

We have also on hand, and which will be sold at prices *as low as the lowest*, and are of a quality *as good as the best*,—a general and well-selected assortment of

Clothing:

Among which will be found coats, pants, and vests, of the various and latest styles, and qualities; red and blue flannel overshirts; cotton and flannel drawers, &c.; pocket and neck handkerchiefs, suspenders, etc.

All requiring anything in this line should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as the undersigned are confident they can suit customers as regards prices, while the goods we may offer *shall* be of such quality as will recommend themselves. *Unbelievers* are invited to call in and become satisfied on this point.

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

Men's calf, kip, and stoga boots, assorted size; boys' do.; mens' and boys' kip, stoga, and calf shoes. Ladies' and misses' gaiters, slippers, &c., suitable for all ages, sizes, and conditions.

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and-so-forths;* glass decantors, salt cellars, pitchers, tumblers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

A call is respectfully solicited from all, before purchases are made elsewhere, as it will ever be the aim of the undersigned to please, which, with our present stock, and that daily expected per "Leonesa," as well as by regular importations by futufe vessels, we are confident we can accomplish.

☞ Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE.

Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Nov. 28, 1856. no2ly.

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, Master,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly.

For freight or passage apply on board.

In connection with the above, the large Col. Casey will ply regularly, for the transportation of any and all freight that may be entrusted to her owner.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1856. n45-tf.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts Confecttonartes, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

THE winter session will commence Nov. 10th, 1856, Rev. Isaac Dilon, Principal, and Mrs. I. Dilon, Preceptress—Teacher of French, Drawing, Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 Weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	7 50
" Music, (extra,)	20 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, (water colors) each, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

The school will be commenced on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

Said school is designed for young men, young ladies, and children of both sexes. We solicit a fair share of patronage at the opening of this Institution, hoping thereby to build up a school of high grade, which will be second to no other on the Pacific coast.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856. n47.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855 n1

Last Notice.

Office Qr. M. and Com. Gen., Olympia, Nov. 24th, 1856.

THE accounts of the Qr. Master and Commissary, W. T. V., will be closed on the 25th of December next, and no scrip will be issued after that date.

Persons, therefore, having unadjusted claims against the Qr. M. or Commissary Departments of the late volunteer organization of this territory, will perceive the necessity for forwarding the same to the undersigned before the day above mentioned, in order that they may be put in a proper form to be laid before the Board of United States Commissioners, which has been appointed to audit the accounts growing out of the late Indian war in this territory.

It is believed that the Commission will not receive or act upon any claims which are not included in the accounts rendered by the territorial authorities.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
nov28tf Qr. M. & Com. Gen.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary, upon the estate of A. Benton Moses, late of Pierce county, Washington territory, deceased, were granted at the September term, 1856, of the Probate court of Pierce county, to the undersigned.

Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all having claims against it will present the same, within one year from the date hereof, accompanied by the requisite vouchers, to either of the undersigned.

SARAH J. MOSES, Ex'trx,
Or her attorney,
ELWOOD EVANS,
Olympia, Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, Nov. 17, 1856. nov28-4t

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

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

TUMWATER, W. T.

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

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-1y

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL!

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE.

Between Front and Second streets,

Olympia, W. T.

TO THOSE who expect to visit or sojourn in Olympia during the session of the Legislature, or otherwise, are informed that the undersigned has leased the Hotel bearing the above name, and that he will at all times hold himself in readiness to administer to the comfort and accommodation of guests, which may at any time have occasion, from choice or otherwise, to call upon him.

To all those who have heretofore seen proper to extend to him their patronage, it is only necessary to remark, that they themselves should be the best judges of his ability, or the capacity of the House, to render complete and entire satisfaction.

Those who have voluntarily and without solicitation, extended their patronage to this house, know full well that it is provided with a reading room, which, for capacity and general accommodation, is without an equal in this place. The dining room is large—capable of accommodating over one hundred persons at one sitting.

As far as the bar is concerned, I can safely say, that as good liquors are kept therein, as at any hotel in either the territories of Washington or Oregon.

I will permit no person whatever to surpass me in the general neat and cleanly character of the beds, bed-rooms, &c., connected with the hotel.

General assurance is hereby given to the sojourner and traveler, that horses and other working animals will be taken care of and provided for, with fidelity and in abundance.

A cultivated experience in the business in which he is engaged, induces the undersigned thus publicly to prefer his claim to a share of the public patronge, confident as he is that it will so transpire that those who call upon him once, will do so a second time.

WM. B. GOODELL.

Nov. 7, 1856.-n52.

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

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

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
233 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, Assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloths, Assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
300 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Mats, Assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47-6m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the Fist Session of the Legislative Assembly.

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

LOOK HERE!

Those interested are respectfully informed that the notes, books, accounts, &c., of J. J. WESTBROOK, late of Thurston County, have been left with the undersigned for collection,

A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

P. S. Washington Territory scrip taken in payment of accounts at *current* value.

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL

DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.

A Record of the beautiful and useful in Art.

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

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

*** One copy of The Flag of our Union, and one copy of Ballou's Pictorial, when taken together by one person, one year, for $4.

Published every Saturday, by

M. M. BALLOU,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Sts., Boston.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WILSON, No. 64 Front St. cor. of Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal.

WM. C. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—b47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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

MEDICAL.

Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Olympia, W. T.

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical operations *Free* to patients presenting themselves at the *Clinics*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m41

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyer General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33t

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

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 Clay street, San Francisco.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-y1y.

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-1y

Dr. E. S. Cooper's EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. COOPER was introduced to our acquaintance a few months ago, by letters from eminent men in the States of Ohio and Illinois, as a gentleman of high reputation and established surgical skill. Since his arrival he has opened an Eye, Ear, and Orthopædic Infirmary, in this city, where the patients can have comfortable rooms, and the benefit of his skillful attention. The following complimentary notice of his departure from his home, in Illinois, we find in the Peoria (Ill.) News:

"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established for surgical skill during his residence among us.

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopædy have been crowded with patients from various parts of this and adjoining states, and the constant increase of their number is the best evidence of the Dr.'s success in his treatment of them. We congratulate our friends of Oregon and California, upon the prospect of receiving a surgeon of such abilities, for when we say that his untiring energy and fixed determination to be second to none in his profession, together with his exclusive devotion to the attainment of a single object, are the certain preludes of future greatness, if he lives, we only give utterance to the private opinion of nearly every thinking man in the community; for however little his retiring manners and unsociable habits are calculated to secure feelings of personal interest in his favor, such concentration of effort and unceasing industry, always have been and always will be attended with abundant success. He has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.—*Alta California.*

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855'—6tf

Cabinet Shop.

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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture. A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

A good chair maker wanted to take charge of that branch of the business, to whom good wages will be paid.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1855. 48ly

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the UNITED STATES—CALIFORNIA—and OREGON.

A regular Express for FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,

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

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President, Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.

S. J. McCORMICK, Agent, Portland, Oregon.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent, At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

THE undersigned offers for sale to the "craft," the following articles, direct from the New York foundries, and all in good seperate packages, ready for transportation to any part of the state, without any additional expense for "boxing:"

1 font Labor-Saving Rule, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file,	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (53 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior,)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press,"	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"Town Talk Office."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

General Orders, No. 7.

Head Quarters, W. T. Volunteers, Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon rendition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foot-hold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

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

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief, Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and comfortable house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

To School Directors,

DISTRICT CLERKS, AND TEACHERS.

DIRECTORS of School Districts will take notice, that on Saturday, the 14th day of November, I will attend to the formation of new School Districts or making any alterations that may be requisite.

On the Friday previous, I will attend to the examination of any persons, who may desire to engage as teachers of common schools within Thurston county.

District clerks will also remember, that their annual district meetings, for the purpose of electing one director, filling vacancies, or attending to such other business as may be required, will take place on the first Friday of November, of which they are bound, by law, to give six days' notice, by posting up advertisements in three of the most public places in the district.

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
County Superintendent.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

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

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

WITH it we shall also commence various improvements in the typography, style, contents and business arrangements of the work, so that our readers may look forward with pleasurable anticipations thereto. It will be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the high reputation it has previously enjoyed, and of the liberal support so generously extended to it by an appreciative public. Bringing to its aid years of experience in the walks of popular literature, and in the not less important departments of publication and typography, together with all the modern facilities for issuing a first-class Magazine, we feel confident of being able to place Graham's American Monthly in the front rank of our national periodical literature. No effort on our part shall be wanting to the accomplishment of this end, and whatever enterprise, judicious outlay, or a taste for the elegant, the picturesque, the refined, the interesting or the valuable can command, shall be furnished to the readers of this Magazine. Stimulated by a desire to infuse fresh spirit into the work, we shall not confine our scope to a particular vein of literary or pictorial matter, but shall comprehend all that may be desired by the popular taste in such a periodical. Recognizing the truth that genius is of no clime or country, we shall endeavor to make our Magazine as cosmopolitan as our country, and as the latter is the refuge of all nations and people aspiring for republ

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the 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.

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

MEDICAL.

Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Olympia, W. T.

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

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Surgical operations *Free* to patients presenting themselves at the *Clinics*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Medical men of the city and Pacific coast, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Infirmary on Clinical Days, whenever it may be opportune for themselves. 3m41

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, 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. 51f

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES

Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 3, 1855. 39-1y

Dr. E. S. Cooper's

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. COOPER was introduced to our acquaintance a few months ago, by letters from eminent men in the States of Ohio and Illinois, as a gentleman of high reputation and established surgical skill. Since his arrival he has opened an Eye, Ear, and Orthopædic Infirmary, in this city, where the patients can have comfortable rooms, and the benefit of his skillful attention. The following complimentary notice of his departure from his home, in Illinois, we find in the Peoria (Ill.) News:

"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established for surgical skill during his residence among us.

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopedy have been crowded with patients from various parts of this and adjoining states, and the constant increase of their number is the best evidence of the Dr.'s success in his treatment of them. We congratulate our friends of Oregon and California, upon the prospect of receiving a surgeon of such abilities, for when we say that his untiring energy and fixed determination to be second to none in his profession, together with his exclusive devotion to the attainment of a single object, are the certain preludes of future greatness, if he lives, we only give utterance to the private opinion of nearly every thinking man in the community; for however little his retiring manners and unsociable habits are calculated to secure feelings of personal interest in his favor, such concentration of effort and unceasing industry, always have been and always will be attended with abundant success. He has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.—*Alta California.*

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

A good chair maker wanted to take charge of that branch of the business, to whom good wages will be paid.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the

UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for

FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be dispatched to and from the

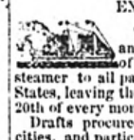
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.



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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

THE undersigned offers for sale to the "craft," the following articles, direct from the New York foundries, and all in good seperate packages, ready for transportation to any part of the state, without any additional expense for "boxing:"

1 font LABOR-SAVING RULE, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior.)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press,"	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"TOWN TALK OFFICE."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

General Orders, No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, W. T. VOLUNTEERS,
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1856.

1st. The volunteers of Washington Territory, of both staff and line, are hereby disbanded.

2d. The Adjutant General, Quarter Master & Commissary General, with such officers and employees as they may require to perfect and finish the muster rolls and accounts, are retained in service till further orders.

3d. All officers commanding companies, will be discharged, upon rendition of their muster rolls at the office of the Adjutant General, and the settlement of their accounts for public property with the Quarter Master General.

4th. The senior officers of the late Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, and the military clerk to the Commander-in-Chief, will be retained in service, till further orders.

5th. No purchases of property or supplies, after this date, will be made by any officer or employee, without special orders from the Quarter Master General.

6th. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to the officers and men of the right wing of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Northern Battalion, commanded by Major Van Bockelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

The nature of the vast region of country traversed, the wily and resolute character of the savages overawed or subdued, and the privations endured by the citizen soldiery of the 2d regiment, are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of Washington Territory, who will know how to honor for all future time, the devoted and fearless men who have maintained the foot-hold of civilization upon this remote frontier.

History will present the fact with credit and honor to the volunteer force—that during the six months of active service of one thousand of the citizens of Washington Territory, not a single friendly Indian has been harmed in a volunteer camp, or scout—no Indian has been plundered or molested, and the captured property of defeated savages has been, in every case, turned over to the proper officers, and faithfully accounted for by them.

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

Devotion to the service, aided by the patriotism and generosity of the citizens, has enabled a widely scattered community of seventeen hundred American citizens to keep on foot, feed, clothe, arm, and partly mount one thousand most efficient and serviceable troops.

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.

By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish board by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms—having fitted up a large and commodious house, on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Sts., immediately opposite the residence of Maj. Tilton, in a pleasant part of the town.

His table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

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Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.

A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855.—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental muster Rolls of the 1st and 2d Regiments of W. T. Volunteers, for transmission to the Department of War, hereby requests all officers who have commanded companies accepted into the service of the United States by Acting Governor Mason, or Governor I. I. Stevens, to send to the office of the Adjutant General of W. T. volunteers, at Olympia, a copy of their last muster roll containing the names of all officers and men who have at any time belonged to their companies. Note the dates of entry into, changes of rank during, and expiration of service, of each person, amount of charges for Government property drawn, and not turned in or accounted for—and such *remarks* set opposite each name as will enable the officer or soldier to have his accounts settled, by the last muster or discharge roll.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.

Sept. 19, 1856. 43tf

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY is printed with new type, upon fine white paper, and its matter is carefully compiled and arranged by the hands of the edetor and proprietor, who has been known to the public as connected with the Boston press for sixteen years. Its pages contain

NEWS, TALES, POEMS, STORIES OF THE SEA, SKETCHES, MICELLANEOUS, ADVETURES, BIOGRAPHIES, WIT AND HUMOR,

from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and improvements occurring in either hemisphere, forming an agreeable companion for a leisure moment or hour, anywhere, at home or abroad, *each number being complete in itself.*

No sectarian subjects are admitted into its pages: there are enough controversial publications, each devoted to its peculiar sect or clique. *This* work is intended for THE MILLION, north or south, east or west, and is filled to the brim each month with chaste, popular and graphic miscellany, just such as any father, brother or friend would place in the hands of a family circle. It is in all its departments, fresh and original, and, what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

Any person enclosing *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year, or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive a copy gratis.

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.

M. M. BALLOU,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of the U. S., from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Rep. U. S., from California.
P. T HERBERT
House of Rep. of U. S. from California.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon, H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

To Persons mailing Letters for California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon:—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By this system, a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is *somewhere* in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantages thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case, direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri), Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," N. Y. Deposit the letter, *as usual*, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, *containing the card to publish the letter*, in the mail for New York. From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which is printed and sent by mail to each and every postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list thus being distributed over the entire Pacific region, George Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus MANY letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead-letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be pre-paid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamp enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must not be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitely as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case, postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwardrd by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation; but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

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 Stephens, 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 1500 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 rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and truthful. The work compris-is 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!

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

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

The Christian Review:

Rev. SEWALL S. CUTTING, Editor—assisted by Professor WM. GAMBELL, and with the advice of the Rev. Doctors WM. R. WILLIAMS and A. C. KENDRICK.

For a single copy, Three Dollars per annum; if not paid within the year, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. Any person forwarding the subscription price for four copies, shall receive a fifth copy gratis.

Subscribers will please be particular, when they remit money, &c., in stating the Post Office and State, at which their Review is received.

☞ Those wishing their address changed, must give notice of the same at this office, as no change will be made without orders.

☞ The publishers request all those who have not yet paid for the present volume, to do so immediately. As personal application cannot be made to those distant from New York, a prompt remittance of their subscriptions, by mail, will be acceptable.

☞ Subscribers will understand our rule, that we continue to forward the numbers for the next volume, unless directed to discontinue it by the first of December. Subscribers will be considered responsible for a year's subscription after the first number is forwarded to their address, and, also, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ All who pay $3 in advance shall have the Review sent free of postage; or the postage of all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription will be pre-paid by the publishers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the work, or to pay their subscriptions in the Western and Southern States, can do so at the meeting of the Missionary Union, at Pittsburg, as one of the Publishers will be there.

☞ Communications pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, New York. Communications pertaining to the publishing department should be addressed to

COLBY & BALLARD, Proprietors,
122 Nassau street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Christian Register.—We have read the numbers of this Review with great satisfaction. It is catholic in its religious tone, without being indifferent. It is scholarly, without the parade of learning, and is altogether honorable to its editors, and to the denomination with which it is connected.

Watchman and Reflector.—This periodical has, at last, taken its *true position*. It will now challenge comparison with the best religious reviews; proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

Michigan Christian Herald.—In tasteful and correct mechanical execution, the Review is not surpassed by any of the Quarterlies. If its success is to be commensurate with its merits, it will, undoubtedly, receive a liberal support at the hands of the Baptist denomination. Every minister should have it; and we wonder that more of our lay brethren, of educated mind, literary taste, and pecuniary ability do not subscribe.

We gave our readers a taste of the quality of the articles of this Review in our last paper. It is gratifying to see that the fair promise with which the Review opened at the commencement of the year has been fully realized. It now holds a respectable rank in the family of quarterlies, and we have every reason to anticipate for it a growing reputation in the future. It should be regarued as indispensable for the minister, while it would be of vast use to thousands of others, whose means make it an easy matter to procure it.

The themes in this number are well chosen, and discussed with classic elegance and beauty, and with more than ordinary vigor and ability. These articles rank with the best specimens of Review writing.

Western Literary Messenger.—This is one of the best Quarterlies in the United States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its kind. Its papers are written with great candor, vigor and ability. A work that is doing so much for the cause of sacred literature, should receive the hearty support of the Christian community, and all friends of American letters.

Since this Quarterly has changed hands it has greatly improved; and may now be looked upon as a pow