PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

Angel Music.

The following lines under this caption, which we find drifting anonymously in the sea of literature, literally contain

"Words that breathe and thoughts that burn."

Our readers, we believe, are lovers of the beautiful, and will not fail to appreciate this exquisite gem:

When the twilight sweeps 'neath the azure veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings!

Oh! the love-rays fall from her dew-filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from the twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft, south wind, when he woos the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in his love wreathed bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp strings,
Are the rapture tones that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine,
Like the wild, wild wail of the heaving brine,
Like the groans that sweep on the night wind's wings,
Is the strange, sad song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad moanings flow,
And I weep o'er the lost, while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on a rich harp swells,
And the soul of its bliss in its music dwells,
And the tide of song o'er its glowing strings,
Flows fresh and free from the Eden Springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breatings flow,
And I dream of Heaven, while the angel sings.

The Pass of the Sierra.

All night above their rocky bed,
They saw the stars march slow;
The wild Sierra overhead,
The desert's death below.

The Indian from his lodge of bark,
The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp-fire's wall of dark,
Glared on the mountain men.

Still upward turned, with anxious strain,
Their leader's sleepless eye,
Where splinters of the mountain chain
Stood black against the sky.

The night waned slow; at last, a glow,
A gleam of sudden fire,
Shot up behind the walls of snow,
And tipped each icy spire.

"Up, men," he cried, "yon rocky comb,
To-day, please God, we'll pass,
And look from Winter's frozen home
On Summer's flowers and grass!"

They set their faces to the blast,
They trod th' eternal snow,
And, faint, worn, bleeding, hailed at last
The promised land below.

Behind, they saw the snow-cloud tossed,
By many an icy horn;
Before, warm valleys wood-embossed,
And green with vines and corn.

They left the Winter at their backs,
To flap his baffled wing,
And downward, with the cataracts,
Leaped to the lap of Spring.

☞ A well known citizen of Chicago wrote from New York city as follows: "There is great enthusiasm here over the democratic victories. A coffin was found in Broadway with the following inscription:

"James Gordon Bennett,

Killed by the explosion in Pennsylvania,

Oct. 14, 1856.

'Peaceful be my silent slumbers,—
Horace Greely close my eyes
We shall fail for want of numbers.
Take me up when Fremont dies.'"

A CHURCH FOR LADIES ALONE.—There is a Presbyterian church in Northampton county, Va., composed entirely of ladies. There is not a single male member among them; and, of course, as they can have no eldership, they are not properly an organized church; but the ladies, hoping almost against hope, have presevered in their sisterhood, and they have actually increased in members more than many churches with a settled pastor and the regular administrations of the sanctuary. The church is called the "Holmes Church," after the late Dr. Holmes, of Philadelphia, who was a liberal contributor towards its erection.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The Augusta *Age* concludes an able article upon this subject, and the ambitious and grasping disposition for power and plunder manifested by certain gentlemen of the clerical order in that state, as follows, which we commend to the attention of all:—

How was it in Maine, in 1855? The clergy preached Maine Lawism, and Morrillism, and the Morrill party catching at their aid, yielded to their domination. What was the consequence? The clergy undertook and came very near utterly controlling the whole legislation of the state. Our Elder Pecks, and Weavers, and Kallochs, and Stevens, and a host of others, came down on the legislature and treasury, "like a wolf on the fold," and, combining their forces, attempted in one great *omnibus* bill to transfer *several townships* of land, worth nearly $100,000, from the *state* to the *church*, or, in other words, to serve out to themselves, as to them seemed best, the landed property of the commonwealth. Had there been fewer democrats there, (they not holding to the church and state doctrine) the deed would have been accomplished. Failing to get the land, this clerical force struck the treasury direct, and for long and weary days did the democracy stand against this onset, until finally the power of the *church* had to yield to the *power of the people*, (exerted through their democratic representatives,) and the state was thus saved of $60,000 or more. But these clerical politicians by no means despair. They came so near accomplishing the object before, that they are pushing hard to make the "election sure" in the state, this year, looking to the recompense of reward. They carried the Maine law in 1850, and it must be restored. The townships basely eluded their grasp, and they must have another hold.

Not alone in the state does the church seek power. It is to the national as well as state government that its efforts are directed. Its associations put forth their political platforms, with about the same regularity, as state conventions or American councils, and of the same partizan character.

It is not to be concealed that a large number of the clergy are more devoted to politics than religion, and laboring harder to win votes than souls, to rule the state, than to bring men into subjection. Take your Beechers, Parkers, Winslows, Pecks, &c., for example. We desire to be understood as in not the least censuring those of the clergy who are exceptions. But still, it is evident that there is a struggle for political power in the church, and the union of church and state—not precisely in the English mode, but in a more offensive one—is sought.

The question, therefore, comes home to us, is forced upon us, by circumstances developing around us, are we prepared to yield our *freedom* in these matters to those who are set as our *spiritual* mentors? Shall the ecclesiastic tyrrany be set up in our midst, and the priesthood control the legislator? If so, judging from the past, it would be not only *free soil* but free *spoils*, which would mark their rule.

THE PANAMA CHAIN.—An historian giving a description of Mexico, as it was found by Cortes, states that "there were rows of silversmiths, who sold jewels and chains of extraordinary fashions." Concerning this passage, Ewbank, in his celebrated work on the Mechanic Arts, as known to the ancients, has the following curious information:

"These chains, which were worn about the neck, were doubtless similar to those known as *Panama chains*, which certainly are rare specimens of workmanship. They may sometimes be met with at our jewelers, who buy them for the purity of the gold. It is said that the mode of making them has never been discovered, and that the secret is still preserved among the Indians of Panama. We have examined one which came from Carthagena, the length of which, had it been cut, was eight feet two inches; its section, which was hexagonal, did not exceed one-twentieth of an inch in diameter. It was formed of one or more fine wires, which seemed to have been woven or interlaced like the plaiting of a whip handle. When a single thread was examined by a microscope, it was found to be composed of several smaller wires, which seperate, were scarcely perceptible to our unaided vision. The weight of the chain was eleven pennyweights, and it appeared to be as flexible as a piece of twine, certainly far more so than any chain formed of liuks. No end of the wire could be detected, and not a particle of solder was used.

☞ We clip the following from the Florida Democrat, a sterling little democratic paper printed at Pensacola:

"MARRIED.—In the city of Baltimore, on the 17th ult., Mr. Samuel Know Nothing and Miss Old Line Whig. The parties have been privately married a year or two ago, but they had this public celebration of their nuptials, to avoid an unpleasant process of law."

☞ Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, acknowledges a complimentary notice in an exchange in the following style:

"We scarcely know, dear sir, how to thank you sufficiently. We wish you were the son of the president of the United States, and we were your father."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a brief summary of the laws and constitutional requirements, now in force, in the election of a president and vice-president:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the president of the senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third delivered to the United States district judge where electors meet.

3. Each state provides by law for filling any vacancy in the board of electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February, congress shall be in session and open the returns. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the house of representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the president.

6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the house, by states, form themselves into electoral committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of a state—each state only being allowed to cast one vote.

7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the states before the 4th of March, then the vice president shall act as president.

8. If the people do not elect through their electors a vice president, then the senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

A CALIFORNIA COMPROMISE.—The following occurred in California in its palmy days, when alcaldes, elected by miners of the district, dispensed equal and exact justice to all.

An individual by the name of Green had borrowed some forty dollars of another of the soubriquet of Shortez.

Now Shortez could not obtain the money though Green had struck a lead, and was known to have dust. Green was a large, powerful man, but no grit, and Shortez offered to fight him for the money, but Green backed water.

Well, the claim was brought before the alcalde, on a cold, rainy, dismal evening, and as there was considerable talk about it, the boys gathered in to see the fun—rather a motley appearing crowd, with long beards and hair, patched pants, rimless hats, toeless boots, &c. The honorable judge was unwell, but sat up in his bunk with a red bandana tied round his head. The case was clearly proven. The alcalde decided that Green must pay, and if he would not, a committee of three were to search him or his cabin and get the money, and also the court costs. Upon this Shortez deliberately rose and said,

"Your honor, I will forgive him the debt, and pay the costs besides, if he will only give me a fight, so that I can whale him."

Green, when he heard this squared himself, thinking that the court-room would be sacred; but Shortez pitched in at once and clinched. Several, myself included, sprang in to separate them, when, in deep tones and waving the bandana, the judge exclaimed, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, stand back! If the parties wish to effect a compromise, don't interfere." And we stood back. Saw Green whipped in a few seconds, and after that obliged to pay the funds.—*Porter's Spirit.*

CONSCIENCE.—Conscience is the divinest gift of God to man. It is that which ever speaks, if man would listen, of an Omnipresent Deity. It is not the thunder-peal, nor the flashing lightning; it is not the raging of the ocean storm, nor the terrific fury of a tornado; nor the fiery burning of the lava from its mountain furnace; it is none of these that speaks to the heart of man, but the spirit within him, that says these are the avenging forms of an offeded God. Conscience! It is the consciousness, deeply implanted in the soul, of the existence, of the unescapable presence of a Superior Being, and its upbraidings are the torrents, the self abasemant, and the confusion of one who knows himself to be standing before a justly offended Judge. Let a man have sickness and sorrow, and scorn, and shame of face, and poverty, and exile; every evil that can be poured out of the vials of wrath upon suffering humanity, and he may bear all with patience, save the horrors, the undying horrors of a reproving conscience.

☞ The London Post, speaking of Mr. Marcy's maratime circular, says: "We do not want a war with America, but we must look upon it as an eventuality not impossible, and we must consider how it is to be carried on; not by land, for there she is unassailable; hardly against her war navy, for with such disproportionate numbers it could do but little mischief. It is in her commerce that she is chiefly vulnerable."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.—In 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Charles Carroll, of Maryland, alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposite in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed by his own hand, to a copy of that instrument, the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

Greatful to Almighty God of the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the *civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extend to the whole family of man.*

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

August 2d, 1826.

HUMOR IN RAGS.—We observed yesterday a little, thin old man, with a rag bag in his hand, picking up a large number of small pieces of whalebone, which lay in the street. The deposit was of such a singular nature, that we presumed to ask the quaint looking gatherer how he supposed they came here. "Don't know," he replied, in a squeaking voice, "but I 'spect some unfortunate female was wrecked hereabout somewhere."

YANKEE LOCOMOTION.—The London Times, in an article on "Yankee Locomotion," says:

"Whenever you see him, the Yankee, he is going over ground as fast as he can. And whatever the motion be, whether pleasure or profit, it is the same. In Europe, he is a pale and breathless sightseer, always in rapid transition, as if a ghost were pursuing him, insatiably accumulating stages, as if his life depended on the sum total at the end of the week. Immigrate, immigrate is the word. Placards, advertisements, subscription lists invite the settler and promise him a lift. "Free state settlers for Kansas, slave state settlers for Kansas, here are your tickets; apply at such an office."

☞ About a couple of years ago, we were entertained at the house of a friend with a dinner of eggs and bacon. We complimented our host on the superior quality of his bacon, and were curious to enquire the way to like success in the preparation of a dainty article of diet, though one is better fitted for the palate of an epicure than for the stomach of a dyspeptic. To our surprise we were informed that that portion of our meals was cooked eight months before. Upon asking for an explanation, he stated that it was his practice to slice and fry his bacon immediately on its being cured, and then pack it in its own fat. When occasion came for using it, the slices slightly refried have all the freshness and flavor of new bacon just prepared. By this precaution, our friend always succeeded in "saving his bacon," fresh and sweet, through the hottest of the weather.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE POET LONGFELLOW.—Longfellow presents the fine spectacle of a man of most delicate poetic gift, and rich and varied culture, devoting himself to topics that go straight to the common heart, and handling them with a childlike simplicity, which in conjunction with so much delicacy, is almost without a parallel in the history of literature. For him no audience is too refined; none too uncultivated. The "Psalm of Life" is as simple as Dr. Watts, as graceful as Campbell; and the same may be said of "Evangeline." We have in Longfellow a finished master of "the accomplishment of verse," who uses his gift as plumes to wing the benificent shaft of song to the highest and humblest heart alike, and not to speed a mystical chant out of sight into cloudland. Nor is this all. With Longfellow to descend is not to grovel; his gift cleanses common things as it touches them; if he walks the dear old earth with the rest of us, the shining wings of his genius do not trail on the ground; if he speaks a simple language, he utters what is both holy and high, so that our hearts burn within us by the way as he talks. What mourning hearts have been soothed—what trembling natures strengthened—what hesitating spirits charged with holy courage for the conflict of duty, by his sweet potent words! Those who have never directed their thoughts to the subject, have no adequate idea of the extent to which the works of this great and good American have helped to mould middle-class thought and feeling in Great Britain. —*London Dispatch.*

AGE OF THE DELTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A contributor furnishes the editor of the Boston *Investigator* with the annexed interesting geological statement concerning the formation of the plain on which New Orleans stands: In Glyddon's "Types of Mankind," Dr. Usher, of Mobile, furnishes this account of the age of the plain of New Orleans: The plain upon which the city of New Orleans is built, rises only nine feet above the level of the sea, and excavations are often made far below the level of the Gulf of Mexico. In these sections, several successive growths of cypress timber have been brought to light. In digging the foundations for the gas works, the Irish spademan, finding they had to cut through timber instead of soil, gave up the work, and were replaced by a corps of Kentucky axemen, who hewed their way downwards through four successive growths of timber, the lowest so old that it cut like cheese. Messers. Dickerson and Brown have treed no less than ten distinct cypress forests at different levels below the present surface in Louisiana. Each of these sunken forests must have had a period of rest and gradual depression, estimated as equal to 1500 years for the duration of the live oak era (growing above them all.) We shall then certainly be within bounds if we assume the period of such elevation to have been equivalent to 14,000 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delta at 158,400 years. In the excavation at the gas works, the skeleton of a man and some burnt wood were found at a depth of sixteen feet. The human cranium lay beneath the roots of a cypress tree belonging to the *fourth* forest level. This man must, therefore, have been 44,000 years old. We should like the spirit-rappers to call him and ascertain what "sphere" he has got into.

ELOQUENT AND TRUE.—The London (England) Advertiser, speaking of the United States and Great Britain, uses the following language:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her Government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what; and contrast her with America—the America that British cabinet ministers treat with so much indifference, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward to her civil greatness; she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotisms of Europe; she it is that—with her thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwalled cities, her meagre navy—combines within herself the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislators are devising means to relieve an overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her Government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same! England spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles—she fights them quick and well."

A CANDID MIND.—There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called *whiteness* by the ancients, for its purity and beauty: and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of all virtues. However little sought for or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its happy influences.

The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellows; whose influence is most lasting and efficient; whose friendship is instinctively sought, were all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, of flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenhous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or rather less tarnish by use or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

ARSENIC EATERS.—A St. Louis paper states that two ladies of that city, *wealthy, fashionable and beautiful*, died very suddenly. "Their dearest friends say they were 'arsenic eaters,' and that they died from an overdose of the deadly drug. So it appears that the Hungarian vice has commenced its deadly work here. It is said that arsenic does all that is claimed for it. It increases the capacity for enjoyment—it makes the pulses full and bounding—it gives a lustre to the eye, a lily on the cheek. But what is the penalty? Death—horrible—terrible—agonizing. To produce the effects mentioned they who use it must constantly increase the dose. Even supposing we commence with the thousandth part of a grain, the point will soon be arrived at when the increased dose will kill, and the failure to take it will be as certain torture and death—sure and inevitable.

☞ The farmer whose pigs were so lean that it took two of them to make a shadow, has been beaten by another, who had several so lean that they would crawl out through the cracks in their pen. He finally stopped that by tying knots in their tails!

From the North West.

Progress of Infidelity

We have heretofore given our views of the effect upon Christianity of political preaching—the desecration of houses of worship to the purposes of partisan politics. An instance in our midst confirms our views, and illustrates strongly the fact that when religion is made subservient to party ends the church and its teachings are brought into contempt.

It is with feelings of pain that the name of "Abolition Opera House" is now pretty generally given to the building formerly occupied as a house of worship by the Congregational Church, in consequence of the fact, that where "Christ and Him crucified" was "once preached," Fremont and him nominated" is now the theme. Freedom-shrieking has taken the place of songs of praise, and how to save *votes*, not *souls*, is the aim of the once reverend who holds forth in it.

On last Sunday a rope, stretched from the "Opera House" to the abolition club room opposite, with a flag hung out as "the sign," not "salvation," but of a political party, showed the connexion and alliance between the two! We are sorry to say that flag, put to so sacriligious a use, was the "star-spangled banner." No patriot hand could have placed that flag in so unfit a place. It does not aspire to usurp the place of the "banner of the cross;" it assumes to be the emblem of an earthly power only, and not of the "Prince of Peace," "whose kingdom is not of this world."

How long has it been since there was a revival of religion under the ministrations of the political pastor of a partisan flock? We were taught in our youth to revere the church and respect its ministers. Our Sunday school lessons made an impression upon us which would never allow us to speak lightly or jestingly even of God's sanctuaries, or those who ministered in them, and those impressions never left us until we were nearly thirty three years old, when we heard *the first* partisan sermon we ever heard in our life from the mouth of Mr. Holbrook. We thought then, and think now, that if partisan politics are to be dragged into the churches, the politicians have a right to follow to see fair play, and then preachers must take politicians' luck.

We would not refer to this matter in this way except to show the *natural* and *inevitable* tendency of turning churches into political arenas. The very "nick-name" already given to this church is a fearful commentary upon the evil to follow. Let the churches and the ministers once earn the contempt and derision of the public, and the great moral restraint they have heretofore exercised upon society is gone forever, and infidelity and licentiousness will take its place. A little more prayer and a little less politics, we honestly believe, would be more beneficial to the church and to society.

Now, if we have offended any sincerely religious man or woman, whose piety is the offspring of a true devotion to the principles, teachings and example of the Savior, we do most humbly ask for pardon, for we recollect with fear and reverence that he has said "Whosoever shall offend one of the least of these offendeth me."

STATISTICS OF MEXICO.—A geopraphical and historical work lately published at Guadalajara contains the subjoined valuable statistics:

Population of the Republic, 7,800,000, viz: Whites, 2,000,000; domesticated Indians, 4,000,000; Negroes, Zamboes and Mestizoes, 1,000,000; savage and heathen Indians, 800,000.

Area, 254,000 square leagues.

Products.—Silver since 1851, about 46,000,000 dollars annually; from 1840 to 1850, about 35,000,000 dollars annually. Gold since 1851, about 4,500,000 dollars annually. Quicksilver, 500,000 per annum. Copper, lead and iron, 1,000,000 dollars annually. Agricultural products, 225,000,000 dollars. Manufactures, 100,000,000 dollars.

Imports in 1853, 26,000,000 dollars.

Exports in 1853, 5,000,000 dollars, excepting bullion and specie.

Number of States, 21; Territories, 3; District, 1.

Cities over 100,000, inhabitance, 3; over 50,000, two; over 40,000, 3; from 20,000 to 40,000, 8; from 15,000 to 20,000, 12.

Ports of entry for foreign commerce, 9.

CUT THIS OUT.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds:

"I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert-spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, and is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely end."

☞ A girl who is in the habit of soaping the dirty clothes before putting them to soak, on being told by her mistress to get some salt fish and put it to soak for dinner, did so after rubbing it over smartly with a good quantity of yellow soap—ready for washing.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Our Territory.

We are near entering upon a new year—1856 has nearly run its course. What have we, as a territory, gained during the past year? Have we increased in wealth or population? Have our farmers, our mechanics, our shippers, our lumbermen, our fishermen, or indeed those engaged in any branch of industry, been prosperous or unprosperous during the past year? These are grave questions, and we doubt not have occupied the attention, more or less, of all reflecting men in our midst.

During the past eighteen months we have passed through many stirring scenes. Our citizens have been murdered—improvements destroyed—families driven for shelter to block-houses, and in fact all kinds of business virtually suspended, on occount of Indian hostilities. We have all had our attention almost wholly engrossed with this subject—so much so as scarcely to discover any evidences of present prosperity. But things have become more quiet—the fear of the settler have been, in a measure, allayed—the farmers in many sections of the country, have resumed their usual avocations, and there is every prospect that a better time is coming. There is, at least, time for thought, and to examine our present and future prospects.

Upon reviewing the events of the past year, disastrous though they may have been to our territory, we can still find something to cheer and encourage us. Notwithstanding that almost all farms were deserted, quite a large amount of produce was raised and harvested during the past season—sufficient, at least, to amply supply our own wants. The lumbering business has been steadily increasing—in fact lumber manufactured on the Sound, now finds its way to almost all parts of the world. Our natural resources are being developed, and it is to them, and them alone, that we must look for future greatness. All history demonstrates that where agriculture is neglected, and the natural resources of a country remain unimproved, poverty, want and ignorance will prevail. The rise and downfall of some of the old countries, fully establishes the fact that a superabundance of the precious metals brings neither real wealth nor happiness. The government that depends solely upon acquiring and retaining gold, to sustain its national character, will undoubtedly retrogade instead of advance in the scale of nations. Industry will be supplanted by indolence—the arts, sciences, intelligence, and indeed everything calculated to improve the condition of the human race, disregarded. Hence, we look with pleasure on any and every movement calculated to bring into use the natural resources of our infant territory. That they are sufficient to make us, at no distant day, a great and powerful state no one can doubt. Our soil and climate are equal to the best—our harbor unsurpassed in the world, and in lumber, fish, coal, &c., we are far ahead of any country lying on the Pacific. In fact, our forests of timber will successfully compete with any in the world. Our spars, &c., now attract the attention of all maratime nations. We have every reason to believe that farming will be carried on more extensively the incoming than during any former year. It has been but a few years since we were compelled to import flour for home consumption, while now, notwithstanding the disorganized state of the territory, we produce a surplus. The lumber trade has increased to such an extent that our mills at present are unable to meet the demand—our towns show signs of steady and healthy improvement, and there is an abundance of labor in the territory to occupy the whole of our present population, and more too. We need population in order that our various advantages so bountifully provided by nature, may be fully developed. To enterprise and industry, no country offers greater inducements than this. Then why despair? True, we have received little or nothing from the home government, and we have had enough during the past few months to almost discourage the stoutest heart, yet we cannot but believe that 1857 will mark a brighter and more prosperous period in our history.

☞ There is not much news of interest relative to our Indian relations. Col. Steptoe is still in the Indian country east of the Cascade mountains, but has made no demonstration against the hostile Indians. They are said to be in an impoverished condition, and to profess a desire for peace, but we imagine that if such is their talk at present, it is only designed to gain time and opportunity to renew their depredations.

Council Joint Resolution, No. 5,

Relative to the final Muster Roll of Company "A," Washington Territory Volunteers.

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Legislative Assembly, that James Tilton, Surveyor General of the Territory of Washington, who has during the past year acted as Adjutant General of the volunteer forces of Washington Territory, employed in the recent Indian war, and in that capacity has refused to receive the final muster roll of Company A, of the second regiment of Washington Territory volunteers, which company had fully served out the period of their enlistment, and received honorable discharge from such service: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the said James Tilton be, and is hereby, instructed to receive and place on file in the office of the Adjutant General of Washington Territory, the final muster roll of said company A, and that said company be placed in all respects on the same footing as all other companies of the said 2d regiment, Washington Territory volunteers.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the said James Tilton, and to the Governor of Washington Territory.

The above resolution was introduced in the Council by Mr. Denny, of King county, last week. On its introduction, and after having been read a second time, Mr. Poe, of Whatcom, moved that the Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to discuss the merits of the bill. Wiley, of Thurston, moved to amend by striking out "committee of the whole," and insert, "refer to the committee on Military Affairs;" which motion was lost. Wiley then introduced a resolution of the following purport:—

"*Resolved*, That the Adjutant General and the Governor of the Territory be requested to appear here, and show cause why the final muster roll of company "A" has not been placed on file in the proper office."

Upon a vote being taken, the resolution was lost. Then, on motion, the original was read a third time and passed.

However, during the pendency of the resolutions, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and obtain the correspondence relating to the matter of difference between this company and the executive; but before that correspondence could be received, a final vote was taken.

The yeas and nays were frequently called for during the pendency of the resolution in the Council. But one opinion, we think, prevailed with regard to the rights of company "A," King county volunteers, to receive pay for their services during the late Indian war. No one denied but that they should be remunerated for the time consumed in the service. The question, when a final vote was taken in the Council, was *not* whether the said company *had*, or *had not*, performed its duty, but whether the resolution above recited should be referred, *at once*, to the committee of the whole, or the committee on Military Affairs. Those who voted nay on its final passage, we are at liberty to say, were not operated upon by any feeling of hostility towards the company or its interests. They only wanted time to investigate, and to ascertain whether they were voting understandingly in the premises, as to the meaning of the preamble and resolutions. An evident desire prevailed to choke off investigation—at least temporarily—and send the subject matter to the House.

On its advent into the House, the question was forthwith sprung, "shall we not immediately go into a committee of the whole, to investigate this subject?" There, too, the same action was had. A strong effort was made to gain time—to refer to the committee on Military Affairs, &c., but the House finally went into committee of the whole on the matter, and persons and papers were sent for. A trial was had, which occupied several days. Evidence was given by Gov. Stevens, Chief Justice Lander, Maj. Tilton, Hon. A. A. Denny, Isaac Hays, esq, H. R. Crosbie, esq., together with a number of others; and it is simply a matter of curiosity that the above resolution passed without an investigation, with regard to the evidence elicited. The time occupied in the investigation consumed a majority of the time between the assembling and adjournment of the Legislature for the holidays. A debate on the resolution was heartily entered into, not only by the whole House, but the lobby, and outsiders from the Council.

The entertainment given by this investigation is very important. A decision has been had upon matters that were decided months ago. There has been a vast amount of discrimination in the movements that have been made between branch and branch, showing an evidently cultivated taste as to what should be law, and what should not.

Aside from all further investigation, we speak from knowledge, that the members of both branches, who voted against the above resolutions, did not do so because they had a desire to keep the volunteers of King county out of the allowance of pay that might be awarded by the commission appointed to adjudicate the war debt of this and Oregon Territories. The principal question, in their minds, was, whether the passage of the resolutions would facilitate their receiving payment for their demands against the government. Whilst we have no regrets at the passage of the resolutions, we think that the position taken to suffer no amendment or modification of them, was somewhat ungenerous, not because we think the commission appointed by government to audit and adjust the war debt, should not pay this company the same as all others are to be paid, but because, we think, there should have been sufficient magnanimity, in either or both branches, extended to its members, to vote knowingly and understandingly upon a question presented for their deliberation.

☞ It might be very proper to state, that members of the Legislative Assembly, who have a constituency in House or Council districts, and who provide themselves with papers of the Territory, designed to be distributed, sometimes do not receive them at the departure of the mails from this place. This is not their fault. It may arise from the lameness of the mail service, badness of the road, &c, or from the fact that this paper is not issued in time to be supplied.

Revenue Cutter Service.—We learn that James M. Selden, third lieutenant, has been ordered to join the revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, at Port Townsend, in this territory.

☞ The Prussian ship *Ica*, Schwencke, master, is now loading with lumber at North Olympia. She is a vessel of five hundred tons burthen, and we understand is chartered by Capt. Balch, of Steilacoom. The cargo is destined for the South American market.

An Important Improvement.—We have been informed that a company of gentlemen have taken preliminary steps towards the erection of a steam flouring mill at or near the mouth of Penn's Cove, Whidby's island. When erected, this mill will undoubtedly be a great accommodation to the farming community down the Sound. Island county is one of the best grain-growing sections of country in our territory, and there are also large bodies of excellent land yet unoccupied in that direction. We wish the enterprising projectors abundant success; not only because the accomplishment of this object will add much to the general prosperity of the country, but also accommodate, particularly, the settlers now residing in that region.

☞ Quartermasters Millard and Robie are in town. The former has been stationed at Vancouver and the latter at the Dalles. Their business in that direction has been brought to a close, and they are now, as we are informed, engaged in making a final settlement with the Q. M. Gen. The entire business of that branch of the volunteer service is now about ready to submit to the commission appointed to adjust the war debt of this and Oregon territories.

News from the States.—The news received by the last steamer only confirms the advices of two weeks since, so far as the result of the presidential election is concerned. Buchanan and Breckinridge have been elected by a large majority. It is the first time in the history of our country that disunion has openly entered into a national political contest, and the people have given it a signal and merited rebuke. The result, by states, stands as follows:

For Fremont:	*Votes.*	*For Buchanan:*	*Votes.*
Maine	8	New Jersey	7
New Hampshire	5	Pennsylvania	27
Massachusetts	13	Indiana	13
Rhode Island	4	Delaware	3
Connecticut	6	Virginia	15
Vermont	5	North Carolina	10
New York	35	South Carolina	8
Ohio	23	Georgia	10
Michigan	6	Alabama	9
Wisconsin	5	Mississippi	7
Iowa	4	Florida	3
		Texas	4
Total so far	114	Arkansas	4
For Fillmore:	*Votes.*	Kentucky	12
Maryland	8	Tennessee	12
		Missouri	9
		Illinois	11
		Louisiana	6
		California	4
		Total	174

The next congress will be strongly democratic. The senate stands 36 democrats, 24 republicans and 2 vacancies at present, and these numbers will not materially vary in the coming congress, while in the house the democracy will have a decided majority.

The state elections have resulted variously. We have not time to give our readers' full returns this week. In our next issue we expect to give the complexion, &c., of the state organizations.

☞ The Japanese potatoe plant has been successfully cultivated this season by a florist in New York city. He planted over twenty roots in May last, in pots, in his hot house, and when he dug them up in October, they had in some cases, grown to the length of two feet. All grew finely. The root having been recommended as a substitute for the common potatoe, is now in great demand. It grows fast, can be cultivated in any climate, and will do well in any soil, though sandy loam is to be preferred.

☞ "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere—a man executes the performances, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, her comfort.

☞ An indirect way of getting a glass of water at a watering place, is to call for a third cup of tea.

Territorial Legislature.

IN THE COUNCIL.

Little business has been transacted in this branch during the past week, in consequence of the House being solely engegad upon an investigation in committee of the whole in regard to the difficulties about company "A" of the second regiment of Washington volunteers.

On Saturday Hon. Lewis Van Vleet, the new member from the district composed of the counties of Clarke, Skamania and Walla-walla, appeared in his place and took the oath of office.

A memorial was introduced by Mr. Poe, of Whatcom, praying for an appropriation of forty thousand dollars to construct a military road from Fort Steilacoom to the military post at Bellingham Bay. This memorial has passed both Houses, been signed by the presiding officers of each, and is now *en route* for Washington City, we trust in time for action during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Wiley introduced a resolution providing that the time for the election of Territorial officers, to be elected by the Legislative Assembly, be the 8h day of January in each and every year. The resolution has had its two several readings, and is now in the hands of an appropriate committee.

The message of the Governor also occupied the attention of the Council, and its various portions are now before the several committees.

The amendments to the road law have passed the Council, but have not been finally acted upon in the House.

All of the business introduced in the Council has been perfected, or being matured in the hands of the respective committees.

Considerable business passed upon and perfected by this branch, now lies on the table of the House, crowded out by the usual business of that branch, and in consequence, as before stated, of the great length of time absorbed by the consideration of Council joint resolution No. 5—relative to the final muster roll of company "A"—which resolution passed the House on the 24th inst., and has received the signature of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Council.

By virtue of a joint resolution in regard to adjournment over the holidays, the Legislative Assembly stands adjourned until Monday, January 5, 1857.

HOUSE.

Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

House bill No. 8—an act authorizing L. H. Davis to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river—was taken up and passed. Also C. J. R. No. 3—relative to the report of Fred. W. Lander, civil engineer.

Mr. Judson introduced H. B. No. 10—an act to amend an act entitled an act relating to justices of the peace and constables, and the practice before justices of the peace.

Mr. Caples presented a petition of citizens of Clarke county, praying a division of said county, accompanied by H. B. No. 11—an act to organize and create the county of Buchanan.

Mr. Caples also introduced H. B. No. 12—an act to more specifically define the powers and duties of county commissioners, in certain cases.

H. B. No. 9—an act to amend an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies—passed both Houses and received the signature of the presiding officers respectively.

Mr. Strong introduced H. B. No. 13—an act relative to the Territorial road leading from Cathlamet to the house S. S. Ford, and to provide for the relocation of certain parts thereof.

Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856.

Mr. Briscoe, from the committee on corporations, to whom had been referred C. B. No. 4—an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Institute—reported the same back with amendments and recommended its passage.

The first amendment recommends the alteration of the title of the bill, to read "Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute;" second, to strike out certain names from the list of trustees. After some other intervening business, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill as reported by the committee on corporations. The committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Clark moved that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted, which motion prevailed.

A message was received from the Council, announcing the passage of C. J. R. No. 4—relative to the non-payment of U. S. jurors; and that the President of the Council had signed joint resolution relative to the appointment of a joint select committee to revise the statutes of the Territory relative to the terms of courts; also the joint resolution relative to the printing of bills, &c.; also the introduction of C. B. No. 7—an act creating the office of Territorial Financial Agent.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee on counties, reported H. B. No. 3—an act to establish and define the southern boundary of Chehalis county—and recommended its passage.

Mr. Judson, from the committee on roads and highways, reported H. B. No. 13—an act relative to the Territorial road leading from Cathlamet to the house of S. S. Ford, and to provide for the relocation of certain parts thereof—and recommended its passage.

Mr. Rutledge moved that the committee on printing be instructed to procure the printing of all bills, &c., after their first reading. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Prœbstel gave notice that on to-morrow, or some future day, he would introduce a bill to establish the rates of ferriage across the Columbia river in Clarke county.

C. B. No. 4—an act to incorporate the Puget Sound Institute—with amendments reported by committee on corporations, was taken up.

Mr. Strong moved that the House go into committee of the whole to take into consideration the bill with amendments, which motion prevailed. Mr. Miles in the chair.

After some time spent in committee of the whole, committee rose and reported the same back to the House with amendments, and recommended its passage.

After some slight alterations the bill passed—yeas 24, nays 2.

Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

Mr. Prœbstel introduced an act to establish the rates of ferriage across the Columbia river, in Clarke county.

Mr. Knight introduced an act denying appeal from the decision of justices of the peace in civil suits, where the trial is by jury, and where the jury is called by either of the parties and agreed to by the other.

Council joint resolution relative to the final muster roll of company "A," W. T. volunteers, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole to take into consideration said resolution.

Mr. Miles in the chair.

After some time spent in committee of the whole House, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, with power to send for persons and papers, which was granted, and the next meeting of the House was assigned as the time for the sitting of the committee.

Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

Mr. Knight, from the committee on education, reported an act additional to an act to amend an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington, and recommended its passage.

Council joint resolution relative to the non-payment of U. S. jurors, which had been amended by the House, was taken up, and, on motion, the House receded from its amendment.

House joint resolution relative to adjournment over the holidays, with amendments by the Council, was taken up and concurred in by the House.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution relative to the final muster roll of company "A."

Mr. Miles in the chair.

After some time spent in committee of the whole, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the next meeting of the House fixed as the time for the sitting of the committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the resolution relative to the final muster roll of company "A"

After some time spent in committee of the whole, the committe rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning.

Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

Mr. Caples gave notice that on some future day he would introduce a memorial to the Congress of the U. S., asking an appropriation for the early extinguishment of the rights of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies in the Territory of Washington.

The remainder of this day's session was devoted to the consideration of the resolution relative to company "A."

Monday, Dec. 22d, 1856.

The consideration of C. J. R. No. 5 was again resumed, in committee of the whole House—Mr. Miles in the Chair. The entire sessions of this day, (morning, afternoon, and evening,) were taken up in the discussion of this resolution, but without coming to any final action in the premises, or transacting any other business,

The House again adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1856.

C. J. R. No. 5 now came up on its final passage, and after some time spent in its consideration, (in committee of the whole, and Mr. Miles still in the Chair,)

Mr. Henness offered an amendment to the resolution, which, however, was rejected, the Chair deciding it to be a substitute, and out of order.

From this decision Mr. Strong appealed, and on a vote being taken thereon, the Chair found itself sustained by a vote of ayes 15, noes 11.

Without any further or other business being transacted,

The House again adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The resolution relative to company "A" was taken up, and on the question "shall the resolution pass?" the ayes and noes were demanded, and the result was 15 ayes to 11 noes.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Mary Wright and Thomas Wright was taken up and passed.

An act to define the southern boundary of Chehalis county was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Miles gave notice that he would on the 10th day of January next, or soon thereafter, introduce a joint resolution asking the separation of the offices of Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs.

Mr. Huntington gave notice that he should, at some future day of the session, introduce a bill to define the duties of assessor.

Mr. Judson gave notice that he should, at some future day of the session, take some steps to obtain information in relation to light-houses in this Territory.

Mr. Strong gave notice that he should, at some future day, introduce a bill to equalize taxation in the Territory.

The Governor's message was taken up and made the order of the day for the 6th of Jan. 1857.

Mr. Fremont's Parentage.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, noticing some of the current histories of Mr. Fremont's early life, appends the following:—

"We have no disposition, in the general, to meddle with the private history of people; but when that private history relates to men presented for the highest office in the gift of the nation, and is brought to light by the press, it is nothing more than proper that it should be in the main correct. It is due to truth and history. It would be indeed strange if so young a man as Col. Fremont were elected President, that the simple record of his parentage and birth had either been lost entirely to history, or so inaccurately recorded as to present hardly a single fact correctly.

To the good or bad fortune, as it may be of this city, it is connected with the history of Col. Fremont's parentage. About the first of the present century, there resided in this city a revolutionary veteran, who had served faithfully in the war of the revolution. This veteran was Col. John Pryor. He lived on the ground which lies between the canal and the river, west of the Petersburg railroad depot, and east of the armory. He had there surrounding his house a garden, where people were admitted for a small fee, and where refreshments could be procured. This was called "Pryor's garden." The old Colonel was a victim to rheumatism, and locomotion to him was difficult. He moved with a shuffling step, and took a long time to go a very little way—indeed he was a disabled, stiff-limbed old soldier, and his physical forces had from exposure and hardship suffered no little abatement.

The veteran Col. Pryor took it into his head that he needed a wife, and that he would be much better off with one than to remain a rheumatic old bachelor, with no one to mend his linen and sew on his buttons. So he sought the hand in marriage of a young girl—who she was it is not material to know, nor does our informant remember whether she was beautiful or not. Suffice it to say, she yielded to the suit of the veteran soldier, and became Mrs. Pryor—mistress of the garden, and mistress of a long framed building, said to have resembled very much that dwelling so long occupied by the late James Gray, and which was pulled down to make room for the fine dwellings of Mr. John Mabin, and that erected by Mr. Gray. Its main feature was somewhat a spacious apartment in the centre. On either hand were long wings, of smaller dimensions, except the length, than the centre. At the extremities of these two wings stood two offices, apparently to promote the harmony of the general design.

We are the more particular in describing the building because, as will be seen, a lodgment was made in one of these offices by an enemy of the Colonel's domestic happiness.

At this time there lived in Richmond a French teacher named Fremont, who taught in the academy of the celebrated French scholar and gentleman, Girardin. Mons. Fremont is described as having been a small, swarthy individual, with some French peculiarities, strongly developed. Some of the oldest inhabitants say that Col. Pryor employed Monsieur Fremont to teach his young wife French. Certain it is, that he rented of the Colonel one of the little offices above described, and took his meals, as a boarder, at the Colonel's table. What progress the lady made in studying French is not known; but, during the interviews with her teacher, there grew up in her breast sentiments and feelings inconsistent with her relations to Col. Pryor. How long this state of things existed, we are not informed; but the result was, that Mrs. Pryor and Monsieur Fremont fled from the city to Norfolk, and there, for a time, lived together—he, it is understood, pursuing the vocation of upholsterer, which was supposed to have been his original trade. They did not, however, reside long in Norfolk, but went to the South—where the candidate for the Presidency was born—possibly to Savannah, though some reports say Charleston.

We cannot say whether the parties were ever married. Certain it is that old Col. Pryor was never divorced from his wife, who thus left him more forlorn than he was when she married him. The question arises, could there have been a legitimate marriage without a divorce?

It is proper to add that Col. Pryor, after some time brooding over the bad treatment he suffered in the desertion of his wife, assuaged his grief by marrying another young woman, who remained with him until his death—he dying, it is hardly necessary to add, without issue. The abduction of his first wife by the Frenchman, who showed not the slightest regard for his prior claims, was a sore subject to the old Colonel. These incidents in the life of the progenitor of the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, show that he was at least a disciple of Free Love, if not of Free Soil.

It seems, that from the report of a lecture on Oriental Domestic Institutions, that the word Harem, in the Turkish language, signifies Home. It is the female department of a Turkish Home. It is under the exclusive control of the women. The Sultan himself never entered within its sacred precincts without the consent of its occupants. The children, however, have free ingress to the two apartments of the Turkish household. It was an arcana of the Turkish household, where more often the retired woman gave her time to her Koran and praying than to degrading and promiscuous, and vile sensuality. The seclusion of women in Turkey was a custom of great

antiquity. It was a custom that prevailed long anterior to the time of Mahomet.—The Koran indeed, was only a sustainer of the harem. It advocated the careful seclusion of the women from the rude gaze of men. For this reason, the houses of the Orientals were divided into two apartments—one for the males and the other for the females, the female apartment bearing the general designation, harem. The veil of the woman supposed so impenterable to the human gaze, was stated as being made of the lightest India muslin. Through its gossamer transparency, instead of the beauty being hid, it was hightened—the arched eyebrow appeared more richly arched, the delicate hue of the cheek more soft and luxuriant, and the eyes more languishingly lovely.

☞ 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 Biles, 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.

☞ 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.

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.

Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers,) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE,

STOVES,
TIN-WARE,
IRON,
STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of *PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, &c.*

All orders from a distance will be attended to with *care and dispatch.*

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.

Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-3m.

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 entored 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 sizes; 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 future 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 barge 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 Confectionaries, &c.

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

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, Ext'rx.
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-ly

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 patronage, 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;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, Assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil 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.-n47-3m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First 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. G. DUNLAP, Olympia, W. T.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice of

MEDICINE

—AND—

SURGERY,

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

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-ly

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. 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

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-ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

For Sale.

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

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected 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-ly

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

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 & Chair Shop.

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

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

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 Bokkelin, the Southern, by Major Maxon, and the Central, by Major Blankinship, his most cordial thanks, for the signal gallantry, resolute endurance, and excellent discipline they have displayed and maintained during their six months' arduous, faithful, and efficient service.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.
By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

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. 45tf

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 proprieter 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 volumeo 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 editor 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 impeovements 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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

[concluded.]

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any seaman or mariner for a discharge if it shall appear to the consular officer that he is entitled to his discharge according to the general principles or usages of maratime law, as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such seaman or mariner, and shall require from the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which such discharge shall be made, the payment of three months' extra wages, as provided by the act herein before mentioned, approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and three; and it shall be the duty of such master or commander to pay the same, and no such payment or any part thereof shall be remitted in any case, except such as are mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundsed and forty, and as hereinafter provided, and the extra wages required to be paid by the said ninth clause of the last hereinbefore mentioned act, and by this section, shall be applicable to the same purposes and in the same manner as is directed by the said act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, in regard to the extra wages required to be paid thereby; and if any consular officer, when discharging any seaman or mariner, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman or mariner, by either of the said acts, as far as they shall remain in force under this act or by this act, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount of their share of such wages, and to such seaman or mariner to the full amount of his share thereof; and if any seaman or mariner shall, after his discharge, have incurred any expense for board or other necessarries at the port or place of his discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the share of the three months' wages to which he shall be entitled, which shall be retained for that purpose, and the balance only paid over to him: *Provided, however*, That in case of wrecked or stranded ships or vessels, or ships or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That every consular officer shall keep a detailed list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, specifying their names and the names of the vessels on and from which they shall be discharged, and the payments, if any, made on account of each so discharged, and also of the number of the vessels arrived and departed, and the amounts of their registered tonage, and the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced, and make returns of the same, with their accounts and other returns, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and no consular officer shall certify any invoice unless he shall be satisfied that the person making the oath or affirmation thereto is the person he represents himself to be, that he is a creditable person, and that the statements made under such oath or affirmation are true; and he shall, thereupon, by his certificate, state that he was so satisfied; and it shall be the duty of every consular officer to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be required, the prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he shall be located.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every master and commander of a ship or vessel of the United States, whenever he shall have occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allowed by the said rates or tariffs of fees as aforesaid, to apply to such one of the said officers as may then be officially located at the consulate or commercial agency, if any there be where such service shall be required, to perform such service, and such master or commander shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed for such service, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and if any such master or commander shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to the United States for the amount of the fees lawfully chargeable for such services as though the said services had been performed by such officer; and all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such ships and vessel, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages on account of such ships and vessels.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of the United States who shall die abroad shall, by any lawful testamentary disposition, leave special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he shall die, of the personal property of which he shall die possessed in such country, as contemplated by the act entitled "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," approved April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of such officer, so far as the law of such country will permit, strictly to observe such directions; and if any such citizen so dying shall by any lawful testamentary disposition, have appointed any other person or persons than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of such officer, whenever required by such person or persons so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person or persons in the lawful execution of such trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen shall die; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all or any of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person or persons, and not otherwise.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees collected for and in behalf of the United States, in pursuance of this act, shall be collected in the coin of the United States, or at its representative value in exchange.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in the construction, and for the purposes, of all other acts and parts of acts which shall remain in force after this act shall take effect, defining any of the powers, declaring any of the rights, prescribing any of the duties, or imposing any penalty or punishment for any act of omission or commission of any consul, commercial agent, vice-consul, or vice-commercial agent, or allowing or enjoining the performance of any act, matter or thing, with or before any such officer, all such acts and parts of acts shall in all these several respects, so far as may be consistent with the subject-matter and context of the same and with this act and the treaties of the United States, be deemed and taken to include and apply to all consular officers as though all such officers were specially named therein; and the said official designations in contemplation of all such acts and parts of acts, and of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them—that is to say, "consul general," "consul," and "commercial agent," shall be deemed and taken to denote full, principal, and permanent "consular officers," as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes; "deputy consul" and "consular agent" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies respectively, the former at the same ports or places, and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are located respectively; and "vice-consuls" and "vice-commercial agents" shall be deemed and taken to denote "consular officers" who shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of "consuls general," "consuls," or "commercial agents," when they shall be temporarily absent or relieved from duty; and the term "consular officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all such officers as are mentioned in this section, and none others; and the term "diplomatic officer," as used in this act, shall be deemed and taken to include all the officers mentioned in the first section of this act, and none others.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That if any consular officer shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform seasonably any duty imposed upon him by this or any other act, or by any order or instruction made or given in pursuance of this or any other act, or shall be guilty of any wilful malfeasance or abuse of power, or any corrupt conduct in his office, he shall be liable to all persons injured by any such neglect, or omission, malfeasance, abuse, or corrupt conduct, for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all such damages by any such officer, he, and his sureties upon his official bond, shall be responsible thereon to the full amount of the penalty thereof, to be sued in the name of the United States for the use of the person or persons so injured: Provided, That such suit shall in no case prejudice, but shall be held in entire subordination to the interests, claims, and demands of the United States, as against such officer, under such bond, for every wilful act of malfeasance or corrupt conduct in his office; and if any such officer shall refuse to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department for any public moneys of the United States in his hands, or for any amount due from him to the United States, whatever the capacity in which he may have received or may hold the same, or to transfer or disburse any such moneys promptly upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, he shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed ten years nor less than one year, or by fine not to exceed two thousand dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any such officer so offending may be charged, proceeded against, tried, convicted, and dealt with in any district in which he may be arrested or in custody.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the act hereinbefore mentioned, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, and all of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and all acts and parts of acts whereby any such fees as are contemplated by the seventeenth section of this act are fixed or allowed, and any usage or law whereby any attache is or may be allowed to any legation other than such as are provided in this act, or requiring any secretary of legation to be employed otherwise than as provided by this act, and all other acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby annulled and repealed; and no attache shall be allowed in any case, nor any secretary of legation, otherwise than as provided by this act.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and not before.

Approved August 18, 1856.

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

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.

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.

Furs! Furs!

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by

J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Sttree.

Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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, Ext'rx,
Or her attorney,
ELWOOD EVANS,
Olympia, Thurston Co., W. T.

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

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

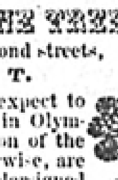
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.

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-ly

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 patronage, 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;
[illegible]25 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, Assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil 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.-n47-3m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First 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
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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

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. 45tf

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 proprieter 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 impeovements 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 Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the farmer 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 agiculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.

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

Notices of the Press.

Farmer's Guide.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table, and we but repeat the unanimous verdict of the Agricultural press, in saying that it is among the most complete and reliable contributions to scientific and practical agriculture. The arrangement of the work is convenient for reference, the illustrations beautiful, the language plain, clear, intelligible, and truthful. The work comprisis two royal 8vo. vols. of 1600 pages, including 600 wood cuts and 14 steel engravings.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

TERMS:

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

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

Clubbing

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

Postage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

The Christian Review:

Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, Editor—assisted by Professor Wm. Gammell, 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 rechive 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 regarded 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 powerful condjutor in the cause of sacred and general literature. While it has strong claims to the patronage of all classes, it may look with confidence and expectation to the hearty support of the Baptist community. Every minister of this denomination, rich or poor, should have it.

A large number of periodicals, monthly and quarterly, are laid on our table, from time to time; but no one of them is so fully read, and so heartily admired, as the Christian Review. Its pages embrace a wide range of topics; and are usually characterized by candor and liberality of sentiment, and the charms of sound logic and pure rhetoric.

Western Watchman.—We repeat, what we have before said, that the Christian Review under its present editorial supervision, and in the hands of its enterprising publishers, Colby & Ballard, is at least equal, if not superior, to any religious quarterly in the United States.

New York Tribune.—The Christian Review is entitled to a high place among the religious quarterlies, both on account of the well-arranged variety of its contents, and the liberal and scholar-like tone of its discussions.

Christian Enquirer.—This Review, and its supporters, we hold in high regard. Such sentiments and principles as are here presented, are an honor to the denomination under whose auspices they appear. The more we know of the Baptists, the more do we yield certain prejudices which came with our Congregational education. In point of intellectual culture, they are making rapid advances.

New York Chronicle.—This Quarterly ranks, in point of literary merit, among the best American Reviews. Its contents are made up of articles on important subjects, from writers of the first order, for which the authors are liberally compensated.

Courier and Enquirer.—This Review has gained for itself a high position among our literary and religious periodicals.

New York Evangelist.—The topics are of an attractive and popular sort, and treated with ability and judgment. The work, if kept up in this manner, will be an ornament to the denomination.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.—The Christian Review is a model of religious periodical literature, no exclusively devoted to theological subjects; but discussing the leading questions of the day, political, social and literary, in addition to those belonging to its peculiar sphere, from a christian point of view, and almost uniformly with great learning, vigor, profoundness and urbanity; and always with good taste and exemplary candor.

Christian Index.—We have read two or three articles of the Christian Review with much pleasure. If these may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that are formed in the public mind, when its late prospectus was issued.

South Western Baptist Chronicle.—We again commend this Review, as one well worthy of receiving support from the Baptist denomination throughout the United States. It ranks now amongst the ablest quarterlies of America.

Baptist Messenger.—It is just such a work as the ministers and educated laymen of our churches greatly need.

Southern Literary Gazette, Charleston, S. C.—We have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the Christian Review ever since it was commenced, and have always regarded it as an able, candid and fearless exponent of truth, both in religion and literature. It has deservedly acquired a high critical reputation, and its articles are usually characterized by vigorous thought and elegant diction. It is eminently catholic in its spirit, and comprehensive in its scope. We commend the Christian Review cordially to all religious readers.

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, Iron Building, opposite Pacific Express Office, (up stairs.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.

June 8, '55.39-tf