

# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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

### POETRY.

#### Persuere.

I'd not give up!—no! grim despair  
Should never forge a chain for me,  
Whilst thus I breathe my native air,  
Within a land of liberty!

No! dastard were that soul that covers  
Within a free born land like ours.  
I'd not give up! though every frown  
That Fortune's face is wont to wear  
Should rob me of the small renown  
That may have been my humble share—  
Should thwart my every wish and will—  
Freedom, though all, I'd woo thee still!

Shame on the weak and craven heart,  
That bows beneath each transient sorrow,  
Without the nerve to pluck the dart,  
And greet the sun-rise of the morrow!

Without the will—for will is power—  
To pluck the thorn, and kill the flower!  
For what, to man, is manhood given?  
For what his varied powers of mind?  
For what his every hope of Heaven,  
When earth's fair gifts have been resigned?  
If not to brave misfortune's thrall,  
And rise superior to them all!

Then rise that drooping lily of thine;  
Resolve—and then ENDEAVOUR!  
Give sorrow to the laughing wind,  
With fear and doubt forever!  
Press onward, and depend no more—  
Thy motto be, "EXERCISE!"

**THE SCOTCH LAD'S IDEA OF THE COMMUNION.**—A lad had come to a clergyman for examination previous to his receiving his first communion. The pastor, knowing that his young friend was not very profound in his theology, and not wishing to discourage him, or keep him from the table unless compelled to do so, began by asking what he thought a safe question, and what would give him confidence. So he took the Old Testament, and asked him, in reference to the Mosaic law, how many commandments there were? After a little thought he put his answer in the modest form of a supposition, and replied, cautiously, "Aibins (perhaps) a baner." The clergyman was vexed, and told him such ignorance was intolerable, that he could not proceed in the examination, and that the youth must wait and learn more. So he went away. On returning home he met a friend on his way to the manse, and, on learning that he, too, was going to the minister for examination, shrewdly asked him, "Weel, what will ye say noo if the minister ask you how many commandments there are?" "Sail ye, I shall say ten, to be sure." To which the other rejoined with great triumph, "Tee! try ye him wite! I tried him wi' a baner, and he was na satisfied."

**ORIGIN OF NESHANNOCK, OR MERCER POTATO.**—The following interesting piece of information is contributed to the Prairie Farmer, by R. Buchanan, esq., of Cincinnati:

It is a seedling of Western Pennsylvania, from the banks of Neshannock creek, in Mercer county—hence its name. I am a native of Western Pennsylvania, and have been familiar with this potato since my boyhood. It was first made known about fifty years ago, and was so highly valued that many persons took it over to the mountains in their saddle bags, on horseback for seed. In that way it was introduced into the vicinity of Pittsburg, by the late Wm. Anderson, who took it from the farm where it originated. In the year 1792, a settlement was made on the waters of the Shenango and Mahoning, principally by Scotch and Irish. The soil and climate were favorable to the growing of potatoes, and those from that region soon became celebrated—especially the new seedling, the Neshannock.

**HONEY BEES.**—It has been a matter of considerable speculation and interest whether honey bees would thrive and do well on this coast. We regard the question settled, since the experiment has been fully and thoroughly tried, not only in California, but in Oregon. Mr. Buck brought the first bees to California, some time since, as an experiment, which have increased rapidly, and done well. Last summer he brought a few swarms to Oregon, all of which still live and are doing well. Mr. Buck brought up on the last steamer some twenty hives, two of which can be seen in our garden. They went to work in half an hour after they were opened.—Oregonian.

## An Old Line Whig.

The Hon. Henry W. Hildard, late a Whig member of Congress from Alabama, asks, in a recent letter, published in the National Intelligencer:

"What have we to gain by opposing Mr. Buchanan's administration, or by weakening the Democratic party? Old issues are dead and gone; the living questions are before us, and in regard to these I am at a loss to see how the conservative men of any part of the country can make war upon the administration."

"Never was Mr. Webster nobler, never greater, never greater in sentiment or position, than when standing in Boston, surrounded by thousands, who opposed with fierce hatred his wise and patriotic counsel, he exclaimed, 'Massachusetts must learn to conquer herself.'"  
"If he were living to-day he would, I do not doubt, make a similar appeal to the old Whigs. We must learn to conquer our prejudices; we must yield our support to just measures wherever we find them, and we must give our confidence to men who stood with us in the late struggle against the formidable hosts which disputed the field so fiercely, as the great statesman to whom I have just referred declared, after the successful passage of the compromise measures of 1850 through Congress, he should ever regard Cass and Dickinson and Rusk as political friends."

"The brilliant victory achieved by the Democratic party, with the co-operation of the conservatives of other parties, has brought us into relations with each other which leaves no room for former jealousies and ancient prejudices. The era of good feeling has, I trust, really come, and henceforth we should support an administration borne into power by the late triumph of the friends of the Constitution—appealing, as it does so nobly, to the confidence of the country by the wisdom of its projected measures, whether we consider their domestic or foreign bearing, and by the elevation of its aims—until we find some real cause of difference."

**OUR POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND.**—The rejection of the Dallas Clarendon treaty, and especially the futile grounds on which England has thrust it aside, should be a lesson to the United States to keep clear, for the future of any "entangling" treaties with the foreign powers. The best policy for the public is to imitate the present attitude of England and France, towards each other, which leaves no room for former jealousies and ancient prejudices. The era of good feeling has, I trust, really come, and henceforth we should support an administration borne into power by the late triumph of the friends of the Constitution—appealing, as it does so nobly, to the confidence of the country by the wisdom of its projected measures, whether we consider their domestic or foreign bearing, and by the elevation of its aims—until we find some real cause of difference."

Whatever were the motives of the Lord Palmerston in refusing to approve of the treaty, the fact may be used to our advantage, and refusal of the president to entertain the proposition for a renewal of negotiations, will meet the approval of every sensible and patriotic citizen. The clear policy of this republic is to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; to be unfettered in our relations with European powers; and so be able to protect our own interest, at all times, at a moment's notice. It is beneath the United States to be engaged in this paltry game of double shuttle with Lord Palmerston. Let him go his way, and let us take ours. American diplomats are not political and professional jugglers, to take delight in successful trickery. Phil Led.

**LAND SPECULATIONS IN THE WEST.**—It seems that the emigrant companies that were gotten up for the purpose of rescuing Kansas out of the hands of the border-ruffians are turning out to be mere speculative enterprises for operations in real estate. When the first excitement about Kansas began, a number of shrewd men bought up great tracts of land, laid out villages and towns on them, drew maps, and then went to work to fight about slavery, in order to advertise the land. Stringfellow took one side with so much land; Lane took the other with so much more. What poor Titus got, we do not know; but Reeder and Robinson and Leocompt no doubt did well. They understood the business so well, and advertised their land so finely, that in a short time they had thousands of purchasers both from northern and southern states, and the first operators have no doubt made a good thing of it. Stringfellow and Lane, we hear, have just been setting up their mutual accounts; they seem to have gone shares.

We hear of scores of other western land companies gotten up with the help of the politicians in Washington, and under the patronage of the railroads. Almost every leading man is in one company or another. But we think the Kansas operators have proved themselves the smartest of the lot; we doubt whether any so successful a trick as that slavery fight has ever been practiced before.—N. Y. Herald.  
A cubic foot of common arable land will hold 40 pounds of water.

## Material Growth of the Press.

There is no department of business, says the New York Times, and no profession, in which greater progress has been made during the past ten years than in Journalism—and this is still to go on. The public taste demands better news papers than it did ten years ago,—papers containing more news, better writing, higher and fairer views of all topics of public interest, and a greater variety of intelligence, correspondence, and editorial matter. The first result of this has been an enormous increase in the expense of publishing a successful newspaper. Fifteen years ago the aggregate expenses of no newspaper establishment in this city reached \$100,000; there are now three whose average expenses probably exceed \$350,000. The next result has been to decrease the number of competing journals, and render those which are strong enough to keep the field the more profitable and permanent. Fifteen years ago a newspaper which cleared \$30,000 was a miracle of success; now there are at least half a dozen which do it, and three which probably average net incomes of \$75,000 each. The demand for newspapers has increased steadily and rapidly; and those which have supplied it best—at whatever cost—have prospered accordingly.

One great element in the success of newspapers has been the increase in advertising—not only in quantity, but in price. Fifteen years ago, advertising was done by the year or month, at prices which were merely nominal. The consequence was that immense blanketed sheets were filled with cheap advertisements; and as their circulation was very limited, and the cost of the paper on which they were printed trifling, nearly all they did receive was profit. Now the circulation of the leading organs of publicity is enormous, and the price of advertising has increased accordingly, though it is actually cheaper to the advertiser than it used to be, because where he found one reader for his announcements then, he finds ten now. Nothing proves this more conclusively than the steady increase in the amount of advertising, in spite of its increased expensiveness. All the papers of large circulation are crowded to their utmost capacity with advertisements, and the pressure every year grows more and more severe.

The ultimate result of this tendency it is not difficult to foresee. The public will not be content with so serious a curtailment of the amount of reading matter as the increase of advertising renders unavoidable. Every year the news from every quarter becomes more voluminous;—the commercial, financial, and political developments in all parts of the world afford increased matter for announcement and for comment; and the public taste grows more and more exacting in regard to the character and comprehensiveness of the Public Press. Our journals will be driven into enlargement. They must follow the example of the London Times, and issue, as it did for some years, an occasional supplement, as the pressure of advertisements rendered necessary, or a daily sheet of twelve pages—or even of sixteen, as the London Times from the same necessity does now. Nothing short of such a movement will satisfy the public demand.

The practical difficulty in the way of doing it now is the low price of our newspapers. Publishers of the three leading papers receive only a cent and a half for each copy of their respective journals, and this barely covers the cost of the white paper on which they are printed. Increase the size one-half or one-quarter, and the white paper will cost more than the printed sheet. The larger the circulation, under such a state of things, the heavier the loss. The difficulty could only be met by increasing the price of the newspaper, so as to cover the cost of the white paper used. We have no doubt that this will be the next step in the progress of the Newspaper Press of New York. Some one or more of the established journals will increase its price, and make a corresponding increase in the variety and quality of its contents. And that the advanced taste of the community would abundantly sustain such a step, on the part of at least one daily journal, we have no doubt. There are at least fifty thousand newspaper readers who want a journal fifty per cent. better than at present prices any of the city newspapers can be made; and they would gladly pay the difference in cost, in view of such a difference in quality.

**CALCULATION BY MACHINERY.**—The London Athenaeum has a long notice of some specimens of tables, calculated, stereomoulded and printed by machinery, just produced in London. It says machinery will do anything which symbolic calculation will do, whether simply numerical or algebraical; and the highest recent developments of algebra seem to point to a time when the details of mere calculation must be the work of machinery, if final results are to be actually exhibited. The article thus concludes:

"Calculations by machinery, with results told by the insistent calculator itself, is now an accomplished fact. It does not excite its proper interest, because the unfinished attempt of the original inventor has been for many years before the world. But the time may come when this first actual success will be quoted as the commencement of a long and singular chain of adaptations."

## Profitable Advice.

Never tip your beaver to a fine lady, and pass the poor widow without seeming to see her.  
Never pass an aged man or woman without making a reverential obeisance, unless your house is on fire.  
Never break your neck to bow at all to a 'sweet sixteen' with a flounced dress, who is ashamed of her mother; or to a strutting collegiate who is horrified at her grandmother's bad grammar.

Never keep a boy to black your boots and attend to your stable, while you frighten your wife out of the idea of keeping a nurse for the twins, by constantly talking of 'hard times.'  
Never keep a cigar in your mouth, while talking to a lady, nor smoke in a carriage or room where a lady is sitting.  
Never remind other people of personal deformity or of the relatives who have disgraced them.

Never leave a letter unanswered, and use the stamp which was enclosed to you to reply with, on a letter to your sweetheart.  
Never ride in a fine carriage and keep a score of servants, whilst your widowed sister trudges on foot, and toils for her daily bread.

Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.  
Never turn a deaf ear to woman in distress because you cannot see how you would be the gainer by her bettered condition.

Never wound wantonly the sensitive nature of the constitutional invalid nor by rude jests and sarcasms send a blush to the temple of modest merit.  
Never jest with a single woman about the anxiety of all women to be married; nor tell your wife you married her because you pitied her lonely condition.

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife up till two with a sick baby, and look pitchforks at her at the breakfast table, because the meal is half an hour too late.

Never hear ungracious strictures upon the character of a woman, with a quiet air; instead of saying in thunder tones, 'it is false.'  
Never fall back from a bargain after the articles of agreement have been drawn up and only need your signature to make them perfect.

Never insult the modest by ribaldry, the grave by levity, nor the pious by a contempt of sacred things.  
Never refuse to pay the printer when you have read his paper for a year or more. A man who does this is mean enough to steal rotten acorns from a blind pig.

Never be guilty of any of these offenses against decency and propriety: if you are, you are not a gentleman.

**ARISTOCRATIC SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.**—An infinitely shocking and revolting case has been the subject of complaint in the House of Peers, and by the noble lord himself who is accused of being the criminal. The Marchioness of Westmeath, availing of the agitation in favor of the unended marriage laws, or rather the laws relating to the property of married women, has sent to the papers and the clubs a volume of nearly 300 pages, detailing her matrimonial experience of some 40 years. Such a catalogue of horrors and scandals of all kinds never yet emanated from the brain of the wildest manufacturer of French romances of the most profane school.

This British peer of the realm is described as beating and kicking his wife within a fortnight of her confinement, with her first child, a fortnight after, and continuing for years subsequently; also of depriving her of food and of the common necessities and necessities of life, she herself, he it observed, being the daughter of a British Marquis of immense wealth, (Salisbury) and of the most powerful connections, and she also being the particular favorite of the late King and Queen of England. The husband is then represented as having endeavored to pollute her mind with the enforced perusal of unmentionable literature, the object of that being that she might be the more readily induced to prostitute herself to the Duke of Wellington, that her husband might profit by the patronage so to be procured.

The Marquis is further represented to have employed his own mother to prevail on his wife to play the part of Potiphar's wife to the Duke; and when she indignantly refused and threatened to tell the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Westmeath threatened to make public the scandals of Lady Salisbury's life if she dared to befriend his wife. All this, and more, and worse, is set forth for the regulation of London aristocratic society at the present moment, fortified with endless legal proofs from various law courts in which the illustrious pair have been wrangling for the better part of a quarter of a century.

## AS IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

We learn that under the appropriation set apart by Congress for military defenses, geographical explorations and reconnoissances for military purposes, the sum of \$25,000 has been assigned for the purpose of organizing an expedition to ascertain the best route for continuing the military road between Fort Snelling and the mouth of the Big Sioux to Fort Laramie and the South Pass, by way of Loup fork of the Platte. The expedition is moreover to undertake explorations in the Black hills about the sources of the Cheyenne and Little Missouri Rivers; and is to examine the Niobrara or Lenu Quicourt River for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of locating a road along it, leading from the Missouri River to the South Pass. This expedition has been placed by the Secretary of War under the command of Lieut. G. K. Warren, of the topographical engineers, an officer of untiring energy, and the largest capability for the position assigned him. In addition to the explorations we have mentioned, he is charged with the duty of ascertaining everything relative to the agricultural and mineral resources of the country through which he passes, its topographical features, its climatology, and the facilities or obstacles which these offer to the construction of rail or common roads. We look forward with hope to the results of Lieut. Warren's labors, which we have no doubt will prove of great interest and importance to the West, and wish him a safe and prosperous return from his wilderness journey.—St. Louis Democrat.

## STOPPING THE SALT LAKE MAILS.

The Postmaster at Independence, Mo., recently received an official notice from the Postmaster General that the contract for carrying the mails from thence to the Salt Lake has been set aside, and he is therefore ordered to withhold the mails until further orders. This is done by virtue of a right always reserved by the department to rescind mail contracts on giving due notice and one month's pay to contractors. In this case the contract was taken by a company of Mormons at Salt Lake City, who have already made several trips under it. So general were the complaints of the mails having been violated and letters opened, especially the correspondence of the government officials, that it became quite evident these Mormon contractors were mere tools of Brigham Young. The administration has also taken another step toward insuring the faithful performance of the mail service in Utah. A postmaster had, it seems, been appointed for Salt Lake City who was not a Mormon. His commission was forwarded to him, but never reached its destination, and duplicate copies failed likewise. In fact, he was not recognized by Brigham Young. He has now received his commission in person at Washington, together with full instructions as to his course, and will be sent out supported by a protecting military force.

## THE SPIDER AND THE TOAD.

A curious incident—The following singular relation is furnished by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, as having been witnessed by a person now living, though occurring more than forty years ago, about sixteen miles from that city:

"The narrator said, that while walking in the field he saw a large black field spider, considered of the most venomous species, contending with a common-sized toad. The spider, being very quick in its movements, would get upon the back of the toad and bite it, when the toad, with its fore paw, would drive off the spider. It would then hop to a plantain, which was growing near by, and bite it, and then return to the spider. After seeing this repeated several times, and noticing that each time the toad was bitten it went to the plantain, the spectator thought he would pull up the plantain and watch the result. He did so. Being again bitten, and the plantain not to be found, the toad soon began to swell and show other indications of being poisoned, and died in a short time. If the plantain, which grows so abundantly near almost every dwelling, was such an immediate and effectual remedy to the toad for the bite of the spider, can we not reasonably infer that it would be an effectual cure for man for the bite of the same insect?"

## TRIED IN SEVEN STATES, AND HOW IT HAS WORKED.

The Maine law (says the Providence Post) has been fairly tried in seven States of the American Union, and in ever one it has proved a complete failure. From the eastern boundary of Maine to the western line of Michigan it has not permanently closed a single grog shop. In Rhode Island there are three grog shops to-day where there was one when the law was enacted. In Maine the law has been repealed.

The law was a dead letter in nearly every school district in Maine for at least two years before it was repealed. There are not (continues the Post) ten temperance men in any single town or city in New England who will raise a finger to enforce the Maine liquor law. The law has been on the statute book of Rhode Island, with an interruption of only three or four months, ever since July, 1852. During the last two years not four rum sellers have been imprisoned under it; and we are confident that not more than six warrants have been issued.

## England and China.

It has been suggested that England having been shorn of her laurels in the Crimean war, is anxious to recover them in a contest with the Chinese. Nothing is so gallant to an Englishman as the suspicion that his neighbors think him wanting in pluck. The bulk of the nation feels that the civilized world generally is of the opinion that the management of the late Russian war on the part of the British Government was decidedly bad, and that the cowardice and want of military skill in the field were inexcusable.

The common people, the voters of England, see this and feel this keenly. It is an imputation on the *spark* of the nation, and of course an accusation against every Englishman of want of pluck. So Johnny Bull's nature is. Palmerston understood this national characteristic, and when the first mutterings of a Chinese war broke on the ear, he felt that this was the opportunity to retrieve both the national honor and his own, but especially the latter. The war would be manifestly unjust, but what of that? It would be a popular one—because it would appeal to the nation's love of military glory, and to its pride and avarice. So the Premier was for a war with China. Though beaten in Parliament on this question, he appealed to the people and was sustained. He knew the English heart, and did not reckon without his host. Thus, the question is considered settled, and a new Cabinet formed to carry on the war with the Celestials.

The Englishman at home rests easy and contented with the prospect of glory and booty before him. But his brethren in China who went there to trade and speculate, are in a different case. They find themselves embarrassed at every turn in their persons and their commerce. They have, however, no right to complain. Had it not been for their hot-headed folly, the war with the peacefully disposed Chinese would never have been thought of.

Now having involved themselves and their countrymen in a needless war, they fret and fume, because the enemy do not fight according to rule. This is all nonsense. They could not reasonably expect the denizens of the Middle Kingdom, when forced into a war with an "outside barbarian" to honor the latter, by dropping their own and taking up his mode of warfare. This would be contrary to the settled policy of the "flowery land" for more than six thousand years.

The British find they have an enemy to fight on the shore of China as they had on the Peninsula in the Black Sea—not so formidable perhaps—but still an enemy not to be despised. In Hindostan, they could crush whole nations at a blow—but the Chinese find themselves assailed without provocation by civilized Christians under the protection of impenetrable bulwarks and behind bristling cannon, boldly turn upon their assailants, and defend their lives, their families and homes with such weapons and in such manner as they believe to be just and right, although it may not accord with a Christian's idea of honorable war. We are not the apologist of cruelty by whatever national custom or religion it may be sanctioned; but we do seriously and conscientiously think John Chinaman has as good a right to fight in his way as John Bull has in his, and as the former began the affray, the latter should have the choice of the weapons and of the mode of using them.

## THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The London Morning Telegraph predicts that the submarine telegraphic cable will prove a failure, arguing as follows:

"Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral round a soft core, any severe strain in paying it must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. At the lowest computation, the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest part where it must be laid, six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of twelve feet? It must either break or become attenuated.

"The latter accident we believe will be as bad as the former; for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 3000 miles 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible, too, if either strain or pressure reduce it to 1-24th or 1-32d of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. We do not mean to say that the present cable will not succeed, but the chances are against it, and it is almost certain that before it has been down twelve months, it will, like others similarly constructed, be perfectly useless. It is intended to work the cable with Snee's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Morse's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used."

A London letter hints at the probability that the marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England may be broken off on account of her not bringing a sufficient dowry, though it is said the young people are really in love.

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

"Truth crusheth to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are here."

Puget Sound, etc.

On Saturday evening last, the splendid steamship Constitution, Capt. J. M. HUNT, arrived at the wharf of Mr. GIBBINGS, with the U. S. mail, fifty-seven passengers, and quite a large amount of freight.

For this invaluable and very necessary concession on the part of government for our future Territorial well-being, (a first-class mail steamer on our waters)—for this master-stroke of diplomatic justice to our citizens and Territory, despite the opposition of the narrow-contracted policy and recommendations of ex-Postmaster General CAMPBELL, are our citizens indebted to the indomitable pluck and perseverance of JOHN H. SCANTON, Esq., and our late delegate to Congress, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

The fact that a mail contract has been awarded, reaching throughout our inland waters—the fact that the contractors, in connection with gentlemen with whom they are allied, have provided a steamer for its performance in every way well appointed to meet the requirements of the engagement entered into, is a triumph of justice over neglect—is a triumph of energy and enterprise over croaking, sordid, selfish indifference, which, if not now fully appreciated, will, at no distant day command the plaudits of a grateful, patriotic people.

At the date of the arrival of the Constitution as above, Indian affairs, both Northern and domestic, appeared entirely quiet down the bay. No clue or key whatever had been discovered whereby the murderers of the late Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound—Col. I. N. EBEL—might be traced up and apprehended. The probability is, that in their large, fleet canoes, they are now far to the north, in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, or perhaps in some part of the Russian possessions—defying either pursuit or arrest.

By the way, in our former notices of the murder of Col. Ebel, and the subsequent efforts made to apprehend the criminals, we were not aware that at that time the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Capt. HYDE commanding, was in the neighborhood of Whidby's Island, or took an active part in the endeavor to bring the guilty participants to justice.

Although the result of the late election has heretofore been given in detachments for several weeks since it has been over, yet we have thought for the sake of convenience for future reference, that it might be desirable that a somewhat more general recapitulation should be published, (as exhibited by the official returns in the Secretary's office), as to the vote polled for Delegate to Congress, as also the Councilmen and Representatives elect in the different council and representative districts.

From the counties of Skamania and Pacific, the official returns as concerns Representatives have not as yet been forwarded to the Secretary's office, but we have the positive assurance that Messrs. GEO. NAGGS and J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE are chosen to represent those counties.

At the election in 1855 for Delegate, the whole number of votes cast was 1216; of which Columbia Lancaster rec'd 698 Wm. H. Wallace " 500 M. T. Simmons " 18-1216

At the election for Delegate in 1857, of which J. Patton Anderson rec'd 857 William Strong " 682 Joseph Cushman " 1 John Ross " 42-1582

At the recent general election, the following named persons were elected in the several counties to the offices named, as shown by the returns now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory:

THE COUNCIL.—Councilmen elected are four, to-wit: For the counties of Clallam, Jefferson, Isklud and Whatcom—CHAS. C. PHILLIPS.

For the counties of Slaughter and King—ARTHUR A. DENNY. For the counties of Pacific, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum—CROWLINE LA DU.

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News by Express!

Ahead of the United States Mail!!

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer Republic arrived in the Columbia river on the 6th inst., and the express agent of WELLS, FARGO, & Co., (Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS,) reached this place on Wednesday morning last, (ahead of the mail) furnishing us, as usual, with full files of Atlantic city and San Francisco papers—the former up to Aug. 5th, and the latter as late as Sept. 1st.

The "Influenza" epidemic, which has traversed our territory, we believe, from one end to the other, to a more or less serious extent, it would seem, is not confined in range to our borders. California, it appears, is visited by it in a like manner. In speaking of it, the Alta of Sept. 29th, says:

"This annoying complaint has really become a bona fide epidemic, not only in this city but throughout the State. Our exchanges speak of its prevalence in the several localities, and almost all visiting our sanctum, hoarsely speak to us of the inconvenience under which they are suffering. Furthermore, we understand from one of our first physicians, that very many are seriously ill from its effects."

On the 28th of August, a fire broke out in Columbia, California, and in three hours the town was laid in ashes, a few only of the buildings on the outskirts of the town escaped the devastation.

The grand jury of the northern district of California, (at San Francisco) have presented a true bill against WM. BEIN, for embezzling gold and silver which came into his hands, whilst employed in the branch mint in that city.

The California papers chronicle the usual number of murders, robberies, &c., and give an unusual amount of encouraging news from the mining regions.

A patent has been issued from the General Land Office for the Johnson ranch in that State, comprising an extent of upwards of twenty-two thousand acres.

The Indians have been committing depredations in Umqua Valley. On the second ult., some of them entered the house of Mr. Noah, of Happy Valley, and robbed it of its valuables.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods on the north side of Columbia river. Some of the farmers have been severe sufferers. In Polk county, 200,000 rails have been burned in the mountains.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Oregon and Washington, commenced its sessions at Corvallis on the 13th ult., Bishop James presiding.

The Indians on Rogue river, Southern Oregon, were very troublesome.

An extraordinary number of murders and homicides have been committed during the last fortnight, and the record of crime never was darker.

Indications exist of the speedy opening of the Nicaragua Transit, but nothing definite is known. The New Granada difficulty is likely to be amicably settled by that power's conceding the demands of our government.

Another phase of the Burdell case has turned up. It is stated that Mrs. Cunningham has endeavored to procure a supposititious heir for the estate. The particulars will be found in our columns.

Gen. Walker is in New Orleans, whence the stereotyped rumor goes abroad that ample preparations are on foot for another invasion of Nicaragua.

been ordered to proceed on their march to Salt Lake immediately. The rumor of the death of Santa Anna proves to be unfounded.

State elections have taken place in Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, Iowa and Missouri. The returns received are meagre and indefinite, but indicative of Democratic successes.

Washington advices aver that Charles Mason has resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents, and only holds it till his successor can be designated.

(N. Y. Times Correspondence.)—WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. The President has determined to retain the following federal officers in the Territory of Utah, viz: Judge Stiles, Marshal Dotson, and District Attorney John M. Hockaday.

Gov. Cumming will leave in a few days for Utah, and expects to overtake the troops at Wabash range, on the other side of the Rocky mountains. The Secretary of Utah has not yet been named.

The instructions to Gov. Cumming were completed to-day. They are brief and specified. He is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. No man in Utah is to be affected for his political or religious opinions, but held responsible for his conduct.

(Herald Correspondence.) The report that the military expedition to Utah has been postponed, is unfounded. Orders have been issued for the recall of Sumner's command from the Cheyenne expedition, consisting of 1st cavalry, 2d dragoons and 6th infantry, together with the company of light artillery now at Fort Snelling.

SALT LAKE.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 2d July, arrived at Leavenworth on the 19th. The Territory was in a peaceable condition, and general prosperity prevailed.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—St. Louis July 29.—The Republican publishes the affidavit of Curtis E. Bolton, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah. It is addressed to Attorney-General Black, and the seal of the Court is attached to it.

The tenth infantry, the vanguard of the army for Utah, set out from Leavenworth, Kansas, for Salt Lake on the 18th of July. The light artillery and the fifth infantry were to follow, at intervals of a day between each.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Bulletin, dated Oroville, August 23d, announces the arrival at that place on the 20th, of J. J. Bush, with a large train, consisting of 174 men, 4 women, 17 wagons, 800 head of cattle and 500 mules.

A Southern Convention was held at Old Point Comfort. The project of Dudley Mann to establish a line of steamships between Norfolk and Europe, was endorsed.

A number of Walker's officers arrived at Boston on the 29th July, by the Cyane. The ship Roanoke had 240 of the men who were to come to New York.

A prize fight for \$1,000 took place on the 1st August at Point Abino, Canada, between two Philadelphia men named Bradley and Rankin the former was victor.

A cricket match came off between the New York and St. George's Clubs of that city, and was concluded on the 24th July. The St. George's Club won in one innings and 31 runs to spare.

The Tehuantepec Company in New Orleans have dissolved, and although the south-western papers talk largely of a speedy opening of the route, based upon an expectation of its being chosen for the transportation of the U. S. mails, we are inclined to think the project will prove a permanent failure.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1856.—Advices from Texas state that Senator Rusk committed suicide at his residence on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1857.—Gen. Herren has had an interview with Gen. Cass, and negotiated proceedings satisfactory for redress in the matter of the Panama massacre.

Lake route, in company with the advance trains of overland immigration, which he represents as greater than any since 1853, and as coming with unusual success and good health. Two thousand head of cattle were at the Big Meadows and many thousand were yet to arrive.

Several quartz leads were discovered by Mr. Hamilton in Indian Valley, which prospected well, and which is estimated to yield \$40 to \$100 per ton.

On the 13th August, a man, while out hunting on the west side of Butte Creek, a mile from the crossing of Sacramento Valley road, via Dogtown, to Honey Lake, discovered the remains of a man. Near by was found a memorandum-book written in German; also, parts of two letters written by Thomas Frazier, dated Long's Bar, Nov. 1856; one directed to Hugh McClellan, and one to Valentine MacIntosh, Eureka City, Sierra county; also, naturalization papers of Frank Gierl, when at St. Louis, Missouri, October 25th.

Speaking of the re-arrest of this notorious lady, the San Francisco Town Talk of Sept. 1st says: "The Burdell mystery has had another chapter added to it, the effect of which in all unprejudiced minds will be to produce the impression that Mrs. Cunningham was certainly an accomplice in the Doctor's murder."

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM RE-ARRESTED.—The excitement in the Burdell murder case has been revived in New York by the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, on a charge of having simulated pregnancy and pretended to be delivered of a child, with a view to its inheritance of the property of Dr. Burdell, whose widow she claims to be. The disclosures leading to her arrest were made in a curious manner, and their details occupy a large space in the New York papers.

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The Kansas City Enterprise of the 1st inst. announces the reception of letters at Leecompton, stating that five of Capt. Caldwell's and four of Capt. Berry's surviving parties had been murdered by the Cheyenne or Pawnee Indians.

Capt. Joshua H. Patten, whose heroic wife navigated his ship, the Neptune's Car, safely into port, died at the McClean asylum, in Somerville, Mass., on Sunday last. He was but little over thirty years of age, and his wife was a mere girl when she performed that memorable exploit.

Mr. George Peabody, of London, has increased his donation to the city of Baltimore, for the erection and endowment of the Peabody Institute, from \$300,000 to \$350,000, and the committee in charge of the trust have been duly notified of the addition, by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York.

The corner's jury in the case of the steamer Montreal, which was destroyed by fire in the St. Lawrence river recently, and by which disaster two hundred and forty-nine persons perished, rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the owner, pilot, captain and mate of the vessel. They were put on trial without delay.

Wild Cat, the Seminole chief, who played so prominent a part in the long Florida war, and gave the United States troops so much trouble in the Everglades, died at Laredo, Texas, last month, having fallen, with fifty of his tribe, victims to the small pox, the great scourge of the Indians.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending June 30, have been \$1,135,391, of which nearly \$10,000,000 was from the Customs; over a million from the disposal of the public lands, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

### The Northern States of Mexico.

We publish here an article from the San Francisco Herald of a late date, which shows the tendency of things in Mexico, and the necessity of its regeneration, which must and will happen in a few years, under American auspices, The Herald says:

"We had a conversation last night with an intelligent gentleman, who has recently traveled extensively through the northern states of Mexico. He represents the condition of the people as miserable in the extreme. Five years ago he passed through the same states, on his way to California, from Texas. Then the city of Durango contained eighteen thousand inhabitants, and the haciendas along the route were well stocked with cattle. Now desolation reigns all around. The haciendas are all in ruin, and the population of Durango has decreased to about eight thousand, and that of the neighboring cities in like proportion. The Apache ride up to the very gates of Durango now and menace its terror-stricken inhabitants. Being so far removed from the centre of government, the people of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora and the Chihuahua are left to get along the best they can, though taxed to the uttermost farthing. Under all administrations, the people suffer alike. Very little difference can be found between the rule of a Santa Ana or a Comonfort. They are equally oppressed by priests and fops, and the exactions of every new government equal, if they do not exceed, those of the government which it superseded. It is of very little consequence whether the administration be based on the principles laid down in the plan of Ayutla, or in those of any of the multifarious pronunciamientos which form such a prominent feature in Mexican history. It is quite natural under these circumstances, that the people of these states should be anxious for some change, from which substantial benefits may be derived. From the parent government they can never expect anything. They are too remote, and there never has been, and probably there never will be, a government sufficiently strong in the City of Mexico to afford them the protection which their exposed situation requires. It is quite natural under these circumstances, that they should be led to draw a comparison between their own condition and that of their neighbors across the line. Among themselves they find poverty, misery, discord, depopulation, decay—on the other side, prosperity, happiness, peace and progress. Our informant states, from the observations he made, that it is his opinion that the people of the northern states of Mexico would be willing to-day to unite themselves with the arms of any power competent to protect them from attacks without and in the possession of what they have. In fact, he says that feelings of nationality have completely withered in the hearts of this people, and there is good reason for it. The Mexican government acts towards them more as a spiteful stepmother than as a fostering parent. They have no reason to be proud of their nationality, it has been their ruin, and they feel it."

**EDITORIAL SLAVERY.**—It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined or not, in sickness and in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter or summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisypheus, an endless repetition of toil, constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to perpetual slavery.—Capt. Jarratt.

### POSTSCRIPT.

On the eve of going to press, the mail from the Columbia arrived, bringing to us the joyful intelligence that the mail contract between San Francisco and Port Townsend (reaching 45 Olympia, in this Territory) has been awarded to the P. M. S. S. Co.

We are indebted for this gratifying information, to the house of Lorsson & Co., in this place, which received a letter from San Francisco, giving assurance of the fact. The San Francisco Herald confirms the report, most indubitably. *Three cheers for the enterprise.*

**OREGON MAILS.**—During a former Congress \$120,000 was appropriated for a mail contract between San Francisco and Puget Sound, and the contract was awarded to McGraw & Mudd, who were the lowest bidders; but owing to some misunderstanding between Mudd and the Department, the contract was not consummated. During last session of Congress, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, assisted by Gen. Denver, succeeded in getting the postoffice bill amended by adding an appropriation of \$125,000 for the sum in question, with the proviso that the Postmaster General should arrange the service under the bid of McGraw & Mudd if he should think proper. That bid was \$122,500, and by a subsequent arrangement the contract has been transferred to the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, which will perform the service."

A man was brought up from Seattle at the commencement of the District Court for trial, charged with selling liquor to the Indians. He was lodged for confinement in the block-house, from which he made his escape.

**BRIDGE OVER THE NISQUALLY.**—We learn that a new bridge is being constructed and is about completed over the Nisqually river, immediately above Mr. Packwood's ferry. Teams have probably crossed over it ere this time.

**THE LAW OF DIVORCE IN PRUSSIA.**—In the course of the debates on the law of divorce, during the late session of the Prussian Chambers, the following results of the workings of the existing law were cited as evidence of its demoralizing effects:

One instance was alluded to of a gentleman making up a rubber at whist, at a watering place, consisting of himself, his actual wife, and the two wives he had previously been divorced from. A farmer, getting tired of his wife, an exemplary, modest woman, bribes one of his farm servants to seduce his wife into adultery—a crime attended by no punishment for the unmarried party. The crime having been consummated, he petitions for divorce on that ground, and obtains it. He then marries another woman, who, some time after detecting him in illicit intercourse with one of his female servants, procures her own divorce from him; on which he proceeds to marry, for the third time, the person with whom he had on this occasion committed adultery. A man of property, who had fallen in love with the wife of his physician, who was poor, prevailed on the latter, by the offer of 20,000 thalers, to get divorced from his wife, so that as soon as this should be effected he might marry the wife so divorced, which he did. Two married couples, who had no children, and no prospect of having any, came to the conclusion that the unfruitfulness of their conjugal life might possibly be remedied if they were otherwise mated. They accordingly all got divorced, and each man married the other's wife."

**Punch's Pot-Porridge Pour Pire.**—No woman is a beauty to her femme de chambre.

A lawyer's carriage is only a legal conveyance—and it is the client, as oft as it stops at his door, who pays for the drawing up of it.

Most Golden Calves, when thrown into the crucible of time, turn out no better than Pigs of Lead!

Life is a romance, of which a Coquette never tires of turning over a new leaf.

Mock no man for his snub-nose, for you never can tell what may turn up.

A character, like a kettle, once mended always wants mending.

Be kind even to your reproofs, and reserve them till morning. No one can sleep well who goes to bed with a flea in his ear.

The man who is fond of staking his reputation upon the smallest trifles, generally retires from the conquest before he is called upon to deposit his stake.

Life is full of contradictions—but woman takes very good care that we shall never hear the last of it.

It is wrong to judge men by trifles. The man yesterday who kept the dinner waiting half an hour, keeps his mother in law.

**Religious Notices.**

The Rev. G. F. WINTERHOUR, (Presbyterian), will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1857, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m.

The Rev. J. DILLON will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

**OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,**  
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.  
T. F. McELROY, W. M.

**I. O. O. F.**  
The regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Isaac Dillon, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, to Miss SARAH ELLEN LITTLEDALE, all of Thurston county.

At the house of John Laws, Miami Prairie, Thurston county, W. T., on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN EMMONS, formerly of the city of Boston, aged about 36 years.

### LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY:

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

**Sec. 10.** And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be audited and retailed the accounts of the President of the United States to sell the said site, fixtures, and other property belonging to the same, at such time and in such manner as may seem best, and the amount arising from each sale shall be returned to the Military Asylum Fund.

**Sec. 11.** And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be audited and retailed the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States for money advanced by that State in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1832 and 1833. Provided, That he shall be satisfactorily shown that said claims have been actually and lawfully paid by the State.

**Sec. 12.** And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the militia called into service in the Territory of New Mexico by Acting Governor Messey, in the year 1834, to suppress Indian hostilities in said territory, upon the presentation by the governor of said Territory, to the said Secretary, of a full, accurate, and detailed statement of estimate of the actual and necessary expenses incurred by said militia, accompanied by proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the correctness thereof, not admitted in conformity with the orders of the department, and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this section into effect; Provided, That the said Secretary shall be satisfied that the calling out of said militia was necessary and proper for the defence of the territory.

**Sec. 13.** And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the commissioners appointed by him under the provisions of the eleventh section of an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses, Charles H. Eaton, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1837, approved August 18th, 1836, such sum of money for their services and expenses as he may deem reasonable and just, provided the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duty, as set forth in their reports, do not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars: Provided, That such of these commissioners as were officers of the army be not paid in both capacities.

**Sec. 14.** And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled "Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed," approved August 8, 1836, so much money as will be sufficient to cover the claims who have not been paid, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

**Sec. 15.** And be it further enacted, That for payment of the arrears of salary due to the late clerk of the Board of Army Officers appointed under the act of 18th August, 1832, at the time it was dissolved, two thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

**Sec. 16.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 17.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

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**Sec. 26.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 27.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 28.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 29.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 30.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 31.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 32.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 33.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 34.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 35.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 36.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

**Sec. 37.** And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution, approved February 13, 1855, "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant-general by brevet," shall be so construed from and after March 29th, 1847, in favor of the best and most liberal construction, so that all officers who have exercised command entitled in rank to be brevetted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and who are entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838, and acting as such, shall be taken as having been appointed to the grade of lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances specified in the fifth section of the act, approved May 25, 1838.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned, on SATURDAY, September 12th, his stock, farming utensils, and household furniture.

**FAIRING UTENSILS.**—One cart, one wheelbarrow, one cross cut saw, axes, hoes, shovels, chains, &c., &c.

**FURNITURE.**—Three beds and bedding, one cooking stove, carpeting, dining table, chairs, crockery, &c., &c. Also, one side saddle.

The sale will be on his premises in Olympia, and will commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms:—Cash for sums less than fifty dollars. For sums above fifty dollars, one-third cash, and the balance payable in three months.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Olympia, Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-2v.

**STOCK FOR SALE**  
AMERICAN HORSES & CATTLE

IN consequence of the dissolution of copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, they now offer for sale some sixty or seventy head of choice American cattle, consisting of CHAMBERLAIN'S CALVINS two and three year old STEERS, WORK OXEN, &c., and twenty-five or thirty head of American and Indian HORSES, mares, colts, &c., which they offer for sale at very reasonable prices for cash.

CHAMBERLAIN & PAULINE, Cowlish Farms, Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-6t.

**L. P. FISHER'S**  
Advertising Agency,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

NO. 1713 Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the following:  
Sacramento Union;  
Pacific Methodist; Stockton;  
Sonoma Herald;  
Jona Hill News;  
Grass Valley Telegraph;  
Red Bluff Beacon;  
Tulahoma Courier;  
El Dorado Democrat; Placerville;  
Marysville Republican; Stockton;  
Colombia Gazette;  
Mountain Democrat; Placerville;  
California Chronicle; Marysville;  
Mariposa Gazette;  
Yreka Weekly Union;  
Trinity Journal; Weaverville;  
Jona Hill News;  
Valley Ledger; Jackson;  
San Jose Telegraph;  
Sonoma County Journal;  
Santa Barbara Gazette;  
San Diego Herald;  
Marysville Republican; City of Mexico;  
Hongkong Register, China.

**ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.**  
L. P. FISHER has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and News-papers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-6t.

**OR MISLAID,** a couple of discharges from the volunteer service of Washington Territory. The one a discharge of JAMES LONGMIR from the company of Pacific Coast Rangers, Charles H. Eaton, Capt., dated in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (first organization), Captain Hays.

As these discharges have not been sent to the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4v.

**ALTA HOUSE,**  
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day been mutually dissolved, Charles H. Eaton, Captain, in the early part of 1856, and the other given to VAN OGLE, a private in company "B" (first organization), Captain Hays.

As this house has value to none but the owner, the finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owners, or at the office of this paper.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-4v.

**CUSTOM SAWING,**  
AT THE  
TUMWATER SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known Mills of Messrs. Ward & Hays, and put the same in complete and perfect repair, is now prepared to saw to order, and at the lowest rates, all kinds of lumber that may be entrusted to him.

It shall be his constant aim to furnish his patrons with as good if not a better article of lumber than is usually sold to the country. When bills are left for sawing, it shall be the aim of the undersigned to have them executed in conformity with promises made, so that delays shall not be justly chargeable to him. In ordering bills of lumber, persons are requested to say to what use the same are to be put. Whenever such course is pursued, he hesitates not to guarantee entire satisfaction.

As heretofore, all lumber must be paid for at the mill, unless a note is given to the mill, which is held liable for the quantity or quality of lumber after leaving the mill.

S. D. REINHART, Olympia, Aug. 27, 1857. no.49-1y.

**FRANK BAKER,**  
110 and 112 Clay Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

**WHOLESALE**  
AND  
**RETAIL.**

August 28, 1857. no.49-6m.

**Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c.**

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

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

Olympia, May 22, 1857. 2nd.

### LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Messrs. Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

For rebuilding the barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which were destroyed by fire on the 23d January, 1857, twenty-five thousand dollars.

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For rebuilding the barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which were destroyed by fire on the 23d January, 1857, twenty-five thousand dollars.

OLYMPIA MARKET. THE UNDESIGNED having purchased the entire interest of Mitchell & Stewart in the business...

NEW GOODS GREAT BARGAINS!! WILSON & DUNLAP HAVE just received per bark "Ock," and are now opening at their new store...

TOILET ARTICLES. Casimere Paints, Perfumes, Toilet Soap, Hair Dressing, etc.

BUSINESS CARDS. G. A. BARNES, W. N. AYERS. BARNES & AYERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE...

WATCHES AND JEWELRY! G. COLLIER, ROBBINS. PORTLAND, OREGON: TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends...

PACIFIC HOUSE, W. M. COCK, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Third Streets, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D. SEATTLE, King County, W. T. MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

New Year's Call. PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M. Year's call, and surprise us...

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE. COMMENCES on Monday, the 14th of Sept., and continues eleven weeks.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY: Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers. IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHRUBS, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES...

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL. H. LESLIE & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of saw lumber.

The British Periodical. "FARMER'S GUIDE." Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOTICE OF THE PRESS. FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table...

Notice of the Press. FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table...

Notice of the Press. FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon our table...

DRUGS & MEDICINES. THE UNDESIGNED has just received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand...

PAINTS & MEDICINES. Among which may be found the following articles: Sand's Sarsaparilla, Towner's...

FRENCH, WILSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTHS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS...

ANTI-STEVENS' MEN!! NOW that Governor Stevens is nominated, the undersigned will give the highest price...

PAPEE HANGINGS AND CARPETS. JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER...

REGISTER'S AND RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO SETTLERS. IN Township 7 north, range 1 west, W. M.

REMOVED. DR. M. P. BURNS, late of Steamboat, Pierce Co., W. T., has removed to Olympia...

NOTICE. I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPANS on the shortest notice...

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DEBTS, &c.

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ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DEBTS, &c.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, No. 101 on Main street...

W. H. WALLACE, ARCHITECT AT LAW. STEELCROOM, W. T.

M. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: SEEN DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S.

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W. H. WALLACE, ARCHITECT AT LAW. STEELCROOM, W. T.

M. LOUISSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES...

Bettman Brothers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

J. LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT, STEELCROOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

W. H. WALLACE, ARCHITECT AT LAW. STEELCROOM, W. T.

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M. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: SEEN DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S.

TUM WATER. Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT. One of our first will be kept constantly in San Francisco...

WILSON & DUNLAP, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS...

W. H. WALLACE, ARCHITECT AT LAW. STEELCROOM, W. T.

M. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: SEEN DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S.

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M. P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: SEEN DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. "Farmer's Guide." Great reduction in the price of the latter Part!

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE). THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (LIBERAL).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (LIBERAL). BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (TORY).

THE GREAT and important events—Religion, Politics, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World...

THE CRISIS from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors.

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