PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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At Deshutes, W. T.

A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments, Depositions, &c.

Feb. 22, '55. 22-1y*

Wm. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-y1y.

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. O. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 63 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheeps' Pelts, Dry and Green Salted Hids and Leather. Also, receive on consignment all kinds of produce for this market, or ship to the Atlantic States (if desired,) any of the above articles—making liberal advances at the usual charges.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Tanners with Hides, and the sale of Leather.

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.

Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the merchants in the interior as a commission buyer of goods in San Francisco, having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the interior. He hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of Merchandize filled and forwarded promptly.

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,

Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento sts., San Francisco.

Jan. 18, 1856 n17-3m.

POETRY.

There's no such Word as Fail.

Ho! toiler of the moody brow!
Ho! youth of downcast eye!
Why should'st thou talk of sinking now,
Why heave that bitter sigh?
Come, coin thy thoughts in hope's bright mould
And light your cheeks so pale,
For youths like thee, so young and bold,
There's no such word as fail!

Art crossed in love? Let beauty frown;
Turn thou to surer game;
Turn to the virtuous deed's renown,
And earn a deathless name.
Turn to the works of Godlike men;
Hoist up a daring sail;
And if thou stumblest, try again—
There's no such word as fail!

The Spanish voyager crossed the sea
To seek another world:
And sickening in despondency,
His weary sails he furled:
But, taking heart, he wended on,
Till land birds filled the gale;
Columbus saw his work was done—
There's no such thing as fail!

Thousands who rose from want and gloom
Are now in grandeur laid,
With storied marbles o'er their tomb,
In many a minster's shade;
Whilst noble youths, with bended head,
Think as the brow they veil,
And learn the glories of the dead—
There's no such word as fail!

And thou, oh youth of moody look,
Cheer up thy sinking heart;
Try a new leaf of life's worn book,
Con o'er a better part.
A mocking demon bids you fear,
But turn and cry—all hail!
And shout into his startled ear—
There's no such word as fail!

Nothing Lost.

Aside from its excellent moral, is not the following very musical and beautiful?

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost—the tiniest seed
By wild birds borne or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words; or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They have their influence on the mind,
Pass on—but perish not.
So with your deeds: for good or ill,
They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will,
To make them rife with good!

A Gem.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.
There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

MR. EDITOR—Newspaper "folk" are "in most parts of the world," somewhat posted up in current affairs, "a little ahead of outsiders," I therefore take the liberty of asking you "as a newspaper man"—not so much for my own particular satisfaction, as for a particular friend of mine, who is very anxious on the subject, and who has whittled up no less than three shingles this morning since he has been agitated by the question—does our brave Col. Frank Shaw, have to sign *vouchers to any body* for those provisions marked—U. S., taken from the hostiles, that he has just flogged so handsomely at Grand Ronde? If he does not have to give vouchers for them, or turn them over to any body, it *might* save the territory some expense to have a few more regiments of the U. S. A., over the mountains. My friend, who has just come in with the fourth shingle, says that if you cannot give any information on this subject he will write to Gen. Wool, only he does not like to wait so long for an answer.

Yours, etc.,

RITE.

NATIONAL WHIGS.—Some advantage the nation has derived from the Know Nothing movement: it has effectually *winnowed* the old whig party, and, whilst the chaff has been carried off by the *breeze*, the wheat has been left to be absorbed by the democratic party. But, among the thousands and tens of thousands of accessions which the democracy have received, none will it receive with a more cordial welcome, or with a heartier satisfaction, than the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Benjamin, who in a speech delivered in the United States senate on the 2d inst., declared his determination to join the democratic party. —*Ohio Statesman.*

☞ Hon. R. S. Dounell declines being one of the knownothing presidential electors in North Carolina. He says he is an old line whig.

General Orders, No. 5.

The Commander-in-Chief, for himself and the inhabitants of Washington Territory, desires me to express to Lieut. Col. SHAW—the gallant officers and men of the Right Wing of the 2d Regiment, and the officers and men of the commands of Major LAYTON, of Oregon Territory, and Capt. GOFF, of Washington Territory—his high appreciation of their late brilliant and successful achievements at the battles of Grand Ronde and Burnt river.

The intelligence of these successes has given the highest gratification to those of their fellow-citizens of the Territory, who are well aware the blessings of a permanent peace with the savages can be obtained, only through such vigorous and decisive blows as those inflicted at the Grand Ronde and Burnt river.

Orders are issued to raise 200 men to strengthen the command of Lieut. Col. SHAW. Ample supplies are being collected, and nothing will be left undone to furnish every support to the brave and gallant Territorial forces, whose energetic, active, and intelligent officers are so ably seconded by gallant and willing men.

With the assurance to the Right Wing of the 2d Regiment, that its patriotic and vigorous services are fully understood at Head Quarters, and that the present and future citizens of Washington Territory will fully appreciate them, and perpetuate their memory in history.

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General, W. T. Volunteers.

Report of Lieut. Col. Shaw.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp on Mill Creek,
July 24th, 1856.

JAMES TILTON ESQ.
Adjutant General W. T. V., Olympia.

SIR—In my letter of 12th inst., I announced my intention of making a scout towards the Grand Ronde as soon as I could make the necessary arrangements for placing this post in security during my absence.

The trails toward it were reconnoitered and an excellent guide secured—"Captain John," a Nez Perce chief.

I started at dark on the evening of the 14th inst., with the majority of the command, consisting of six companies, viz: Lt. Williams, Lt. Wait, Capt. Miller, Capt. Henness and Major Maxon, in all, 160 men and officers, besides the pack train with ten days rations. We marched all night, so as to get into the mountains before daylight, so that the dust could not be discovered. We took a trail only traveled by Indians and but little frequented by them lately. We arrived in the Grand Ronde valley on the evening of the 16th and camped on a branch of the Grand Ronde river in the timber, sending spies in advance who returned, and reported no fresh sign.

On the morning of the 17th, (leaving Major. Blankenship, of the central and Capt. Miller of the southern battalions, assisted by Capt. DeLacy to take up the line of march for the main valley,) I proceeded ahead to reconnoitre, accompanied by Major Maxon, Michael Marchmean, Capt. John and Dr. Burns. After proceeding about five miles, we ascended a knoll in the valley, from which we discerned dust arising along the timber of the river. I immediately sent Major Maxon and Captain John forward to reconnoitre and returned to hurry up the command which was not far distant. The command was instantly formed in order, Captain Miller's company in advance, supported by Maxon's, Henness', and Powell's companys—leaving the pack train in charge of the guard under Lt. Goodwin, with a detachment of Goff's company under Lt. Wait, and Lt. Williams' company in reserve, with orders to follow on after the command.

The whole command moved on quickly in this order, until within half a mile of the Indians' village, where we discovered that the pack train had moved to the left, down the Grand Ronde river. At this moment a large body of warriors came forward, singing and whooping, and one of them waving a white man's scalp on a pole.—One of them signified a desire to speak, whereupon I sent Captain John to meet him, and formed the command in line of battle. When Captain John came up to the Indians they cried out to one another to shoot him, whereupon he retreated to the command and I ordered the four companies to charge.

The design of the enemy evidently was to draw us into the brush along the river, where from our exposed position they would have the advantage—they no doubt having placed an ambush there. To avoid this I charged down the river towards the pack train. The warriors then split, part going across the river and part down towards the pack train. These we soon overtook and engaged, but the charge was so vigorous and so well sustained that they were broken, dispersed and slain before us. After a short time I sent Capt. Miller to the left, and Major Maxon to the right—the latter to cross the stream and cut them off from a point near which a large body of warriors had collected, apparently to fight, while I moved forward with the commands of Captain Henness and Lieut. Powell to attack them in front.

The Major could not cross the river, and on our moving forward, the enemy fled, after firing a few guns, part taking to the left and part continuing forward.

Those who took to the left fell in with Capt. Miller's company, who killed five on the spot, and the rest were not less successful in the pursuit which was continued to the crossing of the river, where the enemy had taken a stand to defend the ford. Being here rejoined by Capt. Miller and by Lt Curtis with part of Maxon's company, we fired a volley, and I ordered a charge across the river, which was gallantly executed. In doing this, private Shirley Ensign of Henness' company, who was in the front was wounded in the face.—Several of the enemy were killed at this point. We continued the pursuit, until the enemy had reached the rocky canyons leading towards Powder river and commenced scattering in every direction, when, finding that I had but few men with me, and the rest of the command scattered in the rear—most of the horses being completely exhausted—I called a halt, and fell back calculating to re-mount the men on the captured horses, and continue the pursuit after night.

I found the pack train, guard and reserve, encamped on a small creek not far from the crossing, as I had previously ordered them to do, and learned that a body of the enemy had followed them up all day and annoyed them, but had inflicted no damage, beyond recapturing many of the animals which we had taken in the charge and left behind.

I learned, also, that Major Maxon had crossed the river with a small party and was engaged with the enemy, and wanted assistance. I immediately dispatched a detachment under Lieuts. Williams and Wait, sending the man who brought the information back with them as a guide. They returned after dark, without finding the Major, but brought in one of his men, whom they found in the brush, and who stated that one of the Major's men was killed, and that the last he saw of them they were fighting with the Indians. At daylight I sent out Capt. Miller with 70 men, who scouted around the whole valley without finding him, but who, unfortunately, had one man killed and another wounded whilst pursuing some Indians. I resolved to move camp the next day to the head of of the valley, where the emigrant trail crosses it, and continue the search until we became certain of his fate. The same evening I took 60 men, under Capt. Henness, and struck up on the mountain and crossed the heads of the canyons to see if I could not strike his trail. Finding no sign, I returned to the place where the Major had last been seen, and there made search in different directions, and finally found the body of one of his men, (Tooley) and where the Major had encamped in the brush. From other signs, it became evident to me that the Major had returned to this post by the same trail by which we first entered the valley.

Being nearly out of provisions, and unable to follow the Indians from this delay, I concluded to return to the camp, and recruit for another expedition in conjunction with Capt. Goff, who had, I presumed, returned from his expedition to John Day's river.

I should have mentioned previously, that in the charge the command captured, and afterwards destroyed about 150 horse loads of lacamas, dried beef, tents, some flour, coffee, sugar, and about 100 pounds of ammunition, and a great quantity of tools and kitchen furniture. We took also about 200 horses, most of which were shot there being about 100 servicable animals.

There were present on the ground, from what I saw, and from information received from two squaws taken prisoners, about 300 warriors of the Cayuse, Walla-walla, Umatilla, Tyh, John Day and Des Chutes tribes, commanded by the following chiefs: Stock Whitley and Sim-mis-tas-tas, Des Chutes and Tyh; Chick-iah, Plyou, Wice-cui, Wat-ah-stuar-tih, Win-ini-swoot, Cayuses; Tah-kin, Cayuse, the son of Pen-pee-mox-mox, Walla-walla and other chiefs of less note.

The whole command, officers and men, behaved well. The enemy was run on the gallop for 15 miles, and most of those who fell were shot with the revolver. It is impossible to state how many of the enemy were killed. Twenty-seven bodies were counted by one individual, and many others we know to have fallen and been left, but were so scattered about that it was impossible to get count of them. When to these we add those killed by Major Maxon's command on the other side of the river, we may safely conclude that at least forty of the enemy were slain, and many went off wounded. When we left the valley there was not an Indian in it, and all the sign went to show that they had gone a great distance from it.

On the 21st inst. we left the valley by the emigrant road, and commenced our return to camp. During the night, Lieut Hunter of the W. T. volunteers came into camp with an express from Capt. Goff. I learned, to my surprise, that the Captain and Major Layton had seen Indians on John Day's river—had followed them over to the head of Burnt river, and had had a fight with them, in which Lieut. Eustus and one private were killed, and some seven Indians. They were shaping their course for the Grand Ronde valley, and had sent for provisions and fresh horses. I immediately sent Lieut. Williams back with all my spare provisions and horses, and continued my march. On Wild Horse creek I came across Mr. Files, a pack master who had been left in camp, who informed me, to my extreme satisfaction, that Maj. Maxon and his command had arrived in camp safe, and were then near us with provisions and ammunition. These I sent on immediately to Capt. Goff.

I learned that Major Maxon had been attacked in the valley, by a large force of Indians, on the day of the fight,—had gained the brush and killed many of them; that at night he tried to find our camp, and hearing a noise like a child crying, probably one of the captured squaws, had concluded that my command had gone on to Powder river, and that the Indians had returned to the valley by another canyon. He moved his position that night, and the next day saw the scout looking for him, but in the distance thought that it was a band of Indians hunting his trail. Conceiving himself cut off from the command, he thought it best to return to this camp, thinking that we would be on our way back to Grand Ronde with provisions and ammunition.

Enclosed you will find the Surgeons report of the killed and wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. F. SHAW,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Expedition to Yakima.

Dr. Burns' Report.

HEAD QUARTERS, RIGHT WING 2D REGT. W. T. V.,
Camp Mill Creek, Walla-walla Valley,
July 24, 1856.

TO JAMES TILTON, ESQ.,
Adjutant Gen. W. T. V. forces:

SIR—I send you my report of the killed and wounded in the engagement on the Burnt river and Grand Ronde on the 15th and 17th July, 1856.

Lieut. EUSTUS, Co. N, killed—residence, Luckiamute, O. T.; DANIEL SMITH, Co. K, killed—residence, French Prairie, O. T.; JAMES CHERRY, Co. K, wounded in the thigh, slightly—residence, O. T.; WM. F. TOOLEY, Co. A, killed—residence, Cape Horn Mountain; WM. IRVEN, Co. A, killed—residence, Vancouver, W. T.; WILLIAM HOLMES, Co. K, killed—residence, Thurston county, W. T.; THOMAS COMO, Co. A, dangerously wounded—residence, Vancouver, W. T.; SHILEY ENSIGN, Co. C, wounded in the nose and cheek; WM. DOWNY, Co. D, wounded in the knee with an arrow, slightly; T. N. LILLEY, Co. J, forearm fractured and head cut by an Indian with an empty gun.

I remain, respectfully yours, &c.,

MATTHEW P. BURNS, M. D.,
Surgeon, 2d Regt. W. T. V.

☞ Mr. W. T. French, of Stafford county Va., who has heretofore acted with the whig and knownothing parties, has in a public address, announced his determination hereafter to co-operate with the democratic party.

☞ We learn from that portion of the state of North Carolina, that Newbern, formerly a whig and knownothing town, has gone unanimously for the democracy.

Letter from Major Blankenship.

CAMP MILL CREEK, July 24, 1856.

FRIEND WILEY—Last evening we returned from a scout of ten days to the Grand Ronde valley. Lieut. Col. Shaw, with a portion of six companies, numbering about one hundred and seventy men, started from camp on the evening of the 14th inst., and traveled all night and the two succeeding days, and camped in the lower part of the valley on the night of the 16th. We were on the move again early on the morning of the next day. After marching up the west side of the valley some seven or eight miles, a large quantity of dust was seen rising along the Grand Ronde river in the upper part of the valley, extending to the left, completely across to the east side.

The command moved steadily, but hastily forward till within a short distance of the enemy, when a halt was ordered. The Indians were seen in considerable numbers in front, to the right and left, as far as we could see. The halt was but for a moment, to arrange the command for operations. A number of Indians rode towards us, and among them were several chiefs—one of them bearing in his hand a long staff, to the end of which was attached, by a string, a scalp, supposed to be that of some white man. It was evident that they intended to give us battle; but the Colonel had no intention of fooling away three or four days in fighting them after their own form and notions, but immediately ordered a charge with four companies, viz: company C, Capt. Henness, company J, Capt. Miller, company L, Lieut. Powell, Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Barrington; companies K and N with the guard, were left to follow with the pack train. The order was promptly and willingly obeyed—our course being to the left, towards the east side of the valley, where we were satisfied the stock and train were leaving. Early in the morning the Indian spies had discovered our stock and the smoke of our fires, and had commenced moving off, and were fairly under way when we discovered them. Here was a sight worth looking at. The chase commenced steadily and in order. Not a gun was fired for some distance. This unceremonious, and rather ungentlemanly, advance upon our part, completely unnerved the poor wretches. They were expecting us to fight at a distance of a quarter of a mile, or thereabouts, which we had no notion of doing. As we took our course and moved forward, a large portion of the enemy who were in sight, commenced moving in the same direction, as if to cut us off. For the first three miles they kept out of our reach, when we commenced gaining on them, and were in sight of a large portion of their stock and pack train. As we drew near, they began cutting their packs from the horses. After the first four miles, the trail was literally strewn with packs and saddles. Not minding these, we increased our speed, and some of the Indians themselves were compelled to stop along the road. At this time the chase became exciting in the extreme. The Indians were determined to fight to the last. One of them, for example, after shooting all his arrows at one of the boys who was following him, threw his bow in the face of his assailant. About ten or twelve miles from the starting point, the trail crossed the river. Here a large body of the enemy barely escaped being cut off. At the crossing, Shirley Ensign, a member of company C, received a slight wound, the ball passing about one half of its size through the lower end of his nose.

The enemy were soon driven from this position, and again pursued some eight or nine miles across the valley, and through a deep ravine towards Powder river, when the number of our men became so few in the advance, on account of their horses giving out, that it was deemed imprudent to continue the chase farther. On our return, the effects of the chase were plainly visible. On either side of the trail, the ground was covered with packs, pack-saddles, matts, blankets, Indian provisions of all kinds, kettles, pans, and cooking utensils of almost every description—even earthen ware was found; war dresses, fancy equippege for horses, any amount of beads, and considerable powder and ball, with about 200 hundred head of horses, were the fruits of this victory, or rather stampede. As we understand from a couple of prisoners, the Indians numbered about three hundred warriors, composed of Cayuses, Wallawallas, Umatillas, John Day and Des Dhute's river Indians with their principal chiefs. There is no doubt but that they intended to fight us to the last, but were completely paralyzed by the bold and sud-

den charge which drove them from the field intended for the battle ground, and drove them precipitately after their train, which they did not wish us to see. What effect this victory will produce on these tribes, is more than I can say. Nearly all of their summer's work, gathering provisions, has been lost, with considerable stock and ammunition, and some men. I think there were some thirty-four or five dead bodies left upon the field. It is supposed that many more were killed, but not found.

In the charge we lost none, and had but one wounded; but three were killed while searching for a part of Lieut. Barrington's company, who were led off from the command, against the orders of Col. Shaw, by Major Maxon, and as is now reported, could not get back again, and were forced to return to camp at this place, which they reached on the 20th.

An express reached our camp on the Blue mountains, on our way back, from Major Layton and Capt. Goff; the first that we had heard from them since they started on their scout, which was some 18 days since. When the express left, they were on their way from the head of Burnt river, to the Grand Ronde, out of provisions. They have had a fight with the Des Chutes and John Day Indians, and drove them to the Grand Ronde, previous to our fight at that place. The particulars we have not yet received.

The pack train arrived from the Nez Perce country yesterday. Pierson also arrived from St. Mary's valley, and leaves for Olympia this afternoon.

I have not time to give you further particulars at present. Company C will start for home soon.

Very respectfully,

G. C. BLANKENSHIP.

☞ Educated in a church, professing the same general *tenets* as the "Hardshell Baptists," we most cordially endorse the sentiments below given. As far as our experience goes, they are devoted christians --and, withal in most instances—uncompromising democrats—just and upright in all things.

☞ A correspondent sends us the following joke at the expense of our hardshell Baptist friends. We reckon they will not object to its publication, as it is perfectly innocent. There is no sect in Oregon, or elsewhere, that we know of, for which we have as much respect as the hardshell Baptists. Wherever we have known them, we have known them to be among the most temperate, conscientious, honest and worthy citizens of the community. Quite as much, and we think more so, than any other denomination of christians. Our correspondent's joke is as follows:

In Polk county, Oregon, a traveler put up at a farmers house. He pretended to be a clergyman. After supper he went out with his host to look after his horse.

While gone, the mother and daughters, with pious curiosity natural to all the daughters of Eve, began to speculate upon the probable religious faith of their visitor.

One thought he was a Presbyterian; another that he was a Baptist; another that he was a Methodist.

At last a sudden thought struck one of the girls, that if they could get a sight of his hymn-book, that would unravel the mystery. Old woman and daughters proceeded to examine his saddle-bags with all possible dispatch. Out tumbled newspapers, dirty shirts and books, each volume carefully scrutinized. At last a bright-eyed girl exclaimed:

"I've got it! I've got it!" holding up a quart whiskey bottle, "he's a hardshell Baptist, and takes the sacrament from a jug.—*Oregon Statesman.*

FROM COL. WRIGHT.—There is a report that Col. Wright, has agreed to treat with the Clickitats and Columbia river Indians, that they have given up four of their principal men, viz: Keppear, Watteekum, Dow and and an old chief; that Col. Wright had designated them a reservation near Mt. Adams, called Camas lake, and that he had sent to Gov. Stevens for his approval of the same.

It is known that Col. Wright has between four and five hundred Yakimas who gave themselves up for protection, and they are to go on this reservation also. He is now feeding them.

Kamiakin, with the flower of his tribe (Yakimas) is out of the ring, and a portion of them are supposed to have been engaged by Major Layton on the 15th and Col. Shaw on the 17th, in the vicinity of Grand Ronde, Kamiakin having first went to the Nez Perces country, and then went to Grand Ronde.—*Oregon Times, Aug. 2d.*

ILLNESS OF GEN. WOOL.—General Wool was lying dangerously ill at Benecia, when the "Columbia" left San Francisco. He was suffering from chronic diarhoea. He had summoned his Staff officers to his bedside, and his physicians deem his recovery very doubtful. We are informed that he has suffered much from this complaint ever since his campaign in Mexico.—*Times.*

☞ Among the stock captured by the volunteers from the northern Indians and brought to this place, are some blooded cows and cattle, which the Indians have from time to time stolen from the emigrants. A few of them have been claimed by the original owners.—*Statesmon.*

☞ The Deseret people have held a convention and formed a constitution for "the State of Deseret," and will apply for admission into the Union at this session of congress. The constitution is said to be a good one. Nothing is said in it about either slavery or polygamy.—*Statesman.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

To the Patrons of the Pioneer and Democrat.—A Change.

As will be seen by reference to a notice of "dissolution" in the advertising columns of this paper, to which the present proprietors invite attention, it will be perceived that one of the former publishers has retired from the stage, and the undersigned has become associated in the future issue of the "Pioneer and Democrat," and hereby makes his *debut* into the arena of publishers.

The undersigned has been actuated to take this step by no visions of future wealth, or vain ambition. The *present* times forbid any and all such *imaginary* ideas. I have connected myself with its issue and publication as a matter of permanency and choice, having formed the resolution to make the Pacific coast the home of my adoption—a coast for which, from my earliest days, I have ever entertained a predilection. I have identified my interests with that of the citizens of this Territory, and my only aim shall be to promote its interests, and, consequently, labor for the elevation of their and our mutual welfare.

As the *mechanical* co-partner in this establishment, I shall be happy to send forth the "Pioneer and Democrat" to our subscribers, confident that the printing art will not be claimed to have retrogaded within the last twenty-five years, nor fear the ordeal of an inspection and criticism upon its typographical execution by brother *typos*.

As to the *mental* department, the best assurance that can be given to our patrons is this—that he who has blown at the bellows for the last four years, blows at them still, and the past position of the paper may serve as an index to the future. To the senior partner, *and to him alone*, will the public look for the ability with which it may be conducted, for its soundness upon matters of public policy, and to him should be awarded all just meed of praise to which it may be entitled.

In matters of politics, the undersigned cherishes the fond hope that it ever may advocate the cause and disseminate those principles which its name imports—Democratic,—and as propounded and explained by the late national democratic convention assembled at Cincinnati; forming a safe and secure platform upon which all well-wishers of our country may stand, and which is sufficiently liberal in its principles and objects to unite in one holy brotherhood the entire human family throughout the globe. From the sole fact of foreign nativity, I never could be aught else than a democrat in views and principles. The subscriber never was, and believes he *never can be*, wrought up to that state of excitement (so characteristic of the American, and the fruitful source of isms and strife,) as would cause him to desert that standard, or coalesce with fusionists, dissenters, or traitors. Never shall I be found among the idolators of ebony-visaged images, like that hypocritical saint, Henry Ward Beecher, nor bow to the cold and inanimate forms or likenesses of presidents of "New England Emigration Aid Societies," nor yet found among the worshippers at the shrine of free-soilism, abolitionism, know nothingism, etc, or become wedded to any of those isms which have, like the foregoing, their origin in premature births. Yet I shall always be found courteous to opponents, and to respect the opinions of such as honestly entertain views opposed to my own. To entertain such is *their* right: to *differ* with them is *my* privilege.

The publication of the laws and journals of last session devolving by agreement upon this office, will be entered upon and prosecuted with vigor immediately.

To all such as may have formed the acquaintanceship of the junior partner heretofore, and which may have ripened into dislikes, I will merely state, that I bear enmity to no one: they cease here; and likes and dislikes remain without the doors of the office. Let all in future observe my course and conduct, scan well my actions, and *then* either condemn or reward him according to his merits, none which can be more appropriately bestowed than in an increased patronage, and a greater accession of *paying* subscribers—a *printer's* reward, and his only joy. By unremitted attention to business, and untiring energy and perseverance in the prosecution of his profession, he hopes to gain the confidence and good-will of an intelligent reading public. *His* portion of the labor shall be performed at a proper time and in a proper manner:—our paper shall be promptly delivered or mailed to our more distant subscribers. Of whatever error or neglect (if any,) the former firm may have been guilty, in this respect, shall be remedied by the existing one.

But, inasmuch as the author of this is not the editor, and as "brevity is the soul of wit," I will close, by requesting of all friends and subscribers, (particularly the latter,) that should I hereafter be charged with any sins of either omission or commission, they will be sufficiently kind and charitable to impute it to the waywardness of youth, and not to evil intent—a boon that surely will not be refused.

With the feelings of a ship-wrecked mariner, who is cast away upon a wide sea, I enter upon my task, firmly confiding in the hearty co-operation of kind and true friends, and the lenity and indulgence of an intelligent public—hoping the enterprise upon which I have embarked may not prove abortive; that my efforts may receive that consideration and reward, which, as before said, is a printer's only joy—*a long list of cash paying subscribers*—we here part, with lasting thanks to all such friends as may have for the author a word of encouragement, while to all others he wishes a long and happy life, a rich harvest, and *pockets abundantly lined with tin.*

Such is the ardent wish to all our subscribers, of your humble serv't.,

E. FURSTE.

☞ The following articles, which we copy from that excellent democratic paper, *The Banner of Liberty*, published at Middletown, New York, meets our own views so well concerning the late National Democratic convention, and the nominees thereof, that we most cheerfully adopt them in lieu of anything that we might further have been disposed to say on the subject of which they treat.

Judging from the tone of the democratic press North, South, East and West, never was a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States made by the democratic party, which has been hailed by such signal unanimity and enthusiasm. Standing on the platform of the convention—published in this paper two weeks since—unequivocally before the people, "*Buck and Breck*" are bound to override all fusion, "*Sam and Sambo*" opposition, by an overwhelming majority. Next after Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, as our choice of a candidate for the Presidency, our gratification could not be better expressed than in what follows:

From the Banner of Liberty.

The National Democratic Nominations.

Most heartily do we commingle our congratulations with those now being exchanged between millions of national democrats and true patriots throughout the country, upon the peaceful conclusion of the great National Convention at Cincinnati, no less than upon the wise choice made of candidates to bear forward our standard to victory in the approaching presidential election. For months past our enemies had been confidently predicting that from the diverse interests to be represented in our national convention, the greatest confusion, ill-feeling and anarchy would prevail in that body, which would result in the disruption of our political organization. It was not even pretended by our enemies that the differences among the delegates would be in reference to any of the great political questions of the day, but it was predicted that personal partialities and prejudices among the friends of the various prominent candidates would be too strong to admit of harmonious action. The double delegations from New York and Missouri were also counted upon by our opponents as elements of discord that would help to make the Cincinnati convention a veritable pandemonium. We confess there were grounds for apprehensions from these sources, the contemplation of which caused a considerable anxiety on our own part, as well as among the national democracy of the country generally. Therefore, although we had our own preference (which we may now be excused for saying has been gratified in the nomination of the illustrious Pennsylvanian,) we carefully avoided the expression of such preference, through our columns, lest we should contribute in some degree to intensify and render more dangerous the personal preferences and prejudices of the delegates. We rather chose, in a recent article reviewing the character and claims of the three most prominent candidates, to show that they were each individually unobjectionable in principle and character, and differed not as representatives of the same great principles, although our adversaries were diligently engaged in endeavoring to study out discrepancies between them, to magnify and exaggerate imaginary differences, and excite jealousies. If any were misled into an erroneous conclusion by their efforts, however, the delusion is entirely dispelled by the unanimous adoption of the platform, embracing an expression of sentiment on all the great political questions that now divide parties, relative to the internal affairs of our country. Delegates convened from every state in the union—from the north and the south—the east and the west—cordially concurred in reference to the rights and privileges of the various states and sections of our country, as well as of those of the various classes of our citizens, of whatever creed or birthplace. The national democracy, therefore, stand forth as the only national and truly republican party, in striking contrast with the know nothing and black republican parties. The former was split into northern and southern fragments by the bursting up of its last national convention at Philadelphia—first, by the secession and protest of southern delegates, in consequence of the expunging of the twelfth section of their platform, which constituted its only semblance even of nationality; and, secondly, by the secession of the northern delegates, which followed the nominations for the presidency and vice presidency. The black republican section, from its very profession of principles, is but sectional, having no appearance of nationality. The national democracy, therefore, is the only political organization possessing nationality of character, or which sustains the civil and religious rights of states, territories and citizens, guarantied by the compromises and wise provisions of our national constitution. Hence, it is the only party whose success can secure the perpetuity of our glorious union, and of those institutions to which we are indebted for our dearest rights.—Well may we, then, rejoice that the action of the Cincinnati convention has been harmonious, as an earnest of the future welfare, peace, and prosperity, of our country. With all the best and most intelligent members of the old whig party rallying around the standard of the national democracy, the constitution and the country,—with all the best portion of the former democratic party remaining in our ranks, no fear of defeat could arise except from apprehension of dissension, and the inharmonious action of the Cincinnati convention, or the most criminal apathy of enlightened patriots in the ensuing canvass. The first danger is already safely passed. The second is now to be encountered and can be easily avoided, equally as triumphantly, by a degree of activity and energy upon the part of enlightened patriots, commensurate with the magnitude of the consequences involved in the contest. The enemy is already at work, with all the zeal that ever attends error and fanaticism, in flooding the country with delusive documents, requiring refutation at our hands, to prevent thousands from being misled. The only remedy is equal energy on our part, in circulating sound documents to dispel every species of delusion, by which sectional traitors, misguided fanatics, bigots and blinded zealots, are seeking to overthrow the fairest fabric of human freedom ever reared by the hand of man. The campaign is opened! Let every freeman do his duty. "*Civil and religious freedom for all, irrespective of creed or birth place,*" and "*the constitution and the union forever!*" are the glorious mottoes inscribed upon our banner. Shall that banner proudly float from the domes of our national capitol, or shall it be trampled under foot, and in its place be hoisted the black flag of treason and disunion, striped with the crimson red of religious persecution, blood-shed, war, and anarchy? This is the momentous question to be answered by the citizens of the United States in the present canvass—not in WORDS, but by ACTION!

Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Two names, of which true American patriots might be more justly proud, could not be selected from the entire category of our prominent statesmen. While both have ever been among the most consistent and earnest national champions of our country, they have both equally burnished their escutcheons in the most severe contests with the spirit of intolerance and religious persecution in our country. The latter spirit first developed its horrid features in our republic at Philadelphia, about twelve years since, under the cognomen of Native Americanism, and under the lead of the satanic clergy of that city. Its first fruits were wholesale murders and maimings of naturalized citizens, and the burning of Catholic cathedrals and seminaries, together with scores of dwellings inhabited by hundreds of Catholic families, whose only offense was their birth-place and religion! Yet, strange to say, so great was the gross delusion that then enshrouded the people of that city, and portions of the state of Pennsylvania, that the elections were carried by the proscriptionists, for a time, as generally as was the case two years ago, when the same infernal spirit again scourged our country under the name of know nothingism. The best statesmen were defeated, and the worst men elected to office, until all but the most sterling patriots of that state bowed before the storm of fanaticism, and bent the knee in submission to its fury. It was then that the present post-master general, Judge Campbell, one of the most eminent and amiable jurists of our land, was put forward for re-election as judge of the supreme court; and, being threatened by defeat, we well remember the tears of gladness that then moistened our youthful cheek, when the great BUCHANAN, with heroic self-devotion and patriotic sacrifice, hesitated not to imperil his high renown and popularity, by throwing himself into the breach, to breast the raging storm, and rescue the judicial ermine from the polluting grasp of bigotry and fanaticism.—Ever since have we looked forward with high hopes to the time when we should be able to contribute our humble efforts to elevate him to the highest seat of earthly renown. The time has come! and our heart beats high with gratitude for the opportunity of doing so, at the same time that we thereby subserve our country's greatest good. He is the man for the occasion! and the occasion requires the man. He is one of that noble race of statesmen that adorned the golden age of our republic, and he still survives in a green old age to receive the highest honors of his country to crown his high career, and to rescue our republic from the most fearful dangers by which its existence and the perpetuity of its institutions have ever yet been imperiled.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, is the most talented and distinguished statesman of his years in our country, while his high moral character stands far above the loftiest soarings of suspicion, or the reach of slander. When we say that he is every way worthy to be placed upon the same ticket with the great and good Buchanan, we accord to him the highest praise that words can express. But we will further remark, that he was the neighbor and favorite young friend of the departed Clay; and, although of opposite politics, so great was the regard of that illustrious statesman for him, that upon being besought to take the rostrum against him, when canvassing his district for congress, Mr. Clay pathetically replied, that great as was his devotion to his party, such were the personal relations between them, that he could not do so. Henry Clay also often predicted the future eminence of his young friend Breckenridge, with great confidence.—Their political differences, however, were confined to matters of national policy; as they both concurred in opposition to the anti-republican, intolerant, and proscriptive spirit of native Americanism, since known as know nothingism. Although Henry Clay had left the mortal stage of action before that fell spirit was introduced into his beloved Kentucky, one of his sons has since taken the public rostrum to set forth and vindicate the sentiments of his distinguished father, while Breckenridge has most earnestly battled with the fearful odds against him in Kentucky, by opposing it with all his giant powers, rather than drift forward with the impetuous current to an unworthy personal aggrandizement. By his manly and patriotic self-devotion, and by his most Herculean efforts, he has succeeded in saving two or three congressional districts in one of the strongest know nothing states in the union. He is about forty years of age, we think, and one of the best reasoners and most effective orators in the country. He well deserves the distinction which he will adorn.

With such candidates, the national democratic party may proudly press forward, and the flush of honest pride may well tinge the cheeks of our young men when they shout, as they will millions of times, within the few months to ensue, "*hurrah for 'Buch' and 'Breck.'*"

WHAT THE PEOPLE REALLY THINK.—Since the last two issues of this paper, we have received signatures appended to "*Representations*" addressed to Honorables J. PATTON ANDERSON and JOSEPH LANE, sustaining the course of Gov. I. I. STEVENS, in the position taken by him, and the course he has pursued in the present Indian war—signed by some 150 persons—resident of the territory—amongst whom are 48 substantial men of Lewis county. Did we esteem it as in any wise requisite, we would feel at liberty to give publicity to their names. A list of them may be seen on application at this office, by any person curious to see the same.

☞ "Correspondence from the Dalles informs us of the arrival of a party of French from the Colville mines, who have been making good wages there in mining. They were to return immediately with about 40 pack animals loaded with goods for miners. There is good mining also in the Yakima country. Of this fact our correspondent has abundant evidence."—*Oregon Standard.*

From Washington.

We take the liberty of making the following extracts from a private letter addressed to us from our worty delegate in Congress—Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON. We do so more readily, as in the extracts it will be seen that Col. A. is vigorously at work—"*all the time,*" to relieve the necessities of our people, incurred during the present and past Indian war. His indefatigable efforts in behalf of the people of this Territory, in Congress, has endeared himself the more—day by day—to the affection, gratitude and respect of the people of this Territory. We trust he will esteem it as no imprudence that the subjoined has obtained publicity.

The week following the date of the letter, has been set apart, in the House, for attention to Territorial business. The next States mail may, possibly, bring us the result:

"WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1856.

DEAR WILEY—Gen. Lane and myself have been *hard at it*, for several days, before the committee on military affairs, urging a favorable report upon our bill to defray the expenses of the war. Yesterday they agreed to report *favorably*, but will not have an opportunity of doing so before next week, as there is no quorum of the House this week, in consequence of the absence of many who are in attendance upon the Black Republican convention which is now in session at Philadelphia. The bill will not embrace the full and complete relief which we have sought, but taken altogether, is the best we could *do under the circumstances.*

"I have favorable reports from the several committees on the following bills:—For a mail steamer to Olympia; for weekly mail service on Puget Sound; for public buildings, viz: $50,000 for the capital *at Olympia*, and $30,000 for the penitentiary at *Vancouver*. The bill also contained a similar clause for the University, but upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the treasury, it was stricken out by the committee. The Secretary could find no precedent for *moneyed* appropriations for a University in any of the Territories—hence he refused it. For military roads from Vancouver to Steilacoom; from Columbia river (at or near its mouth, to connect with the road to Salem) to Steilacoom; from Steilacoom to Bellingham bay and other places, &c., &c. I hope to get favorable reports for others—also for Land Districts, &c. The military road from Olympia to Dunginess, the Secretary of War reported *against*, so the committee would not recommend it. Altogether, considering how we have had to fight this war expense bill, and have been compelled in many instances to waive, for the time being, other matters which we considered of *less vital* importance, I think we have *done well*. I say *we*, for old Joe and myself are a *unit* on all subjects connected with either or both of the Territories. He is a *wheel horse*, and has heretofore done all the public speaking, because I *knew* it was *best* that he should. I have just got sense enough to know *when to keep my mouth shut*, and you know, Wiley, that there are very many of them who can't make the same boast! If I can obtain the floor on the passage of the bill, (at some time during its pendency, when it would not be injudicious to do so), I intend to pay my respects to Gen. Wool."

The Central Battalion, W. T. V.

This command, recently under charge of MAJ. C. W. SWINDAL, (who, by the way, has filled his position with credit to himself, and honor to the service during the past six months), has been regularly and honorably discharged, by reason of the expiration of term of service for which the members thereof were enrolled. It might not be improper, in this place, to say, that Maj. SWINDAL, Lieut. MORROW, and the brave men under their charge, from Sawamish county, deserve the highest meed of praise from our citizens generally, for their gallantry and good conduct throughout the war.

We have already mentioned the mustering out of the service, of Co. B, (Captain BURNTRAGER), whose services in the field, in the first place, under Major HAYS, and then under Capt. RABBESON, we have had occasion so frequently to advert to, in favorable terms.

When Maj. BLANKENSHIP's command returns from the eastern side of the Cascade mountains, and shall have been discharged, the entire central battalion (as such) will cease to exist.

On another occasion we intend to speak of other battalions and commands—such as the Northern and Southern commands. In a few days we expect to see the light of the cheerful, brave and determined countenance of Capt. HENNESS—his officers and men—safely restored to the Territory of their adoption.

Amongst others the "Pioneer" company deserves great credit for the labors they have performed, as will be seen by the subjoined sketch of their services:

"The 'Pioneer' company, Capt. HICKS, commanding, were discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief, August 1st, 1856.

This company built seven forts or blockhouses, to-wit:

Fort Stevens—on the Yelm Prairie;
Fort Hicks—at Montgomery's;
Fort White—at Puyallup ford;
Fort Hays—on the Connell Prairie;
Fort Posey—at the ford of White river;
Fort Pike—on Porter's Prairie;
Fort McAllister—on South Prairie.
Two Hospitals—one at Fort Hicks, and the other at Fort Hays.

Also a large house, for quarters, at Fort Haws.

They also constructed two ferry-boats of large size—one on the Puyallup, and the other on White river.

They also opened and repaired about 90 miles of roads and pack trails.

This was the only company that suffered in the battle on Connell's Prairie—three of their number being seriously wounded.—The company was attacked while at work, and were entirely surrounded at one time, and but for the speedy arrival of help, would certainly have fared hard.

At their disbanding, Capt. Hicks delivered a short and complimentary speech; after which three cheers were offered and carried—1st for Capt. Hicks; 2d for Gov. Stevens; 3d for the *Pioneer and Democrat*.

After which, three groans were offered and carried—1st for Gen. Wool; 2d for Evans, Kendall and Clark; and 3d FOR PIERCE COUNTY IN GENERAL!

The Result.

Most unquestionably, the democratic party will have a large majority in our next legislature. The members of the Council will consist of Messrs. Huff and Van Vleet, of the county of Clarke; Abernethy, of Cowlitz; Pagget, of Lewis; Cock and Wiley, of Thurston; Wallace, of Pierce; Denny, of King, and Poe, of Whatcom—representing the various council districts formed of counties, specified in the legislative enactment establishing the same.

THE HOUSE, if we are correctly informed, will be organized by the recognition of the following gentlemen. Democrats, fusionists, &c., are respectively designated by marks after their respective names,—explained by the note beneath. (We understand that the counties of Skamania and Walla-walla held no election.)

The county of Clarke sends Messrs. H. L. Caples,* Joel Knight,* John Prebster,* and Wm. Kelly.*

COWLITZ.—H. D. Huntington.†

PACIFIC AND WAHKIAKUM (joint)—Wm. Strong.†

CHEHALIS.—Mr. Giesey.*

LEWIS.—C. P. Judson,* and H. Miles.*

THURSTON.—B. L. Henness,* C. B. Baker,* Jas. Longmyer,* Daniel Kiser,* G. C. Blankenship,* and Wm. Rutledge, jr.*

PIERCE.—Frank Clark,‡ John M. Chapman,‡ and O. P. Meeker.‡

KING.—G. A. Paige,* David Phillips,* and Henry A. Smith.*

ISLAND.—J. S. Smith.*

WHATCOM.—Henry Roder.*

JEFFERSON.—Mr. Thorndike.†

JEFFERSON AND CLALM, (joint)—H. C. Wilson.‡

Those marked thus *, are reputed to be democrats; thus †, fusionists—and thus ‡, pizzurinctums of all shades, from "*Sam to Sambo.*"

☞ As will be observed, a change having been made in the proprietorship of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT, and in consequence, as it has been deemed advisable to make some change in the internal affairs of the office, no paper will be issued therefrom next week. Thereafter, as indicated, it will appear regularly and promptly.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, "*The State Department*," &c., for valuable congressional documents received by the last States' mail.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

SNOQUALMIE,
July 26th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—Since the trip of this, (the northern) battalion, to the summit of the Cascades and back again—our subsistence upon Spruce bark, &c., and Major Van Bokkelin's exploits, &c., &c., set forth by your correspondent in the *Pioneer and Democrat* of the 11th inst., we have been quietly reposing at this place and vicinity, in order to somewhat recruit our exhausted energies; occasionally amusing ourselves, *prospecting for gold*, (at which we have been indifferently successful,) building block-houses, &c. Detachments of companies "H." and "I." have erected a fine building on Rattlesnake prairie and on this, in addition to Fort Alder; and about one mile above, company "G." have one of the very best of block-houses about finished. With the advantages these buildings afford, this country can be easily held against almost any force of the enemy—always presuming that we have a sufficiency of men, and supplies to properly garrison the different posts, which is not now the case, company "I." being at Fort Tilton, and companies "G." and "H." on this prairie; so that the building at Rattlesnake is now totally abandoned. We have on hand, at this place, some 30 or 40 poor horses which serve to pack the commissary's stores from Fort Tilton—a distance of five miles, to this place, and a few poor cattle, assigned for work, or beef. Our Major, taking a sensible view of the whole case, has concluded to give furloughs to all those of this battalion who have crops at home, in order that they may save up the proceeds of the farm against the times to come.—In a few days our ranks will be considerably thinned from this cause. A good many of the battalion are willing to again volunteer, should their services be required, but on this subject we are all profoundly ignorant.

The question is being constantly debated among us, as to how soon we shall whip the Indians, at the rate we have been pitching into them, for the last few months; but as yet we have been unable to solve the problem. Judging from the alacrity (!) displayed in furnishing us with the necessary transportation to the Indian country, it would be very soon indeed. But we *outside devils* should not presume to judge too much.

Another subject of speculation is, what is to be done with the northern Indians employed as soldiers in this battalion.—They expect to be discharged soon, and they (the fools!) expect CASH, in return for their services, as promised them. Will they get it? I hope so. They are now well posted up in our affairs, and will make excellent leaders for their people in their little predatory incursions into the Sound; and it would be as well to send them off with good feelings towards us, as to give them no cause to seek for redress of grievances.

I believe, Mr. Editor, I have now given you the correct position, and gossip of the northern battalion; and I believe, the situation of the country is much the same, as heretofore. The prairie is still here; also the falls, and the vine Maple land is still about.

BACKWOODSMAN.

From the Oregon Weekly Times.

Is the War Ended?

It would seem from the news recently received from the North—that the war in that section is not ended. The threats of the Upper Nez Perces, and Cayuses, of hostilities—and their insolent treatment of Capt Robie, who took up to them the treaty annuities from Gov. Stevens, seems to portend a gathering storm, which many have not looked for. The Lower Nez Perces are disposed to friendship; but it will at once be seen that they are likely to be forced into hostilities by the Upper Nez Perces and Cayuses, under the lead of such Chiefs as Looking Glass, Three Feathers, Eagle From The Light, Stock Whitley, Red Wolf, and Kamiakin as their great war leader. Kamiakin with his choice band of Yakima warriors, are supposed to be in the vicinity of the Grand Ronde—and it is thought that a portion of them are the Indians whom Maj. Layton and Col. Shaw, of the volunteers, met and dispersed on the 15th and 17th of July, as related in another column.

From the best information we can get, Kamiakin is stronger now than ever for war. He has his own band of Yakimas, the Snakes and the Cayuses, with a prospect of the Nez Perces and Spokans joining him.

Kamiakin acknowledges that he signed the treaty last summer with the intention of breaking it; this he told Col. Wright, or his messenger. He is determined on war, as is young Pee-peu-mox-mox.

We have the most reliable information that these Indian hostilities have been well planned, and that they extend from the Missouri river to Oregon and Washington Territories; and that the Mormons are aiding and abetting the Indians, and are cognizant of all their hostile movements. That the Mormons furnish them powder is manifest from the capture of twenty-five lbs. by the volunteers, whom the Indians owned up that they got of the Mormons.

In support of our conjectures that the Mormons are giving "aid and comfort to the enemy"—we have reliable information that over a year ago—an express messenger came to Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, from a leading chief of one of the Rocky mountain tribes—stating that this chief had been traveling all summer, endeavoring to unite the different tribes against the Gentiles (whites.) Soon after, another express messenger came in from a powerful Rocky Mountain tribe, saying to Brigham Young, "That he and his people were to pass through Salt Lake City, on a visit to Humboldt river, and that he need have no fears of injury to any of his (the Mormon) people—that they could all travel in safety in his country by giving the secret signs of the Mormons."

This shows that the Mormons and Indians understand each other—that they protect and advise each other; and there is good reason for believing that the Mormons are aiding and abetting the savages in a war of extermination of what they designate—Gentiles.

With such facts and other information as we have before us, we reasonable conclude that the war is not ended yet—and we are more and more confirmed in our opinion heretofore expressed—that these savages must be whipped in a way that they will stay whipped."

Patrick Henry.

The English church having been established by law in Virginia, became, as all such establishments are wont to do, exceedingly intolerant towards other sects. In prosecution of this system of conversion, three Baptist clergymen had been indicted, at Fredricksburg, for preaching the gospel of the Son of God contrary to the statute. Henry, hearing this, rode some fifty miles to volunteer his services in defence of the oppressed. He entered the court, being unknown to all present save the bench and the bar, while the indictment was being read by the clerk. He sat within the bar until the reading was finished and the king's attorney had concluded some remarks in defence of the prosecution, when he arose, reached out his hand for the paper, and, without further ceremony, proceeded with the following speech:

"May it please your worships: I think I heard read by the prosecutors, as I entered this house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood it the kings attorney has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing by imprisonment, three inoffensive persons before the bar of this court, for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. [He here read.] Did I hear an expression as if a crime, that these men, whom your worships are about to try for misdemeanor, are charged with—what?" and continuing in a low, solemn tone, "preaching the gospel of the Son of God!" Pausing amidst the most profound silence and breathless astonishment, he slowly waved the paper three times around his head, when, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, with peculiar and impresive energy, he exclaimed: "*Great God!*" The exclamation—the burst of feeling from the audience—were overpowering. Mr. Henry resumed:

"May it please your worships: In a day like this—when truth is about to break her fetters—when mankind is about to be aroused to claim natural and inalienable rights—when the yoke of oppression, that has reached America, and the unnatural alliance of ecclesiastical and civil power are about to be dissolved; at such a period, when liberty—liberty of conscience—is about to awake from her slumberings, and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here in this indictment!" Another fearful pause, while the speaker alternately cast his sharp piercing eyes on the court and the prisoners, and resumed: "If I am not deceived, according to the contents of the papers I now hold in my hand, these men are accused of preaching she gospel of the Son of God! Great God!" Another long pause, while he again waved the indictment around his head, and a deeper impression was made on the auditory. Resuming his speech: "May it please your worships: there are periods in the history of man, when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand—becomes his servile, abject slave; he licks the hand that smites him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot; and in this state of servility he receives the fetters of perpetual bondage. But, may it please your worships, such a day has passed away! From that period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for settlement in these American wilds—for liberty—for civil and religious liberty—for liberty of conscience to worship their Creator according to their own conceptions of Heaven's revealed will; from the moment they placed their feet upon the American continent, and in deeply imbedded forests sought an asylum from persecution and tyranny—from that moment despotism is crushed—the fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free—free to worship God according to his conscience. Were it not, for this, in vain were all their sufferings and bloodshed to subjugate this new world, if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. May it please your worships, permit me to enquire once more, for what are these men to be tried? This paper says, 'for preaching the gospel of our Savior to Adam's fallen race.'" And in tones of thunder, he exclaimed: "*What law have they violated?*" While the third time, in a slow, dignified manner he lifted his eyes to heaven, and waved the indictment around his head. The court and audience were now wrought up to the most intense pitch of excitement. The face of the prosecuting attorney was pallid and ghastly, and he appeared unconscious that his whole frame was agitated with alarm, while the judge, in a tremulous voice put an end to the scene, now becoming excessively painful, by the authoritative declaration—"Sheriff, discharge those men."

APPOINTMENT.—Capt. A. F. Hedges has been appointed and confirmed as superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, in place of Joel Palmer, removed.—*Statesman.*

Legal Advertisements.—After this date, (April 4, '56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in this paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

To Delinquents—U. S. Scrip.—Those indebted to the Pioneer & Democrat office for subscription or advertising, are informed that U. S. Scrip will be taken at *par* in payment of *old* debts, or even to settle accounts to date—4th April, '56.

Religious Notices.

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbaths of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the first and third Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. 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. D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Goudy & Wiley, in the publication of the "Pioneer and Democrat," is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties.

The books, accounts, &c., having by arrangement been left for settlement with the remaining partner of said firm and by whom the debts of the office will be adjusted, the present firm alone are authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said old firm.

Those knowing themselves indebted for subscription, advertising, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned building committee, have let the contract for the enclosing of the house of worship in this place; and in order to facilitate and forward the enterprise, we are now under the necessity of asking for the funds that have been so cheerfully subscribed for this purpose. Our friends will confer a great favor on us by depositing the cash and scrip, (which they have proposed to give to the church,) with Mr. Wm. Wright, (as he is our treasurer) and he will give the proper credit. We would be glad to have all the funds in, as early as the 20th of this month. We also expect to need the work and material that has been proffered by our citizens, in a very short time.

ALFRED HALL,
D. R. BIGELOW,
Building Committee.

Olympia, Aug. 8th, 1856.

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.

PROCLAMATION.

Advices from the interior show that the war is not ended. Vigorous and decisive blows have been struck in that quarter by the volunteers of Washington and Oregon.

The terms of service of a portion have already expired. Those of the remainder will expire in some six weeks.

The advantages gained must be held and blow after blow be struck till the Indian tribes are ready for permanent peace. A call must therefore again be made upon the patriotism of the citizens of Washington.

Therefore, be it known, that I, Isaac I. Stevens, governor of the territory of Washington, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the citizens of the said territory, for two companies of mounted men, consisting each of one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals and one hundred privates. One to be raised on the Sound—head-quarters at Ft. Stevens, Yelm prairie; the other on the Columbia river—head-quarters, Vancouver. And to serve for six months unless sooner discharged.

The companies will organize by the election of their officers. Quartermaster General Miller will act as the enrolling officer of the company on the Sound, and quartermaster Millard, of the company to be raised on the Columbia river.

Given under my hand and seal at Olympia, this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

By the Governor,
ISAAC W. SMITH, Acting Secretary W. T.
Olympia, August 8th, 1856. 40tf.

Once More Unto the Breach.

The undersigned is authorized to enlist a company of one hundred mounted Volunteers, to serve for six months, if not sooner discharged.

Persons wishing to enlist will apply to the undersigned at Olympia, or to Whitfield Kirtley, at Fort Stevens.

It will be to the interest of the volunteer to furnish his own horse and outfit, but where this cannot be done, they will be furnished by the government; and as the government has a considerable supply of horses and other articles on hand, all will get a good outfit.

Volunteers will rendezvous at Fort Stevens, where rations and camp equipage will be furnished until the company is organized.

WM. W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Com. Gen. W. T. V.
Olympia, Aug. 4, 1856. n40-tf.

Camp Meeting.

WE take this opportunity to invite the people of this territory, (without regard to sects or party,) to attend a camp meeting at Fort Ruddle; 5 miles east of this place. It may be well for those who attend, to bring their own provisions if possible. Said meeting will commence on Friday the 5th day of September; at 11 o'clock. This meeting will include the time of our last quarterly meeting for this season.—The clergymen of this territory are hereby solicited to meet with us and take a part in the exercises.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856.

To Whom it may Concern!

THE public property pertaining to the volunteer organization of this territory will shortly be sold to the highest bidder, for scrip signed by the Quartermaster and Commissary General, and approved by the Commander in-chief.

Persons therefore, having accounts against the volunteer organization and who may wish to make purchases of the public property will perceive the necessity for handing in their accounts to the different quartermasters and getting scrip issued on the same without delay.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. and Com. Gen'l. W. T. V.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-4t

To Printers.

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."
143 Washington street, San Francisco.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. Faucett, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, for settlement. Estate supposed to be solvent.

JOHN T. FAUCETT,
Administrator.
Steilacoom, July 28th, 1856. 3m39

School.

THE second quarter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth's School will commence on Monday, August the 4th. All the branches of an English and Classical Education are included in their course—and no labor will be spared to make thorough scholars. Terms of tuition the same as last quarter—$5, $6, $8 and $10, according to advancement. Boarding can be furnished for pupils from the country on such terms in regard to payment as cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
M. E. WHITWORTH.

Olympia, July 24, 1856. 3w38

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Thurston county, W. T., to the undersigned, upon the estate of WILLIAM WHITE, deceased, late of Thurston county, W. T., bearing date July 14th, 1856. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

MARGARET M. WHITE.

Olympia, July 23, 1856. 4w38

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration upon the estate of JOSEPH H. CONNER, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county at the July term, 1856, to the undersigned.

Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, according to law, for payment within one year from date—and those indebted will settle the same.

ANDREW J. CHAMBERS,
Administrator.

Olympia, July 15th, 1856. 4w37

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration [with the will annexed] upon the estate of JOHN EDGAR, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county at the July term, 1856, to the undersigned.

Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, according to law, for payment—and those indebted will settle the same.

JOHN M. SWAN,
Administrator, C. T. A.
Olympia, Thurston county.

Olympia, July 15, 1856. 4w37

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late "Tripod House," either by account or otherwise, are informed that *United States Scrip* will be taken, at PAR, in payment of said debts.

James Roberts is my authorized agent.

EUSTIS HUGER.

April 4th, 1856 28tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th day of June, 1856:

Anderson, Henry		Waymire, Samuel	
Abegast, Jacob		Walker, James	
Atwell, Homer		Wilson, Absalom	
Alen, Lriayette		Woolery, Isaac	
Brown, James		Turner, Chapman	3
Barge, Robert		Thompkins, Cornelius	
Barrier, E. P.		Pierce, A. W.	
Beam, G. W.		Pruett, Wm.	
Clendenin, Mrs. S.		Reed, Everline	
Calder, N. Overton		Morse, W. B.	
Davis, John E.		Macray, Betsey	
Dufery, Joseph		Miller, George	
Daniel, Francis	2	Maddox, Joseph	
Eckels, Jesse		Finch, Eugene L.	
Fitch, Ruben		Hayens, C. H.	
Flaherty, Edward	-	Hart, Mr.	2
Vernon, John R.		Jamison, James	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

U. S. M. STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

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

For freight or passage apply on board.

Olympia, June 27th, 1856. n34-tf.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN	Township	13	North	of	Range	4	West,
"	"	14	"	"	"	10.	"
"	"	17	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	20	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	25	"	"	"	3	East.
"	"	25	"	"	"	4	"

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Feb. 29th and May 21st, April 4th, January 29th, January 24th, and January 11th.

All persons having claims or parts of claims therein, are requested to appear at the Land Office for the District of Washington Territory, at Olympia, *within thirty days* from and after the first day of November next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines which may be found to exist among them.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 25th day of June, 1856.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register,
B. YULEE, Receiver.

June 28, 1856. 6w34

A Farm to Rent.

The undersigned being desirous of going into other business, would inform the public that he has a land claim which he will rent on advantageous terms to any person who may feel disposed to take the same. It is situated above the claim of Joseph Borst, on the Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, known as the "Wauch claim." On it there is is about 160 acres under fence and cultivation, with some 100 acres of standing grain. On it there is a good barn, and comfortable house, with other out-buildings, with farming implements to keep the claim in order and good repair. A man with a family is desired. Terms made known on application to

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARE now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well assorted stock of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, received per recent arrivals, comprising:

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colered Velvet Ribbons, White and Black Silk Blonde Laces, Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Jaconet and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, Ladies' Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and Embroiries. Also—

Rogers' Wostenholms' and Barnes & Sons Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Razor Strops, Buttons of all descriptions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes and Bindings, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Ladies' and Childrens' Hoseiry, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings and Braids, India Rubber Balls, Assorted Toys and Babies' Wax Dolls, and assorted China Dolls, Game Bags, Shot Belts, and Pouches, Porte Monais, Envelopes and Letter Paper, assorted Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Ink. Also—

An extensive and choice assortment of Perfumery, Yankee and German Notions, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

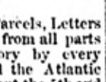
☞ N. B. New Goods received from New York by every steamer.

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3m*

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

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.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of THOMPSON, GRENNAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the old firm will be attended to by Grennan & Cranney.

JAMES THOMPSON,
LAWRENCE GRENNAN,
MARSHAL CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CRANNEY.

Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, March 17, 1856.—26

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

NOTICE

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Puget Sound District.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Puget Sound District, have been directed by me, to rendezvous at the following points to await further orders: Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, Vashon's Island, Seattle, Port Orchard, Penn's Cove and Oak Harbor,—and Dr. J. B. WEBBER, appointed Special Agent, to look after those Indians at present encamped at the Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, and Vashon's Island. Dr. MAYNARD, appointed Special agent to look after those encamped at Seattle and Port Orchard,—and Capt. FAY and Dr. HILL, Special Agents for those encamped at Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove, and Holmes' Harbor on Whidby's Island.

Should it be deemed necessary, these several bands of Indians will be required to occupy two or three points only, and I request the inhabitants in the vicinity of these several encampments, to report at once any unusual movements on the part of these Indians, to any one of the above named Special Agents, or to me, at Olympia

M. T. SIMMONS,
Special Indian Ag't.
Puget Sound District.

Grand Mound Nursery.

Having removed a part of my Nursery to Olympia, W. T., for the better convenience of the purchaser, I would be happy to see "all lovers of fine fruit" at the garden of Maj. James K. Hurd, in the rear of the Olympia Market. In my absence, Maj. Hurd is my agent for the sale of trees.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 20 1855. no. 14-tf.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—dark, peach flavor; El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored; Mayflower brand—12 plugs to the pound.

These above brands of Jones' & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.

Jan. 8, 1856 n17-3m.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Skamania county, and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned on the estate of BENJAMIN BROWN, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the deceased are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence at the Cascades. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

JAMES TRYON,
Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

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

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Skamania county, and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned on the estate of George Groswold, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence at the Cascades. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

C. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

Cascades, May 31, 1856. 6w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.

NO. 109.

Battery Street.

IMPORTER of every variety of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS; also of BLANKETS, DUCK, DRILLS, SHEETINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS.

By RECENT ARRIVALS has received a very large invoice of the most.

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

and it is the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

Traders from the Country

Are invited to examine this HEAVY STOCK, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.

Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants,
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy and Plain Satinet Pants,
7,000 pairs Linen Pants,
2,000 pairs Goodyears Rubber Pants,
1,000 Goodyears Rubber Coats,
200 cases Goodyears long and short rubber boots,
200 cases miners Shirts,
1,000 doz super Flannel Overshirts,
200 doz Fancy Cassimere Overshirts,
1,000 doz White Shirts,
650 doz heavy Hickory Shirts,
500 doz heavy Check Shirts,
800 doz Merrimac Shirts,
600 doz Lambswool Undershirts,
300 doz Regatta Undersoirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overalls,
1,000 Denim Frocks,
1,200 doz country knit Wool Socks,
1,500 doz Heavy White and mixed cotton socks,
1,000 doz super Silk Packet Handkerchiefs,
100 doz super Black Silk Neckerchiefs,
200 doz Cambric Handkerchiefs,
250 doz Rubber Belts,
250 doz Buck Gloves,
400 doz Buckskin Gold Bags,
1,000 Doeskin Business Coats,
400 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
2,000 assorted Overcoats,
600 assorted Pea Coats,
3,000 Silk, Cloth and Velvet Vests,
20 bales Blue and White Blankets,
50 kales A Sheetings,
50 bales Drills,
50 bales assorted Duck,
50 cases fine Felt Hats,
100 cases Straw Hats,

For sale by WM. G. BADGER,
Wholsale Clothing Warehouse,
109 Battery street, cor Merchant,
San Francisco.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail. may 9—3m.

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

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.

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

Keystone Temperance House,

JACKSON STREET,

(A few doors below Davis,) SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. M. HERRING, Proprietress.

PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED!

Board and Lodging per week	$8 to $10 00
Board and Lodging per day	1 50
Board per week	7 00
Meals, each	50
Lodging, per night	50c. and 75

This House is fitted up with double and single rooms only.

Superior accommodations for families.

Strangers arriving by the night boats will observe the House by three Signal Lights at the Mast Head.

April 18, 1856. 3m30

United States Mail.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of September, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1858, on the following routes in the TERRITORIES OF OREGON and WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until the 9th day of July, 1856, to be decided by the next day:

OREGON TERRITORY.

12735 From Starr's Point, by Grand Prairie, to Eugene City, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Starr's Point every Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Eugene City same day by 4 p m;
Leave Eugene City every Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Starr's Point same day by 4 p m;

12736 From Port Orford, by Randolph and Coos Bay, to Gardiner City, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Orford every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gardiner City next Wednesday by 3 p m;
Leave Gardiner City every Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford next Saturday by 3 p m;

12737 From Scottsburg to Winchester, 54 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Scottsburg every Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Winchester next day by 3 p m;
Leave Winchester every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Scottsburg next day by 3 p m;

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12741 From Pacific City to Chenook, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pacific City every Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Chenook same day by 5 p m;
Leave Chenook every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrived at Pacific City same day by 11 a m;
Bids to run by a different schedule will be considered.

12742 From Vancouver to Steilacoom City, and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals after schedule time, not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the pay for the trip may be deducted. The contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the post office law, or for disobeying the department's instructions. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service at a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may alter the schedule, provided the running time be not diminished; also, he may curtail the service, or discontinue it altogether, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, on condition of his allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with.

No increased pay will be allowed for excess, if any, of actual over advertised distance, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. The contracts are to be executed by the 1st of September next.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

MEN WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY.

A Few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can easily make $600 or $1000 a year to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores.

We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from $15 to $20 per week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business, will for particulars, requisites, &c., address post-paid.

C. L. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers and wholesale booksellers.
Sandusky City, Ohio:

Editors of newspapers by giving the above and the following 3 insertions, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper containing it, will receive any three of the following works, viz:

Life of Josephine, by Headley,	$1 25
" Napoleon, "	1 25
" Lafayette, "	1 25
Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life,	1 25
Lives of Mary and Martha Washington,	1 00
Odd Fellows' Amulet,	1 00

Any person wishing any of the above books, can have them sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address

33-3t C. L. DERBY & CO.

HORACE GREELEY.

THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELY; Editor of the New York *Tribune*. By JAMES PARTON. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 442. Price $1,25.

It is agreed by friends and foes of Mr. Greely, that no more ably, entertainingly and instructively written biography has ever made its appearance in America. Every one who has any desire for a familiar acquaintance with the famous New York editor, should read Mr Parton's book, and he will know Mr. Greely as well as if he had been "brought up in the same town."

"Worthy of a place by the side of the life of Benjamin Franklin."—[*Hartford Religious Herald*.

"The most spicy and attractive biography of the day."—*Boston Journal*.

"His 'Life' is a living epistle, proclaiming that virtuous endeavors and unselfish toil, will sooner or later meet a fit recompense."—*N. Y. Intelligencer*.

"Of absorbing interest, and containing much of pleasant humor, sparkling wit and instructive anecdote."—[*Bangor Courier*.

"As an incentive to youth in poverty to be honest, faithful and persevering, apart from its personal interest, it should go into the hands of the youth of America generally."—[*Middletown Standard*.

"A volume for earnest men and boys to read and study."—[*Springfield Republican*.

"As interesting as any novel, yet it is all true."—[*Painesville Democrat*.

We could append 500 favorable notices by the press of this book. Already nearly 30,000 copies have been sold. It is for sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the retail price.

Any newspaper copying this advertisment three times, and sending us a copy marked, will receive a copy of the book, by mail, post-paid.

MASON BROTHERS, *New York*.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having established themselves permanently, at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, in the mercantile business, will have constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Together with a variety of other articles to suit the wants of the community.

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, March 17, '56.-3m26

***Puget Sound Courier copy 3 months and send bill to G. & C.

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

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.

STOP THIEF!
Beware of the Sheriff!!

THE undersigned being about to leave for the states, and having disposed of all his interest in the "Nonpereil Saloon," would respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, request all who may know themselves to be indebted to me, on book account or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, and thus avoid any further delay and expense.

By an examination of my books, I find a great many in arrears, which, unless *squared* and *balanced* immediately, will positively be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

A word to the wise is sufficient. The call is general, and none need consider themselves slighted without a further notice.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Jan 11, 1856. tf-n.16.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

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 no52tf

Special Notice.

IN consequence of the death of one of our firm, we have concluded to close up our business. Those wishing to buy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., cheap, will do well to call, as we are selling off at San Francisco cost prices.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

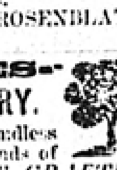
ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense.

Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.



A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*— several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of charge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Sep. [illegible] 55. 6m:no3

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

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

ISAAC LIGHTNER.

At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1855-n1-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

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

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE
WAREHOUSE,

NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

HAVING made extensive arrangements for receiving a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Direct from New York by every Clipper, as well as by Express, via the Isthmus—and having just received a Complete Assortment of every kind of goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the city and country trade.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.

TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Special Order.

OFFICE ADJ'T. GEN. W. T. VOL'S.,
Olympia, Wash. Terr'y.,
May 1st, 1856.

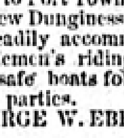
Quartermaster and Commissary James K. Hurd, is appointed assistant Quartermaster and Commissary General, with the rank of Lt. Colonel, in the Washington territory volunteers.

He will report to Quartermaster and Commissary General Miller, at Olympia, for orders.

[Signed] JAMES TILTON.
Adj't. Gen'l. W. T. Vol's.

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

THE CABINS.



THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.

The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dunginess, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge McFADDEN presiding.

Notice.

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.,
June 12th, 1855.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakinakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokane; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:

By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukanon river; thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.

Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:

For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.

By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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.

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.

2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pend-in, the Si-no-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.

The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.

For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.

Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't.

Aug. 10, '55, 6m18

To Country Merchants.

HAVING been jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.

We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.

GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.

Aug10-48-3m

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.

Tmhoas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE
SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.

Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.

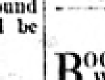
General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.

☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line



OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

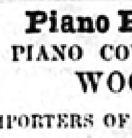
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

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

Indian Reservations.

The following reservations for the Indians on Puget Sound having been surveyed, or having natural boundaries defining them, information is given to the public, that settlers may take action accordingly in locating claims. The necessary notice will be given in regard to the remaining reservations, as soon as the surveys are made;

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T.,
January 27th, 1855.

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.

3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steel, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.

2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian, can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.

6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey 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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD and Zinc Washboards, Chopping trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives. Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed cords and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE* business, at lowest wholesale prices, by

W. HAUXHURST,
112 and 114, Front, near Washington st.

P. S. I am still doing business at the same old wooden building, at a very low rent, a saving of expenses which about all goes to the benefit of my customers, and Merchants who do not at least call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interest. n10-3m

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—
Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.
For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

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

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish fruit trees from one to two years growth, embracing more than sixty varieties of Apple, also, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Currant, Grape, Goosberry, etc.

Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,
NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS GROCERIES
AND DRY GODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

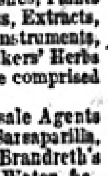
The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:

JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG,
CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND
MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.

If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.

Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octavo pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine render their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.

The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

Notwithstanding the high price of paper, and great cost of engravings, contributions, and other expenses attending the publication of these works, we will continue to furnish either of them at the exceeding low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Four copies, one year,	$3 00
Seven copies, "	5 00
Ten copies, "	7 00
Fifteen copies, "	10 00

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf