PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

The Assembly of the Dead.

Dr. Reed, a traveler through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately, in the desert of Atacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings—five or six hundred in number—men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried—life had not departed before they thus sat around, but hope was gone; the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no hope being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in the dreary desert, dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air; they still keep their position, sitting up in solemn council, while o'er that Areopagus silence broods everlasting.

With dull and livid skies above,
And burning wastes around,
A lonely traveler journey'd on,
Through solitudes profound.
No wandering bird's adventurous wing
Paused o'er that cheerless waste,
No trees across those dreary lands
A welcome shadow cast.

With scorching pestilential breath,
The desert blast swept by,
And, with a dull and brazen glare,
The sun looked from the sky.
Yet onward still, though worn with toil,
The eager wanderer pressed,
While earnest hope lit up his eye,
And nerv'd his fainting breast.

Why paused he in his onward course?
Why held his struggling breath?
Why gaze! he with bewild'red eyes?
Is this the vale of death?
Before him sat in stern array,
All hushed as if in dread,
Yet, cold and motionless, and calm,
A concourse of the dead.

Across the burning waste they gazed,
With fixed and stony eye,
As if strange fear had chained erewhile
Their gaze on vacancy.
And woe and dread on every brow
In changeless lines were wrought—
Sad traces of the anguish deep
That filled their latest thought.

They seem'd a race of other times,
O'er whom the desert blast,
For many a long and weary age,
In fiery wrath had passed;
Till, scathed and dried, each wasted form
Its rigid aspect wore,
Unchang'd as years successive passed
The lonely desert o'er.

Was it the clash of foreign arms?
Was it the invader's tread?
From which this simple minded race
In wildest terror fled?
Choosing, amidst the desert sands,
Scathed by the desert's breath,
Rather than by the invader's steel,
To meet the stroke of death.

And there they died—a free-born race—
From their proud hills away;
While round them, in its lonely pride,
The far free desert lay.
And there unhurled still they sit,
All statue-like and cold;
Free, e'en in death, though o'er their homes
Oppressions tide hath rolled.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The most important item of States' news received by this mail, is the report of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, deciding that Congress has not power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories—thus declaring the Wilmot Proviso, and the celebrated Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional.

Hitherto the Supreme Court have not been anxious to decide this vexed question of Slavery; but in this instance it was brought up in the matter of Dred Scott (free Negro) of Missouri *vs.* J. F. A. Sanford, in which the following issue is made:—

1st. Is a free Negro a citizen of the United States, and entitled to sue in the federal Courts?

2d. Can a Slave avail himself of the fact of having been carried into a free State, if he returns voluntarily with his owner into a slave State?

3d. Was the Missouri Compromise a violation of the Constitution?

After very elaborate arguments by eminent Counsel, the Court, it is said, decides as we first stated. It is understood that Judges Taney, of Maryland, Daniel, of Virginia, Wayne, of Geo., Catron, of Tenn., Campbell, Nelson, of N. Y., and Grier, of Penn., concur in the decision; while Judges McLean, of Ohio, and Curtis, of Mass., hold that Congress has power over Slavery in the Territories. The Judges stand 7 to 2 on this question. The decision was expected to be announced soon by Judge Taney.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 5.

Letter from Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR—In your weekly issue of the 20th September, I observe a letter purporting to be written by an old "Resident" of Oregon, and signed "Law and Order," which, as its views and statements are indorsed by you editorially, I feel it my duty to notice.

This letter must have been the production of a mad-man or a fool, because its statements generally are not only notoriously false, but many of them absurd.

That the assertion that the war was got up for speculation is false, these plain facts will show. Facts which have not only been reported on officially by the Territorial officers, but by the officers of the regular troops.

The war both east and west of the Cascade mountains in the Territory of Washington was commenced by the Indians, in violation of the faith of treaties just entered into, killing men, most of them unarmed, passing through their country. Thus, east of the Cascades the Yakimas killed some nine persons, all substantial and quiet citizens, on their way from the Sound to the gold mines near Colville, and when their friend and agent, Bolon, who was devoted to the good of the Yakimas, went among them to inquire into the matter, they treacherously killed and scalped him, and his scalp was danced in the camp of the Walla-walla chief Pee-Peu-mox-mox.

Thereupon a requisition was made upon the military by the Governor of Washington (Acting-Gov. Mason—I was then at the sources of the Missouri, making, in connection with Superintendent Cumming, a treaty of peace and friendship between the Blackfeet and the Western tribes), to send a force into the Yakima country to demand the murderers, and in the event of their not being given up, to punish the tribe. But Major Haller, in command at the Dalles, near to the scene of murder, and thoroughly alive to the emergency of the case, taking time by the forelock, had already assumed the responsibility to act, and both the requisition of the Governor and the orders of his superior officer complying therewith found him on his march to the Yakima. The tribe met him in arms, fought him two days, and compelled him by an overpowering force to leave the country. Maj. Rains, in command of the district, immediately made a requisition upon the Executives of both Oregon and Washington for troops, the regulars being insufficient. The troops were raised. The regulars and volunteers, acting in concert, moved into the Yakima, nearly one thousand strong, and drove the Indians across the Columbia. Thus the war commenced. The territorial troops were raised in consequence of the military officers in charge of the district, and though the Oregon volunteers were not mustered into the regular service, they acted entirely in concert with it throughout the Yakima expedition.

And here, as your correspondent has referred to the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, Gen. Palmer, whom I knew well, and believe to be a faithful and devoted officer, I will state that no man urged more streniously than he upon the Governor of Oregon the sending out a large number of Territorial troops, much exceeding the requisition of Major Rains, as absolutely necessary to prevent disaster to our arms, and to check the spread of disaffection among the tribes which had not yet broken out into hostility.

So much for the Yakima. Now for the Sound—Puget Sound.

There was much excitement among the citizens on the Sound for two or three months before the troubles occurred. The excitement was allayed by the exertions of the Indian authorities, aided by the great body of the citizens. Recollect, sir, I am also the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and I speak of what the official records of my office show. We did not think it possible that the Indians of the Sound would rise. They were generally well treated, and in every conference had with them by Acting Governor Mason, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real cause of alarm, they professed great friendship for the whites, and pronounced all rumors to the contrary lies. People who had left their claims returned to them, when suddenly news came of the murder of McAllister, who went into Leschi's camp to talk with him, he went without fear, for he was Leschi's friend and neighbor, and he was treacherously killed by Leschi's people. Moses and Miles, who passed through Leschi's camp on White river, where they stopped, shaking hands and exchanging greetings, and passing on were shot in the back. Leschi and his people did the deed. Three families on White river, eleven persons in all—were all massacred by the monster Nelson—helpless women and innocent children—by Nelson, who spoke English—who had been treated with great kindness by these very families, and who—they having become alarmed, and having in consequence left their claims for the nearest town, Seattle—went to them and assured them that there was no danger. "Come back to your claims," said he, "and I will look out for you." They went back.

Thus the war broke out on the Sound. We have on the Sound two thousand warriors and less than seven hundred able-bodied white men. The leaders in these murders were Indians who knew the most about the whites, and in whom the whites most trusted. There were but two skeleton companies of regular troops for its defence, not exceeding eighty men. Nearly all the able-bodied men of this small force had marched toward the Yakima, under Capt. Maloney. It was time for the citizens to shoulder their guns and prevent the repetition of such horrible atrocities.—Companies were raised and were mustered into the service of the United States by the military officer in command on the Sound.

So threatening and imminent was danger that Lieut. Nugent, upon whom the command had devolved in consequence of the absence of Capt. Maloney, called out on the spur of the moment a company of volunteers, and mustered them into the service of the United States, and subsequently reported the fact to Gov. Mason in these words:

"I have the honor to state that I have called upon the citizens of Pierce county for one company of volunteers to act against the Indians on White river and vicinity, who have been murdering our citizens and attacked the company of Rangers under Capt. Eaton in the service of the United States.

"This call has been promptly responded to, and a company of forty are now ready to take the field under the command of Capt. Wallace, who reports to you for orders."

Capt. Keyes, who assumed command of the district on the 26th of November, in letters to Gov. Mason, acknowledged the necessity of calling out volunteers, and their efficient services, in these words:

"Their services," referring to the volunteers, "being absolutely required, I assumed the responsibility of giving them orders and furnishing them with supplies until definite instructions could be sent me from my superior officers. No such instructions have been received, and I am therefore obliged to inform you that as matters now stand I cannot continue my connection with the volunteers after the expiration of the first three months of their service. The W. T. Volunteers have first-rate capacity for service, and if they should be retained on duty, it will afford me great pleasure to act in concert with them."

* * * "In case of necessity I wish you to understand that I will share the last thing I have with the Volunteers."

At the breaking out of the war all the regular officers on duty on the Sound and Columbia river, without, I am well assured, a single exception, agreed in judgment with the authorities and the citizens of the two Territories, as to the emergency and the measures required to meet it. It was not till new men, totally unacquainted with the country and the Indians, came upon the stage, that the discovery was made that there was no war, and the war had been got up for the purposes of speculation.

In regard to my being in favor of exterminating the Indians, my acts will speak for me. It is well known throughout both territories, and is conceded I believe by every officer of the regular service on duty in the two territories, that, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I have exerted every energy of my being to protect the Indians, and have succeeded in accomplishing the duty.

When the murders and massacres occurred in the Sound country, there was of course universal alarm. Yet for six months not an Indian was killed or molested except in battle—this too in a community living in the midst of treble the number of Indians, the fealty of half of whom was for months doubtful. The exertions of acting Governor Mason and the Indian officers were untiring to quiet the Indians and prevent the spread of disaffection. On my return at the end of three months, I was amazed at the forbearance of the people and at the promptitude which they had shown both in taking arms to fight the hostiles, and in aiding the Indian authorities to protect and quiet the Indians. The whole people of the Sound were then living in block-houses, except those in some three of the principal towns on the shores of the Sound. It was a question with many as to whether, if they remained in the Territory, they would not starve. Thank God! Sir, they all determined to stay and fight it out. The whole Territory was block-housed. Wherever there were three or four families, they built and occupied a block-house, and with arms in their hands they cultivated their farms. One half of the able-bodied men took the field, and for six months—the terms of the three-months men having expired—a vigorous campaign, in conjunction with the regular troops, was made in the rainy season into the enemy's country; the Indians were beaten in two battles and many skirmishes, and finally two-thirds of the Indians in arms unconditionally surrendered, and the rest were driven over the mountains, through the deep snow.

During this whole war, not an Indian has been killed or maltreated in any Volunteer camp consisting of troops belonging to the Territory of Washington. Of many hundred Indians who have unconditionally surrendered to the volunteers, two Indians have been only executed, and these only in consequence of the sentence of a military court, composed in one case of a mixed commission of regular and volunteer officers. Some twelve additional Indians have been tried for their lives and were acquitted. *All the rest are now in my charge, on the reservations.*

Why, Sir, there has been collected on temporary reservations on the Sound alone 4,500 Indians since early last November—all taken from and near the vicinity of the war ground, having friends and relatives among the hostiles—placed there for their protection. Between this point and the Columbia river, and on the Columbia river, over 1,000 have been collected for a similar purpose. Does this look as though I was an exterminator of the Indians, or their friend and protector?

Nor have the volunteers of Washington ever plundered the Indians, whether friendly or hostile. All property captured from hostile Indians was accounted for as public property. Such were my orders, and I know they were inflexibly carried out. The strayed animals of friendly Indians were in all cases taken care of by the volunteers and returned to their owners.

The volunteers of Oregon held last winter the Walla-Walla valley, protected the settlers and friendly Cayuses there, prevented the spread of disaffection among the Nez Perces, strengthened the hands of the Indian authorities of both Washington and Oregon in quieting and taking care of the friendly Indians at the Dalles, kept Kamiakan and the other hostile leaders with their followers north of the Snake. In regard to all which, the best commentary is, that when the volunteers withdrew the settlers did also. Disaffection rapidly spread, the hostiles gathered hope, and finally sacked the Cascades, killing nineteen persons.

I shall not attempt to refute his statement in regard to digging up dead bodies and ravishing girls—the writer having simply drawn upon his imagination.

Long previous to, and for the first six months of the war, not any outrage occurred in this Territory. In March last there was a sad case of murder on the Columbia, *but not by volunteers.* On the Sound, since the month of April, a volunteer, on leave of absence, killed two Indians, who, with Nelson, killed the three families on White river—one family, consisting of the volunteer's brother, his brother's wife and two children. For this offence, the volunteer was tried by a military commission. Six other Indians were killed in June, July and August—eight, nine and ten months after the war commenced, but not by volunteers. One man was killed by soldiers from the Steilacoom garrison (regular troops.)

In all these cases of murder every exertion was made to ferret out and arrest the perpetrators, and two are now in confinement awaiting trial.

The war has been of incalculable injury to both Territories. Both Territories were prosperous before the war broke out. As a general thing, supplies have been furnished, and services rendered at a fair price—the best proof of which is that a large amount of animals and property on hand at the disbandment of the volunteer service, commanded at public auction more than the original cost. It was our dire necessity which compelled us to act—a solemn sense of what we owed our families and our country.

I know Gov. Curry well, and the people of Oregon well. His and their acts and those of the people of Washington will have a bright record in history. Ignorance and folly, from whatever source, cannot prevail against truth and justice.

"Whoever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" We simply want the truth to appear, for we know it will be our vindication.

Very respectfully yours,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. Ter. Wash. and Sup. Ind. Affairs.

Executive Office, Territory of Washington,
Olympia, Oct. 27, 1856.

Agricultural Society.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 26, 1857.

The territorial agricultural society met at the capitol, in the hall of representatives on the call of the executive committee.

In the absence of the president, the Hon. Wm. M. Morrow, was elected president, *pro tem.*

The meeting was then called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

The committee to draft constitution and by-laws, through R. M. Walker their chairman, reported. Their report was received, and the constitution, with some trifling amendments, adopted.

Several gentlemen then came forward and made application for membership, and having paid their initiation fee, were enrolled in the list of members.

The society then proceeded to elect their officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, Edward Lander; vice-presidents, 1st district, Seth Catlin—2d district, B. F. Yantis—3d district, Walter Crockett; executive committee, C. H. Hale, R. M. Walker, A. J. Chambers, James K. Hurd, and W. N. Ayres; secretary, G. F. Whitworth; treasurer, G. A. Barnes.

On motion, the executive committee were instructed to publish the constitution of the society, together with the minutes of this meeting.

The society then adjourned.

G. F. WHITWORTH, Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The style of this society shall be "The Agricultural Society of Washington Territory." Its objects shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts.

Sec. 1st. The society shall consist of such citizens of the territory as shall signify, in writing, their wish to become members, and shall pay on subscribing not less than three dollars, and annually thereafter two dollars. The presidents of county agricultural societies, or a delegate from each, shall, *ex officio*, be members of this society. The society may at its discretion elect honorary and corresponding members.

Sec. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, three vice presidents, one to be located in each district—a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, which shall consist of five members in addition to the officers above named.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the society and the executive committee, and shall carry on the necessary correspondence with other societies and with individuals in the furtherance of the objects of the society.

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall keep the funds of the society and disburse them on the order of the president or the executive committee, such order being countersigned by the secretary; and he shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting in January.

Sec. 5. The executive committee shall take charge of and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, &c., which may be transmitted to the society, and shall have also the charge of all communications designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they may deem expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same, in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of the society. It shall also be the duty of the executive committee to elect some suitable person to deliver an address, either at the annual meeting or at such other time as may to them seem advisable; and whenever, in their judgment, the circumstances of the society will justify, they may make arrangements for holding an annual fair, at such time and place as they may designate.

Sec. 6. The trustees or corporators of the society, provided by the act of incorporation, passed January 19th, 1855, shall be divided into three classes, whose terms of office shall expire in the following order respectively: the first class will go out at the annual meeting in January, 1858, the second class in 1859, and the third class in 1860, and so on successively from year to year, and the society shall elect three successors, whose term of office shall be for three years. The number of trustees shall correspond with that of the representatives from each and every county, as apportioned at the legislature. The trustees may form their own constitution and by laws, but shall hold their annual meetings at the same time with those of the society. The trustees shall constitute a general committee, to be charged with the interests of the society in the counties in which they shall respectively reside, and will constitute a medium of communication between the executive committee and the remote members of the society.

Sec. 7. There shall be an annual meeting of the society at the capital of the territory, at which time all the officers shall be elected. Any vacancies, which may occur in the offices of the society during the year, shall be filled by the executive committee. Extra meetings may be convoked by the executive committee. Nine members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business in the society. The executive committee may meet from time to time, either on their own adjournment or at the call of the president, and five members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 8. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

BOTH RIGHT.—A controversy is at present going on between the New York black republican organs, the Herald and the Tribune. The Herald says that the Tribune, is dishonestly appropriating the assetts of the Republican party, which recently failed in business. The Tribune retorts that the "principles" of the Herald are among those "assetts" and it will not purchase those at any price. The gist of the argument is that the Herald has principles for sale, and the Tribune has no principles at all! Both papers are right.

The Democratic Party.

The historian of some future generation, removed far beyond the influence of the passions and prejudices of the present day, who shall undertake to write the history of this nation for the last sixty years, will, of necessity, in so doing, write, to a great degree the history of the Democratic party.

So intimately identified with all the striking events in our national history has this party been, so conspicuous its agency in the unparalleled career of prosperity and greatness which we have run, that no impartial record of our country's glory can be made which does not blazon on each page, the power, the wisdom, the justice and the patriotism of this great national party.—To this party has the country always turned in the hour of danger. Whether the danger which menaced us proceeded from a foreign foe, or arose from internal discord, the strong arm and the wise counsels of this party have averted the evil and restored peace and quiet to the country.

In the fierce struggle which has just passed, we believe that the Democratic party has rendered a service to the country which men of the present day cannot estimate. Its value can only be appreciated by those who succeed us, when under one flag, one constitution, and one government, they shall count fifty or sixty sovereign States, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, nourishing and sustaining in ease and comfort one hundred millions of freemen. Never before, as we believe, were the perils which threatened the Union so grave and imminent; never before did danger threaten it so clearly from within—the only source whence it could be formidable; never before have the passions of men been so deeply aroused; and never have sovereign States of thi Union glared upon each other with such angry aspect as in the crisis which has just passed. Men of cool and calm judgments, who have seen the stormiest passages of our political history and felt no fears for the Union, were startled and alarmed at the gloomy prospects which were foreboded for the country by a large and formidable sectional party. Men acknowledged that issues of life or death for the Union were to be decided, in all probability in the recent election. It has been the mission of the Democratic party rallying, under its banners the conservative feeling of the nation, to save the Union from its last and most fearful danger—an exasperated and unappeasable sectional hatred.

We feel prouder to day of our party, in view of the great results of this triumph, than we have ever done in former days of party victory. Many persons, we are aware, think that the next four years will be but a breathing spell, and that the same agitations through which we have passed will be renewed. We are inclined to think not. We rather believe that this Black Republican party will fall into decay and disrepute. We do not think that they can ever again enter the field in such imposing numbers. Fanaticism has been stimulated to its utmost, and like every party which is based upon one narrow prejudice, this Black Republican party must melt away when the frenzied madness of the hour is over. Questions of foreign policy may arise, or dangers of some kind now unseen may serve to keep us united and harmonious. Public opinion at the North will have ample time to regain a healthy tone.

The same pretexts for a sectional party are not likely soon to occur. Governments have been provided for the territories, and the principle of nonintervention by Congress in the domestic policy of the territories has been approved by the people. This principle, so proper and just in itself, is eminently democratic, and we are confident that it will work admirably in practice. Already Kansas, relieved from the disturbing elements which were introduced by Freesoilers, is making rapid advances in population. Peace and order, so happily established, will invite into her borders a substantial and permanent immigration. Soon she will apply for admission into the Union, and the slavery question will be settled by her own people. So, too, with the rest of the territories. Looking to the fact that the recent intense excitement has grown out of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and regarding the election of Buchanan as the solemn judgment of the nation endorsing and approving its principles, we think that we are right in saying that the last pretext for anti-slavery agitation has passed away, and that the Freesoil party will rapidly dwindle to an inconsiderable band of impracticble and visionary fanatics.

But whatever may be the developments of the next four years, the duty of the Democratic party is plain. It will adhere with unshaken fidelity to its State rights interpretation of the Constitution. Whatever storms may arise, it will not seek to allay them by temporizing expedients; but boldly proclaiming the doctrines of the equality of the States, and of the limited powers of the Federal Government, will rally to its standard the patriotic masses of the country, and will meet and overthrow in the future, as it has in the past, all creeds and parties antagonistic to these doctrines. The Democratic party is preeminently the constitutional party. It has acquired its hold upon popular confidence by its devotion to the Constitution, and it can only maintain its power by an unwavering adhesion to its doctrines. It arose with the Constitution, it has drawn its vitality from its principles, it has outlived all parties, and if true to itself will never die until the Constitution ceases to exist. —*Richmond Examiner.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

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

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

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

Gov. Stevens and the New York Tribune.

We publish on the first page of to-day's paper a letter from Gov. STEVENS to the editor the New York *Tribune*, contained in a number of that paper dated January 5th, and received by the last Express, in answer to a communication signed "LAW AND ORDER," dated from Oregon, which appeared in a September issue of that paper. We never published the letter of "LAW AND ORDER," yet many of our citizens have seen and read it, and all agree in pronouncing it a wicked and deliberate tissue and detail of falsehood and misrepresentations from beginning to end. The reply to it of Gov. STEVENS will serve to show its general character.

It is well known to most of our readers, that the New York *Tribune*, of all other papers in the Atlantic cities, has heretofore been the most studiously hostile, and violently opposed to our late Indian war. Indeed its sympathies, to some extent, appeared to be divided, during and since hostilities, between the negroes of the South and "lo! the poor Indian (?)" of this portion of the Pacific. Every rumor of outrage upon the Indian, however false, that reached the ears of that journal, was seized upon with avidity, clothed to the best advantage, in the most distorted features, and heralded forth, trumpet tongued, to speak against the "deep damnation" of the unjust, unholy, inhuman war our inhabitants were waging against the Indians in this portion of the Pacific coast. It was denounced by that journal as a war having for its object the extermination of the Indian race, and the wholesale plundering of the public treasury. It recognized our authorities, virtually, as outlaws, robbers and murderers, and our citizens as worse than "border ruffians." In its tone, its temper and general condemnation of everything pertaining to the war, it went almost as far as the celebrated letter published in the Cincinnati *Dollar Weekly Times* some months since, signed "PACIFIC," purporting to be written in this Territory, no doubt by a *citizen* on the Sound, and which has caused considerable fluttering in a certain quarter, fearing the real name of said "PACIFIC" may chance to be obtained.

The number of the *Tribune* in which Gov. STEVENS' letter is published, contains, in connection with it, two columns of comments; and although no attempt is made at a reply to the arguments, or, as a general object, to controvert the statements of Gov. S., there is a marked "letting down" and "hauling off," as compared with its former course, in inflamatory denunciation of the war, the manner of its prosecution, &c. The letter of Gov. STEVENS, or some other influence, has, it is very evident, produced a marked impression on the mind of the editor of the *Tribune*; and although he still maintains that if the Indians had been rightly dealt with, there would have been no war, he has nevertheless abandoned his penchant for "shrieking" over it, and appears to be not so persistently obstinate in believing *all* that Gen. Wool and his satellites may have written, condemnatory of our antuorities and volunteer organization, but tacitly admits that heretofore the "wool" may have been pulled over his eyes, in some measure.

We regret that our space will not permit us to publish the *Tribune's* comments in full. As we are thus prevented, however, we propose briefly to notice the positions taken, in order that our readers may be able to determine how much of the ground assumed is tenable, or in how far they are in accordance with truth.

The *Tribune* predicates its entire argument as to the injustice of the war, and comes to its conclusions from the following extract of the late report of Mr. MANNYPENNY, commissioner of Indian affairs:

"It cannot be disguised that a portion of the white population of the Pacific Territory entertain feelings deeply hostile to the Indian tribes of that region, and *are anxious for the extermination of the race.*"

Now, we are decidedly in favor of the doctrine that every tub should stand on its own bottom; and we can speak with assurance for the farmer, mechanic, lumberman, merchant, business man and laborer, of both Washington and Oregon Territory, that they *are not* in favor of, or disposed to be agents in "*the extermination of the* [Indian] *race. It may be possible*, that in the gold mines of California and extreme southern Oregon, "*a portion*" of the *miners* may have thus expressed themselves concerning the Indians, and this may be the "portion of the white population of the Pacific territory" alluded to in the report of Mr. MANNYPENNY; but we speak knowingly when we disclaim, most emphatically, the existence of such a sentiment amongst any "portion of the white population," *outside the mines; and we do not know* that such a sentiment is now entertained *in the mines*, although such may have been the case some years ago. So much, then, for the premises of the *Tribune;* now let us briefly glance at its conclusions, which are as follows:

"There are, however, two things touching this matter of Indian hostilities on our frontiers which we consider settled. One is that if the Indians were treated properly—and by that we mean honestly and decently—by the whites, we should never have Indian difficulties and Indian wars.

"It is the testimony of Gen. Cass and of Gen. Houston, repeatedly given in public and private, as the fruits of their long experience on our northern, western and southern frontiers, among the various tribes which still linger upon the edge of our advancing civilization."

"The other fact, which we consider equally well established, is that a considerable portion of the pioneers of our infant settlements consider the Indians a race which should be cut up by the roots and exterminated to make room for the whites."

"From the statements on the one side and the other, and from private sources, we derive this conclusion: *That the whites of both Washington and Oregon have been too eager to extend their settlements and claims into the Indian country.* The white settlements there have hitherto been confined to the coast side of the Cascade range of mountains. On the Pacific slope, parallel with the coast, runs the beautiful Willamette, the seat of the principal population of Oregon. There, too, are the other smaller rivers of Oregon, the Umpqua, Rogue river, and yet feebler streams pouring their waters into the Pacific. On the same side of the mountains in Washington Territory lies Puget Sound, around which capacious basin and its numerous arms are congregated the major portion of the population of that Territory. The Columbia river lies between the two Territories, forming their boundary, and, running east and west, pierces the Cascade range about 150 miles from its mouth. Here it is broken by extensive falls, marking as entire a division between the upper and lower countries as if made by the mountain range itself. This range of country on the coast thus described has hitherto contained, as we have said, nearly the entire population of Oregon and Washington. *Here, too, is abundant room for them, both now, and, from present appearances, for twenty or thirty years to come.* Indeed, unless something occurs to stimulate settlements there more than is now foreseen, the progress of population in the future will be very slow. The country is not in a prosperous condition. The settlements languish. Improved places can be obtained at far less than their cost. The sudden rise of California stimulated these settlements for a time, and they furnished lumber and agricultural products to the new population below at very profitable rates. But California no longer needs them. The resources of that State have been developed, and she is no longer an importer but an exporter of such products as Oregon and Washington can furnish. The influence of this changed condition is disastrous. *Horses and beeves are become dull of sale at $15 or $20 the head, and wheat is worth no more than 30 cents a bushel.* Oregon and Washington are thus increasing but slowly; and being thrown entirely on their own agricultural resources, their prospects of rapid growth are not animating.

In answer to the implied accusation contained in the first paragraph above quoted, that our Indians have not been "treated properly—honestly and decently," we will simply repeat what we have more than once heretofore affirmed as our firm conviction, that the white population of this Territory, as a general rule, have treated the Indians better, with more consideration, with a greater regard for their rights, and with more forbearance, than has ever before been extended to the Indian race since the march of civilization crossed the Allegheny mountains; and we are equally as firmly convinced that the treaties made with them were predicated upon as much justice, honesty, and regard for the future well being of the race, as any that were ever formed by either Gens. CASS or HOUSTON, to the testimony of which gentlemen the *Tribune* refers in support of the paragraph under consideration. Whoever knew the Indian race to abide the stipulations of a treaty until they were flogged into a respect for its provisions? Without stopping to make a further reply to the second paragraph than will be found in the foregoing, we will proceed to give the third, and last, a passing notice. For the sake of convenience, we have taken the liberty to *italicise* those portions to which we desire to call especial attention.

The *Tribune* appears to think "*that the whites of both Territories have been too eager to extend their settlements and claims into the Indian country.*" And by what authority—at whose invitation have the whites thus attempted to "extend their settlements and claims into the Indian country?" Who is responsible that the whites have attempted to form a settlement in the Walla-walla valley, and elsewhere, east of the Cascade mountains? We answer, the *General Government;* and we further maintain that so far as it concerned our citizens, or whoever might have thought proper to immigrate from the States or elsewhere, to this portion of the Pacific coast, *the donation law of Congress virtually extinguished the Indian title to all lands in Washington and Oregon territories on both sides of the Cascade mountains.* Persons coming here, and taking clams on either side of those mountains, had a right to expect that they would be *protected* and *defended* in their occupancy. As far as the *settlement* of the country was concerned, or the rights of our citizens under the law of Congress, the government ordered the formation of treaties with the Indians, merely to give vitality—force and effect to that which it had previously assumed, viz: *the sovereignty of the soil.*

But according to the *Tribune's* argument we have room enough for settlement *on the western slope of the Cascade mountains*, "for twenty-five or thirty years to come!" Were our lot cast in Europe, Asia, or some other "old fogy" country, where the spirit of enterprising, go-ahead "Young America" is never seen, felt *or dreamed of*, the arguments of the *Tribune*, and its conclusions might have some force. But the "pent up Utica" to which it is pleased to refer does not answer the purposes of our people; *and if for no other purpose*—were we to receive no additions to our settlements, for "twenty-five or thirty years to come," the inhabitants of both territories require the country *east* of the mountains *for stock growing*. Already are the citizens of the Willamette valley suffering the most serious inconvenience for the want of adequate stock range, and in this territory our vacant prairie and pasture lands are fast becoming overrun and rendered incompetent for the subsistence of the rapidly increasing stock.

Waiving a further notice of the many absurdities contained in the above, as well as in the body of the *Tribune's* comments generally, we will close this article by remarking that we presume our farmers and cattle growers will be both *enlightened* and *alarmed* at the *information* furnished by the *Tribune*, that "*horses and beaves are become dull sale at* $15 *or* $20 *the head, and that wheat is worth no more than* 30 *cents the bushel.*"

For the especial information of the *Tribune* we will give the following *corrected* prices current of articles as quoted by that paper. Wheat is now worth $1 25 per bushel; horses, (American,) $75 to $125; horses, (Indian,) $35 to $75; mules, $125 to $200; beef cattle, (on foot,) 8 cents per pound; milch cows, $40 to $60; oxen, (per yoke,) $125 to $175; Oats, $1 per bushel, &c., &c. The lowest figures are given above. The *Tribune* will please correct.

MAIL SERVICE BY OCEAN STEAMER.—*Somewhat Encouraging.*—It will be seen by the subjoined paragraph, which we extract from a letter of a Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California*, that our citizens may entertain a *living hope*, that Congress, prior to its adjournment, will *direct* the Postmaster General to carry into effect an act of the previous Congress, *authorizing* mail service between Puget Sound and San Francisco. It will be known in a few weeks whether Congress has perpetrated any favorable legislation for our Territory, or whether the rights of our people, and we might say the *existence* of our Territory, has been ignored:

"The bill of last session, which is still pending, directing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the Mails from San Francisco to Puget Sound, in steamships, to touch at all the intermediate ports, will likely become a law. Such is the opinion of the California delegation. The bill is guardedly worded. It directs the Postmaster General. If it simply authorized him to contract it would amount to nothing, as Postmaster General Campbell has a much greater aptitude for embarrassing, than facilitating the postal service of the country."

It would appear from the above, that it has become necessary that the Postmaster General be *kicked* into a discharge of his duty, and a recognition of the acts of Congress. Well, if the wishes of the people of this Territory could be gratified, President BUCHANAN, after his inauguration, would *kick* him out of the cabinet, and so high, that when he reached *terra firma* again, his head would swim for the balance of his natural life. The course of Mr. CAMPBELL as Postmaster General is almost universally complained of; and after the 4th of March he will retire to private life, we trust, politically, as far as national affairs are concerned, to be forever forgotten; remembered only as an *ex*-Postmaster General, repudiated by the people for his narrow-contracted parsimoniousness. We look for better things for our Territory from whoever may be his successor.

☞ The weather has finally ceased to fall in sheets of water, and we have been blessed with a *few* days of delightful sunshine—oasis amidst a season of gloom and torrents of rain. The clerk of the weather is advised that our farmers will not only pay the "highest market price," but a "premium," on a "*few* more of the same sort." They are anxious to provide for a supply of "much-a-muck" in the shape of wheat, oats, &c., and can do no plowing whilst it rains so intolerably.

MARINE.—*Harbor of Olympia.*—The bark *Ork*, TRASK, master, arrived in the harbor of Olympia, from San Francisco, with merchandise, on Thursday morning of this week. She will take to San Francisco a return cargo of lumber, &c.

The schooner *Eclipse*, BARRINGTON, master, arrived here on Thursday morning, as above, from Whidby's Island, for flour at the mills at Tum Water, &c.

The schooner *R. B. Potter*, TUCKER, master, arrived at this place on Thursday morning, this week, with freight and passengers, and took her departure on the evening of the same day, for her usual place of destination—Port Townsend.

The *Squim Bay Scow*, (schooner rigged,) WEBBER, master, arrived in port, from Squim Bay, on Thursday, for flour, &c., at the Tum Water mills.

The brig *Kendall*, WILSON, master, is now loading in our harbor with lumber, for Tahaiti.

The schooner *Sarah Warren*, A. B. GOVE, master, sailed from this port on Thursday, with a cargo of lumber from the Skookum Bay mills, for San Francisco.

☞ Major Lally, who commanded the artillery under General Taylor, during the Mexican war, died at New Orleans, last month.

Democratic Territorial Convention.

In our advertising columns this week will be found the call of the democratic central committee, for a territorial convention for the nomination of a democratic candidate for congress. We referred to this subject several weeks ago, it will be remembered, specifying the time, place, &c., determined upon by the central committee for the meeting of the convention.

DREW'S Mills, in Lewis county, was fixed upon as the place, because it was considered that that locality was equally as near, if not nearer, the centre of the population of the territory, as Olympia. An objection was also urged against the meeting of the convention at the capital on the ground (which we believe to have been without foundation, however,) that the outside pressure or influence, it was apprehended, would enter more or less into the control of its deliberations. We were not only heartily satisfied at the selection of the place designated, but gave it our support.

It now remains for the democracy of the several counties to select their delegates, in due time, of such men as will be sure to attend the convention. Nothing is so satisfactory in an assemblage of our party's representatives for the purpose of making nominations, as that it be fully attended. A full attendance of delegates at conventions not only inspires a confidence of success, as showing that the masses are aroused and awake to the importance of the contest afterwards to ensue, but it also tends to disarm distrust, as to the fairness with which nominations may have been made. The democracy are ever and rightfully jealous and exacting in the matter of delegated authority; and as they will not tamely acquiesce and submit in having nominations forced upon them, obtained through intrigue, fraud or deception, neither can they be expected to give the same full, free and hearty endorsement to a nomination, made by a mere skeleton of the party's representatives, however fairly and honorably conducted, as they would had such convention been attended by a sufficient number of delegates to fully represent the party.

We apprehend, however, that there will be a full—a general attendance of delegates; and at the present time, more than at any previous period in our yet brief territorial history, it becomes and behooves the democracy not only to stand firm by their principles and the usages of the party, *but also to stand firmly and unitedly together.* All must be prepared cheerfully to yield their private preferences as to men, to the end that the principles of the democratic party may be kept in the ascendent—upheld, sustained, vindicated. The democracy will be required to meet an enemy at the next election, that they have never here before been called upon to grapple with in force. The black republicans are quietly yet persistantly busy in affecting a thorough organization. Their trained bands are already in the field, whilst the raw recruits, survivors of defunct know-nothingism and all other isms, are being constantly drilled in "awkward squads" all over the territory, by experienced Kansas "shriekers," preparatory to taking the field. The permanent organization of the black republican party in the territory at this time, will no doubt draw into its embrace a large proportion of the former "dark lantern" gentry, a portion of the former old line whig party, and also affords a most favorable opportunity for the disaffected in our own ranks, to bid us an adieu and go over to the enemy. If the democracy entertain the belief that the coming election for delegate will be carried without a struggle—if they expect victory to perch upon the democratic banner whilst they are supinely resting upon their oars, we warn them that their craft is on a tide that will carry to certain—to inevitable defeat.

The recommendation of the majority of the committee, (and we presume it would have been acquiesced in unanimously, had the subject been thought of in time that the entire committee might have been consulted,) that in the selection of delegates to the convention, at the primary meetings throughout the territory, each voter place upon the back of his ticket the name of the person he would prefer to have nominated for delegate to congress, we regard as altogether a good and wholesome suggestion; and if universally acted upon, in connection with the selection of delegates, we think could not fail to prove entirely satisfactory. The recommendation is certainly *democratic* in the fullest sense of the word, inasmuch as it would be the *mass* of the party that would decide who should be the nominee and candidate. It would be instructions to the delegates of the plainest, most unmistakable character from the fountain head of power and authority, and if such instructions were honestly and faithfully executed by the several delegates, the coming convention would be but an illustration of an electoral college in the choice of president and vice president. The *decision* as to who should be the nominee and candidate of the democracy for delegate to congress, would thus be made before the assembling of the convention; and all the convention would have to do after assembling would be but to canvass the instructions of the delegates, ascertain the choice of the party through those instructions, *and render a verdict accordingly.*

In conclusion at this time, on this subject, we will repeat what we have before affirmed, that we are in the especial interest of no man, either directly or indirectly, pledged to use either private, personal, or whatever influence this journal may possess, for the purpose of assisting to procure for him a nomination at the coming convention. *The nominee of the convention, fairly and honorably made, is the candidate of our choice*; and it matters not to us from whence he may hail, whether from the Columbia river, the extreme north or the centre. Neither "fear, favor or affection" shall influence our columns for or against any aspirant for the post of delegate, pending the approaching convention. The heighth of our ambition in this respect is, that the party, north and south, stand firmly and unitedly together with the centre, and that the deliberations of the convention be conducted harmoniously, and terminate satisfactorily.

Business on the Sound, &c.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. JAS. K. HUBD, returned during the present week from an excursion on the Sound, having proceeded as far north as Port Townsend, visiting most of the intermediate ports. No Indian disturbance or outrage had occurred at any place on the Sound for some time. The Indians generally appeared to be quiet; and as far as he was able to observe and determine, were disposed to remain so.

Mr. HUBD gives a most flattering account of the revival in the lumber trade, and in business and enterprise generally on our waters northward. He estimates that there are now in the Sound at the various mills, and otherwise, from fifteen to twenty vessels, all taking in cargoes of lumber, timber, &c., for San Francisco and foreign ports. A gentleman residing on Whidby's Island informed Mr. H. that a person desirous of going to almost any foreign port, would scarcely ever be delayed an unreasonable length of time in finding a vessel on which to obtain a passage. The amount of lumber manufactured at Capt. KELLER'S mill, Teekalet, Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, is enormous; *and every foot of it finds a prompt cash sale, and the major portion of it is taken to foreign ports.* In the course of a week, Capt. KELLER can saw lumber to an order filling any kind of a bill, for the full cargo of a vessel of any tonage. The mill is kept running constantly, day and night, and Mr. HUBD has authority for saying, *that at least fifty-two vessels, during the past year, obtained full cargoes thereat, and mostly for foreign ports.* MEIGS' mill, at Port Madison, also does a very heavy business. Mr. YESLER, of Seattle, keeps his mill constantly in operation; and besides these, Messrs. SAYWARD and THORNPort Ludlow, Mr. RHŒDER, Bellingham Bay, the mills at Steilacoom, as also, most of those in our various bays, are now doing a healthy business.

In addition to the excellent and extensive coal field of Col. E. C. FITZHUGH, Bellingham Bay, which is now being extensively worked by steam power and machinery, by experienced miners, and the products of which find a ready cash sale in the supply of California steamers, WM. S. PATTLE, Esq., who holds a contignous coal claim on the same bay, has recently introduced an engine into his mine and, as Mr. HUBD learns, is getting out a good article of coal, in large quantities. It is confidently believed that when the vein of coal on Bellingham bay becomes fully developed, it will prove to be next to inexhaustible.

Whilst we regret the information furnished by Mr. HUBD, that Messrs. GRENNAN & CRENNY, enterprising timber merchants of Whidby's and McDonald's Islands, will probably, for the present at least, abandon their purpose of building a steam-boat to ply upon our waters, it affords us equal pleasure to learn and state, on the same authority, that arrangements have been perfected by Messrs. KELLER and MEIGS, to bring to the Sound a steamer from San Francisco, and which may be expected here in about one month from this time. *This appears to be a fixed fact.* Mr. HUBD is informed that the name of the steamer is *Resolute*—a staunch, capacious vessel, with a twelve mile per hour propelling power—that she is now undergoing repairs, preparatory to being brought upon our waters, and that Capt. KELLER, alone, has invested $15,000 in the enterprise.

The foregoing does not present QUITE so gloomy a picture of the enterprise, business, progress and future prospects of our Territory and inhabitants, as that given in an article in the New York *Tribune* of Jan. 5th. Let ignorance, folly, or determined hostility say what they will in prejudice of our Territory, nothing but an utter extermination of the white by the Indian race can check its onward march to wealth, power and greatness. The future of our Territory never looked so bright or inviting as at present; and with peaceable relations once firmly established with the various Indian tribes, the day will not be far in the distance when Congress will receive another application for the admission of a STATE into the confederacy.

Presidential Election.

We find the following in our exchanges, purporting to be the official vote of the several states, given at the late presidential election, for the respective candidates for that high office. Presuming the figures to be correctly given, we publish it, as a matter that may be interesting and useful for future reference, to such as preserve a file of the *Pioneer and Democrat.*

Presidential Election

States	*Buchanan.*	*Fremont.*	*Fillmore.*
Maine,	37,508	65,491	3,251
N. Hampshire,	32,567	38,158	414
Vermont,	10,577	39,963	546
Massachusetts,	39,240	108,190	19,976
Rhode Island,	6,680	11,467	1,675
Connecticut,	34,995	42,715	2,615
New York,	195,314	275,440	124,206
New Jersey,	47,412	28,569	24,091
Pennsylvania,	230,500	147,548	82,220
Delaware,	8,003	313	6,175
Ohio,	170,903	187,497	28,125
Michigan,	52,319	71,162	1,561
Indiana,	118,672	94,376	22,376
Illinois,	105,314	96,180	37,451
Wisconsin,	44,873	55,673	1,900
Iowa,	36,241	44,127	9,444
California,	49,733	18,972	35,071
Maryland,	39,015	289	47,462
Virginia,	88,064	300	58,972
N. Carolina,	55,017		46,728
Georgia,	56,417		46,728
Florida,	2,346		1,539
Alabama,	46,637		28,552
Kentucky,	70,570	481	64,440
Missouri,	57,954	53	48,295
Tennessee,	73,177		66,824
Arkansas,	18,000		12,000
Mississippi,	30,049		20,023
Louisiana,	22,164		20,709
Texas,	20,000		10,000

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes a table which contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account, of information or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote

For Buchanan is	1,839,708
For Fremont	1,336,515
Buchanan over Fremont	522,861
Buchanan and Fillmore over Fremont	1,203,097
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan	347,176
Fillmore's vote is	870,146
Total number of votes returned in season to be counted	4,006,223

Exclusive of a few hundred votes for Gerrit Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given for a presidential candidate.

☞ Fillmore lost his own state, New York; Donelson lost Tennessee, and now, (as Gen. Walker elegantly expressed it,) the "amber of Gen. Jackson's greatness" alone preserves him from oblivion; Dayton lost New Jersey, and Fremont has lost California. On the other hand Buchanan recovered Pennsylvania for the democracy; and Breckinridge redeemed Kentucky from know nothingism. Tennessee and Kentucky have evinced their fidelity by going for Buchanan, and the democratic party is now the only party true to the principles of the constitution, the rights and equality of the citizens and the states.—*Murfreesboro News.*

Senator Douglas

Was married, at Washington city, on the 20th Nov. to Miss Ada Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, Esq., of Washington. The bride is a grand niece of the late Mrs. Madison.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND HIS BRIDE.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Tuesday, has the following personal notice:

Senator Douglas and his bride occupied a prosceium box at the opera last night. They were accompanied by the bridal party, consisting of Miss Granger, and by General Shields, Augustus Sohell, and ex-Canal Commissioner Mather.

Mrs. Douglas was attired in a rather high necked blue silk dress, with a blue satin stripe trimmed with lace. Her hair was not, as is said to be usual, thrown in a braid round her classic forehead, but disposed of after the fashion of the Empress Eugene. She leaned over occasionally to look at the stage, apparently unconscious of the general battery of lorgnettes to which she was exposed.

The Senator looked uncommonly well and cheerful. He was sprucely costumed, and evidently enjoyed both the opera and his own condition. The scene in Travatore, in which Leonora (and Granger,) and Manrico (Brignoll,) personate the characters of the bride and bridegroom, was regarded with special attention.

Senator Douglas and his bride will shortly visit his mother, at Clifton Springs in this State. They are now staying at the St. Nicholas.

☞ The following toast was given by H. B. Smith, at an entertainment after the Buchanan jubilee at Burlington, Vt., on the evening of the 25th ult:

"*Stephen A. Douglas*—May he always take the political cuts of his enemies as kindly as he has, during the past week, the the personal Cutts of his friends."

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN ONTARIO COUNTY.—The Canandaigua, (N. Y.,) Messenger says that Senator Douglas and his bride are spending a few days at the residence of the Senator's mother, in Manchester, Ontario county.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

An Indian Murdered on Nisqually Reservation.

MR. EDITOR—On Sunday the 15th inst., an Indian known as "Yelm John"—or "one-armed John"—was waylaid and brutally shot down on the Nisqually Indian reservation by two white men. This Indian is one of a number who is supposed to have been out with the hostiles in the recent war, and who had come in and surrendered themselves to be dealt with according to law. Together with a number of his people he had been staying at the reservation set off for that tribe, in pursuance of the treaty of Medicine Creek, concluded Dec. 26, 1854, and which treaty has been confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

The perpetrators of this deed, whoever they may be, were guilty of a foul, cowardly, cold-blooded murder. It was committed by men who, for the gratification of a petty desire of personal revenge, are willing to trample under foot law and the rights of the Indian, and plunge this Territory into all the calamities of an Indian war,—a war, too, brought on by our own acts. Were the consequences of this and similar outrages to revert solely upon the heads of the perpetrators, I should not think of obtruding myself upon the notice of the public. But most unfortunately, neither age, sex nor condition are exempt from the evils attending an Indian war, and as the revenge for a wrong committed by a lawless white man against an Indian, is liable to fall upon the heads of good men, or innocent women and children, I deem it my duty to make this effort, with the view of averting, if possible, from this Territory, or at least that portion west of the Cascades, the unfortunate consequences of another Indian war.

The Indian service has uniformly labored to impress upon the mind of the Indian that it was the duty of both whites and Indians to be governed in all things by law—that all grievances must be redressed by law—that to be a good people they must be a law-abiding people, and as such their rights would be respected. Was it not right to instruct them thus?—could government teach them otherwise? And yet what reasonable hope can we entertain that they will respect our laws, when they see white men ready to violate them and trample under foot the rights of the Indian?

If the Indian "Yelm John" was guilty of any crime, the civil courts are open for his conviction, and the strong arm of the law ready to execute the sentence. It cannot be concealed that the act committed will bring discredit upon the Territory, and is not to be justified upon any principle known to civilized people.

We have been stigmatised abroad as Indian exterminators in principle and practice, and the authors of our own Indian wars. This certainly is not true of this Territory as to the past. Let it not become true of the future. All such outrages as the one just committed go towards substantiating the charges which have been made against us.

It is now well known that the Indians east of the mountains have determined upon renewing hostilities in the spring. In my official capacity I have received the most undoubted evidence of the existence of a constant and regular communication, by means of an Indian express, between the Indians east and west of the mountains. The Indians of the interior are seeking to effect an alliance with those on the Sound, so as to secure their co-operation during the next summer against the whites. Whether the Sound tribes will enter into this combination will depend much upon the conduct of the whites. Those of these Indians who were engaged in the recent war, have once thrown down their arms, submitted themselves to the officers of the Indian service, and are willing to come under their entire control. The Indian Department have just entered upon the fulfillment of its treaty stipulations with these tribes. The Nisqually Indians having just come to the reservation, and whilst the first steps are being taken towards locating them permanently, in charge of a white man, one of their number is shot down. What is to be the effect of such an outrage? Their worst fears of treachery are aroused, and their confidence in the good faith of government, or its ability to fulfill its promises, sadly weakened. The task devolving upon myself and my assistants in the proper execution of this duty, was at best a delicate and critical one, and has been rendered doubly so by this dark deed.

I am well aware that there are many persons who have suffered much by the late Indian war, and probably the very person or persons who committed the deed referred to, have had a friend or relative cruelly murdered by the Indians, yet as these Indians have laid down their arms and surrendered themselves to the proper authorities, justice demands that they should have a fair trial, in order that the innocent and guilty may not be punished alike.

The present murder is but one of several equally unjustifiable which have recently occurred in this community. As yet no successful steps have been taken by the legal authorities to bring the offenders to justice for their acts, and to check the mad career of reckless and unprincipled men. Let it be borne in mind that the people of the whole Territory will be held responsible, abroad, for these acts. So long as such outrages are committed, and the perpetrators go unwhipped of justice, so long will the whole people be considered as encouraging and endorsing these acts of wrong and crime. I appeal to hasty and inconsiderate men to pause and consider what they would do! And I do hope and trust that the good citizens of this Territory generally, without whose support nothing can be effected, will, ere it is too late, exert themselves to bring to justice all such offenders, as well for the sake of our fair name abroad, as for our own peace, security, and well being at home.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL,
Special Indian Agent.

DEMOCRATIC

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION,

For the Nomination of a Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE announce to the Democracy of the Territory, that they have fixed upon

DREW'S MILLS, LEWIS COUNTY,

As the place for the meeting of the coming Territorial Convention, and have decided upon

The Second Monday (11th,) in May,

As the day for said Convention to assemble.

The committee would also announce, that it has been decided that the ratio of representation in the Convention will be TWO delegates for EACH member of the House of Representatives, which will give to the several counties the quota of delegates, as follows:

Walla Walla & Skamania,	1 Rep.,	2 Del'gis.
Clarke,	5 "	10 "
Cowlitz,	1½ "	3 "
Wahkiakum,	½ "	1 "
Pacific,	1 "	2 "
Chehalis,	1 "	2 "
Lewis,	2 "	4 "
Thurston,	5½ "	11 "
Sawamish,	½ "	1 "
Pierce,	3 "	6 "
King,	2 "	4 "
Slaughter,	2 "	4 "
Jefferson,	1 "	2 "
Clalm,	1 "	2 "
Island,	2 "	4 "
Whatcom,	1 "	2 "
Total,		60

people of that territory, called "sealing," are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony.

JUDICIAL CHARGE AGAINST POLYGAMY—THE UNITED STATES LAWS TO BE ENFORCED AGAINST IT.—At the July Term of the First Judicial District Court for Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very [illegible]

J. W. WILEY, of Thurston, Chm'n.
SETH CATLIN, of Cowlitz;
HENRY MILES, of Lewis;
WM. A. STRICKLER, of King;
ED. C. FITZHUGH, of Whatcom.

February 26th, 1857.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. EDWARD FURSTE, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. XXIX.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:—

For the compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate:—

For the chief clerk, and clerk of the committee on Finance, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-four cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate:—

For binding, eleven thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:—

For the completion of the binding of documents ordered to be printed for the use of the House, eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the completion of the engraving ordered at the second session of the thirty-third Congress, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the engraving of maps, charts, and other plates accompanying documents ordered to be printed at the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery for members, four thousand dollars.

For the pay of clerks upon the land maps for the use of the Committee on Public Lands, six thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty cents.

For the pay of nine clerks to committees of the House under resolutions of the present session, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk to purchase the Statutes at Large for the use of members of the House of Representatives, per resolution of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To pay John C. Rives a balance due for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty-third Congress, one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay John C. Rives for reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred copies of the continuation of the Annals of Congress for the library of the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for the continuation of the Annals of Congress, for the members of the thirty-second Congress, three thousand dollars.

Public Printing.—To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing and paper ordered at the first session of the thirty third congress, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the thirty-third Congress which deficiencies were transferred to the account of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, in virtue of the joint resolution approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents.

To provide for the engraving of the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of explorations and surveys to determine a Pacific railroad route, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said maps and drawings shall be engraved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty lands, three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents.

Contingent Expenses of Post-Office Department.—For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For wages of workmen, seven thousand dollars.

For salary of the surveyor-general of Utah, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court and eight associate judges, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty one cents.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents.

For compensation of the district attorneys, four thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty six cents.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at Boston and St. Louis, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, flags, and for the payment of postages, for the consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in Turkey, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirout, five hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred by consuls of the United States in procuring information required by the circulars of eighth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, of queries propounded by the State and Treasury Departments, and for information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation for clerical services performed in the office of the United States legation at London, from December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to August, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, one thousand dollars.

To compensate the clerk of the United States district court for the State of Connecticut for making certified copies of all copyrights recorded in his office between January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, ninety dollars and twenty-five cents.

Contingent Expenses of the Department of State.—For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For fitting up and furnishing the court rooms and conference room, and offices for the solicitor and clerk of the court of claims, three thousand dollars.

For filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom-House Building, Norfolk, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, and for fuel and quarters, the payment of which is no longer made by the quarter master's department, two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quarter-master's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quarter-master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter-master's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter-master's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, as saddles, bridles, saddle blankets, nose-bags, iron combs, curry-combs, and spurs and straps; of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of patients, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly for the Territory of Minnesota, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of New Mexico, and to enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national green-houses, known as the Botanic Garden, and for walling the creek which passes through the same, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the grading and planting with trees the unimproved portions of the mall, ten thousand dollars.

For construction of a sewer in Judiciary Square, six thousand dollars.

For placing the sewer openings along Pennsylvania Avenue under the footway, and trapping the same, eight thousand dollars.

For repairing old portion of the Patent-Office Building, constructing water-closets therein, and casual repairs of the east wing of said building, four thousand dollars.

For an additional furnace erected for the library of Congress, five hundred dollars.

For finishing the portico and exterior of the west wing of the Patent-Office Building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pavements, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the joint resolution of Congress, "to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof," approved the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which authorizes the application of the benefits of said resolution to apply to the librarian and assistants and messenger in the library of Congress, be so construed as to allow them twenty per centum upon the the compensation provided by the seventh section of the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government; and the said joint resolution shall not be construed to apply to the public printer for either branch of Congress; and that so much of the act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires all blank-books, binding, and ruling for the several executive departments shall be furnished under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provision in the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota," which declares that the salary of the governor of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the treasury to be the full salary of that officer as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY:

Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of

SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,

Among which may be found the following:—

6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;

Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chest-nut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.

Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Branch Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.

With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

If You are Coming, why don't You COME ALONG?

THE undersigned has just returned from California, with a new stock of MERCHANDIZE, which he is

BOUND TO CLEAR OUT

at a low figure FOR CASH, IMMEDIATELY.

So please call and see the goods, at Barnes' new store, near Giddings' wharf.

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Feb. 21, 1857. no13-4t.

LOST!

SOMEWHERE between Olympia and Grand Mound, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing two notes of hand, one signed by Joseph Bolst, payable to Casper Strahl or bearer, for five thousand feet of lumber; and one signed by J. H. Roundtree, payable to myself, for forty-five dollars. Also, two pieces of scrip, issued by Quartermaster General Miller, one payable to —— Tyehaor, and transferred to A. Haggerty or bearer, for fifty-one dollars; and one payable to A. Haggerty, for one hundred and sixty odd dollars, and signed over to me.

The makers of the above notes are hereby cautioned against paying them to any other person; and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN BRADY.

Grand Mound, July 13, 1857. no13-3t.

NEW ARRIVAL,

PER SARAH WARREN, CARIB,

AND SAM. MERRITT.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS, &C., &C.,

AT THE STORE OF

Bettman Brothers,

Corner of Main & Second Streets, Olympia.

CLOTHING.—This department embraces a fine lot of Over, Dress, and Cassimere Coats; black and Satin Vests; Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett Pants; Flannel Over and Under Shirts; Cotton and Flannel Drawers; Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Shirts, all colors and sizes.

DRY GOODS.—In this line we can't be surpassed. It is a choice assortment, and comprises Delaines, Calicoes, (fast colors) Merinoes, Alpaccas, Woolen, Silk, and Kid Gloves, Collars, Chemisettes and Undersleeves, Ribbon, Edging, &c., &c. In fact, everything you can think of, from a blanket to a piece of tape.

GROCERIES. SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Saleratus, Soap, Rice, Oysters, Raisins, Pepper, Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing; Powder, Caps, Shot, and Lead; Pickles, Dried Apples and Peaches, Indigo, Madder, &c. Sardines, Lobsters, Honey, etc., and everything necessary in the kitchen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens' Calf, Kip, and Stogan Boots and Shoes, assorted sizes, and various qualities. Boys Boots and Shoes. Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Gaiters. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers. In short, we can suit all classes and circumstances,—rich and poor,—the giant and dwarf.

CROCKERY. GLASSWARE, & QUEENSWARE, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Platters, Tureens, etc. Salt Cellars, Pitchers, Tumblers, Candle Sticks, and Lanterns.

PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW SASH, LOCKS, SAWS, AXES, CHISELS, AUGERS, GOUGES, and carpenter's tools generally.

CARPETS AND CHAIRS.

Of the former, we have a good assortment, and elegant and beautiful patterns.

The above articles were purchased for CASH, and consequently on advantageous terms. We therefore can and WILL sell at lower prices than our neighbors DARE do. Therefore, please call and "C," and ascertain whether these things are not so.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m.no.12.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons having been appointed commissioners to build a bridge across Budd's Inlet, at Olympia, by an act of the Legislative Assembly—Wm. Cock, Wm. Rutledge, Jr., E. Marsh, W. W. Miller, Wm. McLane, B. P. Harned, Joseph Cushman, James K. Hurd, J. L. Clark, Elwood Evans, C. H. Hale, S. W. Percival, and W. M. Morrow, are hereby informed that the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, (the 2d day,) has been fixed upon as the time of meeting, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the requirements of the 7th section of the act of incorporation.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. td-no.12.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between RUTLEDGE & LOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of J. N. Low for collection, who will continue the business at the old stand. Those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, for punctuality is the life of business. A word to the wise is sufficient.

WM. RUTLEDGE, JR.,
J. N. LOW.

Olympia, Feb. 12, 1857. 3wno.12.

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.

If You Want a GOOD PAPER

SUBSCRIBE FOR

"THE NATION,"

The most popular Weekly in America, which has immediately upon its issue, sprang into an

IMMENSE CIRCULATION.

This rapid success is UNPRECEDENTED in the HISTORY of JOURNALISM, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the Proprietors have employed, without regard to expense, the

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UNRIVALLED HUMORIST,

Knight Russ Ockside, M. D.

Of which series, one sketch alone is worth the whole year's Subscription.

THE NATION

IS EDITED BY

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AND

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Who is WELL KNOWN as one of the

MOST POPULAR WRITERS IN AMERICA.

In addition to the above we have engaged as Contributors:

CLARA MORTON, HENRY W. HERBERT,
ALICE CARY, W. W. FOSDICK,
MRS. A. F. LAW, C. A. PAGE,
MRS. E. F. ELLET, BEN. CASSEDAY,
PARK BENJAMIN, W. P. BRANNAN.

And Numerous Others.

TO THE FAIR SEX.

We particularly commend our sheet. Their department will be Edited with the utmost care, and no expense or labor spared to render the columns devoted to their especial benefit, unusually

Brilliant, Attractive, Instructive & Ornamental.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' CORNER

Will contain Practical Suggestions and Agricultural Hints, contributed and culled from sources the most reliable, and containing information which will prove to them in the course of a single year, of almost incalculable benefit.

The other departments of our paper will receive the attention they respectively demand, each being especially and carefully prepared to meet the varied tastes of the several classes of its readers. Among these we may mention

Original Stories and Poems, Editorial Ramblings and Sketchings, Spicy City News, Washington Gossip, New York Chit Chat, the Latest Paris Fashions, Practical Receipts, for the Household and Toilet, "The Little Ones'" Department, Gems from Prose and Poetry, Reader's Guide, Historical Sketches, Translations, &c., &c.

The NATION is issued in Quarto Form, (eight pages) and each number will contain at least two Original Engravings, thus furnishing our Subscribers at the end of the year with a volume containing 416 large size, beautifully printed pages of

Unsurpassed Novelletts, Sketches, &c., together With over 100 Original Illustrations.

THE NATION is sent at the following *remarkably low* SUBSCRIPTION AND CLUBBING TERMS: invariably in advance.

SINGLE COPIES,	....	$2 00 per annum.
TWO "	(to one address,)	3 50 " "
THREE "	....	5 00 " "
SIX "	....	9 00 " "
TEN "	....	15 00 " "

☞ And one copy free to the getter up of the Club of TEN.

☞ All those sending us subscriptions from the British Provinces, must enclose in addition to the subscription price, 25 cents for each subscriber, as we are compelled to prepay the United States postage.

All letters containing money should be registered, and directed plainly, and they will come at our risk, otherwise we *are not* responsible for them.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent free to Post Masters, Agents, and all who wish to get up a club;—to all others, on receipt of four cents in stamps. The expense of registering is only 5 cents.

Address CROFUT & BIGELOW,
83 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Among the hundreds of complimentary notices, we have received from newspapers in every section of the country, we quote the following extracts from:

"The Nation appears in clear large type on snow white paper, and is richly adorned with illustrations."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"It will attain to a high position in the literary world."—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

"It is one of the best weeklies now published, and we take pleasure in bringing it to the notice of the reading public."—*Harrisburg, Pa. Herald.*

"The talent and energy of the proprietors, its original and interesting contents, and the beauty of the typography cannot fail to secure for it a general circulation."—*Williamsburg, Pa., Independent Press.*

"As a literary and family journal, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best among our exchanges. We advise the Ladies to procure it without delay."—*Fulton, Pa., Republican.*

"We dislike puffing city emanations, but in this case we are bound to give way to merit. Unlike many city cotemporaries, the Nation is composed of sound, substantial and useful matter, and is not filled up with an overdose of flimsy, wishey-washy stuff from the hands of crack-brained authors."—*Erie City Dispatch.*

"It has the most beautiful engraved head we ever saw, and its contents are deeply entertaining, truly delicious and soul-absorbing."—*Williamsburg, Va., Gazette.*

"There is room for just such a paper, and it has secured two as true heads and hearts to control its columns as the literary and social world holds."—*Wellsborough, Pa., Agitator.*

"It will soon become a leading paper at the fireside."—*Boonville, Mo., Observer.*

"We seldom endorse northern papers, but in this instance we are forced to overcome our prejudice, and commend the 'Nation' to our readers."—*Troy, Ala., Bulletin.*

Philadelphia, 1857. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of JOSEPH FANJOY, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.

Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration, bearing date Feb. 2d, 1857, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of OBADIAH M. EATON, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within one year from this date, or be barred under the provisions of the statute in such cases; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. PLUMMER, Adm'r.

Seattle, King County, W. T. 4w11

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 9, '55.39 tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that, as required by the provisions of the act of incorporation of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," passed at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, a meeting of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation will be held at Olympia on Thursday, the twelfth day of March next, to take the necessary measures for the opening of subscription books for the stock of said Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Commissioners.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,	WM. COCK,
R. M. WALKER,	WM. W. MILLER,
JAMES TILTON,	CHAS. H. MASON,
EDWARD LANDER,	ELWOOD EVANS,

Commissioners at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 6, 1857.

CLARK DREW,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Seattle, King Co., W. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, of Chronometers, and Nautical instruments generally.

Patronage sollicted and work guaranteed. Give me a trial and prove my work.

Seattle, Jan. 30th, 1856—n19-ly.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 12 M. of the 10th day of March, 1857, for constructing that portion of the Vancouver and Steilacoom Military road, heretofore advertised as section IV, between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie, W. T., without designating its location.

The road to be of the most ordinary character that will fulfill the conditions of being practicable and passable for loaded wagons, with their usual teams, during all seasons of the year. To ensure this the following specifications are to be observed, viz:

To cut down and remove the trees for a sufficient width, say twenty-five feet, and to remove the stumps and roots from the road bed say 12 feet in width. The road to be graded to admit of proper ascents and descents, the grade not to exceed one foot in ten feet. Such drains and culverts to be constructed as shall be considered by the officer in charge necessary for the security of the road. Low, wet and marshy ground to be passed by a roadway of logs closely laid together on stringers and covered with earth taken from ditches parallel to the line, being what is usually known as a corduroy road. The surface of the roadway in all valleys and bottoms liable to overflow, as in parts of the Chehalis and Narwaukum bottoms, to be placed by a causeway of logs or otherwise above the highest water mark. It is not contemplated to contract for a superior road, but for such as in the opinion of the officer in charge shall fulfill the conditions first set forth.

Bidders are again informed that proposals are invited *for all* routes between the Cowlitz Landing and Ford's Prairie.

In case of proposals for the first route advertised, the sub-divisions will be as follows, viz:

SUB-SECTION 1. From the Cowlitz Landing to the crossing of the Narwaukum river, say 15 miles.

SUB-SECTION 2. From the crossing of Narwaukum river, including a bridge over the same, to the bridge over Skookum Chuck, say 12 miles.

In case of the adoption of this route, a bridge of a substantial character will be required at the crossing of the Narwaukum river. At the crossing first advertised, a plain truss bridge of a single span, say one hundred and fifty feet, resting on abutments, on either bank, with a firm bracing above the beams which support the roadway, will be required. The abutments to be protected by curtains extending up stream say thirty feet. The abutment on the lower bank to be of crib-work, filled with stone. The stringers of hewn or sawn timber, not to square less than one foot, larger if practicable; the roadway to be of three inch fir plank. The bridges to be elevated above the reach of the driftwood of the highest water. The carriage way to be at least twelve feet wide in the clear.

In case of proposals for the route last advertised, viz: by Drew's mills and Davis', on the Chehalis river—the sub-divisions will be as follows, viz:—

SUB-SECTION 1. From Cowlitz Landing to Drew's mills, say two and one-half miles (2½), including the bridge over Lackamas creek.

SUB-SECTION 2. From Drew's mills to Catmans' on Grand Prairie about four (4) miles.

SUB-SECTION 3. From Catmans' to Cutting's prairie about four miles.

SUB-SECTION 4. From Cutting's prairie to the Chehalis river opposite Davis', say nine (9) miles.

SUB-SECTION 5. From the Chehalis at Davis' to a point opposite Boise's on the same river.

Should this route be selected, a bridge over Lackamas creek will be required, to be built by bents twenty feet apart, each bent to consist of three uprights framed into and braced against a mud-sill, these uprights to be capped, and on these caps to be laid five stringers, and on these stringers the planking, which is to be of three inch fir. The timber to square not less than one foot, the carriage way to be at least 12 feet wide in the clear, and a railing four feet in height on either side of the bridge. Bidders will specify a certain sum per mile for each sub-section or described portion of the road and similarly a sum for each running foot of bridge.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, binding themselves in a sum equivalent to that which would be paid to the contractor were the work done, to ensure its completion.

The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder and the route to be constructed will be determined by that bid, and when the contract is made the work may be commenced. The contract will be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of war. In case of disapproval, payment will be made for work actually executed at the rates agreed upon.

Payment may be made from month to month on account by the officer in charge, for work actually performed, to the amount of fifty per cent of the contract price and the ballance when the work is completed, inspected and approved. The whole road to be completed by November 1st, 1857, but any section may be inspected on completion if desired.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for V. and S. military road."

Address, G. H. MENDELL,
1st Lt. Top. Eng's, Portland, Oregon.

Jan. 30, 1856—n10-6w.

L. YUCUST,

—TAILOR—

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, NORTH SIDE, OVER THE STORE OF BETTMAN, BROS,

WILL give especial attention to the Cutting and Making of all Garments in his line of business, after the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

His long experience in the business of Tailoring inspires him with confidence that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom.

Prompt attention will also be given to the remodling and repairing of garments, for all of which his terms will be as moderate as the times will justify him in charging.

Olympia, Jan. 16. 1856. 8-ly

Regular Dispatch Line.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

R. B. POTTER,

FRANK TUCKER, Master,

Will make Regular Trips between

Port Townsend and Olympia,

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOWLER & Co. Port Townsend,
J. P. KELLER, esq., Teekalet,
Dr. KELLOGG, Whidby's Island,
GEO. A. MEIGGS, esq., Port Madison,
PLUMMER & CHASE, Seattle,
S. MCCAW, STEILACOOM,
KENDALL Co., Olympia,
} Agents.

Or to the Master on board.

January 16, 1857. 8-tf

Blacksmithing and Gunsmith Shop.

M. J. WEST & CO. have established themselves in Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., where they will carry on Blacksmithing in al. its branches.

Charges moderate.

M. J. WEST & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857. 3m8

Schooner "Isaac I. Stevens,"

WM. FITZPATRICK, MASTER,

WILL make regular trips between the head of Puget Sound and all intermediate ports between Olympia and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

The "I. I. Stevens" is 40 tons burthen, and passengers will find pleasant accommodations on board.

Freight can be transported from port to port in the utmost safety.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

Olympia, Jan. 9, 1857. 7tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC 28.

AN ACT making a Grant of Lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate Sections, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river near the mouth of the Platte river; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa, thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the said State to the Missouri river, from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary to the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and [to] which pre-emption rights have attached, as aforesaid, together with the sections, and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall, in no case, be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided, further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following: that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold, and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE,

Located at Olympia.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 3d, and continue eleven weeks.
Rev. ISAAC DILLON, Principal;
Mrs. I. DILLON, Preceptress, and teacher of French, Drawing Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 Weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	8 00
" Music, (extra.)	15 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, (extra.)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, &c., added.
This school will be continued on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.
A few boarding scholars can be accommodated in the house of the Principal upon reasonable terms.
J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Jan. 30, 1857. 10tf

Last Notice.

OFFICE QR. M. AND COM. GEN.,
Olympia, Nov. 24th, 1856.

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

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

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

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WILLIAM W. MILLER,
nov23tf Qr. M. & Com. Gen.

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.
M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

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

AT the [illegible] house of WARD & HAYS, two miles south [illegible] mpia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood, load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

Information Wanted

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.
Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.
Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the practice of
MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,
Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.
Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

MEDICAL.

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,
OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;
MISSION STREET,
Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes;
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1852. 6m42

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49ly.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle
JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Noisy Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.
HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.
San Francisco, April 21, 1856. 33-tf

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

BARNES & AYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1866. no.5-yly.

Cabinet & Chair Shop.

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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furnituree
JOSEPH SHAW.
Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 4tly

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Livery Stable.

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

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

Pacific Express Cmopany .

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general
Express and Forwarding Business,
...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...
Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜
R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent, Portland, Oregon.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
S. WILLIAMS, Agent,
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

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

1 font LABOR-SAVING RULE, (Brass.) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of;" for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior.)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches.	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76¼ inches.	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press."	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"TOWN TALK OFFICE."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

General Orders, No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With these facts for the future historian, the year 1856, although disastrous in material prosperity, is rich in honorable achievements, and will be dwelt upon by the descendants of the troops, now returning to the avocation of peace, with pride and exultation.
JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. General, W. T. Volunteer Forces.
By order of the Gov. and Commander-in-Chief,
Washington Territory Volunteers. tf.n51.

Boarding House.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.
SILAS GALLIHER.
Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.
M. ROSENSTOCK,
No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.
San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 3w45.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.
T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

Notice.

THE undersigned being engaged in preparing Regimental muster Rolls of the 1st and 2d Regiment of W. T. Volunteers, for transmission to the Department of War, hereby requests all officers who have commanded companies accepted into the service of the United States by Acting Governor Mason, or Governor I. I. Stevens, to send to the office of the Adjutant General of W. T. volunteers, at Olympia, a copy of their last muster roll containing the names of all officers and men who have at any time belonged to their companies. Note the dates of entry into, change of rank during, and expiration of service, of each person, amount of charges for Government property drawn, and not turned in or accounted for—and such *remarks* set opposite each name as will enable the officer or soldier to have his accounts settled, by the last muster or discharge roll.
JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.
Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

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

Furs ! Furs !

SEA OTTER, LAND OTTER, AND BEAVER SKINS, and all other descriptions of Furs bought at the highest market prices by
J. OTTENHEIMER,
57 Sacramento Stree.
Dec. 12-3-3m

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,
Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.
WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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. 18. 1855—6tf

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

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.

Post Office Department.

J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

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

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

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

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

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

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

Cheapest Magazine in the World!

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY is printed with new type, upon fine white paper, and its matter is carefully compiled and arranged by the hands of the editor and proprietor, who has been known to the public as connected with the Boston press for sixteen years. Its pages contain
NEWS, TALES, POEMS, STORIES OF THE SEA, SKETCHES, MICELLANEOUS, ADVETURES, BIOGRAPHIES, WIT AND HUMOR,
from the best and most popular writers of the country. It is also spiced with a record of the notable events of the times, of peace and war, of discoveries, and impovements occurring in either hemisphere, forming an agreeable companion for a leisure moment or hour, anywhere, at home or abroad, *each number being complete in itself.*

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

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

☞ Specimen numbers furnished when desired.
M. M. BALLOU,
Publisher and Proprietor,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, Boston.

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The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—
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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 54, Gold st., cor. Fulton and New York street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH,
September 30, 1851.

"Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm,' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely re-modelled, and in great part rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.
"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

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

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Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court, is authorized to administer Oaths, take Acknowledgments. [illegible]