PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856. NO. 28.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By GEO. B. GOUDY.

TERMS---IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for six months, $3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three insertions, $5.
For every additional insertion,.....$1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

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

POETRY.

LET US LIVE BY THE WAY.

In the youth of the heart, ere the glorious ray
That was born of life's morning has faded away;
While the light lingers yet in the eyes that are dear,
And the voices we love still remain with us here;
While the wine is yet red and the stars are still bright,
And the winds and the waves bring us music by night;
While the warm blood leaps up when the forests resound
With the tread of the horse and the bay of the hound;
Oh! ever and always, so long as we may,
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

Let us live! In the power to enjoy that is given,
The earnest on earth of the glory in heaven;
In the courage that ever, in mirth or in sorrow,
Has strength for each day, and a hope for each morrow,
With smiles for the future, though tears for the past,
And joy in the hours that steal from us so fast;
For the friends whose brave spirits have gathered around us;
For the love whose bright blooming tendrils have bound us;
Though cloud or though sunshine encompass the day,
"As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

When the world has grown old, and the night stars at last,
That rose in the future, have set in the past,
Save that brightest of all, which is guiding us ever
To that beautiful country beyond the dark river;
When the eyes become dim and the locks have grown gray,
And we gather no more to the feast of the fray;
When we pause at the end and look thoughtfully back
Through the change and the chance of the long, weary track,
It will cheer the old heart to be able to say,
"As we have journeyed through life we have lived lived by the way."

A HOME PICTURE.

An old man sat by the chimney side;
His face was wrinkled and wan;
And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old fashioned gray,
With pockets both deep and wide,
Where his "specs," and steel and tobacco box
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused and gazed at the coals,
And sometimes he sat and slept.

What did he see in the embers there?
Ay! pictures of other years;
And now and then they awakened smiles,
But oftener started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In the high-backed flag-seat chair,
You see neath the frill of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silver hair.

She wears a "blue-checked" apron now;
And is knitting a sock for *him;*
Her pale blue eyes have a gentle look,
And she says "they are growing dim."

I like to call and tell the news,
And chat an hour each day,
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart
To hear of the world away

Be kind unto the old, my friends,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The battle erst with life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us lead them gently down
To where the weary sleep.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—The high rate of fare by the steamers keeps back many who desire to emigrate to Nicaragua. Until the present steamer the price has been $20 for steerage tickets; but now this is increased to $50. Every few days we hear that the Nicaragua and Panama lines have united, but I believe these rumors are premature, although there is no doubt that negotiations to that end are on foot, and that they will be consummated within a very few weeks. In a suit now on trial, in this city, between A. G. Sloo and the proprietors of the U. S Mail Steamship Company, an affidavit was filed a day or two since, in which it was alleged, among other things, that the two lines were about being united, and that Mr. Vanderbilt was to have exclusive control of all the steamers. Hints of a new line are thrown out, and that $500,000 have been already subscribed for the purchase of steamers.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The national republican convention met at Pittsburg and adopted an address and resolutions embodying the well known principles of that organization. A convention, composed of the usual number of delegates from each state, will meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Col. John Charles Fremont, says the *Herald*, is mentioned in connection with the nomination for president.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE WEEK LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARMISTICE SIGNED BY THE BELLIGERENTS—APPREHENDED WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—THE RUSSIAN WAR—SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The preliminary protocol, agreeing to meet at Paris within three weeks from date, was signed at Vienna on Friday, February 1, by the representatives of France, England, Turkey, Russia, and Austria. The following is a translation:

"In consequence of the acceptance by their respective Courts of the five propositions contained in the documents hereunto annexed, under the title of 'Draft of Preliminaries,' the undersigned, after having paraphrased it, conformably to authorization received to that effect, have agreed that their Governments shall each nominate Plenipotentiaries, who, furnished with the full powers necessary to proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definitive treaty of peace. The said Plenipotentiaries will have to assemble at Paris within the term of three weeks, dating from this day, or sooner if it can be.

"Done at Vienna, this 1st day of February, 1856.

(Signed,)	ISAM,	(Turkey,)
(Signed,)	BUOL,	(Austria.)
(Signed,)	HAMILTON SEYMOUR,	(Eng'ld.)
(Signed,)	BOURQUENEY,	(France.)
(Signed,)	GORCHAKOFF,	(Russia.)"

THE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.—The Plenipotentiaries begin to assemble at Paris. Passports have been forwarded to the two Russian representatives. Count Orloff must have already left St. Petersburg. Baron Crunow was to leave Frankfort on the 7th for Paris, and M. de Bourquency would set out for Vienna the same day.

THE VERY LATEST.—The *Times*, February 9, in a leading article, reviews the course taken by the English Cabinet on the one hand and the Government of Washington on the other, in reference to the existing difficulties; and, after remarking that even the humility we have shown must have its limits,, concludes as follows:

"We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be; but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms."

Count V. Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has become very popular at St. Petersburg. The prospects of peace are generally regarded with great satisfaction.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—The protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris has been signed, and all goes on favorably in the direction of peace. There is a report, although it is traceable to no good foundation, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the Conferences. Nothing of interest comes from the Crimea or Asia. The last of the docks of Sebastopol has been destroyed. An armistice, by land only, will probably be agreed upon till the 31st of March.

There is but little general news by these two steamers. The Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, are wending their way towards Paris. Prussia is not mentioned in the *Moniteur's* official announcement of the Powers about to treat. Sardinia is reported to be much dissatisfied with the secondary part accorded to her in the conference. The porte has granted liberal concessions to the Christians.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD CLARENDON AND MR. BUCHANAN.—When the Atlantic sailed, Britain was in a state of excitement on the subject of a war with the United States. It was again reported on Liverpool 'Change that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports; and his absence from Lady Palmerston's *soiree* was attributed to the personal misunderstanding between Lord Clarenden and himself, to which reference was made in the last despatch from Halifax. We have no particulars of the reported misunderstanding, as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject. Clarendon is, however, reported to have spoken in a most imperious manner to Mr. Buchanan, which Mr. B. promptly checked by closing the interview. It is stated that the Derby party intend to bring forward a motion in Parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech. It was also stated that England and France had jointly sent envoys to Brazil to enlist that country against the interests of the United States in Central America. The general tone of the English press was also threatening and presumptious toward the United States. The purely commercial presses form an exception; and the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool protested against any interruption of amicable relations. Funds were depressed and unsettled by the threatening aspect of affairs.

It was, however, stated by the *Morning Advertiser*, subsequently to the sailing of the Atlantic, that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated the gratification it would afford him to act as a sort of official mediator between the British Government and the American Ambassador in London. It was further stated that he was to come from Brighton on Wednesday, the 9th February, with a view of seeing what could be done toward bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two governments. Since then, the same paper asserts that Sir Henry Bulwer, in concert with a member of Parliament of great diplomatic experience, is endeavoring to arrive at a solution which may be more acceptable to both countries than the plan of arbitration. This interference in a non-official capacity takes place at the instigation of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Sir Henry Bulwer would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend.

It is remarkable that every one of the London papers, with the sole exception of the *Morning Advertiser*, maintain the most profound silence on this important subject.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH — MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The omission in the Queen's speech of any allusion to the subject of dispute with America has created surprise, and has been discussed in foreign as well as English papers. The London journals are still occupied at this misunderstanding, and it has been the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The *Times* observes that it is just as well nothing was said in the Royal speech, as nothing pleasant could have been said. In a first leader it deprecates war with the United States as the greatest calamity that could occur to either party. It appeals to the good sense of the American people, and trusts that the intention of the Washington Government to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton will not be insisted on. The article concludes as follows:

"The situation is becoming every day more critical, and we must await the result with a firmness inspired by confidence in our own strength, and the knowledge that we have done, and will yet do, all that a pacific and honorable nation can do to avert the catastrophe which seems impending—not over us, but the nation that has surrendered the care of its honor and peace into such hands at so anxious a moment."

The feeling in England is against war.

At the meeting of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bright made a long speech on the question. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this chamber has observed with deep regret that difficulties have arisen between the British Government and the Government of the United States with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of Central America, and to attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States. This Chamber would urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of considering these questions in a conciliatory spirit, with a strong determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the indescribable evils which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries."

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Golden Age, from Panama, at San Francisco, files of Mexican papers were received up to March 1st, from which we extract the following:

FORTRESS OF ULUA.—In consequence of the defection of the garrison at Ulua, Don Ignacio de la Llve, General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Vera Cruz, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants and garrison of Vera Cruz, and placed that city in a state of siege. The most energetic measures have been taken by the Supreme Government to soon bring back the rebels to their duty.

The mines of Sultepec, which had been taken possession of by a force of the reactionists, were abandoned by them in consequence of an attack made upon them by a section of National Guards led by Prefecto D. Juan Savedra.

General Juan Alvarez writes to a person in Mexico from Coyuca, as follows: "In accordance with my promises and my duty of supporting my own Government, I have ordered the departure of 1600 men, to show that the south can defend our just cause, and there are plenty of loyal citizens, friends of liberty, who will always support the rights of the people; and if these are not sufficient, 12,000 or 15,000 will start with me at their head to save the Government and the institutions."

The reactionist General Uraga has been taken prisoner by the Government troops, and was expected in the capital with all his satelites. The greatest precautions are being taken to prevent his escape, and on his arrival he will be tried.

Santiago Vidouri has published several communications addressed to the Governors of the States of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Jalisco and Agua Calientes, encouraging to maintain the union of the Republic, and to fight against all the enemies and the projects of the reactionists.

General Jose Maria Yanez, before his final departure from Sonora, addressed a farewell proclamation to its inhabitants. He says: "I shall never forget you, my dear countrymen, and if I hear that you are happy, I shall also feel happy. Be true to yourselves; have confidence in the Almighty; do your duty as men and good citizens, and believe in the sincerity of my affection for you, with whom I have lived so long."

The *Trait d' Union* says that Haro has concentrated his forces in the middle or central streets of Puebla, and that he did not intend to quit the place.

RECAPTURE OF THE CITADEL OF ULUA.—General Florencio Villareal addresses his companions in arms in the following terms:

"Fellow soldiers! the garrison of the fortress of Ulua, who, seduced by the enemies of liberty and your rights, raised the standard of rebellion, has yielded to the efforts of the public authorities of Vera Cruz, assisted by some of the individuals who, inside of the same fortress, were dragged into sedition by violence or by bribery. The inflexible sword of the law has already fallen upon the guily heads of the principal authors of this scandalous rebellion. Soldiers! the rebels at Puebla, who have risen against the will of the people, meet nowhere with the least encouragement, and they are everywhere rejected with indignation, and they are already a prey to their shame and remorse. Everywhere, as soon as the reaction raises its head, it is mortally wounded. The power upon which the supreme government relies to conquer it is immense, because it is the power of the entire nation, and the unanimous sentiment of Mexicans. They all abhor those ambitious and misguided men who aspire to subjugate anew our country. Receive, companions, the felicitations of His Excellency the President, and of all your faithful countrymen."

Gen. Uruga arrived on the 27th of February at Tlalnepantla, under a strong escort, on his way to Mexico, where on his arrival he will be tried by a court martial, with forty other prisoners of his band already arrived in that city, two days previous. They are all traitors, and the utmost severity of the law, say the Mexican papers, will fall upon them.

El Siglo, of the 28th, publishes the following: "The forces of Haro consist principally of cavalry, which is of very little service to defend the place of Puebla against the government troops. His infantry is small in numbers, and very inefficient. He has no artillery, possessing only six pieces of very small calibre. Their only hope is the Sacred Legion, composed entirely of Generals and Chiefs. According to the latest news, we hear that the division amongst them is so great that it is expected a fight will soon take place among the different parties."

Central America.

MOSQUITO TERRITOY.—From San del Norte, we learn that every kind of business is very dull. Some sixty emigrants from the United States for the Kinney colony, and four hundred for Walker, had arrived. The Kinneyites were much disappointed at their prospects, and many talk of returning or going on. In the party there were six families. We learn that Col. Kinney's expedition is hopelessly demoralized. There are but about twenty men left, and the majority of these are prostrated with fever. The Col. himself gives way to unrestrained intemperance, and only for the kindness of residents of Greytown, would often lack the commonest necessaries of life. Being constantly drunk, the men are always fighting. Wiley Marshall, a notorious Texan bully, murdered a man named White, and succeeded in escaping to New Orleans.

The Mosquito King had been visiting Greytown, the guest of H. B. M. frigate Eurydice.

NEW GRANADA.—The Isthmus continues very healthy—the weather fine—business dull—money scarce—Rice dull—no excitement—nothing novel—everything quiet; and excepting a row at Lavilla, the Government is "at peace with all the world and the balance of mankind."

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—The tide of emigration toward the new republic of Nicaragu is rapidly gaining strength and volume. A New Orleans paper says that a number of enterprising young men left that city on the 12th ult. for Nicaragua, with the view of settling in that new and promising State. A large body had previously left for the same destination. These young men are of a very respectable class, not mere adventurers and speculators, but many of them sons of old and respectable citizens of New Orleans. There is a still larger number who talk of going. The Nicaragua fever is beginning indeed to assume the character and intensity of the California emigration fever, which raged so violently some five or six years ago.

Speculations Concerning the Pacific.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The steamship *Arago*, which arrived at Havre, January 26th, from New York, reported having experienced very heavy weather on the passage. On the banks she ran into several icebergs which damaged the false keel and rubbed off several sheets of copper forward.

Capt. Lang, of the *Canada*, thinks that the statement of the *Pacific* having put into the Shannon previous to the 28th January, wholly unfounded. She was last seen on the 24th January, off Waterford. Captain Lang reports having experienced very severe weather during the whole passage, with strong westerly gales; hence he infers that if the *Pacific* had been disabled by ice she would have no difficulty in putting back under canvass.

Kansas.

ACCOUNTS FROM KANSAS.—Letters continue to be received at Washington, from Kansas, repeating that it is the determination of each party in the Territory to carry out its purposes, and predicting a bloody collision unless the Federal Government promptly interferes.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL LANE.

Lawrence City, Jan. 19, 1856.

Yesterday morning about two hundred of the Missourians made an attack upon our friends at Easton, Leavenworth district. On the day of election they made such a demonstration as compelled our friends to postpone the election until the next day. After demanding the delivery of the ballot box, the demand being declined, they made an attack—fired repeatedly. Our friends retained their fire until it began to tell, when they returned it with some effect. After our friends had dispersed, they seized Maywood, Brown and other prominent citizens, and will probably hang them before morning. They murdered Brown. My own impression is, they will use this difficulty as a pretext for another invasion and a general attack upon us. We want munitions of war and must have them, and our friends must be prepared to sustain us. We will be able to hold out for some weeks, but must eventually be overwhelmed, unless we can have assistance. Send us guns, particularly artillery, through Iowa, by safe hands.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of the 14th inst. says:

"The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying that they will aveuge Cook's death by killing the friends of the murdered Brown. The Free State men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. Dickey and Major Grover. A fight will probably occur."

☞ The Kansas *Freeman* says that the officers are rather puzzled how to apply a provision of the law in that Territory relating to the rights of Indians to vote. The law says that Indians who have "adopted the habits of white men" shall vote, and the difficulty is to settle what shall be a sufficient proof of such adoption. The last one suggested is that the "abregyne" shall be made to drink a pint of raw Kansas whisky. If he does it, he can go in; if not, he must stand back till he has acquired that valuable political accomplishment.

Japan.

It is very apparent that another costly expedition will have to be sent out to Japan by Government, before any practical advantage can result from the so-called opening of the ports conceded to Commodore Perry. The treaty made by the Commodore is valuable only as an entering wedge for farther negotiations. It furnishes an easy means of communication with the Japanese officials, through the medium of the American Consuls permitted to reside at Simoda and Hakodadi; but the representations of those Consuls will have no effect upon a cunning but impressible people, unless backed by a formidable display of power, such as that which Commodore Perry presented. The Japanese people, like the Chinese and Siamese, are willing enough to trade, to hold unrestricted intercourse with strangers. They have no sympathy with the jealous and exclusive policy of their rulers, but their wishes are little regarded by the despots who govern them. The exclusive policy so pertinaciously adhered to for centuries, is selfish altogether. It has been maintained, because the rulers were afraid the spread of information among th people, growing out of a free intercourse with strangers, and the presence of free thinking foreiguers in their dominions, would infect their subjects with revolutionary notions, and tend to endanger the absolute and despotic powers they exercised. Hence it is necessary to operate upon the reason, if not the fears, of the sovereigns, to obtain any further concessions of commercial privileges. For all practical good, the present treaty is a dead letter:—the Japanese officials are the medium through which alone trade can be effected, and they, by an arbitrary regulation, refuse to receive our dollar for more than thirty or thirty-five cents. The consequence is, such an enormous price has to be paid for the wares and products of the Empire, that a profit upon their sale is hopeless, and trade is as effectually stopped as if it were positively prohibited. Our Government ought to adopt prompt and energetic measures to remedy the evil. Our Consuls might broach the subject, and a special Minister follow it up with such powers as would enable him to settle with the Japanese the true relation of our currency with theirs. Small as the matter appears to be, it is just the difference between non-intercourse and a profitable commerce, whether the dollar is to be received for a few cents, or at its relative value. A convention ought at once to be framed to decide this question. It appears so simple a matter, that, when properly represented to the Japanese, it is more than probable a fair arrangement could easily be made. If it were not for the interposition of Japanese officials in all mercantile transactions with strangers, it would be an easy matter to satisfy the Japanese traders of the true value of our coin; or if they did not choose to take it for more than one-fourth of its value, we could not force it upon them, nor compel them to trade, except upon their own terms. But the value is fixed by these meddling officials, and from their decision there is no appeal. If a supplemental treaty could be negotiated, whereby something like the real value of our coin should be allowed, it would be binding upon these official brokers, and at once pave the way to an extensive and lucrative commerce.—*San Francisco Herald.*

National Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia.

THE NEGRO QUESTION—SECESSION OF NORTHERN DELEGATES—NOMINATION OF MILLARD FILLMORE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The national convention of the know-nothing party, consisting of delegates from every state in the union except Maine, assembled at Philadelphia, February 22d.—Judge Marsh, of New Jersey, was elected president of the convention.

The delegation from California were in favor of postponing the nomination of president until some time in June or July.

At the outset of the proceedings a difficulty arose in the committee on credentials regarding the eligibility of the Pennsylvania (black republican) delegates. The following is the minority report of the committee.

"The undersigned members of the committee on credentials find themselves constrained to differ from the majority in regard to the eligibility of those claiming to be delegates to this convention from the state of Pennsylvania. We regard this convention as having been called for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States, upon the basis of the conservative and national adjustment of the vexed question of slavery embodied in the platform of June 12th, 1855, and that no political organization which has repudiated or rejected the substance and principles of that adjustment is entitled to a representative in this convention. Understanding that the delegates whose claims have been admitted by a majority of the committee were elected under authority of a body known as the Edie council, of Pennsylvania, which claims to be the organ of the American party in Pennsylvania, after having, as was admitted, rejected and repudiated the twelfth section of said platform, we are of opinion that said delegates have no right to seats in the convention, and submit for the adoption of the convention the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from Pennsylvania, elected under authority of the organization commonly called the Edie council, are not entitled to seats in this convention.

A. Kennedy, Md. W. A. Lake, Miss.
W C. Brownlow, Tenn. R. K. Call, Fa.
J. A. Baker, N. C. W. P. Sanfly, Tex.
J. D. Imboden, Va.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, defended the minority report, on the ground that the north had made the party sectional, while the South thought its platform was to be wide enough for all Americans everywhere to stand upon. He continued to argue the question of slavery at some length, and concluded by giving notice to the convention that if it places two men before the country for the chief executive officers in the nation, without a platform, the South would not remain in the party.

The southern members of the convention held a meeting and passed a resolution that, in case the national council should strike out or materially modify the 12th article of the platform of the 20th of February, the southern delegates would at once retire, and continue the session of the true American national council.

The Pennsylvania state council met and passed a resolution that, in the event of the nominating convention nominating for president a man who affiliated in any manner with the nigger worshipper party, that the president and secretary of the state council call a meeting at the earliest possible period to call a convention of national Americans in this city in August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for said office who would support national American principles.

The northern delegates in caucus decided that the twelfth section must come out if they remain in. They will not go into canvass with a pro-slavery platform, under any circumstances.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty in relation to the Pennsylvania delegation is thus explained. There are two state councils, one repudiating the twelfth section in the national platform, the other embracing it and making it their chief cornerstone. Both have sent full sets of delegates, and the selection between them by the council presents an ugly question. The state council repudiating the twelfth section is the regular and legitimate one.—The other was formed by about a dozen seceders from it last summer, mostly from Philadelphia.

The New Orleans *True Delta* of February 27, contains the following telegraphic despatch:

PHILADELPAIA, Feb. 25.—Just before the balloting commenced, the delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and parts of Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations withdrew. The convention then proceeded with the balloting, which soon resulted in the nomination of Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the presidency, and A. J. Donnelson for the vice presidency.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

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

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

The War—Its Present Aspect, &c.

In reviewing a file of this paper since the commencement of our present Indian troubles, we feel fully self-acquitted of having discharged our duty in foreshadowing, what to us has all along appeared to be the imminent danger that has threatened, and still threatens the very existence of our Territory, as such—the property and lives of almost our entire population; yet strange to say, up to this very hour, with a full knowledge of the commission of robbery and blood-shed, as it were, at their very doors, this community appear to have folded their arms in an imagined, listless, dreamy security, as much as to say, here, at least, "all is well." What evidence have they for such a hope?

We profess to know nothing whatever of the plans of operation laid down and proposed to be carried out by the authorities of either this or Oregon Territory in the prosecution of the present war, neither is it any of our business, nor do we care to know. We sincerely believe that the civil and military authorities of both Territories, are, with any thing like adequate means at their command, fully equal to the emergency, and will do all that man can do, to protect the settlements and towns, and shield the people from the impending storm of desolation that seems to be gathering in force and blackness—apparently ready to burst, and sweep, with the force of the ancient deluge, the last vestige of civilization from our borders.

We repeat, we have full confidence in the ability, energy and sagacity of our Territorial and the regular military authorities amongst us; but we presume that all will readily concede, from the exprerience of the last few months, that no definite, fixed plans of operation can be adopted and strictly adhered to, that can, in any wise prove efficient. Unlike the *modus operandi* of civilized warfare, the authorities find themselves compelled to give such direction to the forces in the field as circumstances may from time to time indicate. Not unlike the enactment of a drama, the scenes require to be changed—shifted in quick, in hurried succession in order to produce effect—to keep pace with, meet and check the rapid movements and changes of position of the cautious and stealthy savage. Experience has fully demonstrated that any *settled* programme for the prosecution of the present war, no matter how wise and prudent, or however much sagacity, care and deliberation may have been contributed in aid of its maturity, will, in the end, prove abortive. The Indians will not meet our soldiers in the field, for a fair fight. Their policy is to distract and divide our forces—their war is one of strategy and detail.

In the present aspect of affairs, as connected with the danger by which we are menaced, opinions concerning the future are *only* opinions; and where founded in reason and common sense, those of the most humble, unpretending citizen should certainly be regarded as valuable, and treated with as much deference, as those of the most wise-pretending and exalted. In view of this, we will venture the belief that the Indians, in the management of the war on their part, have played the game with more depth and shrewdness than had generally been supposed they were capable of. Our people have not acted on the suggestion of a celebrated military chieftain, who ever exorted his subordinates, "*never to despise an enemy.*" The sagacity and prowess of our adversaries, we think it has been clearly evidenced by recent events, have been held, by all classes of our citizens, by far too cheap—their resources, energy and ability has been underrated, and their pretensions to diplomacy in conducting a war against us has virtually been *despised*. As opinions are cheap, we charge nothing for ours—we presume to say that after the brilliant victory obtained over them by the Oregon volunteers last winter, the Indians abandoned all intention of maintaining the country east of the Cascades as their principal theatre for future war. That country is but illy adapted to their skulking, natural characteristic; besides, each defeat would inevitably be followed by a loss to them of property—horses, cattle, &c.—There, too, our people could lose but comparatively little, save in utter defeat and annihilation. The ruling incentives of the savages in their hostilities being plunder—the destruction of property and indiscriminate slaughter, the towns and settlements present the only attraction for the display of their fiendish propensities, and hence the recent capture and destruction by them of the Cascades, the most important link in the chain of communication between the volunteer forces of Oregon and the headquarters of the civil authorities of that Territory. At the lowest figures upon which we have seen a calculation predicated, there must have been at least 500 Indians in the body that plundered and destroyed the Cascades; showing conclusively that the hostile Indians are divided into strong bands—that the capture of that place was the result of mature deliberation—that the Oregon volunteers and regulars occupy a position between two rather powerful hostile forces, and that the retreat of that portion of the enemy to the east side of Snake river was more or less a *ruse* to decoy our forces as far as possible from the settlements, to the end, that, in their absence, the bands that remained behind might desolate and lay waste the settled portions of both Territories—cut off all communication between them—between our forces and the settlements, and then turning to the east of the Cascade mountains, if possible, net and destroy them, the volunteers and regulars, between two fires.

Whatever may be the opinion of others, to us it is perfectly clear that the apparent retreat of the hostiles to the eastern side of the mountains, after their defeat at Connell's prairie, was but a well digested strategy to induce our volunteers and regulars to cross over, and thus afford them a favorable opportunity to run riot, unrestrained over the entire settled portion of our Territory. It may be possible that the son of Ouhi, with a band of some 40 warriors who participated, as it is reported, in the late engagement at Connell's prairie, have re-crossed the mountains for ammunition, &c., with an object of returning in force. But the capture of the Cascades, and every connecting circumstance goes to prove that at least *a portion* of our Nisqually band participated in the attack, and that *perhaps* Leschi, Kitsap, and the *entire* body of our hostiles were there. Should such be the case, and appearances be worth anything to base a conclusion on, it is evident that Leschi and his coadjutors, after being defeated at Connell's prairie, passed over to the Columbia to assist, per agreement, the taking and sacking of that place and Vancouver—induce those there at peace to take up arms—then turning to the Cowlitz, cajole or overawe the Indians in that vicinity into open hostility, and thus, with a force augmented by the adhesion of the Chehalis tribe, wipe out the settlements along the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers, and blot from existence in Chehalis, Pacific, Lewis, Thurston, and the country along the Sound, everything bearing the mark of civilization. This, to be sure, is the dark side of the picture, but who is there that is prepared to say that the drawing may not prove a reality? We have no faith in the sending of any more troops out of the settlements in the direction of White river or the Nah Ches pass, unles a blow, *certain*, can be struck. The Indians are familiar with scores of trails by which they can elude pursuit—ambuscade, and pick off troops in detail, and make their way into the settlements, whilst our force may be at too great a distance from them, in a toilsome and fruitless chase after the destroyer, to punish him or afford protection until a vast destruction of property and loss of life may have been consummated. Rumor and recent indications confirm the opinion that at *present* there are but few, if any, hostiles in the immediate direction of the Nah Ches pass, although there are undoubtedly bands of Indians at the heads of some of the rivers, Nisqually or Cowlitz, engaged in drying meat and otherwise preparing for a prolongation of hostilities.

To avert the devastation of the settled portion of our country, our Territorial authorities are at work night and day in the maturing of plans, and our citizens, generally, can rest assured that every thing will be done that can be done, as speedily as possible to afford them safety, by the erection, at convenient and important points, of block-houses, &c.

Coming at once directly home, premising that the foregoing conclusions are correct, what are the measures that should be adopted for the safety of this town from destruction, and the lives of its inhabitants from the ferocity of Indian warfare? We understand that Capt. PEASE, of the Revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, proposes to cruise almost constantly in the neighborhood of Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, &c., affording to the people in the lower district of the Sound country, all the protection which the cutter can vouchsafe. In the harbor of Seattle, two or more vessels of war have the town under their guns, and it is otherwise securely defended by block-houses, a stockade and an organized military company. The garrison at the Fort would very naturally forbid an attack on the town of Steilacoom on the Bay. *Olympia has neither, a citizen military organization, or any protection whatever, in case of an attack.* Do we require an organization here, or a defence in the shape of a block-house, or houses, for the security of our people—as a depository for arms and ammunition—for the safe-keeping of valuable government archives, stores, &c.,—for the retention of prisoners, and as a place of refuge for women and children, in case of an attack? We are far from having a desire to create uncalled for alarm, *but we maintain that both a prompt, strict military organization, and the erection of one or more block-houses, are, in view of the present signs of the times, vitally essential, and should be attended to by our citizens and authorities without a moment's unnecessary delay.*

In conclusion, we would remark, that in the discussion of this subject in private circles, we have felt both mortified and vexed at the manner in which it has been treated. Whilst some regard it as a matter of importance, imperatively demanded for the safety of all, they yet refuse to budge a peg in the taking of steps towards its consummation; whilst others are disposed to lull themselves "into a kind of quiet," by remarking "all is well here, we are perfectly safe here"—"there is no danger that the Indians will ever attack this place," &c., &c. We would simply remind this latter class of persons, that had it been predicted a week in advance, that an attack would be attempted on Seattle, at the time it was made last winter, the *prophet* would have been laughed at, and regarded as a proper subject for a lunatic asylum. And yet the attack was made, and but for the presence of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, in the harbor, would, in all probability, have been surrendered to the Indians.

Would any person in this place, two weeks ago, have believed that the Indians would have had the impudence, the temerity to attack the Cascades—almost within cannon shot of Fort Vancouver, and in the immediate vicinity of a country where one thousand armed men can be mustered in twenty-four hours? And yet Cascade City has been attacked, taken, sacked, given to the flames, and a large number of its cjtizens murdered.

And supposing that one *should* be made, what has *Olympia* to offer, to oppose an attack? Those of our citizens who have families would be "worse than infidels" did they not endeavor to provide for them some means of escape from ruthless butchery. *Where* could they fly for safety? *What* defence have we to offer? Echo answers—"*where?*"—"*what?*" Every person would be a soldier "on his own hook," and the sequel can be readily imagined.

In view of a stern necessity, to the end that justice should not be defeated, we understand that Gov. STEVENS has declared martial law in Pierce county. To the end that the citizens of this place might be induced to act in concert, with a unity of purpose, *for the preservation of their own lives and property*, we could not regret the proclamation of the same law here. For ourself, were there no women and children in town, we would be perfectly willing to take our chance, with others, in an attack, without a word of murmur. Who will take hold of the matter under consideration, and "*put it through?*"

☞ P. S. Since the above was written and placed in type, we understand that our authorities and the citizens are taking steps for the erection of one or more block-houses, a stockade, &c.

GEN. KAMIAKIN *versus* GEN. WOOL.—The attack of the Indians upon the Cascades shows that Kamiakin is a better general than Wool. After Wool has been preparing five months to move into the Indian country, he loses his first depot—has to stop his advance, and make a retrogade movement of half his force to re-capture it and re-open his line of communication.

Why was the Cascades left so unprotected?

Is there *now* an Indian war in Oregon?

FROM OREGON.—Since the capture of the Cascades by the Indians, very considerable excitement and alarm has been manifested and felt in Portland and vicinity. A public meeting was held in Portland, on the 28th ult., at which 200 names were enrolled for the organization of a volunteer company for the protection of that city. A guard is kept out every night.

☞ Lieut. MCDOUGALL, commanding the U. S. steamer *John Hancock*, made the port of Olympia a visit a few days ago, for the purpose of taking Col. M. T. SIMMONS on a tour of observation to the different Indian reservations on the Sound and Straits of Fuca.

The promptness with which Capt. SWARTWOUT complied with the request of Gov. STEVENS, for that object, is worthy of all commendation.

☞ Much interesting news from the States, &c., has been crowded out of the present issue.

THE INDIAN WAR!

Movements of the Troops.

From Washington!

First Gun from the Departments at Washington City, concerning the War!

It will be seen by the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to Capt. WM. C. PEASE, of Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, that the federal authorities at Washington consider *that there* is *an Indian war in Washington Territory*, whatever Gen Wool, or his toadies, may state to the contrary.

As the Cabinet officers act as a unit on matters involving the protection and safety of American citizens, this approval of the act of the gallant Capt. Pease, in lending the inhabitants of this territory, one third of the entire armament of his vessel, to mount upon the land defences, whilst he cruised upon the Sound with the rest of his guns, is a very significant fact, as far as the feeling of the departments are concerned towards this territory, and foreshadows that those who have taken the responsibility of prosecuting the war to the utmost by pledging the faith of the general government, will be amply sustained, and their patriotic efforts appreciated and applauded at Washington city.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER JEFF. DAVIS,
Seattle, W. T., March 30, 1856.

SIR—I have the pleasure to enclose to your Excellency a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of the Treasury.

With great respect, I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. C. PEASE, Captain.

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,
Governor of the Territory of Washington.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1855.

"SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th Oct. last, informing this department of the requisition which had been made upon you, by acting governor MASON of Washington territory, for arms, ammunition and men, to assist in protecting the inhabitants of the territory from the hostile Indians, and your compliance therewith as far as in your power, and in reply, have to say, that the course pursued by you is approved.

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Sec'y of Treas'y.

Capt. WM. C. PEASE,
Comdg. U. S. R. Cutter 'Jeff. Davis,'
Port Townsend, Wash. Terr'y."

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES H. GOUDY who arrived here yesterday, only 8 hours from Ft. Hays, White river, with an express, for intelligence from the volunteers, to 2d April. It is thought that there are no Indians in the neighborhood of our outposts—all is quiet in camp—general good health prevails, and the wounded are fast recovering.

A detachment of regulars has pushed out in the direction of Nah Chez pass, to ascertain to a certainty if possible, if the Indians, after their defeat at Connell's prairie, had crossed the mountains. It is the general belief in camp, that Leschi, and a part, at least, of the hostiles, had crossed over. Small parties of the enemy had been trailed, making south.

Another detachment of regulars are out on a reconnoisance in the direction of the meridian prairie, and still another, scouting along the rim of the settlements.

A detachment from Maj. HAY'S camp, at Fort Hays, under command of Capt. SWINDAL, last week, made a scout to south prairie, and up to the north of the Puyallup, without making any satisfactory discoveries. A block-house is ordered to be erected at the south prairie.

Capt. MAXON is on a scout up the Nisqually.

Capt. LANDER'S company have left Seattle, and built an excellent block-house 14 miles up the Duwamish river. He has recently made a scout to the shores of Lake Washington, where a band of 40 hostiles were reported to be encamped, but did not succeed in finding them.

Letters from Col. FITZHUE, Bellingham Bay, report the Indians at the north as being all quiet.

From recent intelligence received here, all is quiet down the Sound.

Lt. Col. CROSBIE, has been dispatched to Lewis county, to organize a sufficiency of the citizens there into a company to visit the Clickitat prairie—to erect a block-house or houses at Cowlitz Landing—to strenghen Jackson's and Gardner's places, and to keep the communication open between the Columbia river and the Sound.

Indian rumor has it, that the next hostile demonstration will be made against the Cowlitz landing. To guard against which contingency a volunteer company, for the protection of that country, has been ordered to be raised in Lewis county. Capt. GOFF, with a small company is stationed at Skookum Chuck, and at short notice, Col. SHAW'S command, now on active duty, can be summoned for the defence of the country southward. A volunteer company, for home protection, consisting of 80 men, has recently been organized in Clark county.

PAT KANIM, and his party of 75 warriors were here for three days last week, to receive pay for their late services in blankets and other Indian goods. They have gone home to put in their crop of potatoes, &c., perfectly satisfied. After a month's respite, should their services be required, they propose again to take the field. They profess to be firm friends to the "Bostons."

The Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Capt. PEASE, is actively engaged in cruising between Whidby's Island, Bellingham Bay, Port Townsend, &c.

CAPT. MAXON.—It will be recollected that some time since, the French and other foreign residents in the extreme eastern portion of Pierce county, on the Nisqually plains, had been ordered to abandon their claims, and repair to Fort Steilacoom to reside during the pendency of the present Indian war.

This order was given by the commander-in-chief, in consequence of repeated representations made to him that the settlers alluded to, (many of whom had been employees in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and were connected by marriage with Indian women), were constantly giving "aid and comfort" to the hostiles, by furnishing them with ammunition, provisions, &c. The order was complied with—the settlers alluded to, repaired to the fort, and were given to understand that if found, during the existence of the present war, again on their claims, or in the direction of recent hostilities, they would be considered as enemies and treated as such.

On Thursday last, Capt. MAXON, with his company, was directed to make a scout up the Nisqually river, and the country eastward, generally, and, in violation of positive orders, on the 29th ult., found the following persons on their claims, viz: Chas. Wren, L. A. Smith, John McCloud, Henry Smith, and John McField. These men were arrested by Capt. M., and brought to this place on Sunday last, and on Monday, were sent under a guard to Fort Steilacoom, with notice from Gov. STEVENS to Col. CASEY, commandant at that post, that a military commission would be summoned for their trial. Subsequently, on the 31st ult., Capt. MAXON arrested Henry Murry and — Wilson, who are now here.

It seems that a number of persons in Pierce county feel aggrieved at the arrest and confinement of the above named persons, and being officially informed that steps were being taken by citizens of that county to procure their liberation on a writ of *habeus corpus*, to bring them before Judge CHENOWETH, the Governor has sent a detachment of men to Fort Steilacoom, to-day, to have them brought to this place for confinement until a military commission, or court martial, can be summoned and organized for their examination and trial. We have known for years some of the individuals arrested, and should the allegations against them be true, can only regret their forgetfulness of obligations of fealty to the land of their adoption, so far as to take part with the hostile Indians in the present war. More hereafter.

ROBBERY AT THE YELM PRAIRIE.—On Friday evening last, (28th ult.,) as is supposed, a band of Indians paid Yelm prairie a visit, taking therefrom fifteen head of horses, killing one cow, seriously wounding three head of cattle, and running off three others. Six of the horses, and all of the cattle, belonged to Mr. BRAIL. Mr. LONGMYER owned one of the horses, and the balance belonged to Mr. THOS. CHAMBERS.

It is believed the horses and cattle have been taken up the Nisqually river, near its source in the mountains, where, it is understood, a large encampment of Indians are congregated, consisting mainly of infirm old men, women and children, who are, per arrangement, engaged in drying meat for the hostiles, pending their awaiting for a supply of ammunition from the eastern side of the mountains, wherewith to resume active hostilities. As soon as the news of the robbery reached this place, Gov. STEVENS immediately dispatched from the falls of Shntes river, a detachment of twenty men, commanded by Capt. MILLER, of the southern battalion, (under the direction of Adj. DELACY,) in pursuit, and to make a scout in that direction. We have been unable to learn, as yet, any particulars with regard to the expedition since it left the falls.

☞ For the particulars with regard to the taking of the Cascades by the Indians, and the subsequent retaking of that important point by volunteer, and the regular force just arrived from San Francisco, we are indebted to Messrs. A. B. STUART and J. T. BUSH, each of whom brought an express to this place from the Columbia river on Wednesday evening last. They inform us that it is generally believed in Portland, and along the Columbia river, that a force of between 800 and 1000 hostiles are encamped in the neighborhood of a lake, immediately back of Ft. Vancouver—that two substantial block-houses are in progress of erection at that point, and that the women and children of that place had taken refuge in H. B. Co.'s Fort for fear of a sudden attack there—that Kamiakin was expected, in person, at the camp of the hostiles on Saturday last, &c. Mr. STUART was elected 1st Lt. of the volunteer company that was raised at Portland and went to the relief of the small force in the block-house at the Cascades.

From the Oregonian, March 29th.

STARTLING NEWS!

CASCADE CITY TAKEN BY THE INDIANS!

FIFTEEN WHITES KILLED!

The Town in Ashes!

FRIDAY, March 28—9 A. M.

We have received several letters within the last 24 hours, from points above, along the Columbia river. The Indians it seems have by a *coup de main* withdrawn all the regulars who have been wintering at Vancouver, to the east side of the Cascade mountain. These Indians made a show of defiance at White Salmon, burned a house or two, killed and drove off a quantity of stock and committed other depredations; whereupon all the available force of the regular army were ordered to move to the Indian country.

The Oregon volunteers who took the field last September, and who have been in the Indian country ever since, were about to cross Snake river and give the Indians battle. At this juncture it seems, the Indians have divided their forces, and by a military *ruse*, have placed a large war party between both the regulars, volunteers, and the settlements, and have re-commenced the war near our doors.

On Tuesday night, 25th inst., the Indians, supposed to number 800, attacked the Cascades, and at our latest dates, had full and complete possession of the only pass by which communication can be had with either the regular forces or the volunteers now in the field. The Indians have burned every building at the Cascades. They have captured and destroyed the steamer *Mary*, killed a large number of the citizens, and yesterday, were fighting with the forces in the block house.

It will be seen by the letter following, the situation of affairs at the Cascades at that date:

STEAMER BELLE, March 26, 5½ P. M.

Just below the mouth of Sandy, we met Capt. Kilborn in a batteau, loaded with men and women, bringing the startling news that the Cascads was attacked last night by the Klickitat Indians, that they had surrounded the block house (Fort Rains) and were fighting when they left, against the few that are at the Cascades—not over 25.

We immediately turned around and send you this by an express to Capt. Wells. I feel well assured that this is no humbug, but all too sadly true. I cannot say what may be done by the officer in command at Vancouver, as I send this before we hear from there. I give you the facts; act accordingly.

Yours, in haste,
SETH. S. SLATER.

Upon the receipt of this news, a public meeting was immediately called in this city, and over forty men volunteered at once to go to the rescue. The steamer *Fashion* was dispatched at an early hour yesterday with these volunteers and such arms as could be procured.

The steamer *Belle* was dispatched from Vancouver with forty regulars and a few volunteers at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She arrived at the Cascades about 10 o'clk, and succeeded in landing her men under cover of howitzers. The Indians in large numbers resisted them, and the fight had continued for several hours when Mr. Slater, the purser of the *Belle*, left in a canoe for assistance. Mr. Dennison, one of Gov. Curry's aides, has sent overland the following letter, which explains how matters were when Slater left:

COL. STARK:—Mr Slater just passed us in a canoe and says that all the houses at the Cascades are burned, and that the Indians are from six to eight hundred strong. Our people are fighting at the block-house, and those on board of the Belleare fighting and can furnish no relief to those in the block-house. Two of the men who went up on the Belle are killed. The Indians report the steamer Mary burned.

We want supplies and ammunition, and at least one hundred men in addition to what we now have. We shall take a position and try to defend ourselves, and send the Fashion back immediately. See that we have supplies and ammunition.

Yours, in haste,
A. P. DENNISON.

Another company is now being enrolled, who will go up to-day to the aid of those few gallant men, volunteers and regulars, numbering not over 100 men, struggling against some 800 of those fiends in human shape, called Indians.

Another letter was received this afternoon from Vancouver, stating that the Indians were within six miles of that place, and were laying waste the country over which they traveled, murdering all ages, sex, and condition of people.

Large numbers of the inhabitants from the adjacent country, are constantly coming in to this city for protection and safety. The whole country is in a state of alarm and confusion. God only knows what or where will be the end of this war.

☞ We have received the following letter from Mr. Slater, who left the Cascades yesterday afternoon. The letter will explain how matters stood at the latest hour we have any intelligence:

ON BOARD EXPRESS CANOE,
March 27, 1856.

MR. DRYER—Yesterday I wrote you a hasty note informing you of the news that we had from an express from the Cascades. This was startling to us, but there was room for doubt. I wrote then in such a state of mind—now I write you from actual knowledge. The Cascades is taken by the Indians!

We started from Fort Vancouver this morning at 2 o'clock, with Lieut. Sheridan and forty men, on board the steamer *Belle*. We got to the Cascades about 10 o'clock to-day and found the houses still smouldering and burning. The torch had laid in ashes all that *was* to be seen. We landed on the Oregon side, opposite to where Mr. Johnson's house stood. Lieut. Sheridan

and a part of his men went to opposite Putt's Island. We discovered some persons whom we could not distinguish to be white or red. Capt. Wells stationed sentinels on the bank to prevent a surprise. Lieut Sheridan soon returned, bringing the intelligence that the entire town was laid in ashes, that the steamer Mary was burned, and that they were still fighting at the block-house. About 20 had been killed.

While we were lying there, we saw the Indians re-crossing from Putt's Island to the Washington side.

Capt. Wells immediately took the boat and all hands to the Cascades side, to render assistance, if possible, to the sufferers. We landed at the "Sand Bar." Lieut. Sheridan, Capt. Wells and a party of men went to bring a boat that was seen to be ashore at Johnson's. Hardly had they returned ere they discovered the Indians in numbers in the bushes. They met the foe. About forty shots were fired in quick succession. One U. S. soldier was killed, and I think two or more Indians.

It was soon discovered that they were in too great numbers for our force, and a retreat was made for the open ground, the boat dropping down at the same time.

A council of war was held, and the conclusion was that the ground was to be maintained, and an express sent to Vancouver. During this time two canoes of *quas* Indians had come to the boat. Capt. Wells ordered myself and a crew to take one of the canoes and go to Vancouver with dispatch ; started, saw Indians along the bank as far as Cape Horn. More anon.

S. S. Slater.

Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.

The steamer *Jenny Clarke* has just arrived with the volunteers who went to the Cascades at the first tap of the drum.

The news is briefly this :

The Cascades is destryed, except the block house and one building.

The steamer *Mary* escaped.

The Cascades are now in possession of the regulars, with a force sufficient to hold the pass. The inmates of the block-house have been relieved from their perilous situation.

The following persons are known to have been killed: Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. St. Clair, (of Walla-walla), Messrs. Griswold, Marklay, Moffett, Jacobs, Cyle, Pierce, Thomas Fletcher, Murphy, Mrs. Snooks and three children, 4 regulars. There are, killed and missing, 15 in all.

Capt. Walling, of the U. S. A., who went up in the *Belle* yesterday, with a company of regulars, has possession of the Lower Cascades. A large number of prisoners have been taken, among them the principal chiefs. Fourteen had been tried and were shot a few minutes after the *Jennie* left. It ws unknown how many Indians had been killed, but 15 bodies have been found.

LATE NEWS!

Ahead of the Mail!

To Mr. M. Bettman, merchant of this place, who returned on last Saturday evening from San Francisco, with the express of Wells, Fargo & Co., we are indebted for a file of the San Francisco *Herald*, up to March 22nd. We are also indebted to Capt. Jas. M. Hunt, connected with the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, for a copy of the New York *Herald* of Feb. 20th, and to Stuart for late dates from San Francisco and Oregon.

The Oregon papers received by the last mail, contain nothing of especial interest from the volunteers, east of the Cascades. The announcement is simply made that a considerable portion of Col. Cornelius' command had crossed Snake river, and expected to engage the enemy either on the opposite bank, or at a canyon, some forty miles from the crossing. The supply of flour for the command was quite deficient—half rations only being issued daily—and it was proposed to depend on the capture of beef cattle for their subsistence, rather than remain inactive, awaiting supplies. At the latest date—March 8th—at half rations—the command had a supply of flour for only 10 days. For this information, we are indebted to the Oregon *Times* of March 22nd.

The express brought a letter from Portland, to a gentleman of this city, of a later date, reciting a rumor that the volunteers had been defeated by the Indians on the other side of Snake river. Another report has gained currency that after the volunteers had succeeded in crossing that river, the Indians immediately destroyed their boats. How much truth there is in these rumors, remains to be seen. We trust that both will prove untrue—the first, we think very improbable.

The Oregon press is considerably absorbed in the discussion of the state government question—an election by the people to determine which, is close at hand. The signs of the times would seem to indicate that the people are in favor of the adoption of a state govercment. The weight of the argument is decidedly on the side of the friends of the measure.

Gen. Lane has already introduced a bill to enable Oregon to form a state government, preparatory to her admission into the Union.

To the San Francisco *Herald*, we are mainly indebted for whatever news of interest may be found in our paper of to-day. By referring to the first page it will be found that an armistice has been concluded by the belligerent powers of Europe. A protocol of peace has been signed, and envoys from the different governments implicated in the war are perhaps now in session in Paris, discussing the details of the anxiously expected peace.

In the same connection it will be observed, that the imperious and haughty Palmerston ministry seems bent on effecting a rupture between England and the United States, if possible. The first tocsin of alarm has been sounded in the rude treatment which has been offered to Mr. Buchanan, and the brow-beating attitude of the ministry. The people of Manchester and Liverpool, the manufacturing and commercial classes, are already moving against the government. They are the people who would be most affected by a war with us, and their voice must and will be heard.

On our first page will also be found a portion of the proceedings of the national know-nothing council, which met at Philadelphia on the 22d of February last, and which nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore for the presidency, and Col. A. J. Donaldson, of Tennessee, for the vice presidency. Their session was tumultuous and stormy, owing to the attempt to strike out the twelfth section of the national platform.

It seems, however, that prior to the nomination being made, the delegates from several of the northern states withdrew, so the nominations cannot be looked upon as at all unanimous.

We find nothing of especial interest as transpiring in San Francisco or California.

At an election for municipal officers recently held in Marysville, Cal., the result shows a decided democratic triumph over "wool" and "darkness."

Since the organization of the present congress, the legislature of that state has adopted a joint resolution expressive of their profound regret at the election of Mr. Banks. There were but eleven votes against the resolution—fifty-nine in favor.

As was generally anticipated, the delegates from the democratic party in that state have received instructions to cast the vote of California in the national convention at Cincinnati, for the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, for the presidency of the United States.

The Bark *Julia Anne*, of San Francisco, Pond master, was wrecked on the Sicily isles reef, a short time since. Five lives were lost, and the captain, crew and passengers were, for some time, subjected to almost unexampled suffering.

Jewish Church Ceremony.—The religious festival of the Israelites, called Turim, was celebrated March 21st, in the Jewish synagogue of San Francisco. The services consisted of the reading of the book of Esther, which contains the history of the suffering and miraculous deliverance of the Israelites at the time of the reign of king Ahasuerus. The Rev. Mr. Bien, of the Broadway synagogue, delivered a very able discourse in the German language.

A final decision has at length been made by president Pierce, in the long disputed right of Col. J. C. Fremont to the Mariposa land claim, and unless some final obstacle be started the case may be considered as closed. The decision of the president will save a *mandamus* from the supreme court, which would have been served at short notice after the trifling that has been attempted with its decisions.

From Washington.

The congressional proceedings are of little interest. In the house a bill was reported for the relief of the officers and soldiers who sustained loss by the wreck of the steamer San Francisco. The resolution calling for the record of the proceedings of the late naval retiring board was adopted. Mr. Mace, of Indiana, reported a bill to prevent the extension of slavery in the territories north of 36 degrees 20 minutes. It created some sensation, but the subject was laid over, pending an appeal from the decision of the speaker as to the regularity of its presentation.

The house after a farcical and somewhat protracted debate, elected Daniel Waldo to the chaplaincy. Mr. Waldo is of New York city, and is now in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and has served under the banner of the cross as a clergyman of the Congregational church for more than seventy years. The senate's appointment of Hon. George E. Badger and Professor Felton, as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, were concurred in. Several bills were introduced—among them one by the Hon. J. W. Deriver, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. It was referred to a select committee of thirteen.

A despatch to the New York *Herald* of February 24th states that "The committees on territories will report a bill to-morrow, annulling certain laws passed by the Kansas legislature. The committee are also preparing other important bills, which will be reported in a few days. It is rumored about the city to-day—and it caused considerable excitement—that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. This intelligence, it is said, was brought by the *Atlantic*. I learn this evening, from an authentic source, that no such intelligence has been received at the state department, and there is not a particle of truth in it."

The military committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a military academy and school of practice in the valley of the Mississippi.

In the Senate, Feb. 24th, Mr. Mason submitted a resolution requesting the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the senate all correspondence which has taken place between this government and Great Britain, regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States, to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the president may deem proper, to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British government with this violation of our laws and national rights.

Mr. Mason said the statement of Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament, in regard to this matter, had recently been received in the English papers, and unless the American side of the argument is likewise made known, the community would be misled. It was therefore important that all the correspondence should at once be made public.

Mr. Cass, who appeared in his seat for the first time since his recent severe accident, apparently perfectly recovered, not only agreed heartily with every word which Mr. Mason had uttered, but would go further than he had, and would not hesitate to say that he never saw a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord Clarendon. He (Cass) showed from the evidence on the trial of British agents for a violation of our neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British government could not be successfully denied.

The senate, after a very warm debate, confirmed Wilson Shannon as governor of Kansas, by a strictly party vote—twelve votes being cast in the negative.

Mr. Weller, of California, has introduced in the senate, a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi river to California.

Mr. Wendell has been elected printer to the house.

Death of J. J. Lowell.—Mr. John J. Lowell, late in the employ of government as expressman for the U. S. army, stationed in this territory, was drowned in attempting to swim White river, on his way from Ft. Slaughter, *via* Ft. Hays, to Ft. Steilacoom, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. His body was found on a bar, between three and four miles below where he attempted to cross, by Lt. Blankenship, Co. C., and a detail of 20 men. His body will be brought to Olympia for interment.

Mr. Lowell was accompanied by Mr. Hanson Tilton, bearing an express from Maj. Garnett, in the field, to Col. Casey at Ft. Steilacoom, who, seeing the perilous situation of Mr. Lowell, abandoned his seat in his saddle, as his own horse was sinking, and securing the animal by the tail, was, by this means, towed ashore, and arrived safely at Steilacoom.

☞ We are indebted to our delegate in Congress, Hon. J. Patton Anderson, for valuable congressional documents received this evening through the mail from the Atlantic side.

Shipping Report.

PORT TOWNSEND—ARRIVED.

March 17—Stmr Traveller, Parker, Victoria, V. I.
19—Sch. H. C. Page, Utter, Olympia.
19—Breman bark Senator, San Francisco.
21—Sch. Emily Parker, Jones, Olympia.
21—Sch. R. B. Potter, Tucker, "
21—U. S. revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Pease, 12 days from San Francisco.

Capt. Pease reports bk Leonesa, Howard, left San Francisco on the 7th, and the brig Willamantic, Boiling, to sail on the 12th for Puget Sound—the latter with Qr. M. stores for the volunteers.

21—Sch. Witch of the Wave, Tonner, Port Ludlow.
22—Sch. L. P. Foster, Johnson, San Francisco, with Qr. M. stores for volunteers.
22—Sch. Rover, Dublin, Dunginess, with same.

SAILED.

March 17—Stmr Traveller, Parker, Olympia.
21—Sch. Emily Parker, Jones, Victoria, V. I.
21—Sch. H. C. Page, Utter, Bellingham Bay.
21—Breman bk Senator, Teekalet.
22—Sch. R. B. Potter, Tucker, Teekalt.
22—Sch. Witch of the Wave, Tonner, Sequin.
22—Sch. Rover, Dublin, Penn's Cove.
22—Sch. L. P. Foster, Johnson, Teekalet.

PORT OF TEEKALET.—ARRIVED.

March 14—Bk Ella Francis, Mitchell, San Francisco
22—Ham. bk Senator, Wessells, "
22—Sch. L. P. Foster, Johnson, "
22—Sch. R. B. Potter, Tucker, Port Townsend.
22—A. Y. Trask, Burns, Snohomish river.

SAILED.

March 12—Bark Equator, Starr, Callao.

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.

Settle Up.

THE proprietors being about to close busines, persons indebted to the *Tripod House*, will settle up without delay, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having claims will present them immdiately for settlement to my agent, Mr. James Roberts.

N. B. The premises to let on liberal terms—apply as above.

EUSTES HUGER.

Olympia, Feb. 20, 1856. n23-2w

Notice.

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

James Roberts is my authorized agent.

EUSTIS HUGER.

April 4th, 1856. 28tf

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 3d day of March, 1856.

Batter, Thos. and John; Bryan, Edgar; Beam, Geo. W.; Brownell, Chs. E.; Babcock, Nelson; Home, Thos. or J.; Benger; Collins, John; Covington, Richard; Creason, G. W. 2; Cushman, Charles Carroll, 2; Davis, J. E.; Gibson, Wm. R. 2; Grayson, G. W.; Guyer, Beers; Gould, John; Guernsey, H. B.; Loft; Laughlin, Leander; McAlmond, Elijah 2; Nanny, W. H.; Nicholson, Adam; Lightner, Isaac; Pillings, Sidney; Shull, P. J.; Thompson, John; Wright, Almon; Wright, Mrs. Mary, 2; Wilson, E. W.; Warince, Ella; Wenborn, R.; Williamson, Robert; Twigg, Miss Letitia; Hamen, Paul.

Registered Letters.—B. Sheldon Lawrence, 4.

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

April 4-28

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

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

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

E. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At Deshutes, W. T.

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

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

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

Dissolution.

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

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

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

Notice

IS hereby given, that William P. Wells has petitioned the Probate Court of Thurston County for a decree directing the administrator of the estate of James McAllister, late of Thurston County deceased, to convey unto said Wells certain real estate in accordance with an agreement by and between said Wells and the deceased. Said petition will be heard by said Probate Court at its regular term, to be begun and held at Olympia, in said County on Monday the 14th day of April next, 1856. All persons interested in said estate will then and there be heard, when opportunity will be given to defend said petition, or to file any objection thereto.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
Judge of Probate, Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, March 14th, 1856. n25-4t.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of May 1856, for the performance of the following work, viz:

On the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom.

1st To build a bridge at the crossing of said road, as laid down on the maps of the survey, to be seen at Surveyor General's office, Olympia, W. T., and at Vancouver, on the Nawaukum river, 200 feet or thereabouts in length, the bridge to be constructed of hewn timber (none of which shall square less than 1 foot;) in the most solid and durable manner, the carriage way 16½ feet in width to be of 3 inch plank firmly spiked on, and enclosed by a railing on each of 3X4 inch scantling. The entire structure to be 20 feet above the ordinary stage of the water, and to be supported by a pier or piers of crib-work, solidly filled in with stone: the left bank of the river to be cut down to the height of 20 feet forming an abutment for the bridge, and an abutment of crib-work filled in with stone to be raised to the height of 20 feet on the right bank. The pier or piers will be constructed with their angles up and down stream, to direct the drift, and from each abutment a wing or apron of crib-work, 20 feet in length will be carried out on the up stream side for the same purpose. The whole to be inspected, approved and received by the engineer in charge on behalf of the U. S. before payment is made And, from the abutment on the right bank, a causeway is to be thrown up 8 feet in height, and 16½ feet wide, to be made of solid earth, or gravel, forming a good road way across the Nawaukum bottom, for the distance of one half mile or thereabouts, and connecting the said bridge with the high prairie land at Saint Martin's. And the said causeway is to be constructed with slopes of 2 or 1 and to have culverts properly constructed at sufficient distances to carry off the water that may accumulate by its side.

2d To open and construct from St. Martin's to the bridge on Skookum Chuck river, 12 miles or thereabouts the U. S. Military road, on the line surveyed and marked out as follows, viz:

The road to be cleared entirely of trees, brush and fallen timber, and other obstructions, for a width of 33 feet, and a track or carriage way to be included in these limits 16½ feet in width, in which all roots, stones and other obstructions must be grubbed out at least 9 inches below the surface of the soil.

And in all places of low, wet or marshy ground the road is to be built of logs in the manner usually called a corduroy road, laid on a sufficiently high embankment, at least 16½ feet in width to prevent its being overflowed, and to render it easily practicable for a heavy loaded wagon during the rainy season or season of freshets. And it is to be well and distinctly understood by the contractor that the object of this advertisement is to have a good, substantial wagon road made between the points above named, which shall be easily practicable for a loaded wagon with its usual team *at all seasons of the year*.

And no road or portion of road will be received which does not fully come up to the meaning of this condition.

In their proposals contractors will propose separately for the bridge and causeway, and at a stipulated sum per mile for the construction of the road.

Contracts will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, at the discretion of the superintendent of military roads, in Oregon and Washington territories.

The work is to be completed by the 1st of November 1856, but will not be inspected until after the commencement of the rainy season, to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions.

Proposals must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties, ensuring the completion of the work in case a contract is given.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposal for opening the advertised section of the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom W. T." or, for bridge across the Nawaukum river, W. T., and directed

LIEUT. GEORGE H. DERBY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers
San Francisco, Cal.

Olympia, March 21 1856. n25-t April 15

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, letters of administration bearing date February 20th, 1856 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Lieut. William A. Slaughter U. S. army, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at Fort Steilacoom, on or before the 20th day of February 1857; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand the 20th day of Feb., 1856.

HUGH A. GOUDSBOROUGH,
Administrator.

Olympia, Feb. 13, 1856.

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

By a law of congress passed two or three years ago, all officers, marines, and sailors of the U. S. Navy, and officers and men of the Revenue Service, who served in the Pacific, on the coast of California, during the Mexican war, (and their heirs,) are entitled to extra pay.

Olympia, Feb. 29th, 1856. 23-tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that for want of consideration, I will not pay any of three certain notes for fifty dollars each, drawn by me on the 30th of January last past, and made payable to Cortland Ethridge or order, or to C. Ethridge or order, consecutively twenty-one days from date, and twenty-one days apart. The public are cautioned against trading for said notes.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, W. T., Feb. 20, 1856. 22tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

House Turned Clear over and Now Stands Right Side Up!!!

THE undersigned having rented the Washington Hotel, formerly kept by Corliss and Ensign, invite the public to call and see if the house does not stand on its proper foundation.

The table will always be spread with a view to please the taste, and satisfy the hungry—good beds and clean sheets where the weary can rest without fear of Lashi, the night-mare, or bed-bugs.

Give us a call gentlemen, and if you do not find the house what it ought to be, why then call some where eles. We have good stables for horses and shall pay particular attention to their wants.

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-tf

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Goldman & Rosenblatt, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in our debt either by note or account, are requested to settle the same with B. F. Kendall Esq., whom we have authorized to transact that business for us.

BERNARD GOLDMAN,
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

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.

Estray Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a stray mare and colt was taken up by me, on the 2nd Jan., on Miamie prairie.

The mare when found, was saddled—is of an iron grey colour, and about four years old.

ANDREW LAWS.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-4t

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

FOR which a *premium was awarded at the State Agricultural Fair*, in Sacramento, 1855.

LYON & CO., Brewers,

136, Pine street, are now manufacturing and offering for sale the above named Ale and Porter, in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit.

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

NOTICE

Office Indian Affairs,
Puget Sound District.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, during the past three months a band of hostile Indians have been spreading alarm amongst the settlers residing on Puget Sound, murdering families, destroying property, causing claims to be abandoned, and preventing the usual avocations of the farmer, whereby a large portion of the territory has become deserted, and positive want, if not starvation, stares us in the face during the coming year; and whereas, the term of service of the troops already called into the field, either has, or is about to expire, and that by a vigorous prosecution of the war it is believed that a peace can soon be conquered, or our enemies west of the Cascade mountains be annihilated, especially from the friendly attitude, up to this time, maintained by the Indians residing immediately upon the waters of Puget Sound.

Now, therefore, I, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of the territory of Washington, do hereby call upon the citizens of the said territory, for six companies of volunteers, to serve for six months unless sooner discharged:—one to enroll at Port Townshd, in the county of Jefferson; one at Seattle, in the county of King; one at Steilacoom, in the county of Pierce; two at Olympia, in the county of Thurston. Said companies to consist of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals and sixty privates—to organize by electing their own officers, report to the Adjutant General at Olympia, and wait for further orders.

And furthermore, in view of the impoverished state of the territory, and the exigencies of the occasion, I do most earnestly call upon the citizens of this territory for their co-operation, and to furnish such supplies on the credit of the United States government, to be paid for by appropriations, which it is expected will be made at the present session of congress.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of January, 1856.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor,
C. H. Mason, Secretary.
Olympia, January 23d, 1856.-tf.

General Orders.

1. Wm. Craig is appointed Aid to the Commander-in-Chief during the existing Indian war, to rank as Lieut. Colonel.

2. The Nez Perce volunteers who have formed a portion of the force from Washington operating against the hostile Indians, will return to the Nez Perce country and there be mustered out of the service by Lieut. Col. Craig, who will send a copy of his muster rolls and descriptive lists to the office of the Adjutant General at Olympia.

3. Especial thanks are due to the Nez Perce volunteers, for their cheerful obedience to orders and exemplary deportment while in the service of the Territory.

4. Lieut. Col. Craig will take the necessary measures for the protection of the Nez Perce Indians against any hostile efforts from the frites in arms, and will call upon Col. B. F. Shaw, in command of the Military District of Walla-walla, for aid and supplies.

5. It being necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to go to the settlements without delay, Lieut. Col. Doty will assume the command of the Walla-walla Battalion, consisting of the Stevens Guards and Spokane Invincibles. They will be moved to the Dalles as soon as the weather moderates, and there is a probability of grass on and at the terminus of the route, and there be mustered out of the service.

6. The Commander-in-Chief returns his thanks to the Battalion for the alacrity with which they have obeyed his orders and discharged their duty; for their constancy and manliness in the rapid movement which they made from the Spokane to this valley in bad weather and in an inclement season—a movement begun and nearly half accomplished with the certain knowledge that a large force of hostile Indians were to be met in this valley, and no expectation that aid was at hand, and would be extended in season.

7. But aid was at hand, and the Commander-in-Chief would do injustice to his own feelings and those of the men of his immediate command, if in the general order he did not acknowledge the services of the gallant volunteers of Oregon, who successfully met in arms in this valley the combined forces of the hostile Indians, at the time he was moving from the Spokane to the Nez Perce country.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Walla-walla Battalion,
Walla-walla Valley, W. T., Dec. 31, 1855.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN	Township	12	North of	Range	1	East,
"	"	16	"	"	1	"
"	"	17	"	"	2	"
"	"	13	"	"	2	West.

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Sept. 29th and Dec. 3d, 1855, and January 11, 1856, all settlers having claims or parts of claims therein, are requested to appear at the Land Office for the District of Washington Territory, at Olympia, *within thirty days* from and after the 24th day of March next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines which may be found to exist among them.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 8th day of February, 1856.

R. C. MOSELEY, Register,
R. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 8, 1856. 6w20

Attention.

All persons indebted to the firm of Allen & Co., at Tumwater, are requested to "pay up" before the first day of March next.

W. G. DUNLAP, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-n18-5t.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the firm of A. J. Baldwin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Edmund Sylvester is fully authorized to adjust all business relating to said firm.

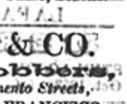
A. J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 21st, 1856.-6m-n18.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, Jr., Master.



Will leave Olympia for Seattle and intermediate ports regularly every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

For freight or passage inquire at Parker's Storehouse at Olympia, or of Messrs. Plummer & Chase, Seattle.

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9-3ms

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.

SHAS GALLAHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9-tf

Nonpereil 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, "Nanny" credit, and "Indo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856. tf-n16.

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAPMAN TURNER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Wm. WRIGHT.
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855–n49-ly.

W. N. AYERS,
DEALER IN
TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.
All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 23, 1855–yly.

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.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

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

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

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

M P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.
Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.
HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.
WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheeps' Pelts, Dry and Green Salted Hids and Leather. Also, receive on consignment all kinds of produce for this market, or ship to the Atlantic States (if desired,) any of the above articles—making liberal advances at the usual charges.
Particular attention paid to furnishing Tanners with Hides, and the sale of Leather.
SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.
Dec. 7, 1855–n11-3m.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the merchants in the interior as a commission buyer of goods in San Francisco, having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the interior. He hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of Merchandise filled and forwarded promptly.
SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento sts.,
San Francisco.
Jan. 18, 1856–n17-3m.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—dark, peach flavor; El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored; Mayflower brand—12 plugs to the pound.
These above brands of Jones' & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by
SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.
Jan. 18, 1856–n17-3m.

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.
A. S. WILSON.
Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the "Tripod House," are requested to come forward and pay their accounts at once, as we wish to settle up our books for the old year.
Dec. 28, 1855–n14.

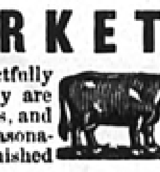
Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.
Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.
JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Special Notice.

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

ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense.
Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855–n11.

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.
Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of charge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

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

HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.
Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY.

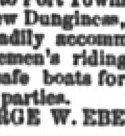
THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.
My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.
L. D. DURGIN.
Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can else where be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

THE CABINS.



THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.
The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dungines, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.
GEORGE W. EBEY.
July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:
Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.
The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]
The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]
The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge McFADDEN presiding.

Notice.

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

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:
Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a south-easterly diriction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucaanon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Uumatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.
There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.
Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
_ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:
By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukanon river; thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.
Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:
For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:
Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.
This notice is published for the information of the public.
The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
_ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.
Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.
The reservations are as follows, viz:
1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.
2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-no-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.
The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.
The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.
For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.
Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48 Gov. and Sup't.

To Country Merchants.

HAVING been jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.
We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.
GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.
Aug10–48–3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.
U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.
Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.
Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.
Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.
Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.
General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Sterescopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.
Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.
☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

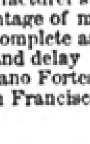
Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.
Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

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

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.
CLUBBING
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
POSTAGE.
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,



130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.
San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.
2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.
3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.
4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and
5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.
6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:
1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.
2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.
3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.
4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.
5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.
6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.
Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD and Zinc Washboards, Chopping trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives. Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed cords and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE* business, at lowest wholesale prices, by
W. HAUXHURST,
112 and 114, Front, near Washington st.
P. S. I am still doing business at the same old wooden building, at a very low rent, a saving of expenses which about all goes to the benefit of my customers, and Merchants who do not at least call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interest. n10-3m

E. P. Seymour,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—
Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.
For sale low to the trade.
Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)
Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.
N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.
June 8, '55.39-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish fruit trees from one to two years growth, embracing more than sixty varieties of Apple, also, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Currant, Grape, Gooseberry, etc.
Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.
Olympia Oct. 22, '55–6m7

MEDICAL.
Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

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

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.
I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.
My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.
The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.
Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.
Purchasers may rely upon findtng every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and xamine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

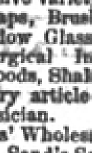
W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS
AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.–47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie, sometimes called Chambers' prairie.
The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.
January 15, 1855. 20tf G. HARTSOCK.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,
AND PARLOR ANNUAL.
Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.
UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of
BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS
of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:
JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG, CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.
If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.
Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octavo pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

The Ladies' Keepsake
AND HOME LIBRARY.

TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine render their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a
SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRESIDE VISITOR.
A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the
BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.
Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.
The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

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

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

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.
Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.
All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,
BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.
May 8, 1855. n-tf