PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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For the Pioneer and Democrat.

CLARKE COUNTY, W. T., *June*, 12, 1856.

ED. PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

The people of this county, and the other river counties, are aroused to a true sense of their duty as to what is due to themselves and what is due to others; and they have come to the rescue of Gov. STEVENS, who is, and has been maintaining the honor of Washington Territory and her people's rights, against the most fearful odds on the battle-field, as well as against an unholy combination of men in our midst.

To listen to the few *revilers* Governor STEVENS has yelping like blood-hounds *at his heels*, you would suppose he had outraged the laws of God and man,—but when we get the true facts of the case, and find that all his efforts have been in defence of the people's rights, and that he has done more to defend the country than all the other powers put together have been able to do, I am *amazed* at the impudence of his foul-mouthed villifiers.

Had he failed to act as he has done, to protect the interests of the people, he would have merited their contempt. As it has resulted, he has defended the honor and dignity of the Territory and her people, by declaring Martial law in defence of the whole people, and to bring to speedy justice the recreant aiders and abetters of the hostile Indians who had been butchering our citizens.

And pray who is it that opposes Gov. STEVENS in this trying hour? *It is not the mass of the people*—they are with him, and wish him God-speed in his good career. And well they may,—it will prove their preservation.

I ask, in the name of the people, *who* are his opponents, and whose interests do they represent? I answer the question, and say it is a few selfish and interested lawyers, whose sordid hearts and souls are beneath the contempt of patriotic men. To hear them prate about the honor and sanctity of the constitution and laws of the country, and know the habits of most of these *solons of the profession*, the people are struck with amazement at their unblushing impudence. In almost every instance of the members of the legal profession, they are violaters of the laws of the land as drunkards and gamblers, and steeped in the fumes of their midnight revels, next day, perhaps, come forth to set in judgment on peoples' most sacred rights. There are some exceptions, but not many in this *clan* of Washington Territory. Many of these same fellows, who are loud and long in their sound knowledge of the laws, often come into court so drunk they cannot see a legal point an inch *before their nose*.

I here excuse Judge Lander, but differ with him in his law notions, and what he considers to be his duty. I think he looks at the matter through other men's spectacles altogether.

Many of the people have been cajoled into the opinion that a man who is called a lawyer must be a man of good common sense. He ought to be, but unhappily it does not follow because a man reads some elementary law books for a few months, and gets a piece of sheep skin to put in his pocket as a lawyer; that, I say, does not put brains in his head, or place him prominently beyond where nature intended him to stand.

There is a wide difference between the terms lawyer and common sense and common prudence. The lawyerizing class of men contend they are synonymous terms. I hold in most instances, in this Territory, it is a perversion of language;—a common lawyer, and good common sense are antipodes. The misfortune is, many of them have not common decency. As for instance, take the conduct of Kendall, Evans, Clark and Wallace's abuse of Governor STEVENS. What was his crime? The defence of the best interests of the whole people. What were these men's merits? The defence of some men accused of treason against the country, and because Gov. STEVENS did not put them on their trial in great haste, and call officers of sufficient rank from their commands to try them; this motley band of self-conceated lawyers must move heaven and earth in defence of the accused. And while in the act of calling his best efforts to denounce Gov. STEVENS, one anti-war man, Evans, came near going to his long home—he fainted and "fizzled out." He reminds me of the dutchman who said he "kept getting madder and madder till he got so mad he just so leave live as die." Bro. Evans is a gallant fellow. And I am told that Kendall tore his shirt, and Evans ruined a pair of pants. The others took more liquor and saved themselves.

Some of the mortifications of Evans, as public opinion seems to be floating, it is gathering strength as it rolls on, and it will behoove men who dabble in troubled watters to look out if some of them do not get drowned.

We have demonstrations in San Francisco not to be mistaken. There is a point beyond which the people will not be trifled with by the interpreters of laws, or sheep skin pleaders of law, and it will be well for them to be admonished in time.

The creative power is greater than the created; and as all power is in the people, if necessity requires it they will exercise it in a way that best comports, as they believe, to their interest, happiness and welfare. At the same time, all thinking men will agree that to the utmost extent law and order should at all times be paramount, and be maintained if within the reach of human power. Yet it may be that such cannot be the case, and that state of things at all times should be regretted; but it is a fixed fact that there are exceptions to all general rules in all human affairs.

When you see the list of the people's names, pledging themselves to sustain Gov. STEVENS in the course he has pursued against *traitors* and bad men, I think your silk stocking lawyers will come to their understanding, and learn the first rule of good manners—that is, to mind their own business.

There are many strange events taking place in this part of the world. A limb of the legal fraternity of this county has earned for himself contempt in the minds of a large portion of thinking men. He has been preaching extermination of all kinds of Indians, and those not actually at war, just because it is more handy to get at them. These doctrines preached by him in his position, has earned a notice for himself, I understand, at Washington City that he will not like so well. Well, that's his business and not mine. I think if he has luck he will "come up standing" before long.

A LOOKER ON.

EXTENSION OF THE MAINE LAW.—A petition from the citizens of Indiana and Westmorland counties, has been presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in which they pray for the passage of a law prohibiting, under sufficient penalties, the selling or or giving away of tobacco, in any of its forms, to minors or persons under twenty-one years of age, except on the written order of the parents or guardians of such minors.

The *Winsted Herald* remarks on the above as follows: "We go in for that law, and suggested an amendment that all whalebone, except in the shape of 'umbrellas, corset-strings, slate pencils, except to cipher with, thin shoes, sugar candy, and cold tea be included in the prohibition.—The ladies are, of course on our side."

And we would suggest an additional amendment, that boys should not be permitted, under a severe penalty, to watch the opportunity when their daddies lie down to take a nap, to steal slyly to their pockets, take out their tobacco boxes, and filch away enough of the abominable weed to last them till the next Sunday comes round again.—*Litchfield (Conn.) Republican.*

When the intelligence reached Nebraska that a speaker had been chosen, the editor of the News felt bound to give the new dignitary a notice. So he said—"Mr. Banks is a latter day republican. He believes in the infallibility of Theodore Parker, the immortallity of niggers, the doctrine of election, and the innocence of Joseph Hiss and Mrs. Patterson."

☞ The Washington *Sentinel* has the following excellent repartee of Col. Richardson to Mr. Giddings: "Last week Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. R. was like Balaam's ass; he would not speak.

'It is true' said Mr. Richardson, in reply, 'I am somewhat like Balaam; when I am in the presence of the gentleman from Ohio, I let the ass speak.'"

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. WILEY—The whigs have heretofore told us there was no use of organizing parties; that the whigs no longer contended for the old measures of the party; that they had become obsolete; that there was really little difference between the parties, &c.; but on Tuesday, 3d inst., the whigs of Cowlitz county met, by appointment, to organize their party and make nominations for offices. They have made no declaration of principles, measures, or object to be accomplished by the organization, other than the election of whig officers; so that it is a kind of a know-nothing concern. Their principles and object are to be guessed at. But by fair inference from their acts, defenses, confessions, &c., we have gathered up several planks of their platform. One is to get up a no-party celebration of the fourth of July for the benefit of whig nominations; another to sustain the last whig and know-nothing House of Representatives for not allowing a clerk employed by a committee of the House to do the engrossing and enrolling, because he was a democrat,—and accusing the President of the Council of violating the rules of the House by decision of points of order in the Council, and then hold a secret session to hide the papers on which that accusation was made, and then accuse members of the Council of trying to steal papers from the desk of the House (meaning the President of the Council, because he had directed a proper officer to ask for a copy of a joint resolution for publication, which had passed the House, reported to the council and returned to the House), papers on which the House had matured their action, and the public were entitled to know what it was, and the President of the Council was entitled to a copy of it for his own defence; and in violating their honor as gentlemen and legislators in going into joint convention to do certain things which they had agreed to do, and taking up certain things which had agreed *not* to do, thereby sacrificing the rights and powers of the Council as a co-equal and independent house of legislation; and in accusing the democratic members of the Council of violating their oath of office by not going into the election of certain officers pointed out by law to be elected, and then meeting in what they have certified to be a convention of the two houses day after day for a week, and not touching the election of one of those officers pointed out by law to be elected, and which they had agreed to elect, but went into the election of one they had agreed *not* to elect, thereby knowingly and deliberately violating what they claim to be their oath of office.

Another plank of the platform is to collogue with a few democratic traitors to do dirty and dishonorable acts, and make those traitors the scape goats for the sins of the party, by calling it a democratic house, thereby they become the sewers to carry off the filth and nastiness of the past whig party.

An enviable office, surely. So far, I think, one of the most consistent platforms I ever saw; it is all of one kind of timber. I see nothing lacking but a few negroes on it for performers. But they have got them tied out in the thicket—they will bring them on by and by.

If a democrat was to take a false oath concerning a bit's worth of tobacco, he would be brought into court, and be sent to the penitentiary; but the whig speaker of the House of Representatives can make a false certificate to get office for one of their drunken favorites; and that is honorable, because the whigs can do nothing dishonorable, any more than the "king can do nothing wrong."

A few democrats of Cowlitz county met on the 3d inst., and nominated Mr. VAN CLEAVE, of Pacific, for the Council. A few remarks were made explanatory of democratic principles, so that all may know what we wish to accomplish. Our dependence is on the people to maintain and protect, with equal justice, those undaliedable rights set forth in the declaration of Indedendence. Justice is the only thing with which government has anything to do.—Rights that God has given, man has no right to take away. Our government is a a voluntary association of the people to do justice between men; therefore, all secrets, deceit, fraud, breach of confidence, falsehood, or false certificates or partiality, are anti-democratic, because they are unjust to the rest of the people.

JUSTICE.

Thackeray, at last accounts, was lecturing in Mobile.

Correspondence.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *May 1st*, 1856.

SIR:—In reference to your personal application at this office respecting the claims of settlers in Washington territory, who have been forced from their lands by the hostility of the Indians, I have the honor to enclose a copy of our instructions of the 29th inst., to the Register and Receiver at Olympia, W. T.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
THOS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

HON. J. PATTON ANDERSON,
House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *April 29th*, 1856.

To the Register and Receiver at Olympia, W. T.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the register's communication of the 10th January last, calling my attention to the fact stated therein, that three fourths of the settlers have been compelled to abandon their claims, and move into the towns and forts for protection against the Indians, and of course can claim only consecutive residence under the act of 27th September, 1850, and the amendments thereto; and requesting that the department devise some means whereby the settlers may have the time allowed, on final proof which they are necessarily compelled to spend abroad.

In reply, I have to state that I am clearly of the opinion that where the settler has been compelled by the hostile Indians to leave his claim, provided he return to it again when practicable for him to do so, it takes him out of the statute, and the time of such involuntary absence shall run as if he had actually remained upon his claim. You will therefore, in all such cases where it shall be shown to your satisfaction, by the proofs adduced, that the settler has been compelled by the causes mentioned to leave his settlement, not consider it as an abandonment under the law, but you will allow his claim, if valid and right in all other respects. You will however, make a special report in each case, to be accompanied by all the proofs, with your decision endorsed thereon for the final determination of this office.

A copy of these instructions has this day been sent to the land officers at Oregon city, O. T., for their information and government.

I am very respectfluly,
Your ob't serv't,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Comssioner.

MINNESOTA.—A joint resolution has been introduced into the Council of Minnesota, providing for a Territorial Convention, to be held in June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution, as a preliminary to asking for admission into the Union. The population of the entire Territory, is between sixty and seventy thousand, and will no doubt be amply sufficient to form a State by the time designated for holding the Convention. The people of Minnesota do not seem inclined to wait for a permissive act of Congress to enable them to form a State government, as claimed by the President to be necessary in the case of Kansas.

☞ A stampede of slaves from Kentucky took place on the 3d of March. They were closely pursued, and on the pursuers approaching a house in Cincinnati where they had taken refuge, they were fired on by the fugitives, the shots wounding several spectators. Six of them were arrested, and eight escaped. One of the slave women, seeing escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding the others Those arrested have since been delivered to their masters.

☞ A Washington letter in the Baltimors *Sun* contains the following paragraph:—

"It is worthy of note that in the United States there are 3,800,000 Roman Catholics, whilst in the senate and house of representatives there is but one member each who even makes a profession of that faith. In the cabinet, the supreme court of the United States, the senate and the house, there is not a single foreign born citizen. Surely Americans are ruling America."

☞ An attempt was made at New Orleans to assassinate Dennis Corcoran, one of the editors of the Delta; he is badly injured, but it is believed not fatally.

☞ The celebrated banking house of the Rothchilds loaned during the past year, $515,000,000, as follows:—England, $80,000,000; Turkey, $40,000,000; Sardiana, $10,000,000; Russia, second loan, $100,000,000; England, on exchequer bills, $35,000,000.

From the Oregon Weekly Times, June 14th.

Another Letter from General Wool.

In the *National Intelligencer* of May 2d, appears a very lengthy letter from John E. Wool, addressed to the editor of that paper for publication. It bears date at Benicia, California, April 2d, 1856.

That portion of the letter which does not contain downright falsehoods relative to the Indian war in Oregon and Washington, is a partial and high colored misrepresentation of facts. We believe the bane of that letter carries its own antidote. His object for penning such a letter for the public print at Washington, is obvious; it is for the base purpose of influencing congress not to appropriate any means to pay the volunteer expenses of the war, and it will, no doubt, have some influence with many.—One would suppose that his official reports to the war department might answer his malignant purposes, but it seems otherwise.

We learn that the editors of the *Intelligencer* have been furnished with, and will publish, Gov. Steven's letter to Gen. Wool, the same which was published here a few months since.

Gen. Wool has made an issue with the people of Oregon and Washington, and it is no more than just and proper that he should be thoroughly exposed. He commences by doing injustice to both Majors Haller and Rains, in regard to their action at the outbreak of Indian difficulties north, and he falsifies the facts in relation to the causes of Bolon's death, several whites having been killed by the Yakimas before Bolon was killed. Wool states that the whites were the cause of the outbreak, on account of Gov. Stevens' treaties, and the carrying away and ill-treating some squaws. This is news here. The fact is, these Indians have been preparing for war for a long period of time, according to their own acknowledgements. They had determined upon hostilities before Stevens attempted to make treaties, and it is a notorious fact that Kamiakin and Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox intended to assassinate Gov. Stevens and party on the council ground last summer; and that they were only prevented from carrying out their diabolical designs by the interference of the Nez Perces.

These are the Indians whom Gen. Wool sympathises with, and *such* are the *facts* he unblushingly falsifies. He says, "*Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox was barbarously killed, with his companions*" by the volunteers under Col. Kelly. Nice Indian sympathy, certain!

Gen. Wool further asserts in his letter, that the "Oregonians say that the war is a god-send to the country!" This is a downright unblushing falsehood; and in making that assertion, Gen. Wool has betrayed a weak point, as well as an absence of a proper regard for truth. He further states that white men, attachees of the H. B. Co., are in no danger of being killed. The killing of Mr. Sinclair, at the Cascades, proves at once that Gen. Wool knows not the truth of this point in the matter.

He charges the volunteers with plundering the *friendly* Cayuses of their horses and cattle. He charges that the volunteers went to Walla-walla "to fight the Indians; no matter whether friends or enemies, as it was indispensable to excite the sympathy of the nation and especially congress, or the propriety of paying contributions so profusely levied on the people of Oregon, might be questioned." Weak, misguided old man! He supposes that his assertions will carry weight; but it will be a *dead* weight to his reputation as a warrior, when his pronunciamento against Oregon, with its blended sympathy with the Indians, is sifted and properly understood at Washington city.

He states that "as soon as he was informed of Maj. Haller's defeat he ordered all the disposable troops at his command to the seat of war, and he followed." If Ft. Vancouver was the "seat of war," (which it was not,) there might have been some truth in this assertion. But the facts are these: General Wool sent up some regulars to Ft. Vancouver and called in others from the field of danger, where they spent the winter very agreeably, while the volunteer forces were enduring every hardship to protect the settlements. Gen. Wool employed his time between Vancouver and San Francisco, busying himself with denouncing the volunteers and the people and drinking champagne and sympathising with the enemy, while those whom he so unjustly berated were defending the country from the invasion of a savage foe—subsisting at times upon horse-flesh! *These are facts, and defy refutation* on the part of Gen. Wool.

Gen. Wool may endeavor to mystify facts and turn to account everything possible, to cover up his glaring deformities, in the vain effort to save *his* reputation from deserved reproach; but in the *end* he will be fully exposed. He may, like a drowning man, catch at straws; he may seize upon an opportunity to charge the people of this and a sister territory, as a band of murderers, instigating this war from mercenary motives; he may belie his subordinates, Majors Haller and Rains, who tried to do their duty, by charging them with being "stimulated in their exertions by political demagogues;" he may assert that "there is no war;" he may charge that this war was gotten up (as he says) for the purpose of plundering the United States treasury by wholesale; he may bark and whine over the UNANIMOUS vote of the late Oregon legislature, asking the president to recall him and send an Indian fighter to take charge of the military department on the Pacific; but in the end truth and justice will triumph, and he will be driven with discomfiture from all and every unworthy and untenable position, which his arrogance, malice, and hostility to his countrymen has *stimulated him* to take.

Gen. Wool, at the time of writing that letter, had not visited the "seat of war". He has never visited the seat of war in southern Oregon; he had not been within thirty miles of the locality of Indian depredations in northern Oregon and southern Washington territories; and he never has traveled five miles (if even any distance) into the interior of Puget Sound country. That country is laid desolate and the inhabitants murdered by barbarous hands. Southern Oregon is the same; and we feel justified in the assertion that had not the brave volunteers met the blood-thirsty hordes which carried utter devastation and blooodshed where ever they went, that the Willamette valley, in Oregon, would also have been made the scene of human butchery and the country laid waste.

Gen. Wool may talk and write as he pleases; he may prefer as many charges as his addled brain is capable of conceiving—he may cause delay in the payment of the just claims on Government of a brave and patriotic people; but he will find that

> "Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
> The eternal years of God are hers,
> While *Error, wounded, writhes in pain*,
> And dies amid her worshipers."

Let Gen. Wool explain the cause of the taking and burning of the Cascades in March last, within thirty miles of Fort Vancouver, in which from twelve to fifteen of its inhabitants were murdered. Let him answer why he forbid Maj. Rains to complete block-houses there! Let him answer why he let the Indians take and retain possession for a time this key to all his future operations east of the Cascade mountains? These are questions which the people—whom he traduces in the plenitude of assumed wisdom—would like to have him answer.

He never visited the Cascades until the town was destroyed and its inhabitants murdered, at which time it is said he showed much contrition, and wept; and acknowledged he had been mistaken in relation to this war. He has paid a flying visit to the Dalles; and aside from that he is at this time really as ignorant as a child in practical knowledge of our geographical position, or the nature and number of the enemy we have to contend with. The old man is evidently in his dotage, and it would be equally an act of kindness to him, as well as an act of justice to this coast, to fill his position with an officer who is efficient, and one who will not make war on those he is sent to protect; and one who, instead of wasting all his sympathies upon the savages, will have the courage to fight them, and defend the country.

Gen. Wool charges the people of Oregon and Washington Territories with high crimes and misdemeanors; which charge, *if true*, would consign us all to infamy, in the estimation of any Government or any rational people. But fortunately his charges against us are FALSE, damnably false. He cannot prove his bare-faced assertions against our people.

We charge Gen. Wool, in the name of the sovereign people of Oregon and Washington Territories, with deeds of omission and commission in this unhappy war; whose rights and liberties he has disregarded and jeopardized—and whose country when laid waste and made desolate by a savage foe—he has sympathized with the the foe, and laughed at our calamities, and mocked when our fear and desolation came.

We charge him with having betrayed his public trust, and dishonored the National character of his country.

We charge him with a violation of the eternal laws of justice in waging a war against our citizens, and of extenuating the wrongs of the murderers of the white race.

In the name of human nature we charge him with outraging, insulting, and injuring the whole people, regardless of condition, age or sex, by his supercilious attempt to prevent justice, and falsify our struggling people, and in making statements with reference thereto, which the most reckless should blush to own.

THE "MASONIC GRIP."—At the festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Glasgow, Scotland, Sir A. Alison mentioned that during the assault on the Redan, a small party of soldiers, led on to one of the guns placed in a recess, were received by a body of Russians, and the English officer was about to be bayonetted, when, chancing to catch the hand of the Russian officer, he had presence of mind enough to give him a Masonic grip. The Russian in a moment struck up the bayonet of his soldier, led his newly-found brother to the rear, and treated him with all the kindness of a Mason!

☞ In Kansas, violence still takes the place of law; murders are frequently committed by the "border ruffians;" ballot-boxes are attacked and seized, and frequent fights take place between the armed factions—rendering this fine country anything but a desirable home for the peaceful farmer.

The new Free State Legislature of Kansas met at Topeka on the 4th inst.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 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—1th April, '56.

The Volunteers—Our People, &c.

We were prepared to meet almost any abuse that the willifiers of our Territory had in store for us, from the commencement of the war to the present time, whatever character it might assume. But we were *not* prepared to meet the unblushing impudence and detraction contained in General Wool's letter published in the *National Intelligencer*, in which he assumes that the present Indian war was provoked by the whites, and with an object of loading the pockets of our people with ill-got gain. It is a matter that stuns us, and throws us back upon our haunches. But why should they traduce a people who have endeavored to carry out the wish of the Government, with a knowledge that they are telling deliberate falsehoods? Is not this section of the country, within the scope and measure, deserving of a national existence? Those who have traversed and are acquainted with the quiet waters of Puget Sound, know and are acquainted with the harbors which it affords. The fleets of the navies of the world might anchor in calm and serene quietude within its waters, and find a peaceful resting place for themselves and all distracted vessels afloat. This portion of the United States was acquired by treaty with Great Britain. We might have claimed up to '54-'40; but this matter was compromised. Congress in its wisdom extended its laws over us. People were invited here to take lands—to cultivate the soil, albeit they might be supposed to be trespassers on the Indian's rights. They have come by the invitation of Congress. They have occupied lands, which they supposed the integrity of our government would preserve them in the occupancy of. One of the proudest mottoes of the English Government is, that she never permits a subject to be wronged. A Bengal lion stands at her flag-staff, and no outrage can be tolerated by her people. How futile, when misery surrounds us, and death and devastation stands in our door—how futile is it, we say, for Gen. Wool or any of his satelites, to assert that the present Indian war was provoked for the purpose of enriching a people, to whom the invitation of Congress had invited to the shores of the Pacific. Look at the war—look at the block-houses erected in our Territory. Let any man from the States—from any portion of the world, but visit our country as it exists, and then let him say whether the war was provoked with an object of gain, or whether blight and desolation has not followed in its track. It is merely aggravating as well as amusing to witness the apologists of Gen. Wool and his satellites, in this inhuman war. They pretend to know all the abuses under which the people are laboring. Allow us to say that there is not one feeling in Gen. Wool's breast that beats in conformity with the wishes of the people of the Territories connected with the home government. The idea that this Indian war has been brought about by our citizens for their individual gain, *is merely a lie*, and we are prepared to cram it down the throat of the accuser. This is a war of Gen. Wool and a majority of the regulars, with the Indians, against our civil authorities and our citizens, volunteers, &c. This can be proven, and will be made known to the home Government ere long.

☞Our readers will please find on the outside of to-days paper communications and selection, to which we respectfully invite their careful attention. Let some men who would be disturbers of the quiet of our people, remember the fate of some of those who suffered at the hands of a vigilence committee in San Francisco.

REPRESENTATION.—Since our last publication containing representations in defence of Gov. STEVENS, for his proclaiming Martial Law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston, signed numerously as they were, every mail brings additional names sustaining his course. We deem it unnecessary to publish them unless they are asked for by the signers themselves. Amongst others in the last week, we have received from Pierce county an additional number of some sixty names, appended to the representation dated Olympia, June 5, which can be seen by any person that so desires.

The Election.

Notwithstanding the traducers of our Territorial authorities, and others, may be involved in a war against our people, our settlements, &c., it becomes the duty of patriots to girt their armor on for the purpose of meeting emergencies, not created by themselves, but by selfish, unprincipled and an inhuman portion of the white race.

The principles which have always divided the present democratic from all other parties, had their origin in the revolution itself which separated this country from under the tyranny and abuses of a foreign despot. Amongst those who helped frame our constitutional government may be found the names of Jay, of Franklin, and of Jefferson. A compromise was established by the constitution itself with regard to the subject of slavery. All the States in the Union were admitted into the confederacy with a common understanding that their rights would be respected. All know these things who know anything of our form of government.

Since the days of Jefferson, strange events have transpired in the country over which he once presided as a beacon light to warn a people from the rocks and quicksands of an ancient federal organization.

Common sense and legal authority teach us that a nation is circumscribed in its boundaries by fixed and national rules that may be interpreted as international. We all know full well that there is a large proportion of this continent acquired by the government of the United States. This Territory is divided into sections, called Territories. It has been acquired either through negotiation, treaty, compromise, or the blood and treasure of a common people. Thus acquired, we ask, is it a soil peculiarly belonging to the north, or exclusively belonging to the south? Is it not common property, and have not the *people* the right to occupy it, and determine for themselves the form of government under which they wish to exist? Federalism has always assumed the ground of antagonism against the rights of the many. In the first instance, it sought to elect a president for life, a congress for a term of years, and all national officers during good behaviour. It would have congress to exercise a supremacy over the Territories of our country, appoint our officers, prescribe our laws, and in short, throw all power into the hands of a few. It is to be hoped these facts will be remembered at the ballot box on the day of the election, and that the people will come forward and demand that such men be placed in positions who are qualified, and are unshrinking in their fidelity to the interests of our Territory, and true in their devotions to the sufferings of our distracted people.

☞Some weeks since Mr. N. B. COFFY, of Capt. Rabbeson's company, and Mr. Wm. SHARP, belonging to the command of Maj. Maxon, were despatched under orders from Col. Shaw, to the camp of Col. Wright through the Nah Chez pass, bearing important despatches effecting the interests of our whole people, and the safety of Col. Wright and his command. No one at Camp Montgomery, from where they left, ever expected, or dreamed of seeing their faces again. It was presumed that three great obstacles were compelled to be overcome. In the first place high waters on White, Green, and the Nah Chez, all those streams being swiming. In the second place, surmising, the depth of snow was considered an impediment that would stop their onward progress, on their way to the east of the Cascade Mountains. A third, and as was supposed more fatal obstacle, appeared to be in their way in reaching Col. Wright's camp, from the fact, as it was believed, that Kam-ai-akin, and other Indian chiefs, had some fifteen hundred Indians encamped between them and the camp aforesaid. In truth they were at one time surprised, and obliged to abandon their horses, by some twenty or thirty Indians, but they succeeded in getting through—performing their mission—and returning in safety by way of the Dalles, Columbia river, &c.

Men of this character deserve the heartfelt gratitude of a people, in whose interests they are employed. We trust they will be remembered.

☞In Oregon the annual election for legislative and other officers, come off a few weeks since. In its result we have the gratification of knowing that generally dark-lanterns and kinky-hair were knocked end-ways.

☞We are indebted to STUART'S Express, and also to the Pacific Express Company, for files of late Atlantic and California papers in advance of the mail.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Legislature has passed the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly, That our Representatives in Congress are requested, and our Senators be and are hereby instructed to secure the passage of a law making full compensation to all owners whose slaves have or may hereafter escape into any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and there be withheld from those to whom such service may be due.

Indian Relations.

In the Indian service there has nothing of interest transpired for the last few weeks. The Indians on the different reservations, in charge of Local agents, number about six thousand, besides between two and three thousand remaining within prescribed limits under the surveillance of special agents.—They are all busily engaged in farming purposes and preparing their winters supplies, are peaceably disposed and contented with their condition.

The policy of separating the friendly from the hostile Indians, and placing them under the surveillance of Local agents, was introduced by Agent JOHN CAIN, afterwards followed by agent SIMMONS, and since fully approved by the Department at Washington. Being on the Columbia river at the breaking out of the war, Capt. Cain collected the Indians of that region at the Cascades and at Vancouver. On returning to the Sound, he collected the Cowlitz Indians at the the Cowlitz farms, and the Chehalis Indians at Judge FORD'S and B. C. ARMSTRONG'S on the Chehalis river. From testimony since produced, near all of these Indians would have undoubtedly engaged in the war, but for the vigorous and efficient measures of Capt. Cain.

Owing to the successful operation of this policy, and the rigorous military operations of Gov. Stevens, we are satisfied that the Territory was saved from abandonment by almost the entire white population.

Military Operations.

Within the last few weeks, active operations have been transferred from this to the other side of the Cascade mountains. Mr. T. HUGHES reached here on the 24th inst., with an express from Col. SHAW, who was with his command on the Wenass, having made the march from Fort Hicks in eight days, encountering no Indians and experiencing no difficulty except scarcity of grass. There was but five miles of snow, which was sufficiently hard to bear up the animals. Col. SHAW intended to remain in camp a few days, in order to recruit his horses. Scouting parties were out constantly; they had discovered no Indians, but plenty of sign. All were in excellent health and spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy. Mr. Hughes reports that the Indians had quietly retired from the vicinity of Col. Wright's camp, and that he had broken up and gone in pursuit.

A portion of the Central battalion, Capt. SWINDAL in command, and the Northern battalion, Maj. VAN BOKKELIN, remain on this side of the mountains. The result of their scouts confirm the belief that there are very few, if any, hostile Indians now on this side. Company A, Lieut. A. A. DENNY in command, and the Pioneer company, Capt. HICKS, are engaged in cutting a military road from Fort Montgomery to Ranger's prairie, above the Snoqualmie falls, then intersecting the road to the Snoqualmie Pass, at the mouth of which Maj. VAN BOKKELIN has erected a fine block-house.

The report of Leschi's being on the Puyallup, proved to be unfounded. There is no doubt that he is yet on the other side, if he ever was there, with but few of his late followers with him, the most of them having gave themselves up to the different local agents on the Sound.

Forts Hays and Pike were turned over to Lt. Col. Casey, and are now occupied by the regulars.

Olympia Precinct Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democrats of Olympia Precinct, met in Convention at 2 P. M., 21st inst.

On motion of Mr. Corliss, the meeting came to order, nameing Judge Monroe as its President and R. M. Walker as Secratary.

The President having stated the object of the meeting to be, the election of Delegates to represent the Olympia Precinct in County Convention, on the 28th inst., J.W. Wiley moved that the number of Delegates from the Precinct be twelve—agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Corliss, the Meeting proceeded to the election, whereupon Messrs. James C. Head, Joseph Cornell, Smith Hays, A. B. Rabbison, Geo. Corliss, Edward Faust, W. W. Miller, Geo. Gallager, David Phillips, E. W. Austin, Wm. Strickler and Wm. Rutledge was chosen.

Mr. Corliss moved that Precinct officers be now nominated, and named for Justice of the Peace, James C. Head, Esq.

Mr. Wiley named for Constable, Mr. Wm. Mitchell. There being no dissenting voice, those two gentlemen were decided duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, it was agreed, that should any of the delegates be prevented from attending the Convention, they should have the privilege of appointing substitutes.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

V. MONROE, *President*.
R. M. WALKER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.—A move is being made in the city of New York to divide the State, the lower portion to be called the "State of Southern New York,"—to be composed of the counties of New York, King's, Queen's, Richmond, Suffold, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, and Green counties.

Correspondence—Apologetic.

It requires of us, that we appologise for the publication of the private letters, of our delegate in Congress—Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, which will be found connected herewith. It will at once be seen, by a perusal of his manly, though confidential, correspondence, that he is incessently laboring in troubled waters—fighting for the interests of his constituents against the fearful odds that opposes him, by Gen. Wool and the motly crowd of opposers of the best interest of our territory. Indications are plain, as has elsewhese been stated in to-day's issue, that the present Indian war, is one waged by Gen. Wool—the Indians, and the regular service generally, against the volunteers, our citizens and settlements. That Col. ANDERSON is doing all that can be done for the preservation of our people, the recorded evidence is ample to sustain him. He is happily associated with a delegate from a sister territory, whose former career, in the pulic service, requires no comment. Next week we designed to commence the publication of the speeches of Col ANDERSON and Gen. LANE in favor of the bill introduced by Gen. LANE, appropriating $300,000 for the purpose of maintaining peaceful relationship with those Indians who are considered friendly, and for liquidating the indebtedness of the Indian department generally. We trust that Col. Anderson will pardon us for the privilege which we have taken, in giving publicity to what follows:

[A COPY—NO 1.]

WASHINGTON CITY,
May 1st, 1856.

DEAR WILEY:—The California mail of the 5th April, is just in, but brings nothing from Puget Sound later than 23rd March, (which was a letter from governor Stevens to me)—not even a number of the *Pioneer and Democrat*. I suppose the *paper* mail has stopped a day or two in New York. However we have an extra from the *Oregonian* office giving some account of the attack upon and burning of the Cascades and killing of 20 or 30 persons, and burning of the steamer *Mary*. The same mail brings news of the massacre of passengers at Panama by the police (?) and of Walker's fight with the Costa Ricans at Rivas and of his intercepting *British* letters to the Costa Ricans protesting sympathy and *promising Minnie rifles—all this*, is exciting, and crowds the president and cabinet. Large bodies move slowly—I do not know what they will *do yet*. My own opinion is, they ought to suspend Gen. Wool at once, or rather ought to have done it months ago.

Our bill to pay expenses of the war is still in the hands of the committee. I am *worried* to death with this dilly-dallying way of doing up important business. They put off and put off, for more *facts*, more *details*, &c., &c. So many contradictory statements have reached the authorities here, that they don't know *who* to believe. I sometimes feel like they looked upon *me* as one of those who were after "depleting the public treasury" as Gen. Wool says!! But I'll continue to fight it out, and I believe that when the facts all come out congress will not hesitate *to pay*.

I send you the *original* letter of commissioner Hendricks to me in reply to my request upon him in relation to claims, &c., and his answer and opinion in relation thereto. I send the original because I have not time to copy it, and this decision will allay the fears of many who have been compelled to leave their claims on account of the war. He could have made no other decision in accordance with *law, sense* and *justice*.

I write (as you observe) in much haste, with a dozen folks from the Pacific coast in the room, talking about their distant homes and friends—the war—Indians, &c. So you must excuse this disjointed and hurried note.

Your friend,
J. PATTON ANDERSON.

[A COPY—NO. 2.]

WASHINGTON CITY, DIST. COL.,
April 2*d* 1856.

Dear Wiley:—Your papers in relation to the matter of public printer, were received three days ago. The whole matter is now before the secretary of the treasury, and will, probably be decided in a few days. The case seems so plain to me, that I can scarcely make any argument on it.

It is well settled that joint conventions of two co-ordinate branches of a legislative department, can only be had, by the consent of both branches, for a specific purpose. *That* purpose is expressed at the time they agree to assemble *jointly* Any departure from the terms of the agreement upon which they do assemble, is not only a violation of good faith, but it is a usurpation of power, which neither branch can assume. Again, it requires a quorum to do business—and a majority to constitute a quorum. *Nineteen is not a majority of thirty-eight*, consequently nineteen is *not a quorum and cannot* do business.

I do not pretend to say what will be Mr. Gathrie's decision, but relying upon his legal ability and *good hard sense*, I cannot see how it can be otherwise than in accordance with the above principles, "*nous verrons*."

Yesterday after a hard fight we got through the house, a bill appropriating $300,000 for restoring and maintaining peaceful relations with the Indians and $120,000 to buy powder for the Pacific coast. You will see by the papers which I send you, how the appropriation is to be expended. We hope to get it through the senate to-day. The bill for paying the expenses of the war, is now in the hands of the committee on military affairs, and we hope will be reported at an early day.

On it we will have to fight *to the hilt*. Gen. Wool's reports *against* the volunteers being paid will be the great obstacle.—Gen. Lane and I will not stop at trifles in our efforts to get this bill through. We have many warm friends who will assist us. Let the people of the territories look at the *record* and see who are their friends in this congress. They meet with opposition from the ranks of *black republicanism and know nothingism*. The straight out democracy and a few *southern* Americans, are the true friends of the territories. The *south* stand up to Oregon and Washington notwithstanding they *know* that these two territories, will never adopt their "peculiar institutions"—but they stand up to *them on principle*.

Your friend,
J. PATTON ANDERSON.

[A COPY—NO. 3.]

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
April 18*th* 1856.

Dear Wiley:—The mail arrived yesterday, being three days behind time, in consequence of which we only have a few hours in which to answer by return steamer. As yet I have not had time to *wade* through half my correspondence. I have only time to say that old Guthrie has knocked the action of the bogus joint convention on the public printer question, *into the first of next year!!*

Mason sends you his decision, it is short and sweet, and settles Col. Wallace's *hash* very summarily. It could not have been otherwise. With the *facts and records*, your argument was unanswerable. I see in your correspondence, that apprehending some mutilation of the record as sent by Lowell, you ask for a copy of it, but the question being now *settled*, I do not deem it necessary to get it, as it is quite voluminous—however, if you want it for any other purpose I can and will obtain it for you.

In our efforts to procure the passage of the bill to defray the expenses of the war, we encounter at every turn, the *insane* reports of Gen. Wool. This only *delays* matters; for I feel sure that *eventually* every just claim will be paid by the government. But this delay is *death* to our people, who are in actual want of the necessaries of life. Gen. Lane and I will leave no stone unturned to accomplish this vital object.—With the appropriation of $300,000 for maintaining peace, &c., we hope the Indian department will be able to prevent any more accession to the ranks of the hostiles from the friendlies.

Yesterday we got in the following, which will pass. Compensation, $125,000; "Mr. Mace, of Indiana, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported, without amendment, house bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco, California, to Oregon, and to extend to Olympia, Washington territory; which was committed."

I have been urging the necessity of an armed steamer on the Sound; and my strong point was, *the danger to be apprehended from the northern Indians*, and just as the quarter master general began to view the matter favorably and hold out some hope that he would gratify us, here came Capt. Alden's letter to Col. Ebey published in the *Pioneer* which says *there is no danger from these Indians!* Thus it is—but I shall not give it up. I will *bother* them some if they don't give it to us.

I have not time now to write to Goudy, as the mail closes in a few minutes; give my respects to him and say that his affairs shall be attended to. Let me hear from you regularly.

Your friend and ob't serv't.
J. PATTON ANDERSON.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

FORT MONTGOMERY, June 26, 1856.

DEAR WILEY—It is with feelings of pleasure that we again receive your welcome sheet. The spirit of bold confidence blended with your leading articles, assures us that it is your intention to deprive those "*vipers and insidious reptiles*" of their *poisonous fangs*. Continue the good work—we say amen. "Well done thou good and *faithful servant*."

You say the "*authorities and this* community still continue to harbor some of the leperous batch." Let the *authorites answer for themselves*, the community will proclaim at the ballot box in July next that they have no further use for chattering demagogues who are so utterly regardless of the the lives and property of our people; men prompted by motives of the most inordinate desire not only to *misrepresent* the public acts of the executive, but also to stigmatize a man who has most conclusively shown, not only to the people of this Territory, but to the world, that he had a soul, a nobleness of nature far superior to the sordid desires which actuated these base calumniators. I refer, sir, to Hon. VICTOR MONROE, a man who, when the rights of the people were assailed through the Executive of this Territory, came manfully forward, and on a certain occasion nobly sustained, with that talent and ability he is known to possess, not only himself, but the people, and the Executive in the course he had taken in declaring Martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston. And, sir, for this he was wantonly attacked by Messrs. Kendall, Evans and Wallace, for the discharge of his duty as a good citizen and an *honest man*, for showing to these hirelings that he regarded the preservation of the lives and property of his fellow men his first great duty,—a duty which he has shown was with him paramount to all others,—and for the discharge of which these three *honorable (?)* men attacked him in a style *utterly regardless of every rule of gentlemanly courtesy, parliamentary propriety or common decency*.

But let me inform your readers that the withering rebuke Mr. Kendall received on that occasion, for this unmerited language and ungentlemanly conduct, stung him to the quick, and he immediately left the ground, ashamed of his disgraceful conduct. Mr. Evans *fainted* whilst making a feeble effort to address the people on that occasion, from what cause I know not, but think it is fair to infer that the enormity of his iniquitous designs became apparent to him and paralized his further efforts.

Judge Monroe was then vociferously called for, who proceeded to address the people amid deafening shouts of applause.

I noted also, on that occasion, the indignant look and frowning brow of Mr. Hale, who, with another *would-be very popular* gentleman well known in this community as a *political intriguer*, proposed adjourning to the block-house. Can you deny it, gentlemen? But the crowd cried out as with one voice—"Monroe! Monroe! go on! go on! no adjourning now!" Nor would they suffer an adjournment until Judge Monroe had finished his address.

I now ask you and your readers—was this not a flattering tribute of respect to the integrity and talents of the man who Kendall and Evans that day styled as the "pensioned judge advocate?" Mark you, friend Wiley, this occurred in front of the Governor's private dwelling, and there was nothing said (by the gentlemen before named), about *adjourning to the block-house whilst Mr. Kendall was exhausting the vocabulary of vulgarism*, but when Monroe was called (and he was the only speaker called for on that occasion), the people opposed an adjournment, knowing as they did, *to a man*, that *no indecent or unchaste expression would escape the lips of Victor Monroe*, were he to continue his address for the next half century.

Whilst these scenes were being enacted around me, I mentally asked myself the question, why Judge Lander attempted to hold his court when it was so *unmistakably* the wish of the *community* that he would adjourn it, knowing, as he must have known, that there was not three cases on the docket in which he could find the necessary witnesses and a jury to try? Verily his superabundance of caution must have deserted him on that occasion.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY,
By a Volunteer.

FORT TILTON, May 22, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—Having this evening some spare time, I do not know how I can better employ it than in writing a few lines for the *Pioneer and Democrat*. With your permission I will do so.

At present the whole of the Northern battalion are in this vicinity. Maj. Van Bokkelin, with company G, Capt. Smalley, got into the Ranger's prairie, some five miles above this post, the 20th inst.,—or I should say a part of the command only, as Maj. Van Bokkelin and Capt. Smalley, with a small detatchment, have gone up Cedar river to make a reconnoissance of the mountain passes. They are expected at the prairie this evening, where it is the Major's intention, I am told, to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the battalion.

Companies H and J have been at this post for some two months, awaiting orders to do something. Capt. Howe was ordered to this post last March, and arrived here the 15th of the same month; from which time until the 20th inst., he has never been favored with a single line, orders or otherwise, from the high functionaries who preside over the destinies of the volunteer forces of this Territory.

Such treatment to any one would be highly discourteous, and to a gallant officer like Capt. H., is surely unprecedented, and worthy of the condemnation of the whole company,—and such treatment could only be escaped by resignation.

The election for Capt. H.'s successor was held yesterday, and resulted in a unanimous vote for Geo. W. Beam, formerly 1st Lieut. of the company, and Thos. Simot, 1st Lieut. in Beam's place. These are good selections, and are men who carry with them sufficient strength, not only to hold a company together, but to perform "deeds of mighty daring," should an opportunity present for this long neglected company to "spread themselves" in a fight with the red skins.

The express with the news of Colonel Wright's disaster on the Nachess has just arrived. Some fears are entertained for the safety of Maj. Van Bokkelin and Capt. Smalley. Lieut. Mounts will send out a detachment of the company to their relief, should they not reach camp to-night.

No signs of hostile Indians have been seen in this vicinity. Parties have scouted the country pretty well towards the pass, and report all quiet. This place is, for the most, dull enough, except on the arrival of the express man, who generally brings us a few *Pioneers*, which are a perfect God-send, as we then hear of some of the movements of our brethren in arms, as well as the last dodge of Leschi.

By the way, what has become of that precious sheet, the *Puget Sound Courier*? Has the thing died naturally, or is the editor afraid to trust his offspring so far in the Indian country as this? I have not seen a sign of it in the mountains for months.

Gov. Stevens' proclamation declaring Martial law over Thurston county has just reached this post. Little "bandy-legs" is a "brick."

BACKWOODSMAN.

From the Oregon Weekly Times June 7th.

Governor Stevens and his Traducers.

A short time since we noticed the troubles existing in Washington territory between the executive and the judiciary—or one of the judges of that territory. In the last *Oregonian* there appears a lengthy letter addressed to the editor of the *Times* signed TRUE FACTS, in which the writer charges that some one has used us—that he has bought us up. In substance, the letter is an infamous attack upon the private and public character of governor Stevens—a sort of continuation of the disgraceful attacks made on the governor before his return last winter, by a certain set of *would be* great men. The writer charges on us that our remarks were a "tissue of misrepresentations and false statements"—and gives a string of resolutions manufactured by W. H. Wallace, Frank Clark, Elwood Evans, &c., denouncing governor Stevens. How far such men's opinions will be taken by right minded men—or how much credit is to be given to them, after their disgraceful conduct in endeavoring to disorganize the legislature of that territory last winter, we leave the public to judge. W. H. Wallace, with the assistance of Frank Clark, both members of the assembly by legislative fraud, undertook to elect himself territorial printer—and the said Wallace claimed the office under his illegal and unprecedented election. The matter was referred to Washington city, and the secretary of the treasury who detests *fraud*, decided immediately that said Wallace had no rights as public printer—that his pretensions were an outrage upon legislative propriety, and the rights of the people.—So much for W. H. Wallace, Frank Clark & Co., and their solemn denunciation by resolutions of governor Stevens, which the *Oregonian* scribbler parades before the public, to show what he charges, that we made false statements.

From the time the war broke out last fall on Puget Sound up to the present time, there seems to have been a systematic effort on the part of a few office-seekers, to turn the war to *their* particular account, and charge the origin to governor Stevens. The whig press at Steilacoom week after week—when governor Stevens was absent—came out freighted with attacks on the governor—calling it "governor Stevens' war," &c. We were pained and surprised, that when the settlements were being broken up, and the settlers murdered by the savages, to see *white* men sympathizing with the Indians. Why did they not charge the Rogue river war on governor Stevens' shoulders?—it commenced about the same time—and there is as much justice in holding him responsible in the one case as the other. We happen to be in possession of certain data which the accusers of governor Stevens are not aware of, perhaps, when they charge upon him the origin of this war north, on account of his treaties last summer. We have seen Major Rains' letter to Kamiakin last fall, in which he charges him with Pee-peu-mox-mox and other chiefs, with an arrangement to commence hostilities, a long time before governor Stevens made any treaties with them, and he proves this fact by indisputable evidences and plain reasoning. Where then, have governor Stevens' traducers any ground for charging the origin of the war upon him? They will fail, in their feeble attempt to make *white* men believe in the purity of the savage foe, or the prostitution of governor Stevens.

When governor Stevens returned from the Blackfeet country last winter, he found Washington territory in a lamentable condition—overrun with savages—the citizens being murdered—the settlements broken up, and property destroyed. The war had been going on for months, and as yet the savage foe remained unpunished to any extent. What was his duty as the chief executive officer of that territory? All right minded men would say his duty was to defend his territory and bring the foe to terms. He has applied himself diligently to the task, and in his movements has been successful. He has prosecuted the war with vigor, and with success thus far—and because Indian sympathisers disapprove his acts, or jealous men berate him, it is no good proof that he has not fearlessly discharged his duty. But we regret that in all his efforts to carry on this war, there has been a clique who have omitted no opportunity to throw obstacles in his way.—We submit then, if governor Stevens is not to be sustained in making almost superhuman efforts with meagre means at hand, in defence of the citizens of Washington territory, what is to become of that isolated territory? If that territory is worthy the honored name she bears, is she entitled to the united exertions of her citizens in her defence.

In relation to the scribbler in the last week's *Oregonian*, who signs his letter to us as "True Facts," we care not to notice his fling at us, as to being "used" or "bought up" by some man of interest. It is unnecessary entirely, when the author consents to become the heralder of such corrupt politicians and trifling demagogues as W. H. Wallace, Frank Clark & Co.

This anonymous scribbler in the *Oregonian*, is known by his ear marks, without the trouble of calling on Mr. Dryer for information out of "over anxiety," about the author. Many of his statements are as false as the ear marks are plain. He bungles his subject. He should be the last to deal in harsh epithets, and should look well to *his own* record of conduct and moral deportment. His position, at least, should induce him to conduct himself in a manner to at least command the *respect* of the people if not their *confidence*. We throw back in his teeth, the foul slanders he utters against Gov. Stevens, and advise him not to judge his neighbors so rashly—lest a like judgment be meted out to him in return.

He calls Gov. Stevens a drunkard; he prates about reckless aspirants for fame, when he is one of the veriest demagogues, we believe, in that Territory.

We care not to go into a showing up, at this time, of the motives of aspirants for place and power in Washington Territory, or to call their names. There are some men there, however, who would gladly get Gov. Stevens out of the way—they are fearful that he may go to Congress—and then some of them would like his salary as Governor; but we doubt their ability or willingness to earn it as well as Gov. Stevens has done. We deem it sufficient for the present to intimate it as our opinon that several would-be-great men, have created and kept up this war on the Governor, not for the public good, but for purposes the most selfish and sordid.

Gov. Stevens finds himself sustained in his general conduct. He declared Martial law, because he deemed that public necessity required it—and the people demanded of him to act in the matter. The people will stand by him notwithstanding the croakers, who desire to gain an unenviable notoriety, by blackening the characters of better men than themselves. We have a rod in pickle for some of these croakers, and if they desire it we advise them all to pitch in and get it.

Great Britain and the United States.

A wonderful change has taken place in public opinion both in America and Great Britain upon the subject of a war between the two nations. The Lord Mayor of London made a very remarkable speech at the recent banquet given by the civic authorities of the Great Metropolis. Mr. Buchanan was invited, but was obliged to decline, in consequence of a pressing invitation to hob-nob with her Majesty and Prince Albert the same day. But even his absence could not smother the set speech that had been prepared in honor of himself and his country. The Lord Mayor, surrounded by the representatives of the wealth and industry of the nation, seized the occasion to make a conciliatory speech for the benefit of America. He spoke of us as cousins—almost brothers; alluded in stereotyped phrases to our common language and common literature; but with special force dwelt upon the commercial ties that bound us together, and the dreadful effect a war would have upon the mutually profitable trade between the two countries. One would suppose, from his gentle words, that we were very dear, but somewhat petulent, children of Old England—that a little coaxing and humoring were all that was needed to bring us round, and that the old mother never entertained the remotest idea of flogging her offspring into submission to her imperious mandates. All this is just what we expected. It is becoming the fashion for the English Government to trump up difficulties with us—push them almost to the extremity of war, and then when satisfied we are not to be bullied, like the unfortunate Nabobs of India, or the sleepy Mandarins of China, set their outside machinery to work—their presses, and civic functionaries, and Chambers of Commerce, and Trades Union, to flatter and cajole us into good humor. We are the same people who, it was insultingly declared in 1812, could not be kicked into a war. We were comparatively weak then—we are able to cope with the strongest now. We were derided and jeered and taunted then—we are soothed and flattered and cousined now. What has wrought this change? We doubt much whether it has been an increase of affection, or a sudden respect for the rights of others. The blood of the unfortunate Burmese, shed in a war based upon the most frivolous pretexts, is scarcely yet dry. The invading forces have not yet retired from their cities. Why then this dove-like cooing to America—this haughty bearing towards Burmah? It is not difficult to understand the difference. A war with Burmah is pastime and exercise for the Indian army, and is never heard of in London, save through the columns of the press. A war with the United States would sweep their commerce from the ocean—shut up their innumerable steamships in port—paralyze their internal trade—close their work-shops, and throw tens of thousands of starving, turbulent operatives into the streets. It would shake their credit—ruin their merchants—and confiscate debts by the hundred millions, due by our people to English bondholders. This last consideration alone is a sufficient guaranty that England will not force us to extremities. What is the desert Island of Ruatan and the savage wilderness of Mosquito, compared with the two or three hundred millions of American securities, all paying handsome dividends, held by English capitalists? The Lord Mayor of London, speaking for the moneyed aristocracy of the country, is gentle as a sucking-dove. The Lord Mayor and his friends want their dividends. If we owed them nothing—if we were not the best customers for their fabrics, and the only source from which they could obtain their raw material,—in place of soothing words, we should hear roaring denunciations and imperious threats. But now we are cousins, sweet cousins—our Minister is invited to civic banquets, and the Queen's receptions for the favored few, and Lord Palmerston's dinners and Ministerial White Baits. The press take the cue—the difficulty is patched up, and once more we are, or are supposed to be, loving friends, and very excellent customers. This is just as we predicted, and every year we shall find our old enemy more forbearing—more disposed to cultivate peace, and more averse to a rupture with the young giant of the West.—*San Francisco Herald.*

A manifesto has been issued by the democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature, expressing a decided preference for Mr. Buchanan as the democratic nominee for the Presidency.

☞ The Atlantic papers complain of the intense cold. At Chicago, on the 4th of February, the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero. Great interruption to travel has been caused by the freezing of harbors and the heavy snow drifts on the rail tracks. The poor suffer severely, in consequence, from the high price of provisions and fuel.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* states that he has information from a responsible source, which renders it almost certain that if the late Nicaraguan decree, annexing the Mosquito territory, shall be attempted to be carried into force, the commanders of the British fleet on the West India station will interfere to prevent it.

☞ Col. Benton has published in the *National Intelligencer* a note denying the statement made by Horace Greely in the late Pittsburg Convention, that Col. B. was in favor of abolishing slavery in Missouri.

MARRIED,

On June 5th, in the town of Seattle, by E. A. CLARK, J. P., Mr. EDMUND CARR, to Miss OLIVIA HOLGATE, both of Seattle, King Co., W. T.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

U. S. M.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly. For freight or passage apply on board.

Olympia, June 27th, 1856. n34tf.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Feb. 20th and May 21st, April 4th, January 20th, January 24th, and January 11th.

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

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

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

June 28, 1856. 6w34

Notice.

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

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

JAMES TRYON, Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

A Farm to Rent.

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

GEO. WAUCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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 Colored 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 Embroideries. 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. 10th, 1855. no9:3ms

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

Whigs of Thurston Co.,

ATTENTION!

A CONVENTION will be held at Olympia on Tuesday, the first day of July, 1856, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be supported at the next general election, to be held on the second Monday in July, 1856.

It is desirable that all the precincts should be represented.

G. A. BARNES,
Chairman Whig Central Committee, Thurston Co.

Olympia, June 18, 1856. 2w33

LOOK HERE!

Those interested are respectfully informed that the notes, books, accounts, &c., of J. J. WESTBROOK, late of Thurston County, have been left with the undersigned for collection.

A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

P. S. Washington Territory scrip taken in payment of accounts at *current* value.

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 1w33

Notice

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

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

C. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

Cascades, May 31, 1856. 6w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.

NO. 109.

Battery Street:

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

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

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

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

Traders from the Country

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

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

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

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

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

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

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has leased the above well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an agreeable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the BEST of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

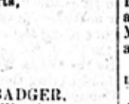
Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.



HAVING recently leased the above well known establishment, formerly under the direction of Messrs. WEED & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts, Confectionaries, &c.,

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Keystone Temperance House,

JACKSON STREET,

(A few doors below Davis,) SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. M. HERRING, Proprietress.

PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED!

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

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

Superior accommodations for families.

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

April 18, 1856. 3m39

United States Mail.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of September, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1858, on the following routes in the TERRITORIES OF OREGON and WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until the 8th day of July, 1856, to be decided by the next day:

OREGON TERRITORY.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

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

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

MEN WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

33 3t C. L. DERBY & CO.

HORACE GREELEY.

THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELY; Editor of the New York *Tribune*. By JAMES PARTON. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 442. Price $1.25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

Special Order.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

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

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

AND FOR

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

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. 23tf

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. BURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 29 1855. no. 14tf.

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 else. 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

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.

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.

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

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 mole skin 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. FAY and Dr. HILL, Special Agents for those encamped at Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove, and Holmes' Harbor on Whidby's Island.

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

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

War Notice.

BY ORDER of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I hereby call upon the citizens of the counties of Lewis, Chehalis, Thurston, Pierce and Pacific, for reinforcements to support the gallant volunteer soldiery now in the enemy's country north of the Puyallup.

To insure success, it is deemed essential to strengthen the Central Battalion. By a vigorous effort now, there is a reasonable hope of annihilating the savages occupying the region west of the Cascades. For this purpose, an earnest appeal is made for a reinforcement of one hundred men, who will rendezvous at Olympia, for service under Major G. Hays, to strengthen the companies of Captains Henness, Rabbeson, White and Swindal.

All detachments, upon arrival at Olympia, will be supplied with provisions, clothing, arms, transportation and escorts to the field.

Ample supplies for the forces are now approaching the Central position upon the Muckleshoot Prairie.

An intelligent and patriotic population will see the urgency of the case, and by bestowing their services for a short time, share in the achievements of their friends now in the field, and materially aid in the speedy termination of the war.

The following named gentlemen are requested to act as enrolling officers:

Capt. John R. Jackson, Highland, Lewis county;
J. S. M. Van Cleave, Pacific county, Chinook P. O.;
Private Guest, Capt. Henness' company, at Camp Montgomery;
Doctor J. R. Johnson, Chehalis, at Bruceport;
Henry Cock, Thurston, at Olympia;

Enrolling officers will make requisitions upon the Quarter Master and Commissaries at Olympia and Steilacoom for supplies and quarters for recruits during concentration, previous to marching.

Enrolling officers will report to this office for marching orders.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Volunteers.

Head Quarters, Olympia, W. T., March 1, 1856.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Wm. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855–n49-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 Merchandize 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.

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

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 cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the 1st 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.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

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 Dunginess, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 southeasterly diriction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-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 Unmatilla 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

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 south-easterly 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 south-western 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,
Gov. and Sup't.

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

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 WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

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

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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—

Pikes, 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 prompt

June 8, '55.39-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55–6m7

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and 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 GODS 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.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

May 8, 1855. 34-tf