PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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For every additional insertion,.....$1.
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L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions, and advertisements in California.

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

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--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-n49-1y.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-y1y.

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. 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. n28-1y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 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.

"Life on the Ocean Wave."

"A life on the Ocean Wave!"
The man who wrote it is green;
He never has been to sea,
And a storm he never has seen.

He never has seen a wave
As it dashed o'er the vessel's deck;
He never has seen a fire at sea,
Or been floating upon a wreck.

He never has been aroused
From his morning's gentle doze,
By the sound of splashing water,
As it fell from the horrid hose.

He never has heard a man
Scrubbing right over his head,
With a noise sufficient to rouse
From the grave the slumbering dead.

He never has seen a fat woman
Growing thinner day by day,
And leaning over the vessel's side,
Throwing herself away.

While people look carelessly on,
Though in tears the woman may be,
And unfeelingly say it is nothing at all,
ONLY the roll of the sea.

And oh! he has never been sea-sick,
And crept into bed in his coat,
While every motion increased his THROES,
And his FEELINGS were all in his throat.

That man may have sailed in a boat,
In some puddle or on a sound,
But if he has been to sea, and wrote
Such a song, he deserves to be drowned.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR—The following remarks relative to our executive may not be inappropriate at this crisis, for we are all aware his course has been one fraught with circumstances of no ordinary character.—From the commencement of hostilities, he has been harrassed by men of power and influence abroad, who either could not, or would not, see the cause for action which appeared so vividly to his mind. These men, from motives that cannot be thoroughly and satisfactorily fathomed, have seen proper to differ with him in judgment; and not being content with this, have invented schemes, and concocted falsehoods, calculated to thwart him in the exercise of his official duties as chief magistrate of our Territory. This alone is sufficient to embarrass and annoy any official while in the discharge of his various duties, but add to this, dissensions at home—some of his own neighbors placing barriers in his path; those, too, for whom he is toiling day by day, and often in the silent vigils of the night, pondering over some plan by which he may relieve them from the dilemma in which they are at present placed. Often when they are reposing upon their peaceful couch, he, with aching temples, is devising means to thwart the enemy, and again restore peace.

Notwithstanding these mortifying circumstances do exist, I am proud to say he still pursues his course with that untiring industry and unwavering firmness which he possesses in so eminent a degree, and which he adheres to with the unflinching confidence of one who believes his course is just and honorable, and will ultimately receive that due mede of praise which is certain, sooner or later, to be lavished upon the deserving.

I do not wish to be understood as censuring any individual for differing with Governor Stevens in the course adopted by him in the discharge of his official duties. But I do assert, that all should be willing to concede to him that which we exact for ourselves—and that is, *the free, untrammeled and unbiased exercise of our judgment, which is the natural right of every individual;* and unworthy the name of man would he be, who would relinquish the exercise of this precious privilege, except with life.

Gov. Stevens' course, throughout, has been open and bold; no shrinking from duty, however arduous; no wish to disguise his acts—nor cowering when the deadly aimed shafts of malignity have been hurled at his conduct. What more should we exact? What more ought we expect? It is possible he may have erred in some things, yet this should be no lasting ground for censure, for from the infirmity of our fallen nature, we are all liable to do the same.

Diversity of judgment is a part of our organization. It would not do for us all to think alike. Our creator has endowed us with reason, by the exercise of which these judgments are formed and conclusions arrived at. At times these judgments have been very beneficial in their results, at others disastrous. It is not within the scope of human nature to decide with certainty the inevitable consequences of any act that requires futurity to determine. We should therefore be modest in the expression of our opinions, respectful and deferential toward the opinions of others. We should not do so through awe or fear. Our conduct should be manly and upright. If we differ with an individual in public or private life, let us do so in such a manner as to admit the possibility of *our* being wrong. We should not assume the character of dictator to those equal or superior in point of intellect or station to ourselves. We ought to discard that recklessness of character which cares not to estimate consequences, but still pursues a headlong course, and often crushes in its impetuous whirl the finest feelings of the human heart. Let us be more select in our communications with one another, and have due regard for the feelings and views of others. Banish all egotism, for few things are more disgusting. Let our differences be stated in a plain unassuming manner, and I am free to assert that the result will be beneficial to all.

Finally, our executive and other officers of our Territory require our combined assistance. Let us bestow it willingly and unhesitatingly, and lay aside trivial differences until the one great object (peace) is accomplished, and quiet and repose return again to our land. Then discuss your differences, and award praise or censure where either may be merited.

Yours, &c.,
CHARLEY.

McDonald's Island.

WANTED—A SERAPH!—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO PLAY ON A HARP PREFERRED.—The New York *Tribune* has the following, out of its usual columns of advertisements:

"We want preachers of the gospel of Kansas. *We don't want any argument, or essay, or logic, to prove anything touching the great question.* Congress is *lawyered* to death. We want *preachers* with *tongues* of fire, and a leader *holy, rapt,* and *mystical as a seraph.* This is a day for a Luther, a Huss, and a Peter the Hermit. We want *glorified spirits,* filled with *ode* and *rhapsody,* and *lyric.* The great *harp of liberty* lies unstrung, and needs to be waked to new and sublimer strains than were ever evoked from its strings. Where is the master who shall seize it, touch its chords, and rouse this people into life? There is the cause and the crisis, the essential elements of one of the most moving, exciting and magnetic contests which was ever witnessed. The ingredients of a more than necromantic (negro-mantic) power lie in unimagined opulence beneath our feet. Where is the enchanter whose wand shall rouse them?"

The *Tribune* seems to have been itself inspired when the above pathetic appeal for "preachers of the gospel for Kansas" was penned. The *Tribune* does not wish to have any one able "to prove anything," either by argument, essays or logic; all the preachers of this new "gospel" will have to do will be to pitch into the "border ruffians," give an account once a week of the horrible massacre of some inoffensive clergyman, give life-like pictures of the burning and pillage of the homes of the free State men, with now and then the scalping of a woman, and for seasoning they can occasionally give a detailed account of the manner in which the "border ruffians" have murdered and eaten two or three innocent children. As they are not to "prove anything," this method of procedure will work to a charm." We apprehend no difficulty on the part of Greeley in finding "preachers" enough in the Republican organization who are "not able to prove anything," but there is some doubt whether they will be "holy, rapt, and mystical as seraphs." If he can find the man who played on the "harp of a thousand strings," we advise him to secure him immediately—he may be able to attune to "deathless minstrelsy" the "great harp of Liberty," which "now lies unstrung."

JUST AS WE SUPPOSED.—To following is an extract from a letter we find in the *Union*, received by an old farmer in Connecticut from his son, who lives in Kansas. The letter is dated Lawrence, March 1, 1856:

"I suppose you hear a great deal in Congress about "civil war" and "outrages" in this Territory, not one-half of which is true, and the other half will bear reducing greatly before you swallow it. It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we meet at home in Connecticut; but I have experienced nothing but kindness at their hands. There are some bad fellows here, as there are everywhere; but they are not all Missourians, by a long shot. The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionists—I mean the political ones—who think they can bluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than anybody else. The story about its not being safe here for a northern man is all gammon. Business is good, and those who attend to it can do well here."

☞ Everybody is laughing at the blunder of the *Independence Belge* in setting Mr. Speaker Banks down for a negro. It may be very fine sport for the newspapers, but *how will the negroes like it?*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

JULY, 16, 1856.

MR. WILEY—Whilst the public generally are manifesting great indignation against the course pursued by the *eight* would-be distinguished lawyers who have self-esteem sufficiently developed in their craniums to suppose that the laying of what they supposed to be an important document, with the names of so many as e-i-g-h-t d-i-s-t-i-n-g-u-i-s-h-e-d lawyers attached, before the President of the United States—before the Speaker of the House of Representatives and chairmen of the committees of Congress, condemning Gov. I. I. Stevens for the enforcement of Martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston in this Territory, would create a great sensation at the capital of the nation. The names, in their estimation, of so many *brilliant* members of the bar of Washington Territory was going to crush Gov. Stevens, and with him the hopes of every individual in the Territory who desires a restoration of peace with the enemies of our people. Now, Jim Wiley, what would you give to be there on the presentation of that ponderous document to the President and Cabinet, and to the two Houses of Congress? Will it not be a glorious time for the publishers of comic almanacs and political looking-glasses? What will old Guthrie say when he sees the names of *Frank Clark* and *W. H. Wallace,* who distinguished themselves in the disgraceful attempt to elect one of the two brilliant statesmen, from Steilacoom, Public Printer for this Territory in the last legislature? Also the names of the others, particularly that of the fainting man who spoiled his breeches. Won't there be one universal 'snickering' among the officials and Congressmen? The ladies will smile—and what an uproarious laughter among the niggers! I hope that some of the letter-writers at Washington will give us a looking-glass view of the scene through the public press.

It is truly mortifying to see some men identifying themselves with our enemy in time of war; and particularly an enemy who has outraged every sense of humanity in the massacring of our fellow-citizens, men women and children. It is peculiarly gratifying to see the men of talent and of acknowledged ability taking strong ground in defence of Gov. Stevens, and identifying themselves with the interests of an outraged people. We allude particularly to Judge Strong and the Hon. Victor Monroe—men of lofty minds and of unquestionable legal ability—neither of whom will show themselves little to gratify a revengeful feeling against a fellow-citizen because of his superior ability to govern in times of great emergencies like that we are passing through. Gov. Stevens is proving himself, to a demonstration, to be a genuine limb of old Hickory—not only good for ram rods, but first rate for cabinet furniture. These two men, together with the great mass of the people, step forward to his assistance, and like the volunteer soldiery, march forward against our common enemy, whether they be white or red. What a contrast! These two men can go to bed and sleep soundly without the least fear of a Siwash petty-coat flag being presented to them by the ladies of the Territory. The Hon. Victor Monroe being more immediately in the vicinity of hostilities, has stood up nobly in defence of the executive and the people. He has identified himself with those who are using every effort to save the lives of our women and children in the hour of danger. In him is found the nobleness of soul so characteristic of the warm-hearted sons of the great State of Kentucky. He comes forward with all the powers of his eloquence in their defence. His powers of mind were never perhaps more strongly developed than in his defence of the executive and the rights of the people. He comes forward in the hour of danger, a true friend to his race. This is truly gratifying to the friends of our people, to see him who is acknowledged to be the best lawyer in the Territory, nobly defending their rights and interests. Everywhere is he gaining laurels—everywhere is he lauded by the friends of Governor Stevens. He proves himself to be a sound national man, who disdains the idea of crippling the energies of our people, in any sense of the word, in time of war. He is one of the soundest national democrats in the Territory, and by the course he has taken, he is getting a strong hold in the affections of our people. His name will live in the remembrance of the present population, and his course will have no little influence in shaping the future political destiny of this Territory. Being a volunteer in the camps, and having mingled with the people in different parts of the Territory, I but speak what I see and hear from the people themselves. The course Judge Monroe pursued at the time the pants were ruined by our friend Evans, was almost universally approved by the citizens of Olympia. He stood up manfully, defending the commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces. And the course taken by the Judge while in camp, acting as Judge Advocate in the case of Smith and others, was almost universally approved by the volunteer forces of this Territory. At this very time the removal of Judge Lander and the appointment of the Hon. Victor Monroe to his place, would be hailed enthusiastically by a larger majority of the people. Such an event might cause some more of the e-i-g-h-t to spoil their pants. But that would be out side of the people, they being considered a gang to themselves.

A BYSTANDER.

Supposed Conversation between Beecher and Greeley.

Greeley was in town the other day, having slipped away from Washington very noiselessly, probably for the purpose of seeing how the land lay in the Empire state. He was dressed rather better than usual, whence we infer that the times in Washington are good. While here, it is rumored, he met Henry Ward Beecher on the sidewalk near the *Tribune* office, when the following conversation is reported to have occurred, as furnished by our "medium" reporter:

Beecher—Well, brother Greeley, how stand matters at Washington? There seems to be a great lull in Kansas affairs since the departure of the committee of investigation. We must keep up an excitement or our occupation will be gone.

Greeley—You are right, brother Beecher, and didn't you see how I have been pouring it into Douglas lately? And then, too, I have trotted out another card—the "poor whites of the south." Don't you see, Beecher, that after all we must keep this nigger stench off us. If we can only make people believe that slavery degrades white folks, we can go it strong. Why have you not brought this idea out in the *Independent?*

Beecher—Well really, brother Greeley, to tell the honest truth, I think that is lying *rather* too strong for a religious paper.

Greeley—Oh, pshaw, man! you may as well "die for an old sheep as a lamb."—The fact is, we must drive this affair up to the hub, now or never.

Beecher—You are right, brother Greeley, and I give you my heart and hand, but you know religious papers say that we are running the thing into the ground. How does the *Tribune* go now-a-days?

Greeley—Well, the truth is, Beecher, it is hard to get up a circulation by publishing "outrages in the south," "horrible stories of slave whippings," &c. They are getting rather stale. Why, I have seen the time when a "blood and thunder" article of this kind, illustrated with darkies with packs on their backs, would bring us hundreds of subscribers. But now the thing is up. The people don't get excited over them at all, hence I am compelled to pitch into Douglas, and hold up the poor whites of the south as terribly cursed with slavery.

Beecher—Well, there is something getting into the people. I don't exactly know what it is, but the *Independent* has come almost to a standstill. We used to get three or four hundred subscribers per week, and now we don't get over a hundred.

Greeley—Ah, Beecher, I always told you you had one failing. You don't put it on strong enough; in a word, you don't lie enough to make it profitable. Just see how I have pushed the *Tribune.* Ah, my dear fellow, it could not have been done by ordinary lying; but after all it's hard work The fact is, I begin almost to give out, and I should have to do so, did I not have Dana to help me. If he can't beat the democrats in this Kansas business, I do not know what I shall do.

Beecher—But, Greeley, what is the republican programme now?

Greeley—Well, we are going to stave off an adjournment of congress until the committee returns from Kansas, when Howard and Sherman will give us a strong report against the "border ruffians," and on that, and the question whether Kansas shall be a free state, we are going into the presidential election. The fact is, we should have made a good deal of capital out of that "Kansas memorial," if Lane had not made such a d—d botch of it.

Beecher—Don't swear so, brother Greeley!

Greeley—Excuse me, Beecher, but it is terribly provoking. [*Aside—sotto voce.*—I wonder how I came to swear before a clergyman. I am always exceedingly careful on that point.]

Beecher—But really, brother Greeley, I don't exactly see how you are going to make a platform out of the question whether Kansas shall be a free state or not.—Who will you have for opponents? The democratic party don't say whether Kansas shall or shall not be a free state, but leaves the question to be decided by the people. It strikes me you will only be fighting windmills.

Greeley—Ah! Beecher, there is your weak point again. Don't you see, we are going to s—s—s—I mean *declare* that the democratic party is in favor of slavery in Kansas, and stick to it also. We have lied through worse "spots in the road" than this.

Beecher—Well, Greeley, I know your talent in this line of business, but it strikes me that you will find "a very hard road to travel." I advise you by all means to supply yourself with a Sharpe's rifle.

Greeley—The fact is, Beecher, you have run that thing into the ground. If you undertake to fight those "border ruffians," they will kill off the Massachusetts men faster than they do the buffaloes. And don't you see every man that is killed is one vote lost?

Beecher—Ah! brother Greeley, but that would be dying in a good cause, and if they do this, it might raise a storm of indignation in the north that would make Seward president.

Greeley—I thought so once myself, but the fact is the "border ruffians" won't be provoked by us into doing anything outrageous. I have abused them all I could, but I see it's no use—we must try some other tack. No, we must go in for freedom in Kansas. Lie through all the bad spots, and not get our skirts too odorous with free negroes, if we do—

Just at this moment Dr. James McCune Smith, (colored man,) was seen to be crossing the street. Greeley pulled his old hat down over his eyes, rammed his hands into his pockets and hurried into the *Tribune* office, while Beecher went up towards Tammany Hall, humming the tune, "Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

GEN. WALKER IN HIS OLD HOME.—Gen. Wm. Walker was born and reared in Nashville, Tennessee. The citizens of Nashville recently assembled in very large numbers to give utterance to the public sentiment in that quarter in relation to him and the affairs of Nicaragua. The meeting was attended by gentlemen of the highest character and respectability, without distinction of party. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we, the neighbors, friends, and acquaintances of Gen. Wm. Walker, the distinguished chief of the Republican army of Nicaragua, deem the present a fit occasion to declare our high appreciation of his qualities as a man, and to give expression to our heartfelt sympathy for the noble cause in which he is engaged. Born, reared and educated in our midst, he has ever maintained the character of an honest and honorable man. A graduate of the University of Nashville, and for several years a student at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments, and varied knowledge, his nice sense of honor, his distinguished gallantry and his republican principles, eminently qualify him for the task of regenerating a people cursed with all the evils of a bad government, and conferring upon them the blessings of freedom and security under the operation of wise and beneficent laws. He left his home and native land without a spot or blemish upon his character, and we, who know him well, feel sure that whatever may be his future career, he will do nothing to tarnish the brightness of his fame.

☞ Reeder, the great runaway from Kansas, has turned up at Chicago. He and Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Congressional Inquisition in Kansas, made their advent at the same time. It is not stated how they got there.

We take that back. We have since learned how the ex-Governor effected his escape. He took passage on one of the boats from the Missouri as a deck hand, and left her at St. Charles. There he procured the services of a man to convey him to the Jerseyville Landing on the Mississippi. He was not long in Jerseyville, but made tracks for the railroad as soon as possible. Thence he proceeded to Chicago, and yesterday made his appearance at Bloomington, and there he rehearsed his "hair-breadth 'scapes" and "imminent perils," "seeing in every bush an officer."

It was a fit termination to his career in Kansas; first, a Governor, and turned out from that employment; then an agitator, and contriving a plan to elect himself delegate in Congress; then elected a Senator in Congress by a few bogus legislators; then returning to Kansas to aid the Congressional committee in making out cause of complaint against the people of the Territory, and to keep up agitation in the North; and, finally, escaping in the disguise of a deck hand on board a Missouri river steamboat! Is not such a man entitled to the sympathies of the people of the North?—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE IGNORANT FOREIGNERS.—The Meriden (Conn.) *Transcript* says: "Out of a large number of new voters made in Meriden, only one was found unable to read, and he was a native American! So much for the abolition lingo about 'ignorant foreigners.'"

☞ The natives of Australia are a simple race. Their superstitions are curious. They believe that after death they return as white men. One of them was hanged at Melbourne, said, "Never mind, I jump up white fellow, with plenty of sixpence."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

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

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

The Presidency.

In our news columns will be found the result of the labors of the Cincinnati convention. We, though not allowed to participate in the coming contest, most heartily endorse the platform and standard bearers, of the principles of our political faith.

This week, we cannot notice the result of the deliberations of this convention as fully as we would wish. But those who have read the entire proceedings, will be struck with the spirit of harmony, the almost entire absence of conflicts in feeling, and the unanimity displayed in the assertion of the principles of our party,—the same for which we have always gone forth to battle for,—exhibited in former conventions. No convention was ever held where delegates surrendered their private preferences and local feelings with so much unanimity, neither was a nomination ever hailed with more enthusiasm.

The platform adopted fully demonstrates that the great principles of the democratic party still live. They are founded on the rock of liberty—the right and ability of man to govern himself—the sovereignty of the people, with a national government of limited powers—the disability of the general government to exercise powers by implication—opposition to monopolies, and, in short all acts that would have a tendency to interfere with the natural rights of man.

The democratic party now occupies the proud position of being the only national party in existence. At one time it was called upon to meet the old whig party, but now intolerence, fanaticism, and bigotry are to be conquered. The people of our glorious republic are called upon to act—to determine whether the constitution that has rendered us great and happy is to be sacrificed upon the alter of virtual treason. The great question now is, have the people enough recuperative energy left to trample the exponents of such odious doctrines down, and yet consider the Union and the constitution as the chiefest of our household Gods? We believe they have. We cannot be made to think that the people of the United States do not properly estimate the value of the Union—that they do not know the value of their heritage until it is lost, or some traitorous hands shall have taken it away from them, but we still hope that they retain the patriotism of the old Roman, who, to drive from his integrity were as easy as to stop the sun in the heavens.

The democratic party have put forward James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as fit men to carry out these great principles, and preserve the Union.

Mr. Buchanan is too well known to the people of the Union for us to attempt to say who or what he is. His name is interwoven with our national existence, as all know who are at all acquainted with our political history.

Mr. Breckinridge is well known as one of the most accomplished men in Kentucky, and as one who has not only rendered important service as a statesman, but also in the field as a citizen soldier.

A more extended notice of their public acts and characters will be given hereafter. Suffice it to say, that their nomination has been received throughout the entire country with the greatest enthusiasm, and we regard their election as certain.

Gold Mines in Washington Territory.—The following interesting items in reference to the Fort Colville mines, in this Territory, we take from the Portland *Times*:

"We have been shown by Mr. W. S. Ladd, merchant of this city, some nice specimens of gold which was taken from Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Pen d'Orille, and brought down from the Dalles by Mr. Cowne. The specimens we saw were the result of one day's labor of Mr. Lafluer and his son—amounting to $65,87. This gold is much coarser than that from the Pen d'Orille. We learn that preparations are being made at the Dalles by a company of miners to proceed into the mining country; though we doubt whether it is yet safe to travel through a hostile Indian country to reach the mines. That gold exists in the Pen d'Orille country, there is no longer any doubt. The miners who remained there last winter made well, we learn.

Late and Important News!

It was rumored here that Col. Wright had succeeded in making a treaty with the hostile Indians east of the Cascade mountains, and was on his way in with 1500 warriors, whom he designed placing upon the reserve in Oregon territory. We, at the time, regarded it as an extravagant and improbable story, and did not even design giving it a passing notice, but it seems that the volunteers have been able to find some hostile Indians, independent of those whom Col. Wright has endeavored to conciliate.

Col. Shaw, with some two hundred men, had an engagement with 400 Indians in the Grand Ronde on the 17th of July. The Indians were completely routed. The fight commenced with a charge led by Shaw in person. The Indians made a stand at first, but were soon shattered by the impetuous shock of the volunteers. The fight was kept up for the space of 16 miles in a south-east direction over the prairie. The enemy were forced to abandon their pack animals, 225 of which, with full packs on, fell into the hands of the volunteers. The fight was very hot for several hours, revolvers and clubbed rifles being used. The enemy were commanded by the son of Peepeumoxmox and Stock Whitley. Forty Indians were slain—29 dead bodies of Indians were counted upon the spot where the fight commenced, and the train captured.

Three of Col. Shaw's command were killed in this engagement, to-wit:—Mr. Wm. Holmes of this county, (shot through the heart while engaging two Indians in a hand to hand fight,) and Messrs. Tuly and Irvine, of Clarke county. We have but imperfect information of the wounded. S. Ensign of this county was shot through the nose; Lilly, arm broke and struck over the head; Downie, from Steilacoom, slightly wounded, and a member of Maxon's company—name unknown.

Many women and children were taken prisoners, but afterwards released. Ten warriors were also captured, who are now in Shaw's camp.

The Indian pack train captured, contained a vast amount of provisions—some sugar, coffee, and much flour, with a large amount of dried roots and Indian provisions; also some powder and lead, and a number of American mules with American pack saddles.

After the battle Col. Shaw returned to Mill creek. We learn that he designed putting up a block-house, and maintaining his position.

Major Layton, of the Oregon volunteers, and Capt. Goff, of Col. Shaw's command, also had an engagement with the hostile Indians near the head waters of Burnt river, on the 15th and 16th July. The Indians were defeated, and it is supposed that some 9 or 12 were killed. Capt. Goff lost two killed—we do not know their names. After this occurrence, Capt. Goff effected a junction with Col. Shaw's command.

Capt. Henness, of this county, and Capt. Maxon, of Clarke county, are on their way in, by way of the Dalles, with their companies.

For the above information, we are mainly indebted to Adjt. Gen. Tilton, who received a letter from Col. Shaw, and to Mr. N. B. Coffey, of the volunteer forces, who left Col. Shaw's camp on the 26th ult.

We can learn nothing definite in regard to the movements of the regulars under Col. Wright.

It is rumored that other tribes are seriously thinking of becoming hostile, but not knowing definitely the facts, we refrain, for the present, from giving publicity to reports. We still hope for the best, though we know not what the end may be.

This is decidedly the best and most decisive blow the enemy have received on the east of the mountains, and will be followed up by the volunteers.

Col. Shaw writes for more troops, to replace those coming in upon expiration of service. The volunteers are in good health, and have plenty of supplies.

Two hundred men, to serve for six months, will be called for to support the force under Col. Shaw, and replace those whose term of service is expiring.

☞ The "Pioneer" company, formerly commanded by Capt. White, and latterly by Capt. Hicks, was discharged on the 1st of August on account of expiration of service—they having been actively engaged in the field for the last six months, busied in the erection of forts, &c. They are an excellent set of men and deserve the good will of their country. A more extended notice of them and their services will be awarded next week.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to various communications which appear in this week's paper. Some of them are quite rare and racy—one of them particularly, quite quaint and original, and will be read at almost any time, with an idea at the approach at the ridiculous.

LATE NEWS!

Nominations Made!!

Through Mr. Williams, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, we are indebted for New York dates up to June 20, and from San Francisco to July 21st, to the "Noisy Carriers," Long Wharf, San Francisco, who will please accept our thanks.

From the States, the most important news is the various nominations for President and Vice-President. The following are now the tickets in the field:

PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
Democratic.	
Jas. Buchanan, Pa.	J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.
Republican.	
John C. Fremont, N. C.	W. L. Dayton, N. J.
Know Nothing.	
Millard Fillmore, N. Y.	A. J. Donnelson, Tenn
K. N. Bolters.	
N. P. Banks, Jr., Mass.	Wm. F. Johnson, Pa.
K. N. Sub-Bolters.	
R. F. Stockton, N. J.	Kenneth Raynor, N. C.
Abolition.	
Gerrit Smith, New York.	S. McFarland, Pa.

In the National Democratic Convention, the first ballot gave Buchanan 135; Pierce 123; Douglas 25; Cass 5. [California delegation voted for Gen. Cass.] On the 16th ballot Col. Richardson withdrew the name of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—and on the 17th every State voted for James Buchanan, and he was declared the *unanimous* nominee for President.

Mr. Hibbard, of N. H., on the result of the 14th ballot, withdrew the name of President Pierce, and that State went for Mr. Douglas.

Two ballots were only had for Vice-President. The first ballot Gen. Quitman received 39; Linn Boyd 33; Fitzpatrick 11; A. V. Brown 28; J. C. Dobbins 13; H. V. Johnson 32; J. A. Bayard 31; Truston Polk 5; Gen. Butler 27; Gen. Rusk 2.

On the 2d ballot John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated. Buchanan's election is beyond doubt.

The appointment of A. F. Hedges, of Canemah, Oregon, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon Territory, in place of Gen. Palmer, removed, has been confirmed. Palmer, for the course pursued by him during the present Indian war, richly deserved removal from office; and if we are not much mistaken in the character of Oregonians, he will find it a matter of much difficulty to re-establish the reputation so justly earned by him in the Cayuse war.

As to Territorial affairs, nothing was being done in Congress. At last advices, no quorum was present, (June 16)—a large number of members being absent attending the various conventions. The 23d had been, however, set apart for Territorial business. There is a strong probability that an appropriation will be made to pay volunteers and the expenses of the Indian war. Also bills making appropriations for a mail steamer between San Francisco and the Sound; for carrying the mail upon the Sound by steam; for several military roads; $40,000 for the capitol building at Olympia; $30,000 for the penitentiary at Vancouver, and for several other objects of no little importance. We have reason to believe that most, if not all, of these measures will pass.

Governor of Missouri.—Col. Benton, it will be seen, accepts the nomination of the democratic party for Governor, in the following letter:

☞ *To the Citizens of Missouri*—I have come to the determination, at this place, to accept the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor of our State, induced to it by no paltry calculation of the chances of an election, but wholly and entirely upon considerations of public good. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency determines my course in relation to the Governorship. I consider him the safest chance for preserving the peace of the country, now greatly endangered both at home and abroad, and believing him to be the best chance for peace, I hold it to be the duty of those who are in favor of that object to assist in his election; and for one, I shall do so—in a public capacity, if you invest me with one, and as a private citizen of Missouri, if not.

I proceed to the State immediately, first landing at Cape Girardeau, and then proceeding to other parts of the country.

Your fellow-citizen,
Thomas H. Benton.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1856."

Banks and Johnson, the anti-Fillmore candidates, have declined, and the Northern American party have endorsed the platform and nominations of the Black Republicans.

Fillmore has accepted the nomination.

Advices from Kansas state that affairs are assuming a milder aspect. Rumors of violence have almost ceased to be heard.

From Europe we have dates to June 4th. Ex-President Fillmore was passenger on board the *Arago* from Havre to Cowes, and will return to America by the *Atlantic*, leaving Liverpool, June 11.

The Central American Question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England. The news received by the *Hermann* and *America* having added considerable to the excitement previously existing, was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English journals.

In consequence of the intelligence from the United States confirming the recognition of Walker's government in Nicaragua, the funds had considerably declined.

The London *News* says:

"The aspect of the latest news from the United States is decidedly ugly. Still, we will not believe that the governments at London and Washington can be so insane as to risk a war, the results of which must be so tremendous, on such miserable grounds of quarrel as they are debating about."

It then appeals to the good sense of Americans and Englishmen to prevent what it says would be nothing less than a "civil war."

The English journals of the 4th continue their remarks respecting the Americans. The *Times*, from further information it has received, considered that war was becoming more imminent, whilst the *Daily News* adheres to the improbability of such an event, and advises great caution and forbearance on the part of the admiral and captains of the ships stationed round about the shores of North America.

The *Times*, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to amuse the imagination than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. It says that not a month would pass, from the day that the first of the half dozen ships, which constitute the Spanish navy, had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the government at Washington would interfere in the discussion, and remove its solution to the bay of Havana.

The question of the Danish Sound dues is at last to be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on the 6th of June he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operation, and to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the country.

Count Ostrouki, on the part of several thousand Poles, has addressed a lengthy circular to Count Walewski, of France, on the subject of their country and its relation to the other powers represented in the Paris Conference.

The dates from the Crimea and Constantinople are to the 21st ult., but nothing of importance had lately transpired at either place.

The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Paris writes:

"I believe I am correct in stating that the French government has used every effort to remove those unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon an active alliance of France."

Nicaragua.—There is no news from Walker. Over one thousand troops are reported on their way from San Salvador to join Costa Rica against Walker, part of whom left the capital May 3d, the remainder having been before stationed near the frontiers.

Report says that these troops had reached Chinandagua, twelve miles from Realejo, at last advices.

California.—A large meeting was held in San Francisco to ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic convention. Buchanan's nomination was well received.

The Vigilance Committee was still in full operation. A meeting has been held, and a large majority of the city and county officers requested to resign, all of whom refused to comply.

☞ We have on hand several communications, from various sections of the territory, which will hereafter be attended to. Our friends must have patience, as the limits of our columns will not permit us to give them that attention which we believe they deserve.

☞ Owing to news, received at a late hour and a press of other matters, our paper this week appears one day after its usual time.

☞ Mr. Dunn, government expressman, has our thanks for late papers, delivered in advance of the mail.

The Indian War.—Our accounts from the Indian war do not vary much from the news given last week. From the Oregon *Times*

"We learn that Kamiakin is probably in the Blackfoot country, making a effort for recruits. Three hundred of his choice warriors are supposed to be somewhere in the Walla-walla country.

"From Col. Wright, rumor has it, that a portion of the hostiles who are sick of the fight, and pretty well starved out—were to come in to see if they could make a treaty. This is rumor—and has no reference to Kamiakin or young Pee-peu-mox-mox—who are intent on war—and calculate on the Snake and Blackfeet Indians to join them. While our impression is that the Blackfeet will not join Kamiakin, we are still under the full belief that Kamiakin and young Pee-peu-mox-mox, with their bands of Yakimas, Walla-wallas, and such others as they can induce to join them, will continue the war a long time yet. They will have to be whipped out in the end. Col. Wright's or any other man's treaties with any of the enemy in that section, without Kamiakin's and young Pee-peu-mox-mox's consent, will be worthless."

From the National Democratic Review.

The Oregon War.

The West! the West! where is the West?
* * * * * * *
It follows the declining sun
Along the banks of Oregon,
Nor leaves him where he makes his pillow
On the great Pacific's billow.

We have watched, with intense interest the fearful struggle between civilization and humanity on one hand, and savage brutality on the other, which has been maintained during the last few months in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. Nothing but an honest doubt in regard to the nature of the difficulties in which Oregon matters are involved, has deterred us from calling aloud on behalf of the settlers on our North-western borders, for that aid which is necessary to quench the fagot in savage hands, and stay the torrent of ruthless murder. After the most deliberate examination of the whole subject, we are satisfied our first opinion was correct, viz: that too small a body of troops was sent to the Pacific coast, or that the military disposition of those troops did not justify the high expectations indulged in reference to those most prominent in command.

What is Oregon, that it should be doomed to become a land of skulls? and who are its inhabitants, that they should be plundered, murdered, and immolated by the savages? The Territory of Oregon is one of the loveliest in the world: it is a land of promise, where Providence seems to have been most prodigal in the expenditure of its riches. It has the noblest rivers, the most fertile valleys, the proudest forests, and the grandest mountains of the world. It has vales delicious as as Tempe; groves as delightful as Arcadia, and fields fair as those of Enna,

"Where Proserpina gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was carried off."

Oregon is the last home of the emigrant. Here, wearied by the march of thousands of miles, he determined to rest forever. Here he erected his cabin, planted his garden, sowed his farm, and gathered his little family at night in confident security. In the midst of his repose, he was aroused by the cry that his dwelling was in flames, and he awoke only to fall before the deadly rifle, and see his children struck down, and his wife violated in his presence!

Tell us not that we should first inquire who were originally to blame in this matter! Shame upon the truckling demagogue who can maintain his composure, and look coldly on while the fairest daughters of America are murdered and insulted upon the banks of the Columbia! These women, a little while ago, dwelt in New England, the Middle States, in the South, and in the West; they are our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters. Shall we protect them, or shall we suffer them to be butchered and immolated by the miserable savages of Oregon? All Greece engaged in the Trojan war, to recover a woman who voluntarily fled her country; all Sparta would have invaded Scandinavia, had such an invasion been necessary to rescue a single mother of the iron kingdom: shall we of this proud land prove the only ungallant people of the earth! We have not patience to reason with men who hesitate in a crisis like the present. It is the duty of a commanding officer to execute orders: it is his duty to take the field, conquer the enemy, and put an end to the destruction of human life. He is not the judge of the origin of a war, and he transcends the boundary of his authority when he presumes to call in question the right of a people to defend their own firesides.

In this connection, we may remark—nothing has gratified us more than the bold and manly course pursued by the Delegate from Oregon, Gen. Joseph Lane. The people on our northwestern coast were certainly fortunate in their selection of a man to represent their interests in Washington City. Gen. Lane, the gallant veteran who won the glorious title of "The Marion of the Mexican War," has watched day and night over the people who live on the borders of the Pacific.

[Here followed some extracts from Gen. Lane's speech, on the Oregon War, which having before published in the Pioneer and Democrat, we now admit.]

Here is a plain and unvarnished statement, which bears the marks of truth. We have no disposition to reflect upon General Wool; on the contrary, we entertain the highest respect for him as a man and as a soldier; if it be true, however, that he attempted, while in the neghborhood of California, to detain the 9th Infantry, then on the way to Oregon—that his influence, at one period, prevented the settlers furnishing powder to the residents on the frontiers—that he did not move boldly against the savages, but instead, hesitated upon the pretext that the whites were guilty of the first offenses; if these things be true, Gen. Wool should be held to account by the American people.

We entertain no doubt that indiscretions, in many instances, marked the conduct of the white man in Oregon. There never was a frontier population which could be absolutely restrained; soldiers, though, were not sent to the Territories to judge of the causes which precipitated the contest; it was not expected that they would constitute a judicial tribunal of even temporary jurisdiction; and we are proud to bear witness that our gallant army has ever been ready, at the first call of the country, to take the field, and march to victory, leaving the consequences to be settled by the civil authorities. Gen. Wool is a brave man—a soldier whose fame is the common property of the nation; if he did not act as promptly in the premises, as he was expected to act, we have only to regret, on behalf of the slain of Oregon, his strange, unnatural conduct.

We shall not attempt to present, in our brief outline of the frontier difficulties, anything like systematic account of the murders, burnings, and bloody conflicts which have characterized the war. It is evident that the savages had been preparing for years, for the contest in which they are engaged; there was a perfect understanding among numberless chiefs of well known courage and acknowledged talent, and simultaneous blows were struck along defenceless lines of a thousand miles. At the very time—as Gen. Lane informs us—hostilities commenced in Washington Territory, they occurred in Rogue river valley; in one night, the Indians traveled several miles, and killed every man, woman and child on the road, with a few exceptions; they burned every house except one; they killed every woman except one—Mrs. Harris. The house of this lady was surrounded, her husband killed, and her daughter wounded. She loaded and fired her rifle eighty times, and finally escaped under cover of the darkness. Every man on this route was killed except Wagoner, whose wife and children were murdered, and who himself fell on the 22d of February last, at the mouth of Rogue river. Almost all the cattle in this region have been driven off, or shot and left to decay upon the plains.

Lack of space prevents even the general glance which we had intended at the war on the Pacific. In our next number, we shall present from the most authentic records all the particulars of importance which can be obtained in Washington City. It is sufficient to remark that the beautiful Territories of Oregon and Washington are subjected every day and night to the most fearful ravages; that large numbers of volunteers have been raised, and are ready to co-operate with the regular troops of the government; that there has been gross and unpardonable delay on the part of the principal officer in command.

[Here follows an extract from General Lane's speech, which has already appeared in the Pioneer and Democrat.]

It is fortunate for the people on the distant shores of the Pacific that they have such an advocate in Congress as Joseph Lane. Such vigilance we have never witnessed, on the part of any other gentleman in the House of Representatives, as has been displayed by Gen. Lane in defense of the inhabitants of Washington and Oregon Territories. He is a man of whom any constituency may well be proud. Possessing an iron nerve, he dares to take any responsibility; clear and sound in his judgment, he takes no false nor injudicious step; comprehensive in his views of public policy, he seems to discover by intuition the line of justice and honor. He is one of those bold, original characters that nature, in her munificence, never fails to provide for a startling and difficult crisis.

We always indulge a feeling of pride, when, in looking over the gallant Democratic champions of the House of Representatives, our eye rests upon the frank, open countenance of the hero of Buena Vista. Thank God, some of the noble Romans still live—live, as monuments of of the glorious past, and guarantees of the glorious future of America. The influence, the example, and the illustrious deeds of a few such men as "The Marion of the Mexican War," inspire us with a hope that, though the tempest of faction may rage, and threaten the dismemberment of our republic, we shall be able to weather the storm. We regret, and the people of the Union regret, and the unborn inhabitants of this continent will regret, that to the hands of Gen. Lane was not committed the management of the war on our western borders. We make, however, no incendiary appeal to the disinterested masses of this country, for we know that a verdict would be rendered in favor of our demand which would echo from hill to hill, and from mountain to mountain, and startle a whole empire of politicians. God knows, and hundreds of thousands of men in this country know, that Gen. Joseph Lane was the man for the crisis. The people of Oregon and Washington Territories should be thankful, however, that they can claim his services in the Congress of the United States, and that he is toiling with unremitted zeal in their behalf.

Postage Reform.—A meeting was held recently in New York city, in reference to the postage system of the United States, at which the following reforms were proposed:—

1. A uniform rate of postage throughout the United States—California, Oregon and Washington included—which shall not exceed two cents a half ounce.

2. The delivery of letters in cities and principal towns, by carriers, without extra charge.

3. A uniform, simple and equitable system of postage on printed matter, with a marked discrimination in favor of pre-payment.

4. The abolition of franking, or payment of all government postages out of the treasury.

5. A uniform and low rate of ocean postage between the United States and foreign countries.

6. A comprehensive system for the transmission of moneys in sums not exceeding $25, by order, from one post office upon another.

7. The abolition of the law of compulsory pre-payment, and a double charge on all matter not pre-paid.

☞ A good joke was perpetrated in the Abolition Know-Nothing State Convention recently held in Connecticut. A gentleman was very anxious that Professor Silliman should be nominated for Governor, on the ground that he was "a great chemist, and could analyze all kinds of soils." One of the Minor men is said to have replied that, "eminent as he is in such matters, it was doubtful if he could analyze the elements of that convention!"

☞ All things considered, we doubt whether the cost of the war, from first to last, will be much under £100,000,000—an immense sum, but evidently not an intolerable one, when it is considered that it falls very much under the expenditure of the country in the one closing year of the last great war.—*London Times.*

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER,
June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the democratic national convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the democratic candidate for the office of president of the United States.—I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my democratic fellow citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that in the event of my election I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create great distinctions among our fellow citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the territories; and judging from its present character, I think we safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a state, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government, declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."—This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the territories. This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a territory shall have entered the Union and become a state, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of an honorable peace

May we not hope that it is the mission of the democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy? Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the federal government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every state. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his country. From its very nature it must continue so long as there is a constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister states which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The federal government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur, but this under the strict responsibility which the executive must always feel for the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will, therefore, excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people. Yours most respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Quaint Correspondence.

COWLITZ FARM, July 20, 1856.

My Beloved Lemuel—I understand that your time will expire in your country's service in some three or four days. I have no idea that it will expire as regards the friendship you have for your Territory. Take to your country your bosom friends, and don't forget your poor Ellen Brooks. Now, Lemuel, I know that you have had the hardest fight that ever was fit. I know, my beloved, that you've had to fight against the King George men in your county. I know that you've had to fight against the sympathizers of the Indians. I know also that you've had to fight against the Know Nothing party in your county. I know, my dearest, that you have been a true Stevens man; I know that you are a friend to your country; I know that you are able to face any par-biled whig that may start up. Beware of the par-biled; shun them as you would the snake in the grass. They are a curse to our Territory, friend Lemuel. Now, dearest, the very minute you can get released from your country's service, and can come to the embrace of all of us, myself never shall turn my back to you. Sustain every one who has used his efforts to bring this war to a close.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 24, 1856.

Beloved Ellen—I have received yours of the 20th. Your mind and mine co-operate in every sentiment. For why do you censure me on some little points that I am not guilty of? Have you ever seen me, or have you not, step one step from the path of righteousness? We suppose, beloved, that our great men in the city of Washington picked out the best man they had, to preside over us. I was willing to concur with their choice. I have done it, and solicited all honest men to do the same. It is true that you accuse me of living in a county that is opposed to our government, but at the same time, Ellen, we are not all of the same breed of dogs. We have some as good men in our county as ever came from the hand of God.

I find, my beloved, that on my visit to Olympia, that I discover some counterfeits. In order to prove them so, we cannot compare to anything but par-biled whigs. Don't, for God's sake, consider me or my friends among that class of chickens. Isaac I. and W. W. are doing the best they can for the government, together with a large majority of the people of this Territory. Dear Ellen, you are a woman, and I am a man, and I wish you could only appreciate my feelings. But at any rate, I shall claim for you to have a vote at the next election, or inquire the reason why good citizens of our county could not have a vote at our last election. We will meet them on the first day of our next Legislative session, and see what the God of justice can effect among them in passing such laws as will mete out equal and even-handed justice to all in our future elections.

☞ England pretends to have lost by the war only 22,457 officers and soldiers. The French loss is 60,000 at least. Count Orloff admits that the Russian loss is 500,000. Add the Turkish and Sardinian losses, &c., and the whole may be something short of a million of men. Wha't that, to the pleasure of seeing the balance of power so nicely adjusted?—*Boston Post.*

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* has advices from Mexico, that Gen Gadsden, the American Minister is negotiating a treaty for the purchase of another slice of territory from that conatry, and that the terms of the bargain has already been agreed upon with the Comonfort administration.

MINNESOTA.—The population of this prosperous Territory has been ascertained, with reasonable accuracy, to be 120,000—more than sufficient to justify its admission as a State.

Camp Meeting.

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

J. P. DEVORE.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856.

To Whom it may Concern!

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

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

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Q. M. and Com. Gen'l. W. T. V.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-4t

To Printers.

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

1 font LABOR-SAVING BURR, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs.)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior.)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x36 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press,"	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"TOWN TALK OFFICE,"
149 Washington street, San Francisco.

Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-4f

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOHN T. FAUCETT,
Administrator.

Steilacoom, July 28th, 1856. 3m39

School.

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

For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned.

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

Olympia, July 24, 1856. 3w38

Notice

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

MARGARET M. WHITE.

Olympia, July 23, 1856. 4w38

MISS E. BABB'S School will be re-commenced on Monday the 28th inst., for the term of eleven weeks, in the Masonic Hall.

Tuition the same as last term.

Olympia, W. T., July 18, 1856.

Notice

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

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

ANDREW J. CHAMBERS,
Administrator.

Olympia, July 15th, 1856. 4w37

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

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

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

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

Jan. 8, 1856-n17-3m.

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

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

THURSTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

NAMES.	OLYMPIA.	BLACK LAKE.	COAL BANK.	NISQUALLY.	CHAMBERS.	GRAVELLY.	YELM.	MAYNE.	GRAND MOUND.	TOTAL.
Council.										
J. W. Wiley*	102	8	2	1	7	18	22	5	8	170
B. F. Yantis‡	70		7	4	4	2	5	2	21	122
B. F. Brown§	17	1			6		1		2	27
Representatives.										
B. L. Hentess*	115	8	7	7	6	17	23	6	22	212
C. B. Baker*	102	8	6	7	6	16	23	6	20	189
J. Longmire*	110	7	6	7	7	15	22	4	17	180
Daniel Kiser*	93	8	5	2	8	17	23	6	13	175
G. C. Blankenship*	104	9	5	7	7	18	22	3	18	188
Wm. Rutledge, jr.*	109	9	1		5	18	22	3	12	179
J. W. McAllister‡	53		4	4	4	2	4	1	7	79
W. McLane‡	75	2	1	3	4	2	6	2	13	108
A. O'Neil‡	45		1	3	4	1	3		6	63
Elwood Evans‡	80		6	4	2	2	4		11	109
E. W. Sarjent‡	59	1	5	3	3	2	3		19	95
J. Dunlap‡	72		3	3	2	2	4	2	8	97
Ira Ward§	31	1			7	1	1	6	4	51
J. M. Lane§	15				6	1	1		5	28
W. Patterson§	20				8		1		1	30
J. M. Swan§	19				7		1		2	29
W. Billings§	24				7	3	2		2	38
W. N. Ayer§	28				7	2	2	1	4	44
Commissioners.										
A. J. Chambers*	113	8	7	1	12	16	21	7	20	205
J. Cornell*	101	9	3	2	6	17	19	1	11	169
C. Crosby‡	99	1	6	4	10	3	7	6	21	157
W. S. Parsons‡	55		2	3	2	2	5		7	76
J. Shaw§	74				4	1	1		3	83
Pros. Attorney.										
Victor Monroe*	90	8	2	1	6	17	22	2	6	154
J. W. Anderson‡	88		7	3	4	2	6		20	130
Sheriff.										
Samuel Coulter*	81	8	2		6	13	19	3	6	138
Isaac Hays‡	98		6	5	4	6	5		24	152
Wm. Lyle§	13	1			6	1	1		1	23
Treasurer.										
G. K. Willard*	113	8	5	2	8	17	21	6	29	209
E. Marsh‡	62	1	3	3	2	2	4		10	87
J. Allen§	20				7	1	1		2	31
Auditor.										
D. C. Beaty§	21	1			7	1			2	32
Wm. Wright*	174	8	9	5	16	19	27	6	30	288
Assessor.										
T. W. Glasgow*	98	8		2	5	15	19	3	9	159
D. T. Wheelock‡	71		5	3	4	2	7	2	18	116
G. W. French§	22	1			7	1	1	1	2	35
Coroner.										
H. D. Morgan*	164	8	9	4	9	20	25	4	29	272

For Justice of the Peace in Olympia precinct, Jas. C. Head* received 96, and A. J. Linville§ 43 votes. For Constable, Wm. Mitchell had 85; R. Harrington 42, and S. Ensign 20.

☞ * Democrats; ‡ Whigs; § Free Soilers.

Notice

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

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

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

Olympia, July 15, 1856. 4w37

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.

Notice.

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

James Roberts is my authorized agent.

EUSTIS HUGER.

April 4th, 1856 28tf

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

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 26, 1856. 47tf

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

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. P. 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.

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

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

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

U. S. M.
STEAMER TRAVELER,
J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,
FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly.
For freight or passage apply on board.
Olympia, June 27th, 1856. n34tf.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN Township 13 North of Range 4 West,
" " 14 " " " 10 "
" " 17 " " " 3 "
" " 20 " " " 3 "
" " 23 " " " 3 East.
" " 25 " " " 4 "

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

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

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

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

June 28, 1856. 6w34

A Farm to Rent.

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

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 24tf

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 Millinery Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Also—
Rogers' Wostenholms' and Barnes & Sons Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Razor Straps, Buttons of all descriptions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes and Bindings, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings and Braids, India Rubber Balls, Assorted Toys and Babies' Wax Dolls, and assorted China Dolls, Game Bags, Shot Belts, and Pouches, Porte Monais, Envelopes and Letter Paper, assorted Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Ink. Also—
An extensive and choice assortment of Perfumery, Yankee and German Notions, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.
☞ N. B. New Goods received from New York by every steamer.
Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3m4

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
Oregon, California and Atlantic States
EXPRESS COMPANY.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.
Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.
All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

Dissolution.

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

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

Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, March 17, 1856.—2tf

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

NOTICE

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

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the 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.

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

Notice

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

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

JAMES TRYON,
Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

LOOK HERE!

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

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

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

Notice

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

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

C. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

Cascades, May 31, 1856. 6w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
WM. G. BADGER.
NO. 109.
Battery Street.
IMPOTER of every variety of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS; also of BLANKETS, DUCK, DRILLS, SHEETINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS.
By RECENT ARRIVALS has received a very large invoice of the most.
Desirable Styles of Clothing,
and it is the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.
Traders from the Country
Are invited to examine this HEAVY STOCK, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.
Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.
Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants,
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy and Plain Satinet Pants,
7,000 pairs Linnen 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,
200 doz Regatta Tadersoirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overaits,
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-n16.

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

United States Mail.

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

OREGON TERRITORY.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals after schedule time, not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the pay for the trip may be deducted. The contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the post office law, or far 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 $500 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 39,000 copies have been sold. It is for sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the retail price.

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

MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.
Olympia, W. T. 26tf

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C.,
AND FOR
BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.
Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established in 1853.

STOP THIEF!
Beware of the Sheriff!!

THE undersigned being about to leave for the states, and having disposed of all his interest in the "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. 7-n.16.

Table & Sideboard.

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. 33tf

For sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52tf

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

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

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, California, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cparge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

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

HAVING been at the expense of a reprint 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-n14f

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

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!
Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.
June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Special Order.

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

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

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

[Signed] JAMES TILTON.
Adj't. Gen'l. W. T. Vol's.
By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.
July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methow river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methow 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 Okanamakane 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 direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-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 Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—1y.

Notice.

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

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the 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,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48 Gov. and Sup't.

To Country Merchants.

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

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

GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.
Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

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

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

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Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $40; and so on.

POSTAGE.

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

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

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33 tf

Ind an 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-man, 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 Hasmeedy'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-quibl; 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. n29-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

E. P. Seymour,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—

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; Colombia 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; Pionaer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55.39-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

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

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundred 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 salable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guar