PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856. NO. 41.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

POETRY.

The Old Man's Meditations.

BY C. COFFIN.

The old man walked with weary feet,
And gazed with clouded eye;
Slowly where the waves did beat,
He thought perhaps the winding sheet
Would soon o'er him its foldings meet—
That soon he was to die.

He thought of childhood's happy hours,
And knew that they were fled;
He played once more amid the flowers,
He built again the airy towers,
And sat within the shady bowers,
With friends who now are dead.

He thought upon the distant land
Which he had traveled o'er;
He asked—"where is that happy hand
Which started with me, hand and hand,
Who left their footprints on the sand,
And then were seen no more?"

He thought how fast the time had sped—
He saw the setting sun;
Where was the wife which he had wed—
Would she stand by his dying bed,
And pillow up his aching head
When life's last sand had run?

Where was the mother who had prayed
To God to bless her child;
Who soothed his sorrows when afraid,
And then in joy with him had played,
And called him back when he had strayed,
And looked on him and smiled?

Where was the father whose kind hand
Had over him been cast;
Who in his arms his child did bear,
Who taught him his evening prayer,
Who rocked him in his little chair,
And loved him to the last?

He looked upon the sea of years
O'er which he long had sailed;
The new born hopes and pregnant fears,
The sudden joys and scalding tears,
And tales of love again he hears,
For memory had not failed.

He sees the wreck upon the shore,
And everything is drear;
The rolling waves around him roar,
The angry clouds their torrents pour,
His friends are gone forevermore,
And he alone is here.

Yet through the long and gloomy night
The old man saw a star;
It is a happy, cheerful light
That gleams upon his misty sight,
It nearer comes, and shines more bright—
Heaven's light-house from afar.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Might and the Right.

BY GEO. B. PECK.

Ye cannot fetter freedom
By statute or by creed,
Prescribe a soil or climate
In which to plant its seed.

It rides upon the storm-cloud,
And comes down with the rain
Upon our stern old mountains,
And on the flowery plain.

It sits in lonesome triumph
Within the icy zone,
And dwells in endless swamp-lands
Beneath the sun's red throne.

For in all nature's working
There is the self same plan—
The infinite and glorious,
But most of all in man.

The world, it marches onward,
And though at night encamps,
The watch-fires loom up brightly,
The sentry, sleepless, tramps.

And when the beams of morning
First pierce the mists of night,
The arms of weakened nations
Flash back the signal light.

And where the sulphurous curtains
Hang o'er the hottest fray,
The world perceives in tyros
The heroes of the day.

☞ A treaty of Criminal Extradition has been signed between Holland and America, which is the first treaty of the kind that has ever been signed by the latter power.

☞ Another planet has been discovered at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, by Mr Pogson, the first assistant. It is a little brighter than a tenth magnitude.

☞ The Roman Government trying to raise recruits in Switzerland, but the higher pay of England has monopolized all the available volunteers. The Papal government requires 10,000 men to complete its musters—and it will not be able to get them.

The Battle on Burnt River.

MAJOR LAYTON'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Adjutant C. B. Pillow, which we copy from the Portland *Times:*

CAMP ON BUTTER CREEK,
July 28th, 1856.

SIR:—On the 22d June I had a conference with Gov. Stevens and Capt. Goff, who was in command of the right division of the Washington Territory Volunteers at the Dalles, in reference to a rumor that a large body of Indians were concentrating on John Day's river, near its head, and it was thought advisable to send a force into that region of country. It was agreed by us that Capt. Goff should meet me at or near the De Schutes with part of his force, and make the expedition together. I then ordered Adjutant Pillow to head quarters near the Tails, with orders to have twenty-five men detailed under command of Lieut. Bowles, of Co. B, to hold the post. The remainder, with the pack train, I ordered forthwith to the Dalles, to fit out the expedition. Just as the Adjutant was to start, I received a note from Capt. Jordan, U. S. Army, commanding Fort Dalles, to furnish an escort to a number of Indians and their families to the Dalles, which I did most happily. On Tuesday evening my command arrived at a camp near the Dalles, with the Indians. I then took charge of them, and turned them all over to Capt. Jordan. On the 26th I took up my line of march. On arriving at the De Schutes, my expressman that I had sent forward to Capt. Goff, returned, bringing a letter from him, declining to comply with our previous arrangement, and stating that the Indian sign freshened every day.

I proceeded on and took a trail up John Day's river, having two Indians as guides, —passed on for a few days without seeing a single fresh sign.

On the 30th, as I was on the march, three Indians made their appearance in front of us. Presently one of them put whip to his horse, and came up to us at full speed. There were six of them altogether, being on their way to the Dalles—at least so they informed me. I told them they would have to return with me, and that they should be safe; which they agreed to rather reluctantly. There were thirty-four of them in all. I found them all in a small Camas prairie. They informed me of the movements of the Indians, and their location at a fishery on John Day's river. I moved forward, and arrived at camp on John Day's river, July 2d, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

About two hours after making camp, there was a large number of Indians made their appearance on the hills opposite camp. I sent out one of my Indian guides to talk with them, and invite them into camp.—He went out without any gun, and when he met them, they began to crowd him, they all having guns. He requested one of them to meet him the same as himself, unarmed; but they would not do it; so he fled to camp as fast as possible. About one hour after, there were five Indians rode down near camp. I had a few words with them. They said that their camp was some three miles above, and that they had sent for their chiefs to come and have a talk.—I waited patiently till sundown, when word was brought that YELS and the chiefs would come in early in the morning to have a talk. The morning came, but no chiefs came. At 8 o'clock A. M. I called a conference of my officers. Previous to this I had gained information from an Indian that came in and sought protection, and liberty to go to the Dalles, provided he could steal his family away, from the war camp of the different tribes here, they being the John Day, Taih, De Schutes, Columbia river, Umatilla, and Clickatat Indians, numbering, in my opinion, not less than four hundred warriors. My force amounted to seventy-eight available men, and in case of action I could not bring more than fifty fighting men into the field. It would require all the balance of my command to protect the pack train and animals. I presented my views to the officers, and after some suggestions it was concluded to remain at camp for the present, and send an express to Capt. Goff for more men. I also sent an express to Capt. Jordan, at the Dalles, for a few dragoons that were under his charge. Both expresses started from camp at night of the 3d.

On the morning of the 4th of July, I sent out a scouting party commanded by Capt. Wilbur, (Co. B,) including Capt. Haley and Lieuts. Hibler and Myers, with thirty-nine men. They moved up the river about eight miles and came on their camp. A few *cultis* Indians came out and talked with them, but to no effect. The chiefs agreed to come out and talk, but after keeping our men waiting on the hill side in the broiling sun for nearly three hours, they sent out two of their slaves to talk, which were known to be slaves by one of my Indians which accompanied the party to talk with them. Capt. Wilbur, after examining their position, and finding he could gain no further information, returned to camp. It is here due for me to say that my officers acted promptly and with firmness thro'out. On the same morning of the scouting party, three Indians from the Dalles, with passes from Capt. Jordan, U. S. A., and John F. Noble, came to my camp, on their way to the war camp, after some Indians with their families, who wish to give themselves up with their guns, ammunition, and what stolen property they had. They did not succeed in getting any to come in with them; in fact, one of them was taken prisoner by them, and one other had his horse shot from under him, because he would not remain with them. Such were their friendly feelings. From the morning of the 4th to the morning of the 7th my command remained in camp, waiting the result of the Indians sent out by Capt. Jordan. On the morning of the 7th, I ordered the pack train to the Dalles for provisions, with an escort—also sending all of the Indians found friendly, some thirty-four in number, to Capt. Jordan, under the charge of sergeant Seiss, of company B, with them. I also sent out a scouting party before the train started, which returned without making any discoveries.

About 4 o'clock P. M., two Indians came into camp—one of them was the Indian supposed to be taken prisoner. He informed me of the movements of those Indians, which I found subsequently to be true:—that was, that the Indians who had been camped on the river above my camp had joined the Snake Indians, and were to become one people, and that on the 9th they were to be joined by a number of Snakes, move their families into the Snake country, leaving one hundred of their picked warriors to watch our movements, until the warriors could return in force and fight us.

On the 9th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., my express messenger arrived from the Dalles, bringing information of some volunteers from the Dalles, and some of my command left at head quarters. Part of the volunteers from the Dalles were Indians. Twenty-five men, in all, were on their way, and would be in camp next morning. A letter was received from Capt. Jordan, stating that the dragoons had been ordered to join Col. Wright's command, and had already started. About one hour after, Capt. F. M. P. Goff, of the Washington Territory Volunteers, joined my command with seventy men, including two commissioned officers. On the 10th, the detachment from the Dalles arrived.

On the 11th I moved the command up John Day's river about fifteen miles; crossed the north fork, and camped near where the trails forked, there being equally fresh sign on both the trails—one of the trails leading to a Camas Prairie, where, from the signs, they had been camped for some time. I sent two of my Indians at night to reconnoitre, and see if they were still encamped there. They returned in the morning without finding any Indians there, but they found a fresh and large trail, the way they had gone.

July 12th, moved forward over a blind trail for some ten miles, and finally struck their trail fresh again. Just as we struck the trail, a few Indians were seen ahead.—The advance guard was ordered forward, and made a charge on them; but the Indians were so far in the advance, that they could not be overtaken. One of my Indians succeeded in capturing a horse. I ordered a halt of the command here to examine the different trails, as the Indians went in a different direction from the main trail, and also for Capt. Goff, who was quite unwell. After halting, it was deemed expedient to camp, and send out scouting parties, which was done, going out with them myself, but did not discover anything of importance.

On the 13th, Capt. Goff was so sick he could not move, and the command layed by for him, with the exception of a detachment of my battalion, consisting of thirty-six men, with four commissioned officers, viz: Capt. Wilbur, Co. B; Lieut. Hibbler, Co. A; Lieut. Myers, Co. B; Lieut. Allphin, Co. C; and thirty men from Capt. Goff's command, with two commissioned officers, Lieut. Hunter, Co. K, and Lieut. Estes, Co. N,—accompanying and commanding the detachment myself, leaving the battalion under the command of Capt. A. V. Wilson, Co. A, with orders to move forward on my trail as soon as possible, and the health of Capt. Goff would permit of. Soon after leaving camp, I struck a large fresh trail, also the same branch of John Day's river, and crossed it; found the appearance and sign of a very large encampment near the river, and before crossing it, I sent an express back to camp, ordering Capt. Wilson forward with the battalion as soon as possible, as I was determined to engage the Indians as soon as I caught up with them, even if there were a thousand warriors.

On the 14th, I moved up the river all day—being nearly a southern course—and camped on the summit of the Blue Mountains, on a fine prairie.

On the 15th, I moved down the east side of the mountains, and camped at half-past two, P. M., on Burnt river. As there was a very bad canyon to pass through, into which the trail led, there again were fresh signs of a large encampment. Whilst the detachment was quietly resting at this place, three men from Capt. Goff's command, without my knowledge, went out of camp, for the purpose of ascending a high hill on the east side of the canyon, to reconnoitre; they were fired upon by a number of Indians, concealed behind rocks, 2 of them fell mortally wounded, and one of them made his escape to camp unharmed. Their names were Lieut. Estes, of Co. N, and private Smith, of Co. K. Mr. Richards, of Co. N, returned unhurt; as soon as the report of the guns were heard, there were Indians to be seen in force on the hills. I then ordered the horses to be brought up, and thirty men to be mounted to charge the hills and go to the bodies, which was quickly done. On reaching the bodies, we found them entirely naked; the body of Lieut Estes was not mutilated at all, but that of Smith was—a horrid sight to behold. They had taken nearly all of his hair for a scalp, and skinned his moustache and whiskers from his face. After which we skirmished with the Indians until dark.

On the 16th, at early morn, they were to be seen on the hills, and at eight o'clock there was quite a force of them; we engaged them—charging them from point to point, until about 12 M., when a body of them drew off towards the mountains on the trail which we came in at at. Soon after, about fifty broke off in the same direction, which led me to believe that the battalion was advancing, although I did not look for it quite so soon; by close observation, I discovered the dust of the command advancing. I was then fearful they would get into a canyon that the command had to pass through and cut them off from camp, or injure them very much. I then ordered forward Capt. Wilbur, with a detachment of men for their relief, but before they could reach them, the command had passed through without any one being hurt, although the first party of eighteen attacked a few men that were in the rear, and captured a pack horse with his pack, and firing three balls into the horse that Sergeant Rexford, of Co. C, was riding. After Capt. Wilbur reached the command with his men, they all moved forward together towards camp, skirmishing and exchanging shots with each other all of the way—the only damage done was the wounding of two of our horses, which lived until they got into camp—and one of them a fine fat one, made us a very good supper—we being at that time entirely out of meat. I should have stated that previous to this, a private in Co. K, by the name of Cherry, from Linn county, received a severe flesh wound—the ball angling in such a way as to pass through the flesh fourteen inches.

There was considerable skirmishing through the rest of the day, but the Indians were on high hills, and behind rocks, having every advantage—but as soon as a charge was made on them they fled. In the morning, they informed me that I could stay there that day, but the next day they were to be joined by a large number of Indians from Grand Ronde, among whom *hin* Walla-wallas with *skookum tum-tums*, and then they would whip us out.

On the morning of the 17th, there was seen but one solitary Indian—he acting the part of a faithful sentinel until his heart failed him seeing Capt. Goff's command coming down the mountain; he not being able to move at the time my command did, but moved on the next day, and came through as the rest of us did, without seeing any Indians until he reached Burnt river. At noon the bodies of Estes and Smith were buried; every one that could, witnessed the sad scene, and the place dedicated to their untimely end by being called "Camp Estes and Smith Canyon on Burnt river;" after which camp was moved down the river three miles.

On the 18th, we moved down Burnt river twelve miles, and camped on account of the wounded men, the day being excessively warm.

On the 19th, moved down the river three miles, and then took over the hills and down a deep canyon to Burnt river again, and camped.

On the 20th, moved forward on emigrant road, and camped on Powder river slough.

On the 21st, moved forward and camped at a spring on the Grand Ronde.

On the 22d, moved forward. Captain Haley, Lieut. Maxwell, and eight men, started with an express to our pack train, to forward it; in about one hour, Capt. Haley returned, and informed me that he had seen and chased two Indians, and that there were some horses in the bend of the river. I ordered forward fifty men and went in pursuit. When I arrived at the spot, I found a few wild horses and the relics of a large camp which had been burned recently, which convinced me that Col. Shaw had been there and routed them. The horses were wild and could not be caught. I then returned to the command and moved forward and camped on Grand Ronde river, at which place we met a detachment of men from Shaw's command, ordered back with fresh horses and provisions for Goff's command; of them we learned the particulars of their attack on the Indians—routing, killing and wounding a number—capturing powder, lead, beads, sugar, coffee, &c., with one hundred and fifty head of horses—some of them American horses and mules.

On the 23d, moved forward and nooned at Lee's encampment. Just as we were ready to move forward again, Maj. Maxon, of W. T. volunteers, came up from the West side of the mountains, with a provision train for the relief of us all, from Shaw's command. I procured a sufficient supply of flour, sugar, coffee, and bacon, for my command, and moved forward and camped at the foot of the mountain.

On the 24th, moved to Wm. McKay's place, and laid by two days to recruit our horses, they having traveled nearly six hundred miles, and were very much jaded.

On the 26th, moved forward and camped on the Umatilla, at a spring five miles above Fort Henrietta, and remained until the morning of the 28th.

On the 28th, moved forward to Butter Creek and camped.

As it regards the number of Indians killed on the 15th and 16th, I cannot make an estimate—as they were secreted behind rocks in such a way it was almost impossible to see them—my men having to watch the smoke of the Indians guns to fire at. But on examining the ground on the 17th, blood was to be seen quite plenty, and I am led to believe that their loss was considerable more than ours.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVIS LAYTON,
Maj. Com'g. Batt'n Or. Rs.

To Acting Gov. HARDING.

Democratic National Convention.

The following is the result of the different ballotings, for President and Vice-President, at the recent Cincinnati Democratic National Convention:

First Ballot—Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 33; Cass, 5.

Second Ballot—Buchanan, 139; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 31; Cass, 6.

Third Ballot—Buchanan, 137; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 32; Cass, 5.

Fourth Ballot—Buchanan, 141; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 32; Cass, 5.

Fifth Ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 31; Cass, 5.

Sixth Ballot—Buchanan, 155; Pierce, 107; Douglas, 28; Cass, 5.

Seventh Ballot—Buchanan, 143; Pierce, 89; Douglas, 58; Cass, 5.

Eighth Ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 6.

Ninth Ballot—Buchanan, 146; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 7.

Tenth Ballot—Buchanan, 150; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 50; Cass, 5.

Eleventh Ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Twelfth Ballot—Buchanan, 148; Pierce, 79, Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Thirteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 77; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Fourteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 152; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Fifteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 118; Pierce 3; Douglas, 118; Cass, 4. Pierce was here withdrawn by New Hampshire.

Sixteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 168; Douglas, 121; Cass, nothing. Douglass was here withdrawn by Mr. Richardson.

Seventeenth Ballot—Buchanan, 296—being the unanimous vote of the convention.

The following is the vote by States upon the first ballot:

	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas
Maine,	5	3	—
New Hampshire,	—	5	—
Vermont,	—	5	—
Massachusetts,	4	9	—
Rhode Island,	—	4	—
Connecticut,	6	—	—
New York,	18	17	—
New Jersey,	7	—	—
Pennsylvania,	27	—	—
Delaware,	3	—	—
Maryland,	6	2	—
Virginia,	15	—	—
North Carolina,	—	10	—
South Carolina,	—	8	—
Georgia,	—	10	—
Alabama,	—	9	—
Mississippi,	—	9	—
Louisiana,	6	—	—
Ohio,	13	4	4
Kentucky,	4	4	3
Tennessee,	—	12	—
Indiana,	13	—	—
Illinois,	—	—	11
Missouri,	—	—	9
Arkansas,	—	4	—
Michigan,	6	—	—
Florida,	—	3	—
Texas,	—	4	—
Iowa,	—	—	4
Wisconsin,	3	2	—

One vote of Ohio and four votes of California were cast for Cass.

In the afternoon, the ballotings for Vice President resulted as follows:

First Ballot—Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 55; Quitman, 59; Boyd, 53; Fitzpatrick, 11; Brown, 29; Herschel Johnson, 31; Rusk, 2; Bayard, 31; Polk, of Maine, 5; John C. Dobbin, 13.

Second Ballot—Mr. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was nominated, receiving the unanimous vote of the convention.

A resolution was passed declaring it to be the duty of the general government, so far as the constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of an overland route between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

A democratic general committee was appointed, and Charleston, S. C., was named as the place for holding the next convention. The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The vote in the Black Republican convention stood: Fremont, 529; McLean, 37; Sumner, 1.

☞ It has been rumored for some time that the usages of precedent are to be discarded, and that Mr. Charles Kean is to be distinguished by an honor which has never yet in this country been conferred on a member of the theatrical profession.

☞ The Dublin *Nation* states that three of the Irish political exiles, John Dillon, John Martin, and Kevin O'Doherty, have this week arrived in Ireland, and Smith O'Brien may be expected there in the course of next month.

☞ The Russian Government has given orders for reducing the *personnel* of the Finland fleet. A ukase orders that the colors of the disbanded militia shall be hung up in the cathedrals of the empire.

☞ A piece of mechanism has been invented in England which, on being placed under the weight of a common German clock, will at any given time in the morning ring a bell in a man's bedroom to call him up, strike a light and light a lamp, over which it is intended to place a small kettle, so that by the time he is dressed and down stairs there may be boiling water for a cup of tea or coffee!

The following news items we clip from the Washington *Daily Union.*

A MORMON MOVEMENT.—The Alton *Courier* of Wednesday says that four of the Mormon elders, Geo. A. Smith, Erastus Snow, Orson Pratt and Ezra T. Benson, reached that city on Tuesday night by the steamer Reindeer. The two former passed on to Washington to present the constitution of the proposed state Deseret. The two latter are destined for Great Britain to take the superintendence of Mormon affairs in that country.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The ship *Harigan*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday, brought the largest company (856) of the Latter-day Saints that has ever crossed the Atlantic in one vessel. They are nearly all bound for Great Salt Lake valley.

A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mr. Rufus Cogswell, a revolutionary pensioner, died in Essex, Massachusetts, on the 17th instant, aged 100 years. Mr. Cogswell was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and was in the American army under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne. At the time of his death he was the oldest person in the town, if not in the county. He had been blind for the last fifteen years.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE.—The steamship *Propontis*, from London, with the submarine cable for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company, to be laid across the gulf of St. Lawrence, and to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, arrived at Sydney, N. S., on Tuesday last.

RECOVERING.—Strang, the Mormon prophet in Michigan, who was lately shot and wounded, is still alive, and recovering.

FOR LIBERIA.—The ship *Elvina Owens* sailed from Savannah on Saturday with 321 emigrants for Liberia, 142 of whom she received at Savannah.

THE UNITED STATES TERRITORY.—According to a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the whole area of the United States in 1790, the original territory, was no more than 820,630 square miles. Louisiana, in 1803, extended the area to 1,720,258 square miles; Florida, in 1821, to 2,787,159; Texas, in 1845, Oregon in 1846, and California in 1848, to 2,936,166 square miles.

GENERAL WALKER.—The New Orleans *Delta* says:

"Though not connected with the *Delta*, General Walker was at one time a member of our city press, having acted as editor of the *Crescent*, or associate editor, with judge Larue, we believe, for some time previous to his departure for San Francisco.

NICARAGUA.—The New York *Herald* publishes an extract of a letter dated Granada, Nicaragua, June 1, which states that a communication had just been received from Costa Rica acknowledging the government of Rivas and Walker, also declaring the war at an end, and offering to be responsible for all the expenses growing out of it.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Santa Fe mail of May 31, has arrived. The Navajo Indians continued their depredations. The Apaches also were restive, and it was supposed a strong military force would have to be employed.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month.

BARNUM.—The New York *Sunday Courier* understands that Barnum has received an offer from the Sydenham Crystal palace in England, of five thousand dollars a year to go over there and take charge of one of its departments, and the editors learn that Barnum thinks seriously of accepting the offer.

HEALTH OF MR. EVERETT.—The health of the Hon. Edward Everett is said to have become so far impaired of late as to enjoin upon him the necessity of sea-bathing and relaxation from literary studies.

☞ The democratic State convention of New Jersey, to nominate a candidate for governor and an electoral ticket, will meet at Trenton on the 6th of August.

☞ Col. Fremont, the black republican abolition candidate for President, *is a* SLAVEHOLDER! So states A. J. Lewis, esq., of Boston, upon his own knowledge.—*Cleaveland Plaindealer.*

☞ Fremont, during his brief senatorial term, voted with the south on most questions, including that of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against which he voted.—*Troy Budget.*

☞ Mormons, 750 of them, arrived at New York on Monday, in ship *Thornton*, from Liverpool.

☞ A story is running the round of the English clubs to the effect that Barnum has written to the Earl of Shaftsbury, inquiring whether it would be possible to induce the persecuted Italian Protestants, the Madiai, to visit America and be exhibited, and offering Lord Shaftsbury a commission on the profits on condition he interested himself in the undertaking.

☞ It is said that the New York hards and softs have at last agreed to unite in the call of but one state convention, instead of one for each division of the party.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Col. Shaw—The Central, Southern, and Northern Battalions, etc.

Major BLANKINSHIP, and Capt. HENNESS with his company, ("C,") returned to this place during the week, and have been regularly and honorably mustered out of the service. This winds up the six months' enrollment of the last company in the central battalion, and the brave citizen-soldier, after serving his territory and country faithfully and with credit during the allotted term—after braving the "perils by flood and field"—enduring the hardships and privations incident to the camp, and bending all his energies in patriotic devotion, with an object of subjugating and bringing to terms of peace a merciless foe, whose thirst and instincts for carnage, robbery, and conflagration know no bounds,—has again returned to his usual avocation.—His sword has again been "turned into a plow share," or his "spear into a pruning hook," and he again becomes a part and parcel of the civic community.

To each and every one of the gallant volunteers who have lent their aid in the suppression of Indian hostilities, since the commencement of their murderous outrages, the proud reflection must afford a gratification beyond all price, that each, in his individual capacity, has contributed, in some manner, his share in assisting to roll back the tide of brutal savage warfare that was steadily obtaining a permanent foothold on the border of our settlements—proclaimed as having been commenced by the indiscriminate slaughter of whole families—mothers and infants—on White river, &c., last fall, and which threatened the utter extermination of the "pale face," and the demolition of the evidence of civilization throughout the land.

Each battalion—every company in the volunteer service, that we are aware of, has discharged its duty with promptness, alacrity, and with a zeal to render the territory faithful and effective service, worthy the spirit of the fathers that subdued the savage in the "dark and bloody ground," and other frontier western states; and if all have not had an opportunity of sharing an equal participation in the victories obtained over the hostile forces, that failure can only be set down to the account of fate, accident, and the fortunes of war—for never was a body of volunteers congregated together more ready, willing, or eager to engage the enemy, on all occasions, than have the Washington territory volunteers ever shown themselves. In their prompt defence of our once exposed towns and settlements from indiscriminate extermination and ruin, a lasting debt of gratitude is due them, as lasting as the memory of the youngest of the rising generation, and which may not be balanced in the same scale with the pecuniary reward to which they are so justly entitled. Most heartily would we rejoice had the home government, ere this time, made provision for the liquidation of its indebtedness to our volunteers, and our citizens in general, who have so promptly stepped forward to defend our territory, and who have so willingly and liberally furnished our authorities with subsistence, and all needful supplies for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Although, financially, the present of our territory looks exceedingly gloomy, it may yet be but the "darkness that precedeth day."

The southern battalion, (Maj. MAXON,) which constituted a part of Col. SHAW'S command, and participated in the recent brilliant victory obtained over the Indians at Grand Ronde valley, have, we are informed, been regularly discharged at Vancouver. The important services rendered by Maj. Maxon's battalion in the various scouts performed by them, up and along the various streams on this side of the mountains, is well remembered by our citizens, and will not soon be forgotten.

The northern battalion, (Maj. VAN BOKKELIN,) which, through unavoidable circumstances, has perhaps been subjected to greater inconveniences, and undergone more hardships and privations than any other command in the field, has, we learn, been regularly mustered out of the service at Port Townsend. The Major bears the reputation of a brave and gallant gentleman, and his command is said to have been composed of men that knew no fear. The trails that have been opened, and the forts that have been erected by this battalion on the Snoqualmie river, &c., speak volumes for the energy of the Major, and the alacrity with which his command obeyed orders and discharged its duty. Their labor and services speak for themselves, and require no eulogy from us.

Thus the entire volunteer force on this side of the mountains has been withdrawn from the field, and in addition to their having rid the borders of our settlements of the hostiles—giving to this portion of the territory at least the *appearance* of peace and tranquility—our citizens have the guarantee and satisfaction of knowing that the country, generally, has been placed in as good a state of defence, during the short space of six months, for the future safety and security of our people, as the most sanguine could have anticipated.

Of the central battalion, Co. "C," Capt. HENNESS, was more fortunate than any other, by being mounted, and having had an opportunity of sharing, under the command of Col. SHAW, in the decisive and signal blow given to the Indians at Grand Ronde, (the official report of which was published in our last issue,) and which closed up their term of service.

Disclaiming any intention of drawing an invidious distinction between Col. Shaw and any of his brother officers, lately in the field, we cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without remarking that in the judicious management of his forces in his campaign east of the Cascades, he has displayed a tact—a sound discretion—a bravery and boldness which fully and satisfactorily meets the expectations of his friends and acquaintences, and which commands the admiration of the citizens of both Territories,—proclaiming him to be a young man of promise, and no mean ability. Plain, unpretending, and practical, yet without any "red tape" or "brass button" notions, and quite a young man withal, we have heard that it had been gravely hinted, that fears were entertained that his expedition would prove a failure. But the sequel has proven that he has outmanœuvered the Indians themselves, and his failure consists in having, by strategy, surprised a camp of some 300 warriors in the Grand Ronde, under the command of the notorious chiefs Stock Whitley, Tahkin, son of Peu-peu-mox-mox, and some half a dozen others—giving them a dead chase of some fifteen miles, with a force not a fourth part as large as that of the enemy—leaving some thirty-five or forty of the enemy dead on the field—capturing some two hundred head of horses, and destroying some one hundred and fifty packs of provisions, amunition, tents, &c., and that, too, *without sustaining any loss in the main action!*

His failure (?) further consists in the fact, that since the 12th of June last, he has travelled his command (at least Capt. Henness' company,) in the neighborhood of 800 miles—throughout the entire length of the present hostile country—irrespective of scouting, camp duty, &c.

It might be proper here to remark, that from the time Col. S.'s command left fort Montgomery, not to exceed a dozen hostile Indians, all told, were seen until he entered the Grande Ronde.

From the above *failures* it will readily be observed, that if "*pil le tate*" does not understand much about "red tape" and "brass buttons,'. he at least has some knowledge how to travel, hunt, fight *and kill Indians*, and Col. FRANK SHAW is "*just exactly*" the kind of a man that we would like to serve under in an Indian campaign.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have more than a dozen times reminded correspondents, that no communications could find their way into our columns, unless they were accompanied by responsible names.—One other matter. We wish that correspondents would take a little more care in the *manner* in which they prepare their manuscripts. We are kept sufficiently busy, with our own affairs, without incurring the additional labor of overhauling, correcting orthography, pointing, and not unfrequently *re-writing* entire articles. This we cannot submit to any longer. We have some very "hard cases" now on file, and if they do not appear, the authors will know the reason why. Hereafter, communications to insure attention, must be written at least in something like a *legible* hand, *accompanied by the names of the authors.*—We have also several communications on file—ruled out by their personalities.

☞ We have in type, the bill introduced by Gen. LANE, in the house of representatives, Feb. 18th, (amendments, substitutes, &c.,) authorizing the secretary of war to pay the expenses of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington territories, in the years 1855 and 1856. It will appaer next week.

Appropriations—The Prospect.

By the last mail we received from our delegate in Congress, Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, the Congressional *Globe* of June 27th, and other documents, connected with appropriations for this Territory, &c. The week set apart by the House for attention, exclusively, to Territorial business, had expired—closing without affording the least earnest that an appropriation will be made at this session, for the payment of the expenses of the Indian war in this or Oregon Territory. Indeed, that matter seems to be out of the question, from all appearances, as far as the present session is concerned.

During the week set apart for Territorial business, there was much to be done—more than usual, on account of Kansas matters, &c. Besides, the House lost one day's session in consequence of the announcement of the death of Hon. T. H. BAILY, of Virginia. Much Territorial business was not reached at all, and it appears extremely doubtful whether or not the House can be prevailed upon to set apart another week for the purpose of bringing up the residue of Territorial affairs; but no doubt an effort will be made to that effect.

We are led to infer from the reported proceedings, that our delegate has been untiring—that he has been at work day and night, for the purpose of obtaining appropriations for our Territory. And he has probably been more fortunate than any of the other delegates, in getting some special bills taken up, (sometimes, as we observe, out of their regular order,) having succeeded in getting the following bills passed *through the committee of the whole*, which, under *ordinary circumstances*, would *insure* their passage through the House:

For Capital at Olympia,	$50,000
Penitentiary at Vancouver,	$30,000
Military Road across the Cascades,	$10,000
Pay for citizens for work on same in '53,	8,000
Military road from mouth of Columbia river to Fort Steilacoom,	$35,000
Military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay,	$45,000
Addition to Territorial Library,	500
Mail steamer on the Sound, (per annum)	$25,000
Mail steamer from San Francisco to Olympia,	$125,000

Now, although the above bills have received the sanction of the *committee of the whole* of the House, there is no CERTAINTY that ANY OF THEM will pass at the present session, and for these reasons:

In the first place, it appears that the false coloring given to everything connected with the Indian war in this and Oregon Territory by Gen. Wool, in connection with the belligerent attitude and feeling existing between himself and the Governors of the two Territories, has had the effect, no doubt, ardently hoped for by him, on a portion of Congress—to create doubts—inspire distrust, and thus, for the present, *suspend* ALL appropriations. In his deep-seated malignity towards the volunteer service, and the people of these Territories, we presume Gen. Wool would rejoice if no appropriations were ever afforded us. But if Congress UTTERLY REFUSES to grant us ANY appropriations or relief at this session, the people can rest assured it will not be the fault of their delegate.

It will be observed by the reported proceedings of the House, that Kansas has, or is likely to be refused ALL appropriations, in consequence of the differences and difficulties existing in that Territory, and it is not improbable that this Territory will be made to share a like fate. We are prepared, at least, to know the worst.

Another stumbling block in the way of Congressional action for the relief and benefit of our people, consists, no doubt, in the MANNER in which the proclamation of Martial law by Gov. STEVENS, and his proceedings in the premises, have been presented to Congress, the departments and the President. Elsewhere, in to-day's paper, it will be observed that Gen. CASS has introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information in the premises. We have been furnished with a short discussion in connection with the resolution, reported for the National Intelligencer, which we will publish next week. It is evident that but *one side* of the story has been heard—that the *people*—that over SEVEN HUNDRED citizens of the Territory sustaining the course of the executive HAVE NOT been heard from.

As we have repeatedly said, we have nothing to do with the discussion of the LEGAL question involved in this matter. In this instance, we care nothing about it. When public necessity—when public safety—when the lives and property of our citizens APPEAR to be in danger—when an extreme measure is almost universally DEMANDED, and subsequently SANCTIONED by the people, we care not to discuss the subject of LEGALITY.

As we verily believe, there are persons residing within our borders, who would be willing to see this Territory, with all its inmates, sunk to the gulf of Hades, if thereby they might encompass and destroy Gov. STEVENS. Perhaps news by the next mail may gratify their fiendish malignity; but in time they will learn that this thing of attempting to rise on the ruins of others, is a hard road to travel. Should we receive no appropriations or relief at the hands of this Congress, we will, in due time, institute the inquiry—who is responsible? Who are the real friends of the people?

THE NORTHERN BATTALION.—As stated elsewhere in to-day's paper, Maj. VAN BOKKELIN'S command, (the northern battalion,) as we are informed, has been regularly and honorably mustered out of the service at Port Townsend. Although this command, through fortuitous and unavoidable circumstances, has been deprived, in a measure, of sharing with others in engagements with the hostiles, yet their services in the field have been equally as important, and they retire from the service, leaving the line of the Snoqualamie pass well fortified. Laborious scouting duty has been performed, pack trails have been opened, so that now the Snoqualamie can be easily approached from either Seattle or Steilacoom. Fort Alder is erected about three miles above the falls of the Snoqualamie, and fort Tilton about one and a half miles below. In addition to this, we learn that the Major has erected another fort or station on Rattlesnake prairie, (about four miles southerly from fort Alder,) which is the starting point across the mountains, through the pass.

We learn from Major Van Bokkelin and others, that there is a very large extent of excellent farming country in that direction. Indeed, we are led to look upon the region of the Snoqualamie, Duwamish, Puyallup, White and Green rivers, &c., as *the* farming country of the territory. Although somewhat narrow, we learn that Rattlesnake prairie, alone, is over seven miles in length, and of the richest quality of soil.

The "Pioneer" company, Capt. HICKS, in conjunction with the northern battalion, have established a good pack trail from Porter's to the above named prairie, and we learn that animals can be taken through from point to point, with all ease, in two days. Green river and Cedar creek have to be crossed once, each, on the way thro'.

"THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT."—The last mail brought us the 13th No. of a paper, bearing this caption, published at Helena, Arkansas, and containing the editorial debut of our old and highly esteemed friend B. P. ANDERSON, Esq. The paper is a large one—of *blanket* size—well executed—containing judicious selections, and we need not add that the editorial department exhibits industry, firmness, care and ability. Mr. Anderson's friends here were very loath to part with him, and his absence now of near a year, has created a vacuum in the ranks of the true democracy which has not since been filled. We join in common with a "troop of friends" in wishing our fellow townsman, Mr. A., all success, happiness, and prosperity throughout his editorial career.

"Brother Butler," if the democracy of Arkansas does not promptly and *adequately* sustain you, all you have to do will be to "pull up stakes" and "*come home again.*" There is a field here open.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS.—Gov. STEVENS left this place near two weeks ago, for the purpose of visiting the Nez Perce country, &c.; since which time, we learn from Quarmaster General, W. W. MILLER, that he has received a dispatch from him, by which he is directed to suspend all further enrollments under the late proclamation, and to discharge from service all those who have been enrolled under the same, dated August 8th, 1856. So, for the present at least, no more volunteers will be called into the field from this territory; and such being the case, it is supposed that Col. Shaw will abandon the field about the first of next month, and return to the Sound.—It is understood that an arrangement has been perfected between Gov. Stevens and Col. Wright, rendering for the present further volunteer service unnecessary.

CORRECTION.—In giving a list of the members elect, to the next house of representatives and designating their political complexion—which appeared in our last issue—through the inadvertence of the compositor, JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Pierce county, was placed in the same category with Frank Clark and O. P. Meeker.—This was a mistake. Mr. Chapman's name should have been followed with a (*) which designated the democrats. We hope this explanation will prove satisfactory to Mr. Chapman and his friends.

☞ A spirited, well printed and ably conducted independent paper has recently been established at Honolulu, entitled *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, by HENRY M. WHITNEY—the first few numbers of which were placed in our possession on the arrival of the *Herald*. We hope the enterprise will succeed, as a paper of this char has long been a great desideratum much needed in Honolulu, and the Sandwich Islands generally.

☞ Our farmers have just fairly commenced to harvest their wheat crop. A large proportion of the wheat in this county was sown this spring, which fact, taken in connection with the backwardness of the season, accounts for so late a harvest. The crop will be a good one, what there is of it.

California, Oregon, &c.

TO WM. RUTLEDGE, jr. esq., merchant of this place, who returned last week from a visit to San Francisco, we are indebted for a file of papers of that city up to August 5th.

We learn from Mr. R. that business in that city, at the present time, is quite brisk—that merchandize, groceries, &c., of most kinds, are on the rise—flour standing at quite a low figure.

The vigilance committee remained all powerful in the city. Whilst Mr. R. was there two additional executions had taken place in one day—HETHERINGTON and BRACE—the first for shooting and mortally wounding Dr. Randall, the second, we should infer from his reported conduct on the scaffold, for crimes of every shade and magnitude. Within eighteen months he had committed two murders. Hetherington is reported as having been quite wealthy.

Before Mr. Rutledge had left San Francisco, it was currently reported that the committee had banished judge Terry, who had been engaged in a stabbing operation.

Another vigilance committee execution occurred at Mokelumne hill, in the person of Jack Williams, for the murder of Shepherd, at Campo Seco.

Fruits of all kinds, afforded by the soil and climate of California, in full maturity, were abundant in all the markets.

LOLA MONTEZ had again made her appearance at San Francisco—had been engaged, and would shortly make her appearance at the American.

Gen. Wool is said to be recovering from his severe indisposition, and has returned to Benecia.

On the 5th inst., the following notorious characters were compelled to leave San Francisco, by order of the committee, viz: Mike Branagan, Ed. Bulger, Jno. Cooney, Chris Lilly, Pat Hickey and H. F. Toy.

The vigilants are after Ned McGowan, in all directions, and it is thought he could not escape.

MR. SOULE, has retired from the editorial control of the *Chronicle*, and his successor has run up the names of Fremont and Dayton for president and vice president.

The *Globe* newspaper has been purchased by G. K. FITCH, Esq., and its publication will be continued as a democratic organ.

We notice with pleasure that that *best* of San Francisco newspapers—the *Herald*—heretofore not especially in the support of any of the various parties has run up to its masthead the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, for the positions for which they have been nominated. This is an accession to the democratic press of California the most valuable, and of which the democracy may well feel proud, as Mr. NUGENT is one of the clearest headed—most able and forcible writers on the Pacific coast. Everywhere, throughout California, the nominations of the Cincinnati convention have been ratified in the most enthusiastic manner. Democratic clubs have been formed throughout the state, and from present indications, after the election is concluded, in November next, Fremont will not know whether he has been a candidate at all or not. He is emphatically without a party in California, *Buck* and *Breck* will sweep the state like a tornado.

The term of the last levy of Oregon volunteers has expired—(Major. LAYTON'S command)—and we learn that they have crossed in over the Cascades, and have been discharged.

The last Oregon *Times* says, that a valued friend and correspondent writes from the Dalles, August 3d, as follows:

"This morning an express arrived from the Nez Perce country to governor Stevens. I learned from the expressman, that as soon as the Nez Perces heard the result of the battles on Burnt river, and at Grand Ronde, between the volunteers and Indians, they said their hearts were for peace; that they wanted strictly to observe the treaty and be friends to the whites.—The Nez Perces say that in the two battles referred to, there were *sixty* Indians *killed.*"

The Nez Perces will probably, now remain friendly.

The Oregon *Times* learns from a very reliable source, that Gen. Harney, with his regiment of mounted dragoons has been ordered to Oregon, and that he is now on his way there, crossing the mountains.

From the same paper, August 9th, we are informed that there are now about 4,000 Indians on the Grand Rhonde reservation on the coast. It is estimated that there are about 800 warriors, and that the rest consist of squaws and children.

Also that Mr. T. J. CRAWFORD, of Albany, Linn co., was shot at and killed by a man named Fox. Cause—family troubles.

Also, that Mr. JOEL PERKINS, of Yamhill co., was killed by a man named Malone. Cause—the same as above.

We learn from the Oregon *Statesman* of August 5th, that "Enos" the murderer of Ben. Wright, Indian agent, in southern Oregon, has recently been captured on the reserve, where he is now in irons, awaiting his trial. It is supposed that he will be tried and executed at an early day. He is an educated Indian, and was formerly one of the guides of Fremont.

Also, from the same paper, that "RUFUS R. Eads, charged with the murder of Joseph Grigsby, at Portland last spring, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary week before last by Judge Olney. They were both members of a volunteer company.—The particulars were given at the time of the homicide, and will be remembered."

A NEW STEAMER.—Alex. Murray, our enterprising steamboat captain, has commenced the building of another new steamboat for the river trade. We learn that it is to equal if not exceed anything afloat on the waters of either the Columbia or Willamette. Success to the gallant commander.—*Standard.*

☞ It is said there is now an emigrant train of one hundred wagons on their way across the plains, accompanied by a military escort.—*Oregonian.*

Kentucky Whig State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, July 3, 1856.

The Whig State Convention met in this city to-day, seventeen counties were represented. This Convention deems it impolitic to make nominations, and recommends to the whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but each whig to vote for the candidate whose principles conform most nearly to his own. A resolution, expressing the confidence of the whigs of Kentucky in Millard Filmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was *rejected, by a vote of sixteen counties* AGAINST, *to one* IN FAVOR!—*N. Y. Herald.*

MAJ. LAYTON'S REPORT.—On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the official report of Maj. LAYTON'S engagement with the Indians on Burnt river. By a perusal of it, it will be seen that the Oregon volunteers have shared with those from this territory in the victory obtained over the Indians at and in the vicinity of the Grand Ronde. The serious indisposition of Capt. GOFE, before and during part of the time of the engagement, is deeply to be regretted. Capt. G. has ever shown himself to be a brave and gallant soldier; and had he been able to have taken his place at the head of his company at the commencement of the attack, we doubt not but that he would have given a good account of himself.

☞ The ship *Herald*, LAKE, master, arrived at the port of Olympia, during the week with a cargo of groceries, merchandize, &c., 25 days from Honolulu, Oahu. The tide leaving her on a rock, near the shore, a short distance below this place, she broke in the centre, and is considered a total loss. She was built about 90 years ago, and hoisted the American colors during the revolution.

☞ Secretary C. H. MASON, arrived at this place on Wednesday last, from a visit to Washington and other Atlantic cities. Mr. Mason returns in excellent health and spirits.

☞ King KAMEHAMEHA, IV was married on the 19th of June, at the stone church, Honolulu, Oahu, to Miss EMMA ROOKE, adopted daughter of Dr. T. C. B. ROOKE, of that city.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The Reed Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on the evening of July 1st, gave way under the weight of some one hundred persons, men, women and children, who were precipitated into the water, of which number, some thirty were killed by the fall or drowned.

☞ Six steamers were destroyed by fire at St. Louis levee, on the 2d of July. Loss estimated at $100,000. They were all old steamers.

☞ Owen Lovejoy, of Bureau county, has been nominated by the republicans to represent the Third district of Illinois in Congress.

RESIGNASION OF GOVERNOR SHANNON OF KANSAS.—When in St. Louis, a few days since, Gov. Shannon authorized the Missouri *Republican* to state that the rumor that he had resigned his office was unfounded; yet in the Lexington *Weekly Express*, of June 21, we find the following:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T. June 10, 1856.

Your favor of the 18th is received. I wrote to you some days ago, which I presume you had not received at the date of your last. You can have no difficulty in coming into the territory with *bona fide* settlers.

I have resigned my office, and leave for St. Louis probably on to-morrow. As soon as I pass the line, Colonel Woodson will be the acting Governor; and if you have any difficulty with the troops, you will address him on the subject. I repeat that my proclamation has no application to *bona fide* emigrants coming into the Territory.

WILSON SHANNON.

☞ The latest news from Gen. Walker seems very favorable. The recruits from New Orleans had joined him with six cannon. His enemies in San Salvador, Gantemala and Honduras, have all backed out. Major J. P. Heiss, it is said, is left in charge of Nicaraguan affairs in the United States during Mr. Vigil's absence, which is likely to be permanent.

☞ There is nothing of moment from Nicaragua.

XXXIV CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The following extracts of the doings of congress, &c., are taken mainly from the special correspondence of the New York *Herald*, copied from that paper of July 5th.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Cass said that he had just received information of a very grave transaction which had occurred on our Pacific coast, and he thought it was a matter that ought to be examined into. The governor of Washington territory had undertaken to proclaim martial law there, and had arrested the judicial proceedings by closing the the United States district court and sending the chief justice off to some distance. He did not desire to prejudge the case, but it certainly seemed to be a great assumption of power; and in order to get the facts, he submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the senate copies of the letters, and of any other papers which may have been received at either of the executive departments in relation to the proclamation of martial law in the territory of Washington by governor Stevens; and also in relation to the arrest of a judge of said territory while holding a district court of the United States, and his retention by a military guard, and relating to any other proceedings under the said proclamation.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

DOUGLAS' KANSAS BILL.—AMENDMENTS THERETO THE BRITISH LEGATION RE-OPENED — THE FILLMORE AND FREMONT MEN PLOTTING, &C.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1856.

Judge Douglas' bill, as it passed the Senate this morning, will undoubtedly pass the House. The leading objection to the bill urged by the nigger worshippers in the Senate was, that it confined the right of voting to those who were in the Territory on the Fourth of July instant, and thus exclude all those alleged to have been driven out of the Territory by the disturbances. Just before the final vote was taken, Judge Douglas offered the following amendment, in order to obviate this objection, which was adopted unanimously:

"That all persons who possess the other qualifications prescribed by this act for voters, and who shall have been *bona fide* inhabitants of said Territory at any time since the organization thereof, and who shall have absented themselves therefrom in consequence of the disturbances therein, and who shall return prior to the first day of October next, and become *bona fide* inhabitants, with the view of making it their permanent home, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of these facts to the Board of Commissioners, shall be entitled to vote, and shall have their names placed on the corrected lists of votes for that purpose.

There was one other very important amendment, offered by Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, and adopted—forty to three—which repeals all the obnoxious laws in the Territory as to test oaths, &c., and guaranteeing freedom of speech, discussion and the press on slavery and all other subjects.

The House Topeka bill will be referred to the Committee on Territories in the Senate; and it is rumored that Judge Douglas will report on Tuesday a copy of the Senate bill just passed as a substitute for the House measure, and in that shape it will undoubtedly become the law. Judge Douglas' able tactics have completely disconcerted the nigger worshippers.

M. Sartiges, the French Minister, called on Secretary Marcy at the State Department to-day, and expressed himself delighted at the peaceful turn things have taken between our government and England, and further, that the retention of our Minister will effect an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with that government.

A caucus is now being held at a private parlor in Willard's Hotel by quite a large number of nigger worshippers, in which Thurlow Weed and Seward are the principal leaders. The object of this meeting is, I understand, to effect some arrangement between the Fillmore and Fremont interests. Quite a number of Pennsylvania Fillmore men are now in the city.

The trial of Herbert, for murder, and that of Brooks, for assault, are appointed to take place next week.

☞ General Gadsden left last evening for Mexico. The President requested him to return to that country as soon as possible; therefore, the stories in reference to his being suspended are all gammon.

☞ Some leading "North Americans" in New York refuse to unite with the Republicans, on account of the slight put upon them by the Philadelphia Convention in the nomination of Vice President. They refused to take part in the late meeting at the Tabernacle. There are efforts to compromise the differences.

☞ On Wednesday night there was a large Frémont ratification meeting at New Haven, Connecticut, at which the Hon. James Dixon, the new Senator elect, was the principal speaker.

☞ The president, I am informed this evening, tendered the appointment of minister to Sweden to ex-governor Bigler, of California, at the request of that gentleman's friends, who are now in this city. But he declined accepting it, and will return to California in a short time.

☞ It is rumored this evening that ex-governor Seymour of New York, is to be appointed minister to France, and that Mr. Mason will soon return to this country, having signified to the president a desire to that effect.

☞ Santa Anna, the ex-dictator of Mexico is living in great style at Tabaco, four miles from Carthagena, in New Granada, South America. He is said to be worth $4,000,000.

From Kansas.—The St. Louis *Republican* has a letter dated Kansas city, June 10, from which we extract as follows:

Colonel Sumner says that every criminal and person under indictment in Kansas he will have arrested, and swears that Lane nor nobody else shall ever come armed into Kansas from the north, through Iowa, Nebraska or any other place, if he can help it; that if they do come it will be over his dead body.

☞ Col. Sumner, commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth, is a cousin of senator Sumner.

☞ Col. Richard Fitzpatrick, of Florida, has been appointed secretary of legation to the Argentine confederation.

☞ Charles Griswold, of New York, has been appointed and confirmed to be the consul of the United States for the port of Manila, Philipine Islands.

☞ The president has officially recognized Ferdinand A. Reuss as consul of Frankfort-on-the-Main at St. Louis.

☞ A correspondent of the *Nueces Valley* learns that Colonel and Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, has received the appointment of the vacant brigadier generalship created by congress in 1854, and will assume command of the department of the east.

The Tariff.—A Washington despatch says the committee of ways and means are about to report a tariff bill to the house, which will make some very important modifications in the present tariff.

☞ The *Tribune* has a picture of Mr Fremont, with a beard and moustache, and hair parted on top of his head. Face dull and heavy, like that of Bayard Taylor.

☞ The dismissal of Mr Crampton and the recognition of Padre Vijil by our government, has induced General Concha of Cuba, to apply for reinforcements for both the military and naval forces.

☞ John Van Buren, in a sensible letter of adhesion, says:

"In my judgment the ranks of the party do not contain two men more able and upright, or better fitted to the respective offices of president and vice president of the United States than Buchanan and Breckinridge."

☞ Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has procured a rifle with a three feet barrel disguised as a walking cane, which he carries with him constantly, even into the senate chamber, ready loaded and capped, says the *N. Y. Herald*.

☞ The decisions of the United States court of claims have at last been decided by the house of representatives not to be a finality. All favorable claims of that court have now to undergo an investigation by the proper committee before being acted upon.

☞ It is rumored that a project of a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is entertained, and that, if consummated, it will have an important bearing on the destinies of Nicaragua and all the central American states. Major Heiss goes out on the 24th as bearer of despatches for the United States government.

☞ The democrats of Indiana have nominated James Hughes, of Monroe county, for congress, in the third district; Hon. W. H. English, in the second, James M. Gregg, in the sixth, and Judge Stuart of the supreme court, in the ninth.

☞ Ex-president Martin Van Buren was thrown from his horse, recently, and considerably injured about the head.

☞ James Dixon, the American republican candidate, was elected United States senator from Connecticut on the 4th of June.

☞ Gen. Smith arrived here yesterday, had an interview with the president, received his instructions, and left last evening direct for Kansas, where he is to take charge of the United States troops. Colonel Sumner will remain where he is, and there is to be no change in affairs there except to keep out invasions, come from what quarter they may.—*New York Herald, July 5.*

☞ The president has appointed Wm. Blanding, esq., of San Francisco, United States district attorney for the district of California, vice S. W. Inge, esq., resigned.

☞ The Chicago democratic press (abolition,) says that a letter has been received from Washington, stating that Mr. Herbert, who shot the waiter at Willard's hotel, has given to the widow of the deceased, a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children.

☞ An attempt has been made to assassinate the queen of Spain.

☞ The steamship Illinois, arrived at New York, on the 29th, with $1,800,000 in gold, and the mails.

☞ It was reported that Governor Shannon had resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. It was also rumored that Mr. Brown, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, had been killed.

☞ Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, who by accident holds a seat in the senate from Maine, gravely informed that body on Wednesday, that the Cincinnati platform did not suit him, hence he could not support the nominees! The fellow has not been with the democracy for years—a dyed-in-the-wool abolitionist!

☞ Gen. James Walker, brother to Gen. Wm. Walker, died on the 15th ult., at Masayo, Nicaragua.

☞ Parker H. French, Esq., late of Nicaragua fame, is flourishing in Cincinnati, lecturing.

☞ A dispatch from St. Louis says: Advices from Kansas state that William Gay, the agent of the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians, had been murdered by the Indians.

Europe, etc.—By the arrival of the screw steamship North America at Quebec, we have the satisfactory assurance that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton will not be followed by any retaliatory step of a similar character on the part of the English government. In reply to a question from the Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords, on the 16th, the Earl of Clarendon stated that it was not the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States. This announcement was received with loud acclamations in the House, which is not generally given to boisterous demonstrations of this sort; and the fact may, therefore, be looked upon as marking more strongly the unpopularity of any hostile proceeings towards this country. The only subject of difference that now remains to be settled between the two governments is the Central American question; and it is to be hoped that the conduct of the English Cabinet in regard to it will be marked by the same good sense and moderation which they have shown on the Crampton affair. The prospect of a speedy settlement of these difficulties cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the commercial and moneyed interests of the two countries. The English funds rose to 94⅝ on the strength of Lord Clarendon's declaration, and the rise in stocks in our own market will no doubt be commensurate. Cotton had fluctuated in price, but closed at the quotations reported by the Asia. Breadstuffs had slightly improved.

☞ The American Banner, published at Camden, New Jersey, announces Commodore Stocton's acceptance of the nomination for President by the seceders from the anti-Fillmore convention. The New York *Mercury*, on the other hand, says he positively declines.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of the U. S., from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Rep. U. S., from California.
P. T. HERBERT,
House of Reps. of U. S. from California.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon, H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Washington Territory, H. R., U. S.

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER E. WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 5, 1856.

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Pacific Express Company.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

... IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

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

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜
R. G. NOYES, President.
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.
June 8, 1855. 39-tf

C. C. HEWITT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W.T.
March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

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

D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.
Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN HUFFMAN, late of the county of Thurston, deceased, have been granted by the Judge of Probate of said county to the undersigned.

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

HENRY KANDLE, Administrator.
Thurston county, W. T., Aug. 5, 1856. 4w41

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration upon the estate of C. CUMMINGS, late of the county of Thurston, deceased, have been granted by the Judge of Probate of said county to the undersigned.

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

HENRY KANDLE, Administrator.
Thurston county, W. T., Aug. 5, 1856. 4w41

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Pierce county, on the estate of J. W. REAMS, deceased, bearing date of July 15th, 1856. All those indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to the undersigned within one year.

SHERWOOD BONNEY, Administrator.
Aug. 22, 1856. 4w41

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

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

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

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

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration have been granted to the W. H. Wallace by the Probate Court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, on the estate of JOHN P. LECKEY, deceased, late of said county.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
Administrator.
Steilacoom, W. T., July 28, 1856. 4w41

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the paractice of

MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,

Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.

☞ Connected with his office, Dr. Maynard, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.

Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

Dissolution.

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

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

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

GOUDY & WILEY.

Olympia, August 5th, 1856.

Notice.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 8th, 1856.

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

MEDICAL.

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

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

G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW is now finally established in Washington City. Every great question before the present Congress will be elaborately discussed in its columns. The subject of the Presidency, too, will be treated at length in every number. To this subject, the attention of every politician in the country is invited, as one of paramount importance, and one which, nevertheless, is too often slightly regarded in advance of positive action.

While the Review will be radically democratic, it will also be independent, and will allow no slavish fear of offending nominal friends to prevent a bold and manly advocacy of truth, and a rigid and unsparing denunciation of error. It will claim the undoubted right—guaranteed by the ancient and the modern Magna Charta—to weigh in the scales of impartial justice the conduct of political leaders of every grade. The race of 1856 presents features of deeper interest to the patriot and sage than any political contest in the annals of the nation. We are called to exhibit that renovating power which the amazing energies of democratic principle can alone exert; our party is called to the task of reasserting the questioned rights of the citizen, and of reassuring the myriads of humanity that this is still the land our fathers left it—the land of individual freedom and religious toleration. In a contest like this, we may well ignore the claims of doubtful merit. The goddess of expediency will demand our worship, but heaven grant that we may be infidels to her pretensions; let us rise or fall upon principle alone; it is too late to present democracy in the garb of a suppliant at the feet of consolidated power. We look with confidence to the decision of the approaching National Democratic convention, believing its counsels will be characterized by that bold recognition of the right, and prompt repudiation of the wrong, which will render it not only a true exponent of the democracy of the Union, but a creditable representative of the liberalism of the world. The following, among other democratic doctrines, will be advocated:

Opposition to monopolies of every description.

The complete separation, not only in name, but in fact, of Church and State.

A tariff only for revenue.

A strict construction of the constitution, contemplating retention, by each State, of every power, not expressly delegated to the General Government.

A steady return to the "constitutional currency" of the country.

Accountability of representatives of every character to the authority creating them.

The encouragement of every honorable effort to increase our territorial limits, and extend the benefits of our republican institutions.

Finally the best government, usually that which does not attempt to confer positive blessings upon the people, but which suffers them to take care of themselves.

Such arrangements have been made as render the publication of the Review a matter of certainty, and all who may desire to take it, will do well to send for it at the earliest possible day, in order that the editor may know how large an edition will be necessary of the second number. Such subscribers to the "Western Democratic Review" as have overpaid will be furnished the "National Democratic Review," which, it is believed, will prove a work of vastly superior merit. The editor embraces this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to such gentlemen, throughout the country, as have patronized his more unpretending efforts, and to assure them that nothing but "iron fortune" shall prevent him from rendering the work in question worthy their commendation, or, at least, deserving an immunity from their censure.

Current publications, of every description, will be carefully examined, and critically noticed immediately upon their receipt from publishers.

A considerable portion of each number of the Review will be devoted to Literary and Scientific subjects. Several, among the most accomplished scholars and distinguished politicians, in the country, will be regular contributors to its columns.

In answer to numerous inquiries of old and new friends, we deem it proper to say: The National Democratic review will be printed and published at Washington City; is totally unconnected with any political Magazine in the country; is devoted, not to the support of any politician, but to the interests of the National Democracy—that democracy which will ever "carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Review is published in pamphlet form, upon beautiful white paper, in solid long primer, 96 pages per month—making two volumes per year, of 576 pages each.

Terms.—$3 per year, payable invariably in advance.

Inducements to Clubs.—Five copies for one year—$10; twelve copies for one year—20. Booksellers ordering the work, will be furnished at the usual magazine rates.

Members of Congress, and postmasters in every part of the Union, are hereby authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions to the Review.

All moneys may be transmitted by mail at the risk of the editor.

Copies of the Review will be found for sale at the bookstore of Frank Taylor, 402 Pennsylvania Avenue, and at the office of publication, 468 10th street, between D & E.

All communications to be address to

GEO. P. BUELL,
Editor National Democratic Review.

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 Boddle, 5 miles east of this place. It may be well for those who attend, to bring their own provisions if possible. Said meeting will commence on Friday the 5th day of September; at 11 o'clock. This meeting will include the time of our last quarterly meeting for this season.—The clergymen of this territory are hereby solicited to meet with us and take a part in the exercises.

J. F. Devore.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856.

To Whom it may Concern!

THE public property pertaining to the volunteer organization of this territory will shortly be sold to the highest 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 Rule, (Brass,) single, double and parallel, with mitred pieces, justifying from one to forty ems pica, and dispensing entirely with the use of the shears and file.	$100
1 font double English Caligraphic Script, (58 lbs)	60
21 Cuts, (electrotype,) "$" "No." and "Bought of," for checks and bill-heads.	8
1 can, Gold size, (very superior,)	6
1 Imposing Stone, 32½x26 1-4 inches,	33
1 Imposing Stone, 26 1-4x76½ inches,	50
1 No. 3 Imperial Self-Inking Machine,	175
1 Orcutt's "Yankee Card Press,"	150

GEORGE H. SANDY,
"Town Talk Office."
149 Washington street, San Francisco.
Olympia, August 1st, 1856. 39-tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. 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. P. WHITWORTH,
M. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, July 21, 1856. 3w38

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 38tf

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

OUR JULY NUMBER, 1856,

Commences the 49th Volume of Graham.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, and one to getter-up of club, $10; Eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

WATSON & CO., Publishers,
Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 "Wanch claim." On it there is about 160 acres under fence and cultivation, with some 100 acres of standing grain. On it there is a good barn, and comfortable house, with other out-buildings, with farming implements to keep the claim in order and good repair. A man with a family is desired. Terms made known on application to

GEO. WANCH.
June 27, 1856. 34tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and 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 Chimesette, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Also—

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

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. B. WILSON.
Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

NOTICE

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

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Puget's 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. Wenren, 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.

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

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. Wood & Hubb, and of late owned by J. K. Hubb, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts, Confectionaries, &c.,

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Notice

IS HEREBY gives 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,
300 doz Regatta Undershirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overalls,
1,000 Denim Frocks,
1,200 doz country knit Wool Socks,
1,500 doz Heavy White and mixed cotton socks,
1,000 doz super Silk Packet Handkerchiefs,
100 doz super Black Silk Neckerchiefs,
200 doz Cambric Handkerchiefs,
250 doz Rubber Belts,
250 doz Buck Gloves,
400 doz Buckskin Gold Bags,
1,000 Doeskin Business Coats,
400 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
2,000 assorted Overcoats,
600 assorted Pea Coats,
3,000 Silk, Cloth and Velvet Vests,
20 bales Blue and White Blankets,
50 kales A Sheetings,
50 bales Drills,
50 bales assorted Duck,
50 cases fine Felt Hats,
100 cases Straw Hats,

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

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

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

Keystone Temperance House,

JACKSON STREET,

(A few doors below Davis,) SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. M. HERRING, Proprietress.

PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED!

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

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

Superior accommodations for families.

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

April 18, 1856. 3m30

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

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

At Deshutes, W. T.

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

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

W. WALLACE WARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Wm. WRIGHT.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n19-1y.

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,

PENS'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

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

U. S. M. STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

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

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

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

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.

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.

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

STOP THIEF!
Beware of the Sheriff!!

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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.

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

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

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

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, Feb. 10, 1853.

HORACE GREELEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river leave their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakalmakane 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 southerly 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 Pis-quouse 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 Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

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

Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-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-mah-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 Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koos-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 Koos-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 Kous-kous-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 Lee-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

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

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shals-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 satisfa