PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856. NO. 48.

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.

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POETRY.

[For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Things I Love.

I love to see the evening star,
Riding in its radient car
Of beams;
When mournful twilight's silvery veil
Is stirred by the clear, sad, plaintive wail,
Of whipporwills by their night-still streams.

I love to see the good man's bier
Gemmed with the silent farewell tear
Of friends;
To the mouldering clod of lifeless earth,
Once stirred with the spirit's fragrant breath,
A holier memory it lends.

I love to visit the land of dreams,
And drink from the fountain of living beams,
Fitfully shed
From the pearl-edged clouds in the sky above,
Lit from the radient land of love—
The home of the virtuous dead.

I love to hear the pattering rain
Play outside the shuttered pane,
While the fire
Blazing and warm on the social hearth,
Disarms the mournfulest sound on earth—
The wail of the winds' sad choir!

I love to see the sun's soft gleams,
As first emerged from his sea of beams
He shakes his hair;
And his beamy wings so new and bright,
All dripping fresh with moulten light,
Then mounts on the roseate air.

And there are other things I love,
But I will name no other, save
This one:
When all things earthly seem to cloy,
And others have no heart for joy,
Why then
I love to while away the time,
Inditing heart-throbs into rhyme
With this strange, melancholy pen!

S—.

Olympia, Oct. 10th, 1856.

BRILLIANTS.

A SONG.

On a mountain
Rose a fountain,
Sweet and quiet, and crystal clear to see,
Till it bubbled,
Sorely troubled,
And a merry roving streamlet longed to be.

So a splashing,
And madly dashing,
Over the rocks it ran afar from home;
And sought ever
To be a river,
The farther and the faster it did roam.

All the daughters
Of the waters
The brimmings urns of willing ripples lent;
And away then,
With wave and spray then,
Longing to grow a sea the wand'rer went.

Ah! the pity,
To end a ditty
With alack-a-day! and with a sad alas!
But the river
Was gone forever,
When out into the salt sea it did pass.

[*Edwin Arnold.*

Railroad Accident.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

The express train on the Erie Railroad, bound east, last night, ran off the track three miles west of Chemung. The accident was caused by a telegraph pole being maliciously placed upon the track. One engine was thrown down an embankment and the baggage car somewhat damaged, but no one was injured. The telegraph pole was not blown across the track, as it was first stated put was placed there by some evil-disbosed person.

☞A State Covention of old line whigs assembled in New York a short time since. About eight hundred delegates were in attendance. Hon. Francis Granger was selected to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. A report and resolutions were adopted declaring their intention to support Mr. Fillmore, as a choice of evils, without endorsing the American platform, and their detrmination to return to their old organization as soon as convenient.

☞The bill regulating the pay of members of Congress, gives members $6,000 for the entire Congress (two sessions), the mile age to remain as now, and the books for members to be paid for out of their own pockets. The amendment was passed by a vote of 101 to 98.

☞Letters had been receivd in Washington stating that Mr. Soule had left New Orleans for Central America. Many reports were in circulation as to the object of his visit.

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. ANDERSON,

OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

On the Indian War in Washington and Oregon.

August 6, 1856.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. ANDERSON said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not my purpose to enter upon a discussion of any of the political topics of the day. I desire to discharge a duty which could not have been performed at an earlier day of the session, without in some mensure infringing upon the parliamentary rules of the House. I wish to call the attention of the Committee and of the country to the condition of things as they exist in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. It is not unknown to the Committee, that for nearly twelve months an Indian war has been raging throughout the length and breadth of those Territories—a cruel, merciless war, in which many lives have been sacrificed and whole settlements devastated.

I propose, first, sir, to inquire into the causes which led to this war; and in this connexion we may ascertain *who is to blame* for its inception; second, the manner in which it has been conducted, both on the part of the civil and military departments of the government exercising their proper functions in those Territories: and here we will see what part has been played by the Governors and volunteers on the one hand, and by the military commander of the Pacific department on the other. And lastly, I shall advert to the *relief* which it seems to me proper that Congress should afford at an early day.

But before I proceed to inquire into the causes of the war, I beg pardon for digressing so far as to notice a few remarks which fell from the senior member from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) a few months ago, while the Army appropriation bill was under discussion. On that occasion he saw fit to allude to the war in Washington and Oregon in a tone condemnatory of the people of those Territories, and, among other things, gave us his idea of the Indian character generally, and of those west of the Rock mountains in particular. Hear him: I read from his corrected speech published in the Apendix to the Globe,—page 526: "I knew something of the Indian character in early life; I saw them in the war of 1812; many of them were attached to our army; I studied their strategy of war, and learned something of their conduct in times of peril; they never forget a kindness, nor do they ever forgive an injury. No class of people in the world are more grateful for favors * * * * none more docile, none more hospitable than those of Oregon," &c.

Now, sir, I dislike to disturb such pleasing fancies. With all his experience and astute observation, he has been sadly imposed on in this particular. Such characters as he has described exist only in fancy. They figure prominently in Cooper's novels and Hiawatha, but they never roam the western wilds in flesh and blood. It will be news, indeed, to those familiar with the Indians of the far west, to learn that they "never forget a kindness." My own experience is, sir, (and it is composed of three years' constant, daily intercourse with them), that they never *remember* one; and I venture to assert that such is the experience of nine-tenths of the white settlers in my Territory. Let us see how far the experience and observation of a shrewd, observant, and efficient officer of the army, who has spent four or five years in the midst of these tribes, correspond with that of the senior member from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings.) I read from the report of Captain Ingalls, as published with the "Messages and documents, 1855–'6, part 2," page 162:

"This region of country, from the lake through to California, is infested by nomadic tribes of Indians, generally of the lowest order of beings. They are troublesome and dangerous to stock-drivers who yearly pass over this route."

Again, on page 163 of the same document, Capt. Ingalls says: "They are like the beasts that roam over these wilds—little removed from them in instincts and habits." And again, sir, on page 165, in describing a certain spot, he says: "I was charmed with the beauties of the place, though sadly reminded of the fate of poor Captain Warner (who was massacred here) by the numerous telegraph-fires of the *treacherous* Indians." I might go on, sir, until I had consumed my whole hour in reading extracts from the official reports of other officers of the army and of the Indian bureau, to show that the gentleman is altogether mistaken in his estimate of the character of the northwestern Indians. I could show that, so far from their "never forgetting a kindness," their whole character is composed of a subtle compound of cruelty, vindictiveness, treachery and ingratitude. I shall not pretend to say what the character of the Indians was with whom the gentleman had to deal in early life, but I do say that if he is correct in his estimate of their virtues, there was a marked improvement in the race from 1776 to 1812, when the gentleman obtained his experience. That instrument which is so often appealed to on this floor and elsewhere to prove that "all men are created free and equal" asserts, with no less emphasis, of these people, that they are "*merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is indistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.*" Such was their character in '76, and such is their character at this day. What it was in 1812 I leave to the history of those times to determine—that history whose every chapter contains the bloody record of their cruel massacres.

But the senior member from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) is sorely afflicted at the fate of Pee-peu-mox-mox. I shall not stop here to refute the exaggerated, nay, totaly incorrect account (emanating from a certain quarter) of the death of that "proud and haughty chief." I merely wish to state one fact, and I state it for the especial benefit of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings), for I am sure it was unknown to him at the time he wrought his sympathies up to such a high pitch in behalf of this, and all the other chiefs who have engaged in war against the whites in Washington Territory. It is this: Is the gentleman aware that he has at this late hour of his political life espoused the cause of the *slave-holder?* Can it be possible that he has, at last, abandoned all his hostility to the upholders and advocates of this institution? Why, sir, there is not such a *slavocracy* in the world as that which is composed of the head-men and leading families of these hostile Indians. There does not live a master who claims and exercises such absolute power over the person and services of his slave, as these "proud and haughty chiefs." Slavery in its most absolute form has existed among them by a positive law of the tribes from time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." By that law the master is not only entitled to the services and acquisitions of his slave, but he claims and *exercises* the power of taking his life without being amenable to any law or custom whatever. This power, to take the life of a slave at pleasure, *has been actually exercised* by these same chiefs within a short time back, and long since the whites have settled in their midst. By these tribal laws there is no emancipation nor manumission. Nor is it possible for a slave to gain his freedom by escape into the jurisdiction of a neighboring tribe. No, sir, there is a fugitive slave law to return him to his master, without the benefit of trial by jury or *habeas corpus*. It is not the slave, sir, but the *slavocracy* with whom the people of my country are at war. I appeal to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings), if his sympathies are not all misplaced and his tears most sadly wasted?

But I must hasten on to the causes which led to this war. I have some personal knowledge myself of the commencement of these difficulties, but it is not my purpose to take the witness-stand. I shall not enter into a detail of circumstances connected with the first manifestations of hostilities on the part of the Indians, of which I am personally cognizant, because I wish to refute the many charges which have been industriously promulgated against the people of my Territory by *record evidence*. A high official functionary of the government—no less than the commander of the Pacific department of the army—has seen fit, in this connection, to prefer charges against the people of Washington and Oregon Territories, which, if true, ought to, and will subject them to the severest animadversions of a civilized world. And how does he do it? Now, Mr. Chairman, I have no harsh word to say of Gen. Wool, unless it be harsh to oppose unfounded assertion with official statements, unless it be harsh to contradict hearsay rumor by positive record testimony. I do not enjoy the honor of a personal acquaintance with Gen. Wool, sir, but the history of his past life is not entirely unknown to me. I can read that history with pleasure; I can recall many of the stirring incidents of that life with pride as an American citizen. I know that the glory of his valorous deeds illuminates many pages of his country's history, and sheds lustre upon the triumph of American arms. I regret, sir, that the faithful chronicler of the present times will have to add a chapter to that history which will sadly contrast with its preceding pages.

I have inquired *how* has Gen. Wool seen fit to appear before the public as the voluntary accuser of the whole people of two Territories? Has he been satisfied, in the discharge of his duties as a public officer, to confine himself to the usual official reports which the law requires him to make? Has he been called upon, by any of his superiors in office, for information upon points he has volunteered to elucidate? Not at all, sir. He appears before the country as a volunteer witness, and *a swift one at that*. Had he confined himself to the discharge of his *official duties*, I should not have deemed it my province to animadvert so freely upon his conduct; but as he has seen fit to lay aside all the dignity of official station, and voluntarily assume the character of a scribbling correspondent of a partizan press, I am sure he ought not to complain if his conduct, in this particular, should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, and his testimony to the most rigid cross-examination. Yes, sir, he has doffed the proud plume of the Major-General—unbuckled that sword, which, on foreign fields, had carved its way to fame, and snatched up the flowing pen of a ready scribbler, and appears before us in the garb of a hasty newspaper correspondent!—Unmindful of the Army regulations—reckless of his former fame—bent on the gratification of personal spite, and that revenge which springs from mortified pride, in hot haste he rushes into the columns of the public prints, and there stoops to become the retailer of idle camp-gossip, and the maligner of sixty thousand American citizens! The deep humiliation which the contemplation of such a spectacle inspires is much aggravated and increased by a perusal of his several elaborate indictments. I shall only call the attention of the country to a few extracts from Gen. Wool's newspaper correspondence, for the purpose of showing how widely he differs, in his statement of material facts, from every body else holding official position in the two Territories. Indeed his own official correspondence might be invoked for the purpose of showing his inconsistencies and errors, if better proof were not at hand.

In his letter to the *National Intelligencer*, dated at Benicia, California, April 2, 1856, Gen. Wool, in speaking of the causes which led to the war, makes use of the following language:

"It is said that the Yakimas, having become dissatisfied with the treaty made with them the summer before by Governor Stevens, determined on war. This was hastened, as it would seem, by some miners forcibly carrying away and ill treating some Yakima squaws."

Now, sir, it so happens that I was in the Yakima country only a few days before hostilities broke out. I had an interview with the chiefs of that tribe, and heard their complaints, but not one word was said about miners—or any one else—having "forcibly carried away and ill-treated their squaws." And I will venture to assert that not a man, woman or child, in either of the Territories, ever dreamed that such a charge had been made, until the *National Intelligencer* of the 2d of April, containing Gen. Wool's letter, reached that coast—some seven months after the war had broken out. You may search the voluminous correspondence of Governors, Indian Agents, and army officers, which has been called for by the House, and not the first intimation of any thing of the kind is to be found in any of them. I wish it to be borne in mind, Mr. Chairman, that in August, 1855, the first blood was shed in Washington Territory. A miner, on his way from Puget Sound to Fort Colville, having a good deal of money, provisions, &c., soon after passing beyond the limits of the Yakimas, was pursued by a party of Indians, massacred and robbed of everything he had with him. Shortly after, other murders were reported to have been committed in the Yakima country. In September, Indian Agent Bolon went into that country to ascertain something about these outrages, and he, too, was not permitted to return. He was murdered in the most cruel manner. When this occurred, there was no escaping the conviction that a general outbreak had been determined upon by the Indians. What had hitherto been conjectured now gave way to a sense of the fearful reality. About this time commences the official correspondence which relates to this subject—near three months before Gen. Wool reached the country. Hear what Capt. Cain says, who was at that time acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory during Gov. Stevens' absence in the Blackfoot country. Let us see how Capt. Cain's account agrees with Gen. Wool's charge of "forcibly carrying away and ill-treating of Yakima squaws." In his official report, dated October 6, 1855, to Colonel Mannypenny, after referring to the particulars of Agent Bolon's death, and the manifest hostility of several tribes, he says, on page 193 of the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"I attribute the cause of the outbreaks amongst the Yakimas and Klickatats to the rumors that have been afloat, and obtained credence among the Indians, that Gov. Stevens and his party had been massacred by the Blackfeet, and Major Haller and his command had been defeated by the Snakes, in his recent expedition against them. Believing that the whites were about to be overthrown in every direction, and having for some time been disaffected towards them, they deemed that the proper moment had arrived to gratify their enmity."

Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, who went to the Dalles soon after the death of Bolon, for the express purpose of collecting reliable information in relation to the cause and extent of hostilities, sums up the result of his observations, as to the *causes* which led to the outbreak, in the following language, in an official communication to the Department, dated October 9, 1855:

"There are several causes from which may be drawn reasons inducing the present state of disaffection among the Indians in Washington Territory, among which may be named the following: The Yakima Indians were represented in the Wallawalla council by four of their principal chiefs, accompanied by a number of their leading men, all evidently at first opposed to entering into any negotiations for the sale of their country. After more than two weeks had been spent in trying to convince them of the importance and necessity of such a course, in open council, they gave a decided and peremptory answer in the negative. But during the next week, by interviews with the chiefs separately, Gov. Stevens induced them to agree to the terms of the treaty; and Kamiakin, who is declared by the treaty head chief of all tribes and bands included in that purchase, came forward and signed the treaty, followed by the other chiefs. The head chief, however, stated at the time that he would not receive the goods promised, but that his people might take them.

"It is pretty evident that the signing of the treaty was adverse to the will of the nation, as expressed prior to the delegation's coming to the council, and that on the return of the chiefs they were beset by their people and denounced as traitors to their tribe. Two of the chiefs, Owhi and Skloo, evidently signed the treaty with great reluctance, and after returning home and meeting with their friends, were easily induced to join in opposition to adhering to its provisions.

"The Klickatat tribe, whose country is included within the limits of this purchase, had declined attending the council, and were not represented by any of their tribe; and upon the return of these Yakima chiefs and the people from the council, it is said the Klickatats were much enraged at the sale of their country without their knowledge or consent, and declared they would not abide by an agreement in which they had no voice."

Again, in an official communication to the Department, Gen. Palmer, on the 25th of October, 1855, says:

"The evidences of a deep-rooted prejudice against our citizens prevail among all the tribes in middle and upper Oregon—the Nez Perces excepted. How far that feeling may be fanned and kept up by aliens from other countries, and their descendants, we are not able to judge; but that it does extend to the entire exclusion and occupancy of the country by our citizens, is a fact undeniable."

Lieut. Withers, U. S. A., who has been four years in the country, and who is well acquainted with the character of these Indians, and whose knowledge and judgment of such matters I would much prefer to Gen. Wool's, in an official paper to the Adjutant General, dated November 12, 1855, writes as follows:

"In southern Oregon the Rogue river Indians, combined with some of those on the coast, the Umpquas, Pitt river, and Shasta Indians, have also broken out into a fresh war, and one of evidently intended extermination, against the whites. The causes leading to this may be different from those which excited hostilities in Washington Territory, where the motive was altogether political, and sprung from no actual grievance; but its result must, of course, be the same."

Gen. Palmer again writes to Gen. Wool on the 21st November, 1855, thus:

"As to the Yakimas, there is no excuse for their acts of aggression, and there is no disposition on the part of those engaged in the Indian department to screen them or their confederates from the punishment they so richly merit."

The next day (November 23) Captain Cain writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in this wise:

"There is abundant evidence to my mind that this war has been contemplated by the Indians for the last three or four years, and I will take the proper steps to get the testimony in shape and submit it to your consideration at the earliest practicable moment."

Mr. Chairman, I might multiply this testimony to a tedious extent, all going to show, clearly, how utterly groundless is Gen. Wool's charge against the miners of precipitating this war by "forcibly carrying away and ill-treating some Yakima squaws;" but I think I have read enough to satisfy any unprejudiced mind upon that point. Let it be remembered that all of these officers, from whose reports I have read extracts, were present in the country and well acquainted with the Indians, while Gen. Wool was near a thousand miles distant for three months after the first acts of hostility were committed by the Indians.

I now come to speak of the manner in which this war has been conducted. And in this connexion I desire to notice an assertion which Gen. Wool made in his official communication, and has reiterated in his newspaper correspondence, to the effect that "volunteers were unnecessary;" that they were called into service and sent to the Wall-walla country "for no other purpose than to plunder the treasury of the United States, and to make political capital for somebody," &c. Now, Mr. Chairman, one would naturally suppose that a charge of so grave a nature would not be lightly made—would not be caught up from the baseless tales of idle rumor, and embodied in an official report by an officer commanding one of the departments of our army, without the shadow of a foundation, or the first scintilla of evidence to substantiate it. Yet such is the fact, for it rests upon the naked assertion of Gen. Wool, and is contradicted by every act of the officers, volunteers, and citizens of the Territories, and by every circumstance connected with their operations. Gen. Wool has lent his once-high name, too, to a declaration as cruel and unfeeling as it has proved to be untrue, viz: that "the war is a God-send." Surely General Wool did not intend to mock at the calamity of these people. A God-send, indeed, sir! To whom? How? Mr. Chairman, in the name of the gallant, noble, lamented Slaughter, I protest against such cold, unmitigated calumny! In the name of the brave and generous Moses, I pronounce it a cruel slander. By the bleeding agony of those widowed hearts they have left behind them, I protest against it. In the name of Miles, McAllister, White, Northcraft, Brannan, Sinclair, Griswold, Hembree, Chinn, Lupton, and their comrades—in the names of *twenty murdered women and babes*, I protest against it. In the name of humanity I pronounce it cold, unfeeling and untrue Whoever the author of such a sentiment may be, let him go through the world with the blood of *three hundred murdered citizens upon his skirts*. But, says Gen. Wool, these volunteers were unnecessary. Remember, Gen. Wool was in California at the time they were called out, and it is not to be presumed that he could judge of the exigency as well as those who were on the spot. At the time of the outbreak, Maj. Raines was in command of the U. S. troops in this region: What did he think of the necessity for volunteers? I have time only to refer to the evidences on this point, and to state the main facts: the details are contained in the official dispatches before me as published to the country. On the 9th of October, 1855, Maj. Raines writes to Gov. Curry that the expedition sent to the Yakima country under command of Major Haller, comprised of over 100 men, with a mountain howitzer, had failed; that "Maj. Haller was surrounded, and had called for reinforcements;" that he had "ordered all the United States disposable force into the field immediately;" that as "this force was questionable to subdue the Indians," he therefore called upon him (Gov. Curry) for four companies of volunteers and upon Gov. Mason for two. But Gen. Wool attempts to get round this material point by asserting that "the Major (Raines) partook somewhat of the alarm pervading the country." If this were true, does it furnish any reasonable excuse for Congress refusing to pay the volunteers thus called into service, which seems to be the main object of Gen. Wool's extraordinary publication? But was there no cause of alarm? Had not Agent Bolon been brutally murdered by these Indians? Is it not a fact that Mattice and other miners had been massacred? And had not the Superintendents of both Territories officially reported the fact that there was a powerful combination of several of these tribes for the "purpose of exterminating" the whites? and that nothing short of a large military force could prevent a disastrous war? Did not Agent Olney, (who was at that time in the Walla-walla country), write to Gov. Curry that the "storm was gathering;" that it required "a large military force to keep them back;" that "the regular force in the country was insufficient for the protection of the settlers;" that *one thousand volunteers should be raised immediately and sent into this part of Oregon and Washington Territories?* Thus called upon as Gov. Curry was, by the commanding officer of the United States troops, by each of the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and the Indian Agent, who was personally present in the region where the troops were needed, yet Gen. Wool, affecting a patriotic desire to protect the Treasury from "plunder" and "depletion," has the hardihood, in the face of these facts, to assert that the Governor "usurped his power; that Major Raines "partook somewhat of the alarm pervading the country," and that "the volunteers were unnecessary to protect the citizens of Oregon." With these unmistakable evidences of impending peril to the whole country before him, Gov. Curry would have been wanting in all those qualities which so eminently befit him for the position he holds, if he had not promptly responded to the call which was made upon him. Read the record, sir, of the privations and hardships these volunteers endured, and tell me if "plunder" could have inspired such heroism. Sir, if the commanding General's physical exertions to protect the settlers, had been at all commensurate with his newspaper efforts to delay Congress in taking favorable action in their behalf, he might have saved the lives of at least twelve men, women and children who fell at the Cascades.

Mr. Chairman, my time admonishes me that I must omit many things that I desired to say, and merely allude to others without stopping to comment upon them as they deserve. Gen. Wool has shed much ink and expended no small amount of sympathy upon Pee-peu-mox-mox, the Walla-wall chief, whom, he says, the volunteers "barbarously killed." For a full and complete refutation of Gen. Wool's charges on this point, I refer the committee and the country to the official report of the gallant Col. Kelly, who commanded the volunteers in the memorable fight when Pee-peu-mox-mox fell. The facts as there related are simply these: The chief had been retained by Col. Kelly as a prisoner; his warriors in large force attacked Col. Kelly (the volunteers *did not* commence the attack, as Gen. Wool asserts;) in the midst of the fight, the chief and his companions rose upon the guard, wounded one of them, and then it was that he was killed; and this is what General Wool calls "barbarous!" and seems to think that the fact that Pee-peu-mox-mox came into Colonel Kelly's camp under a white flag, much enhances the "barbarity" of the killing. Let us see what Gen. Wool thought of similar proceedings but a short time before. I will read his official account of a little affair which came off at Fort Boise, in Oregon, July 16, 1855. Speaking of Maj. Haller's expedition against the Snake Indians, he says:

"The command reached Fort Boise July 15, Mr. Olney, Indian Agent, being with it. The next day a talk was held with some two hundred Indians there collected, of whom sixty-five were warriors; and it having been ascertained that four of the

murderers were present, they were seized, brought before a board of officers, or, as Major Haller terms it, a military commission, and, their guilt having been clearly established, three were hung on the graves of their victims, the 18th; the fourth was shot by the guard in endeavoring to escape. The proceedings of the commission are herewith enclosed."

Here, sir, "a talk" was being held, four of the Indians present were "seized," "three were hung" on the spot, and "*the fourth was shot by the guard in endeavoring to escape.*" Did it *then* occur to General Wool that there was any thing *barbarous* in shooting a prisoner who attempted to escape? And it does not appear either that this prisoner made any attempt upon the life of the guard. Did it occur to General Wool *then* that there was any thing irregular in hanging on the spot the other three prisoners who had come into the fort for the purpose of having "a talk"? Not at all. On the contrary, such conduct was to be highly applauded, and must needs be noticed in terms of praise in an official report to general Scott. Hear what General Wool says about it:

"The activity and energy of Major Haller, and the officers of his command, deserve commendation."

It cannot be that General Wool means to imply that what is "barbarous" in volunteers, "deserves commendation" in troops of the regular Army. It is true General Wool, with all his knowledge and experience in every branch of his profession, was somewhat at a loss to find an appropriate name for the tribunal which *tried and hung* the other three prisoners, but he complacently adopts Major Haller's term for it, and calls it "a military commission!!" What though it may have been somewhat *irregular*, yet as there were no *volunteers* present to give it a semblance of "barbarity," why, it "deserves commendation!!!" Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have not alluded to this affair for the purpose of condemning the action of Major Haller or the officers who accompanied him on that expedition. On the contrary, I believe with General Wool that they "deserve commendation," more especially for hanging these three murderers and for shooting the other when he attempted to escape. I know most of the officers who were in that expedition, and I believe I may safely say, if any one of them had had the control of the military operations in these Territories, many lives would have been saved, and the war might now have been at an end. I have only referred to the matter for the purpose of exposing one of General Wool's many inconsistencies.

Mr. Chairman, I have no time to go into details; I must content myself with a simple denial of General Wool's charges, and appeal to the official papers on record to sustain that denial. He charges that the volunteers wantonly set fire to and burned the Atahnum mission: the official report shows that it was "accidentally" burned. He charges that the expedition to Walla-Walla was against *friendly* Indians: all the official reports show that the Walla-Wallas had driven off Mr. Sinclair, plundered the fort, divided the spoils, and with a force of nearly a thousand warriors, actually attacked Colonel Kelly's command before he had fired a single gun. He charges that white men violated a squaw and cruelly strangled a whole family of friendly Indians at the Cascades: I defy any one to prove it, for Major Hays left that vicinity since General Wool charges the atrocity to have been committed, and in the public prints pronounces the whole affair a fabrication. He charges similar outrages upon Major Lupton and party, and for a complete refutation of such charges, I refer to Gen. Lane's speech in the House upon that subject. He charges that the war in Washington Territory was brought about by "some miners forcibly carrying away and ill treating Yakama squaws." He admits in the same letter that the "*Yakamas are the authors* of the war." He charges that the war in the Rogue River country is wholly to be attributed to the whites; and on the 4th of September, in an official despatch to headquarters, he admits that the first blood shed was "at a council held by the Oregon superintendent, (where) *an Indian shot a white man.*" At one moment the people are charged with being actuated by a desire to "plunder the public treasury," and in the next to gratify a blood-thirsty revenge. In one despatch we are told that the Walla-Wallas are friendly; the next mail brings the intelligence that, for four days, they have opposed, in open field, to Colonel Kelly's command *near a thousand* armed and painted warriors. Now they are peaceful—then they plunder the fort and lay waste the adjacent country. At one time the expedition to Walla-Walla is entirely unnecessary, very soon, nay, at the very time, he regrets that the condition of his horses are such that he cannot send a force into that country. One week he has a sufficient force at his command to conquer from "150 hostiles a lasting peace"—the next, he calls upon Gov. Stevens for two companies of volunteers to assist him, when he *knows they cannot be furnished.* He denies his authority to call for volunteers, yet when it suits his purpose to do so, he claims that authority, and points to the instructions of the Secretary of War, dated 4th December, 1855, to sustain his claim. He utterly repudiated Major Raines' call; yet when no one asks it, and there are only "150 or 200 hostiles" to be subdued, he calls for two companies of volunteers to assist him. He denies the right of the Oregon volunteers to pay, because they had not been mustered into the service; yet he recommends that others be paid who were similarly situated. I defy the ingenuity of man to concoct such another heterogeneous medley of errors, inconsistencies, and contradictions. Truly, "whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

"Now, sir, I charge General Wool with having violated an express regulation of the Army, whereby he is liable to dismissal from the service. Here is the regulation:

"Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and *always disgraceful* to the army; they are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

Lastly, I had desired to say something of the present condition of that country, growing out of this disastrous war—something of its physical beauties and advantages, its mild and salubrious climate, its bold, pure, running streams, its magnificent forests, and broad prairies, its rich valleys and snow-capped mountains—how "the earth teems with riches, and heaven smiles with beuificence," but the time alotted me will not permit. It is a *good* country, sir; one pleasant to live in; one worth defending and protecting. Her citizens are loyal, industrious, and law-abiding; they love this union, and cling to the memories of their childhood homes. Every State in this confederacy has a representative there; every member of this committee has a constituent there. Will you abandon such a country? Will you forsake such a people? In the infancy of their settlements, they were weak when this war broke out upon them. The United States troops were too few to protect them. It takes months to get reinforcements from the Atlantic border. There was no other salvation for their wives and children than for the men to embody themselves in a little band for defence. With the helpless families in forts and block-houses and the men in the field, all agricultural pursuits were of necessity abandoned. Thus situated, their barns have been destroyed, their fields laid waste, and their dwellings committed to the flames of the red man's torch. Great pecuniary distress—absolute want has been the consequence—aye, the Governor says, "starvation stares them in the face." I cannot believe that the Representatives of the people of this American Republic will withhold from their brothers in this distant land their simple dues. I cannot believe that they will refuse to pay these people for services which the government troops were bound to perform. If any one has been actuated by the desire of public "plunder," guard your bill so that the plunderer may not gain access to the treasury. Will you withhold what is right, and proper, and just, merely because human nature sometimes developes itself in the form of depravity?

Afford the relief which the necessities of these people so loudly call for, and you will have discharged a duty, for which your constituents will applaud you, and mine will ever be grateful.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

NEWS ITEMS

BY THE LAST MAIL AND EXPRESS.

The "Disputed Territory."

KANSAS.—According to recent accounts it would seem that hostilities have re-commenced in Kansas. On the night of the 12th ult. the town of Franklin, inhabited by some twenty pro-slavery men, was attacked by a party of two hundred free State men, who, after a combat of four hours duration, succeeded in capturing the place, robbing the Post office, and firing the houses. The assailants finally retreated, carrying with them the cannon belonging to the town. The reports as to the loss of life in the encounter are conflicting, one stating that four pro-slavery men and six free soilers were killed, while another report estimates the free soil loss at seventeen in killed and wounded. The day after the fight, a detachment of United States troops, numbering one hundred, occupied the town. Three hundred of Gen. Lane's men are said to have entered Topeka.

☞There are reports of half a dozen sanguinary conflicts, in which the free State men appear to have gained some advantage. It is also reported that the town of Lecompton has been captured, and that Gov. Robinson and the other State prisoners have been rescued. There is, however, reason to suppose that these accounts are highly colored, and that they have been started to influence the present state of affairs at Washington.

Massachusetts American State Convention.

BOSTON, Wed., Aug. 20, 1856.

The Fillmore State Convention met in this city to-day, and over 600 delegates were present. Homer Foot was chosen President. Amos A. Lawrence of Brookline was nominated for Governor, and Homer Foot for Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. William D. Appleton of Boston and Chas. D. Stockbridge, of Whately, were chosen Presidential Electors at large. The Convention voted to hold a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on the evening of Sept. 3. The Whigs hold a State Convention there on the same day.

There has been a heavy rain storm and a strong north east gale blowing here for the last twenty-four hours.

Fall of the "Charter Oak."

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

The "Charter Oak" fell this morning at 12¾ o'clock, with a tremendious crash, and but six feet of the stump now remains. This famous tree was far past its prime when the charter was concealed in it on the 9th of May, 1689, and was probably an old tree when Columbus discovered the New World. It stood upon the old Wyllis estate, now owned by the Hon. J. W. Stuart. Crowds of citizens are visiting the ruins, and each one bears away a portion of the venerable tree.

Republican Congressional Nominations.

BANGOR, Me, Tuesday, August 19, 1856.

At the Republican Convention at Exter to-day, Hon. Iserael Washburn, jr, was unanimously nominted for re-election to Congress. The Convention was very large and enthusiastic.

The Late Walla-walla Council, &c.

News from the country of the hostiles, east of the Cascade mountains—week after week, for the past few months, concerning peace, or a continuance of hostilities, has been varied, and most singularly contradictory—partaking, no doubt, of the *then* feelings or impressions of persons who have, from time to time, telegraphed to the settlements, information relative thereto. At one time the syrean song of peace has been sung, to be but perhaps cut short at its heighth by the startling news that hostilities have broken out in some new quarter—that some new aggression had been committed—that the hostiles were strengthening their combination, &c. Thus alternately have we had the hatchet buried, and the pipe of peace smoked between the whites and red skins, and then again has news been spread abroad of the "clash of resounding arms." That wish being father to the thought, most of us have given a too willing credence to the various *peace* reports which have reached here, and there has come to us from the hostile country altogether too great a cry of "peace, peace, when there was no peace," inasmuch as it now appears, is, and has all along been an utter illusion.

In consequence of the apparent inoperative attitude assumed by the hostiles on the other side, for some time, it was thought by too many that they were subdued—that they were tired of the war; and when Gov. STEVENS, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, announced his determination to push out in that direction with stores, supplies, &c., for the purpose, if possible, of bringing them to such terms of good understanding as would be just and honorable to the government concerning their treaty stipulations and the murders they had committed, it was anticipated that he would, in at least some degree, be successful—that his errand would not prove an ENTIRE failure; and although somewhat disaffected, that the Nez Perce nation, and *portions* of hostile tribes, would be induced ffrmly to adhere to their original pledges. But as will be seen by another column, containing what we doubt not is a strictly truthful memoranda of the proceedings of the late Walla-walla council, (as far as it is given), just exactly nothing at all was accomplished. That instead of anything like a PEACE being attendant on the deliberations of the council, after its conclusion—within three miles of the council ground, whilst the Superintendent of Indian Affairs was en route for the Dalles, an attack was made upon the train, with an object of surrounding, capturing it, and massacreing the party; and that, too, by the very Indians who had participated in the council—ONE-FOURTH OF WHOM WERE NEZ PERCES AT THAT.

After such a demonstration, wherein then does there consist any sense of longer talking about a peace with the hostiles until they are most summarily chastised? Of what has it availed to the service, or to the prospect of an early adjustment of our Indian difficulties, that Col. WRIGHT's command has been tagging after these Indians, feeding, clothing, and suing them for peace all summer? In what manner has the vain boast prodited Gen. WOOL with the government, recently made through the "National Intelligencer," that in his next dispatch, (July) he hoped to be able to communicate that PEACE had been established throughout the Department of the Pacific? What have all the real, well-intended exertions of our Territorial authorities, through the volunteer service, thus far amounted to, in bringing the war to a *final* close? Unaided by the regulars—slandered and vilified by their chief and his coadjutors, they have been but able to hold the enemy at bay—they have but "scotched the snake—not killed it." The spirit for a continuance of the war, on the part of the Indians, is now more plainly and unmistakably apparent than at any previous period, and we might as well look the matter squarely in the face as not.

What new subterfuge Gen. WOOL will now resort to, in an effort to explain the unaccountable conduct of HIS FRIENDLY (?) Indians at the late treaty, it is impossible even to conjecture. His peculiar faculty for meeting all such emergencies, however, will no doubt enable him, without difficulty, to lay hold on something appropos. But to save him from further tergiversations in this respect—as an act of charity for his age and past services, and kindness for his rapidly declining years, it is to be hoped that General HARNEY, or some other COMPETENT head for the Department, will be designated by the government to supply his place. The inexcusable blunders and inconsistencies of Gen. WOOL—the innumerable maifest contradictions contained in his dispatches—his malicious falsehoods and slanders heaped upon our authorities and volunteers—his heartless regardlessness for the safety of the lives of the people of two Territories—his criminal sins of omission and commission, most peremptorily demand his recall from the head of the Department.

Long ere this, if sane, facts and circumstances must have convinced his better judgment that *his* plan of the campaign was wrong from beginning to end, yet with a tenacity and superciliousness peculiar to old age, he has lost the manhood to acknowledge his errors; but, like an Emperor of the Oriental world, suffering no deviation from established usages in improvements, &c., so Gen. WOOL continues to burrow along in the same hole at which he originally started, regardless of the number of times that he finds himself coming out thereat. If he is not deranged, he knows full well that he is, and has been, radically in error thus far during the war, and if he had the least desire to preserve unsullied any portion of his past history, he would desire to be recalled.

It will be recollected that Gen. WOOL, last fall, repudiated the idea of a WINTER'S campaign—assuming that the summer months, only, were the ones in which to carry on the war vigorously against these Indians, and that within a short time after the breaking up of winter, he would push it at once to a close. How he has kept his word has been but too painfully maifested, as we have observed, by keeping Colonel WRIGHT dogging after them from prairie to prairie, offering every and any terms to bring about a peace, whilst he continued throughout at his head-quarters at Benicia, California, in all the enjoyment of masterly inactivity.

The consequence now is, that the gallant Colonel STEPTOE, in conjunction with others, brother officers of the regular service, are preparing to enter upon a vigorous winter's campaign in the Walla-walla valley—a long distance removed from the Dalles, the nearest depot of stores—and with a force consisting almost exclusively of Infantry. And this force, with but a handful of Dragoons and Artillery to back it up, we presume Gen. WOOL expects to carry on a winter's campaign against the combined tribes of well mounted Indians!

With Gen. HARNEY and his dragoons in the field, the infantry might be almost excused of duty, other than attend to the garrisoning of whatever fortifications might be erected by them. Or had Gen. WOOL caused the war to be prosecuted last winter, as he should have done, it might then have been killed out—crushed in the bud, with the aid of the Oregon mounted volunteers. But no. *That* General must direct that the flame be fanned—that the war be fed and fattened by Col. WRIGHT, ere it was worthy the metal of *his* good sword! A winter's campaign has been determined upon, and the prospect ahead looks drear enough.

Although an utter failure at pacification, the late council at Walla-walla will not be lost in its healthy effects and tendencies. We have now the ultimatum of the hostile chiefs: "NO DELIVERING UP OF MURDERERS TO JUSTICE. NO TREATIES. THE WHITES MUST GIVE THEM BACK THEIR LANDS, AND EVERY SETTLER MUST LEAVE THE COUNTRY." The people can now plainly see that if it be the design of the government that the land now occupied by these various tribes should pass into the possession of permanent white settlers, the Indians will have to be effectually subdued, and compelled to repair to reservations set apart for them. If they persist in their adherence to the above, the only method of opening up a way for settlement, east of the Cascades, WILL BE BY CONQUEST.

In the late council, we cannot think otherwise than that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Governor STEVENS) has performed his *whole* duty to the people of the Territory and to the general government. No less lenient demands than those made by him of the hostiles could have met the approbation or sanction of either. The Indians were made to understand that our government could not permit murder to go unwhipped of justice, whilst as an evidence that good faith was intended by it, growing out of their late treaty agreements, the Governor had ready for them on the ground the goods required in the fulfilment of the treaty. The ground of separation as to terms of peace was so wide—so unapproachable by either party, that it was simply impossible that a reconciliation could be effected; and, as is shown, the council dissolved without the slightest outrage having been attempted by any of the whites present upon the persons of the Indians. But the moral effect of this assemblage will doubtless be entirely overlooked by Gen. WOOL, and the Indian sympathisers in and out of Congress generally. Had a few dozen savages like the notorious Pee-peu-mox-mox been butchered, and had the council dissolved over a cannibal feast of two or three dozen Indian women and children, the contemplation of such a scene could not fail to have reached their intelligence and morbid sensibilities, and they would no doubt have been delighted at such an event.

As we have now the ultimatum of the chiefs of the hostile Indians, so also have they that of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and whenever they feel like complying with those conditions they can so signify. In the meantime what effect the result of the late council may have upon the Indians west of the Cascades, along the Sound and in other localities, it is impossible to say. It appears that they are all quiet at present, and as far as we have been able to learn, are disposed to remain so. Whatever may turn up, we have the gratification of knowing that the country has been placed in a pretty good state of defence, in case of an outbreak—all things considered, quite a bountiful harvest has been gathered, and with average luck, we presume the same thing that has been done can be "did" over again.

LATEST FROM THE HOSTILE COUNTRY.—Mr. L. ALEXANDER brought an express to this place from the Dalles on Wednesday, by which we are furnished with a few additional items of news connected with Gov. STEVENS' late expedition to the Walla-walla valley.

The Governor, with Col. SHAW's command, reached the Dalles on the 2d inst. Capt. GOFF and company started for the Willamette valley on the 3d, to be mustered out of the service.

The command fell in with no Indians *en route* from the valley, although fresh sign was frequently observed. The Indians engaged in the fight, after the breaking up of the council, had left the Walla-walla—the Yakimas and Palouses going to the Palouse—the Nez Perces to their own country, and the remainder to the Grand Ronde.

Col. STEPTOE had arrived at the Dalles, to confer with Col. WRIGHT, on matters connected with Indian hostilities. Colonel STEPTOE is in favor of a vigorous winter's campaign. Col. WRIGHT will go in person to the Walla-walla, and will increase the force there with an additional company. He purposes to supply the forces in the Walla-walla valley by the river, and intends, as soon as possible, to run boats from the mouth of the Des Chutes to Fort Walla-walla.

The principal leaders in the fight, of which an account is given in another column, were Owhi's son and the Isle de Pierre chief. The latter had two horses shot under him during the engagement.

Col. SHAW made two charges upon the Indians, each time with less than twenty-five men. In the last charge, he was surrounded by nearly three hundred Indians, but cut his way through to the pickets; then drew up his men, and with the assistance of the packers and teamsters, thrown out from the guard of the carrall, the enemy were driven back. *Thirteen Indians are reported to have been left dead on the ground.*

Less than one hundred men all told, it will be observed, were obliged to take care of near five hundred head of stock, and engage and keep at bay some four hundred hostiles; and yet the Indians did not succeed in capturing a single animal, and except in the last charge of Col. Shaw, enabled to approach within three hundred yards of the carrall.

Gov. Stevens may be expected back here sometime during next week.

☞The brig *Cyrus*, DIGGS, master, arrived at Steilacoom, from San Francisco, a few days since, with merchandize.

Speech of Col. Anderson

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers to-day, the able and patriotic speech of our delegate in Congress, Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, on the subject of the Indian war in Washington and Oregon territories, delivered in committee of the whole, August 6th, 1856.

It were unnecessary for us to ask for it an attentive perusal. Very many of our citizens have already read and pronounced upon it in terms of the highest commendation, and we doubt not but that most of our readers will ponder over it with feelings of pride and admiration. In our young delegate, our youthful territory has a champion, in this, its hour of gloom and suffering, whose voice and influence in behalf of its slandered and outraged people, is being sensibly felt, and telling with force against their heartless calumniators. The speech of Col. A. is decidedly a *counting* speech. Bold, concise, matter-of-fact and logical, it is within itself a fortification of argument, picketed round and impregnable with facts and *the evidence.* Every citizen of our territory must feel proud at the sharp, pointed and unanswerable manner in which Gen. Wool is bearded by our delegate, and the spirit and manly patriotic pride with which is hurled back and denounced, the gross, unpardonable slanders of that superanuated functionary. The vindication of our citizens from the foul aspersions cast upon them, in various ways, by Gen. W., is most ample, and highly creditable to the head and heart of our delegate. Since the commencement of the session of Congress, we very much doubt whether an hour of its time has been more profitably or patriotically employed than that occupied by our delegate; and with a "few more of the same sort," consumed in the same way, Congress would soon become somewhat *truthfully* enlightened as to matters of fact, connected with the Indian war in this direction. Gen. Wool and his co-adjutors would *then* very soon *there* be appreciated as he and they now are *here.*

The manner in which our delegate turns the tables upon that old drivelling abolitionist and Indian sympathiser—GIDDINGS, of Ohio, it will be seen, was executed in a most happy manner, and the rebuke dealt out was richly deserved, and must have been somewhat keenly felt.

We presume the old fellow never dreamed that his Indian sympathy had led him to expend any portion of it upon any kind of a "slave power," and the bare thought of such a thing ought to drive him into mourning and penance to make suitable atonement to his conscience. He must have felt supremely ridiculous on finding that his sympathy, for once, had led him into the wrong pew—that in his opposition to the appropriation bill for the payment of the expenses of our Indian war, he had been led to espouse the cause of the most merciless of slave powers.

The speech is an excellent one—*multum in parvo*, in the fullest sense of the term, and will compare favorably, *if not a little more so*, with one recently delivered by Gen. LANE, on the same subject, which we published some months since.

Swanville—Improvements, &c.

Amidst the depression and monotony in almost every kind of business to which this territory has been subjected for the past year, it is quite refreshing to observe the improvements which are being made in the eastern addition to the town of Olympia, on the claim of JOHN M. SWAN, Esq., who has surveyed and laid off a portion of the same for a town site. Where but two solitary buildings stood one year ago, over a dozen neat and substantial dwellings have loomed up, giving to that once dreary and forbidding looking locality, a cheerful and inviting appearance. This new addition possesses as commanding a view of the bay and surrounding scenery as does Olympia, and we learn that quite a number of additional buildings will be erected in that direction during the fall and coming winter. The street leading across the bridge to the new addition has been placed in excellent order during the summer, affording a pleasant transit hither and thither; and, by the way, from all appearances, *that* street bids fair, ere long, to be by far the most pleasant one for residences in town.

Olympia, too, has progressed somewhat in the way of improvement in buildings during the summer. Quite a number of dwellings have gone up and are in process of erection, and we observe from our window, just now, that "*Sylvester castle*" comes dashing out in a glorious new suit of white paint, and that our honest German friend, SNYDER, is "*hyacking*" the stumps out, "*marshing*," and "*lo-lo-ing*" level the "*illihe*" around the building. Taking into consideration the dearth in all kinds of business—that a large proportion of the people of this county have either been in the "tented field," or corralled in block-houses much of the time for the past year, we think the improvements in and around Olympia, speak very favorably for the enterprise of its citizens.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—We are informed by a gentleman from Seattle, that on Thursday of last week, a party of four northern Stickene Indians, near Sandy Point, about five miles below Seattle, made an attack upon, and attempted to board a small schooner, commanded by a Mr. VALLENTINE. There were two men on board the schooner besides Mr. V., and on making resistance to the Indians coming on board, the latter gathered up their arms and fired, killing one of the white men on the spot, and dangerously wounding another, after which they hastened away. Mr. Valentine escaped unhurt. The wounded man is now at Seattle, (whither Mr. V. repaired as soon as possible after the attack,) and is recovering. The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. SWARTWOUT, immediately put out in search of the murderers, but at last accounts, had not succeeded in finding them. The cruize is continued, and a sharp lookout is kept up for their apprehension.

THE WEATHER.—Thus far we have had the most pleasant fall season that has been experienced in this latitude for the past four years. The rains have held off remarkably well, affording abundant time to such of our farmers as had late crops to gather, to have them securely housed. To those also who desired to put in an early wheat crop, the opportunity has been equally favorable. During the last week, it is true, considerable rain has fallen, yet we may possibly have much favorable weather ere it commences *coming down* in earnest.

☞We received by the last mail a highly interesting letter from our "friend and fellow citizen," "J. H. S."—*the invincible*, which, owing to the press of other matter has been crowded out of this issue. It will certainly appear next week.

☞On the eve of going to press last week, we received from the Messrs. WILLIAMS of this place, agents for WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, a bundle of late Atlantic city papers from that Company; as also, a large bundle of papers, pictorials and magazines from J. W. SULLIVAN, Esq., from his depot, San Francisco, Cal., for which favors we tender our thanks.

CASUALTY.—We learn that a short time since, a man in the employ of the "Puget Mill Company," Teekalet, Hood's Canal, by some means, become entangled in the machinery, and before the mill could be stopped, er he extricated from his entanglement, his head was severed from his body. We have not learned the name of the unfortunate man.

☞The brig *Geo. Emory*, TRASK, master, cleared from the port of Steilacoom for San Francisco, on Wednesday, with a cargo of lumber, &c., and one company of U. S. troops, for Benecia, California.

☞It has been contradicted that the Kansas Judiciary officials, Lecompte, Cate, Donaldson & Co., have been removed by the administration, yet it is believed that there was some ground for the story. Col. Geary has not yet gone to Kansas. There is no doubt that the indictments against the Kansas prisoners, are, or have been, quashed. It was so stated in the House by Mr. Campbell, and it is believed that his authority was the President himself.

☞The Washington *Union* states that Senator Bayard of Delaware, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Dover, in his own State, on the 24th ult., and that in the course of his speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, Hon. John M. Clayton, would, under no circumstances, support either Fremont or Fillmore for the Presidency. The *Union* states that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. Clayton.

☞The Spanish revolution is over for the present. Saragossa had capitulated to the Queen's troops, and at the last accounts tranquility prevailed. The Emperor Napoleon had, therefore, given orders for the suspension of all movements of troops towards the frontiers.

Laying of a Submarine Cable

BOSTON, Wed., Aug. 20, 1856.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable from the Great Point of Nantucket, to Monomoy Point, Cape Cod—a distance of fourteen miles, was successfully laid yesterday by the steamer Telegraph, under the superintendence of S. C. Bishop, esq., of New York. It will be in working order in two or three days.

☞During the quarter which ended on the 30th ult., the clerks of the dead letter branch of the general Post Office found in letters returned seventy thousand dollars in money. About seven-eights of the whole amount has been returned to its owners.

☞Mr. Mason has not requested to be recalled from Paris, but will remain there during the continuance of Mr. Pierce in office.

☞At a recent abolition meeting in Auburn, Fred. Douglas said, among other things, that it was the duty of every slave to cut his master's throat.

☞One of the banners borne in the black republican procession at Concord, N. H. on the 4th, had on it a picture of a negro riding a sheep. The artist intended to represent Fremont on a woolly horse.

FROM THE WALLA-WALLA!

THE COUNCIL A FAILURE!

The Hostile Combination Gaining Strength!!

Fight with the Indians—One Volunteer mortally and one slightly wounded, and thirteen Indians killed!!

By expressman JOHN DUNN, who brought an express through from the Walla-walla valley, last week, we are advised of the breaking up of the late Council of Gov. STEVENS, held with the various hostile tribes of Indians East of the Cascades. It will be observed that so far from there being any prospect of peace with the hostiles in that direction, the warlike combination is actually gaining strength, and that we are really further removed from a peace with those Indians than we were one year ago. In the engagement which ensued, a short time after the close of the Council, Mr. DUNN reports one volunteer mortally and one slightly wounded, and says that the friendly Indians report thirteen hostiles killed. Concerning matters connected with the proceedings of the Council, and subsequent occurrences, we are indebted to a gentleman—an eye witness to everything that transpired, for the following

Memoranda.

A brief statement of the operations of Gov. Stevens' expedition to the Walla Walla valley, for the purpose of holding a council with the Indian tribes of Washington territory between the Cascades and Bitter Root mountains, may be of interest to your readers.

Gov. Stevens arrived at Fort Mason, Col. Shaw's camp, in the valley on the 23d August, and immediately despatched expresses with an invitation to all the Indians who had remained friendly during the war, to meet him at that point. A similar invitation was sent to the Yakamas, Cayuses and other hostile tribes. The terms upon which a treaty of peace would be made with them being distinctly stated, and these were, that they should submit unconditionally to the justice and mercy of the Government and to the wishes of the President in regard to their future disposal. And first of all, those who had committed murders previous to the war, as in the case Agent Bolon and others, must be delivered up for trial and punishment.

The object of the Council was, generally to strengthen the friendship of tribes who had remained friendly, and to make an equitable peace with the hostiles.

On the 30th, Col. Wm. Craig, sub Indian Agent, reached the council ground with a few Nez Perces and reported that the majority of the tribe would be in during the next week.

For several days Indian rumors were afloat that most of the Cayuses, Walla Wallas and others, including Kamiakan, were coming in.

On the 8th inst., all the principal Nez Perce chiefs with their people reached the council ground and encamped near it.—They made a grand display of paint, feathers, nakedness and fine horses, usual on occasions like this, and they were gratified by a salute from the volunteers who were paraded under arms to receive them.

In the evening the Rev. A. Ravalli of the Cœur d' Alene mission arrived. He reports having seen and conversed with Kamiakin, Ouhi and Qualston, Ouhi's son, who refuse to come to the council. The chiefs of the Spokanes and other tribes in that section also declined coming. There was evidently a bad state of feeling among them. Kamiakan had taken advantage of the cessation of hostilities against him to make his head quarters in and near their country, and by industriously circulating the grossest lies both as to the origin and continuance of the war, had excited these Indians to a point verging upon open declaration of war upon the whites.

The greater portion of the Cayuses, Des Chutes and Tih Indians came in on the 10th, and encamped above the Nez Perces. The fact that they did not pay their respects to Governor Stevens, and that they set fire to the prairie in several places, when coming in, indicated anything but a friendly spirit.

The council opened on the 11th. The Nez Perce chiefs and Five Crows, Winane Snoot and Stock Whitley were present.—The last named are among the principal chiefs of the hostiles.

The council continued during the week and on Saturday it became almost certain that a satisfactory peace could not be made. The hostiles would not accede to any terms, and it was seen that a portion of the Nez Perces—about one-half, had, through the intrigues of Kamiakan become disaffected and desirous that their treaty with the United States should be done away with.

On the 14th, the Governor determined to remove his camp to the vicinity of Col. Steptoe's encampment. This was done, in view of the evident hostility of the Cayuses and others, for the protection of a large quantity of Indian Department supplies, brought up for the use of such of the hostiles as should come in and be placed on reservations.

The train was met on the march by Kamiakan and Ouhi, with a party of one hundred warriors under the lead of Ouhi's son. At first they clearly meant mischief, but the coolness with which they were received, checked them, and they created no disturbance save in attempting to provoke a quarrel with the friendly Nez Perces, in the rear of the train. The new council ground was within ¼ of a mile of Col. Steptoe's camp The Colonel's command then consisted of one company of Dragoons, one of Infantry, and one of Artillery.

On the 16th, the council re-opened. It was evident that the objects of this council could not be accomplished, and notice was given by the Governor that on the next day the council would terminate. Accordingly on the 17th, the Indians were all called upon for the last time to speak out their determination. The Nez Perce chiefs were all present. The Cayuses, Walla Wallas, Umatillas, Des Chutes, John Day's and Tih Indians were represented by their principal chiefs. Ouhi was also present.—Kamiakan though encamped near, refused to attend: saying, "it is useless to talk—Gov. Stevens knows my heart already, every one knows it. I am for war."

All the hostiles virtually made an open declaration of war *Their* terms were: No delivering up murderers to justice. No treaties. The whites must give them back their lands, and every settler must leave the country. On these terms only would they agree to a peace. One half of the Nez Perce nation made a similar declaration. They were under the lead of Looking Glass, who seeks to depose Lawyer and become himself head chief. Ouhi declined speaking.

At sun-down, Gov. Stevens said to the Indians, that he had assembled there for a council of friendship and peace and hold a talk with them, as a father would talk to his children, for their good. He had listened, hoping to hear them say yes to his propositions. That word he had not heard. Now there was but little more to be said. Those who said no, it was their own hearts to fight, he could not change them. Those who said yes—who remained friendly, it was well and good; it was also their own hearts. And he would now repeat what he had said when the council opened. All who came by his invitation, were safe in coming, safe here, and safe in going. The council was then adjourned *sine die*.

During these last few days word was constantly brought by the friendly Nez Perces, that the hearts of Kamiakan and the Cayuses, were very bad. That they had threatened to attack Gov. Stevens' party on the council Ground, and murder every man, and as these reports came from reliable men, no one could tell, when he lay down to sleep, whether he should the next day meet these Indians in council or in battle.

But the Indians throughout were treated in the kindest manner. They were amply supplied with provisions. There was not an instance of the slightest quarrel between an Indian and a white man, and they could not find the shadow of an excuse for their hostility.

On the 8th, Gov. Stevens made preparations for his return home. A council was held with the Nez Perces relative to their Agent. Both the friendly and the disaffected of the nation thought it best to have no agent in their country until the war was over, and they gave this as a reason. They *knew* that Kamiakan, the Cayuses and others had determined upon war, and some of them might kill an agent in the Nez Perce country. The Nez Perces would be blamed for it and the whites would make war upon them. This they desired to avoid by having no agent at present.

The next day Gov. Stevens and party started for the Dalles. The train, in charge of Capt. A. H. Robie, consisted of twenty-eight wagons, drawn by eighty oxen, and there was a band of over two hundred loose animals.

Lt. Col. B. F. Shaw, with Co. K., W. T. volunteers, Capt. Goff, commanding, formed the escort, numbering sixty-eight men, rank and file.

Many Indians were seen upon the hills near camp. Their appearance was suspicious, and no one was long in doubt as to *their* intentions, for, at the distance of three miles from the council ground, they charged down and commenced an attack upon the train by firing a volley into the rear guard. The train moved on one mile further and halted at a small spring brook. The wagons as they came up formed a corrall in which the teams and loose stock were secured, without the loss of a single head, although the Indians kept up a heavy fire and made every effort to stampede the animals.

The enemy gathered reinforcements from every direction and soon completely surrounded the train. Pickets were thrown out to keep them at a proper distance, and the battle continued during the afternoon. Two of the volunteers were dangerously wounded.

At 5 P. M., Richard, a Nez Perce, came from Col. Steptoe's camp. He said they had heard that the Indians and whites were fighting, and he came to see if it was true. Gov. Stevens having concluded that, although his present position could be maintained, it would be hazarding the loss of a great amount of public property to attempt moving so large a train with its present escort, despatched Richard with a note to Col. Steptoe, suggesting that the Colonel should send him a sufficient number of troops to enable him to move. The enemy poured in a brisk fire when the moon rose, but the picket guards kept them so far off no damage was done except wounding some of the stock.

At 1 A. M., Lt. Davison with some twenty men and a howitzer arrived from Col. Steptoe's camp. It was deemed best to return at once to Col. Steptoe's camp. This was in compliance with the Colonel's proposition that the Governor should move up to his camp, and as soon as arrangements could be made he would move his command, in company with Gov. Stevens' train, to the Umatilla or some point where the grass was good, as the Indians had fired the prairie and completely burned him out.

The train encamped near Col. Steptoe's at day-light, without loss; in returning, though, the Indians fired into it several times.

During Saturday, the Indians attacked Col. Steptoe's camp from a point of woods near by, but a shell from the Howitzer dislodged them, and the Infantry took possession. Strong Picket guards of both the regulars and volunteers kept the Indians out of gun shot.

The 20th, 21st., and 22d, were occupied by the regulars in building a block-house which was garrisoned by Capt. Fletcher's company. On the 23d, Gov. Stevens' train and Col. Steptoe with the remainder of his command, taking with him all the Government animals, started for the Dalles and reached the Umatilla without encountering any Indians, though the scouts reported having seen a few stragglers.

Previous to leaving the valley it was ascertained that immediately after the fight, the hostile tribes had separated. Kamiakan going towards his own country, and the Cayuses, Walla Wallas and others returned to the Grand Ronde, which is now their head quarters.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that, as regards the accomplishment of the objects for which it was held, the council was a failure, but it was nevertheless of the greatest importance in developing the true state of feeling among the tribes in the interior. Peace was offered on equitable and to them most favorable terms. They absolutely rejected it. All the tribes on the east side of the Cascades, hitherto hostile, and one half of the Nez Perce nation in addition, combined in an attack upon the party of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, as an officer of the government in the discharge of his duty, had but just terminated a council held with them for peace.—And not satisfied with this they attacked the camp of the U. S. regulars, having previously burned all the grass so as to compel them to evacuate their position. In the battle of the 19th, the enemy numbered not less than 400 warriors, 100 of whom were Nez Perces.

It is now demonstrated beyond dispute that there has been, is now and will be for some time to come, a combined Indian war in Oregon and Washington territories.

Col. Steptoe proceeds to the Dalles for more troops, and to push forward supplies of forage for the vigorous prosecution of a winter campaign against the hostile Indians. It is to be hoped that he may *conquer* a lasting peace, and certain it is that there will never be one made with these Indians until they are *effectually* conquered.

The Governor will reach the Dalles on the 30th inst., and remain there until the arrival of his train.

The names of the volunteers mentioned as wounded, are Elijah Hill of Corvallis, Benton county, O. T., and Cyrus K. Riggs, of Polk county. Hill was mortally wounded and died at Mill Creek on Sunday morning, the 21st inst. Riggs is going with the train to the Dalles. He is recovering.

The Storm at the South.

BALTIMORE, Wed., Aug. 20, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Thursday last are to hand. They contain further particulars of the storm at Last Island. The Island is situated in the Gulf, and is about 25 miles long, and at no place more than a mile wide. It is only three or four feet above the level of the Gulf, and the water rose five feet above the highest part of the Island. All the hotels and cottages were swept off. The steamer Star was driven ashore and formed a refuge for the survivors.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

The steamship Mexico, from Galveston, the 15th inst., arrived here to-day. She reports seeing yester-day, off Tombalier Island, many pieces of the cabin furniture and other signs of the steamer Nautilus. She was undoubtedly lost during the storm. All hopes of her safety have been given up.

Capt Rogers, ten seamen and three passengers of the ship Mamla, reached this city to-day. Six passengers were left on Small Island. Five passengers and five of the crew were lost. It is thought that two-thirds of the cargo will pe saved.

Western Texas is suffering from drouth, still the crops are doing tolerably well.

☞ The Know Nothings and Black Republicans are troubling themselves a good deal about Fremont's religion. We think they are giving themselves unnecessary trouble, as the best opinion is that *he never had any.*

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.

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

New Advertisements.

C HERE!

NOTICE "IS HEREBY GIVEN" to those indebted to the undersigned, that they will please call and settle accounts on or before the 20th of December next, or all accounts not settled before said time will be placed in proper hands for collection.

As one of the undersigned is leaving for the States, an immediate settlement is required of one and all.

BETTMAN BROTHERS.

Olympia, Oct. 8, 1856. 6w48

Olympia Public School.

THE public examination of this school will take place on Friday the 17th inst., from ½ past 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. The exhibition will commence at ½ past 6 o'clock P. M.

The school will be re-opened on the 3d day of November next, for a term of five months. Tuition per quarter as heretofore—$5, $6, $8 and $10. No extras.

The course of study embraces all the branches usually taught in High Schools.

It is designed to procure a Philosophical and Chemical apparatus for the use of the school, during the next term.

A few boarders can be taken. Terms moderate.

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

Olympia, Oct. 8, 1856. 3w48

Cabinet Shop.

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

Prices are moderate. Cash, Lumber, Produce and Stock of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture. A variety of carpenter work will be done to order.

A good chair maker wanted to take charge of that branch of the business, to whom good wages will be paid.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Olympia, Oct. 7, 1856. 48ly

THE PUGET SOUND INSTITUTE:

Located at Olympia.

THE winter session will commence Nov. 10th, 1856. Rev. ISAAC DILON, Principal, and Mrs. I. DILON, Preceptress—Teacher of French, Drawing, Painting, Music and Needle Work.

TUITION:

For primary scholars, per quarter of 11 weeks,	$5 00
" Common English branches,	6 00
" Higher,	7 50
" Music, (extra,)	20 00
" Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, (water colors) each, (extra,)	3 00

Incidental expenses for fuel, added.

The school will be commenced on the ground floor of Masonic Hall.

Said school is designed for young men, young ladies, and children of both sexes. We solicit a fair share of patronage at the opening of this Institution, hoping thereby to build up a school of high grade, which will be second to no other on the Pacific coast.

J. F. DEVORE.

Olympia, Oct. 1, 1856.-n47.

Eight Horse Power.

Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

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

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

The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.

T. W. GLASGOW & Co.

Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

LOUISSON & CO.,

IN addition to their heretofore extensive stock, have just received per bark CARMON and LEONESA, a good assortment of

CLOTHING,

Of all qualities and prices. Amongst our stock may be found all the late styles and fashions of dress, sack, frock, and over-coats; pants, all brands, sizes, and *stripes*, from "hard-times" to broad cloth: satin, silk, cloth, and fancy and figured ball vests; besides woolen and cotton underclothes in an endless variety.

DRY GOODS

Of all kinds. This stock is too extensive to warrant an enumeration. Suffice it to say, we keep everything on hand and for sale that any of our neighbors have, besides a great many things they have not. Ladies particularly are invited to call and examine, (we charge nothing for showing goods), as we are confident we can suit them better than any other traders *can do* in this market. So call and "C!"

ALSO, *ALMOST* A FULL CARGO OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

From which all—men, women and children—can choose and suit themselves, both as regards quality, size and prices. Come in and ascertain whether this is not so.

HATS AND CAPS.

To such as require them, we also can offer a choice selection of Hats and Caps, of all qualities and fashions—suitable for either spring, summer, autumn or winter use.

Also, (for the ladies) a fine lot of Bonnets, in full fix, finish and trim. Give us a call, and look at them.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Our assortment of family groceries cannot be surpassed, either as regards extent of stock or taste of selection. We have on hand everything suitable to preserve the health of such as are enjoing that great blessing, or restore that of the invalid.

Also, a well selected stock of

CROCKERY, NAILS LIQUORS, TOBACCO, WALL PAPER, &c.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.

A choice lot of Violins, manufactured by celebrated masters of Pagininis renown.

Having a partner who resides permanently in San Francisco, our facilities for keeping on hand a *good stock* of goods, and at *lower prices*, are greater than any other house in this place. This fact we will endeavor to demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who may favor us with a call.

Olympia, Sept. 26, 1856. 46tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!

RUTLEDGE & LOW

HAVING associated themselves in trade, for the transaction of a general merchandising business, have just received, ex "Sarah Warren," a full, complete, and choice assortment of

GROCERIES:

Consisting, in part, of tea, (all brands and qualities,) coffee, sugar,—powdered, crushed, No. 1 China, etc.; saleratus, soap—Castile, brown, &c.; candles, rice, raisins, pepper, spices, tobacco—smoking and chewing; indigo, starch, powder, lead, caps, &c.; molasses, syrup, pickles, dried apples, beans; etc.; in fact, every thing necessary for the table, or wanted in a family.

We have also on hand, and which will be sold at prices *as low as the lowest*, and are of a quality *as good as the best*,—a general and well-selected assortment of

Clothing:

Among which will be found coats, pants, and vests, of the various and latest styles, and qualities; red and blue flannel overshirts; cotton and flannel drawers, &c.; pocket and neck handkerchiefs, suspenders, etc.

All requiring anything in this line should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as the undersigned are confident they can suit customers as regards prices, while the goods we may offer *shall* be of such quality as will recommend themselves. *Unbelievers* are invited to call in and become satisfied on this point.

Also, a choice selection of

Boots & Shoes.

Men's calf, kip, and stoga boots, assorted sizes; boys' do.; mens' and boys' kip, stoga, and calf shoes. Ladies' and misses' gaiters, slippers, &c., suitable for all ages, sizes, and conditions.

We also offer to the trade a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,

Such as cups, saucers, plates, platters, terreens, *and-so-forths;* glass decantors, salt cellars, pitchers, tumblers, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

A call is respectfully solicited from all, before purchases are made elsewhere, as it will ever be the aim of the undersigned to please, which, with our present stock, and that daily expected per "Leonesa," as well as by regular importations by future vessels, we are confident we can accomplish.

☞ Remember the place—

RUTLEDGE & LOWE,
Post Office Building, opposite Ayres' Tin Shop.

Olympia, Sept. 4, 1855. n42tf.

Information Wanted

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

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

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

Paper Hangings and Carpets!

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay street—

800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American, every variety;
6000 rolls French and American Borders;
300 ps Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 ps Tapestry Brussels Carpet;
230 ps Three-Ply Carpet;
300 ps Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
350 ps Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets;
200 ps Cotton and Wool Carpets;
125 ps Stair Carpets, Assorted;
275 ps Bay State Druggets;
800 ps Oil Cloths, Assorted;
125 ps Silk Damask and Brocatelle;
300 ps Cotton and Worsted Damask;
4000 pair Window Shades;
375 pair Lace Curtains;
750 pair Muslin Curtains;
8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands;
325 dozen Mats, Assorted;
Stair Rods, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, &c., Wholesale and Retail, by

FRANK BAKER,
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47-3m. 110 and 112 Clay street.

Notice.

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adjt. Gen. W. T. Vol. Forces.

Sept. 19, 1856. 45tf

U. S. Mail Steamer Traveler.

W. N. HORTON, MASTER,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly.

For freight or passage apply on board.

In connection with the above, the barge COL. CASEY will ply regularly, for the transportation of any and all freight that may be entrusted to her owner.

Olympia, Sept. 19, 1856. n45-tf.

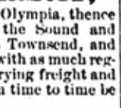
Dr. E. S. Cooper's
EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. COOPER was introduced to our acquaintance a few months ago, by letters from eminent men in the States of Ohio and Illinois, as a gentleman of high reputation and established surgical skill. Since his arrival he has opened an Eye, Ear, and Orthopædic Infirmary, in this city, where the patients can have comfortable rooms, and the benefit of his skillful attention. The following complimentary notice of his departure from his home, in Illinois, we find in the Peoria (Ill.) News:

"We learn that our townsman and distinguished young surgeon, Dr. E. S. Cooper, starts this morning to Europe, preparatory to settling in San Francisco, which he has decided to make his permanent home.—We know of no one in his profession more worthy than Dr. Cooper of the high reputation he has established for surgical skill during his residence among us.

For the last two years his Infirmary and Orthopædy have been crowded with patients from various parts of this and adjoining states, and the constant increase of their number is the best evidence of the Dr.'s success in his treatment of them. We congratulate our friends of Oregon and California, upon the prospect of receiving a surgeon of such abilities, for when we say that his untiring energy and fixed determination to be second to none in his profession, together with his exclusive devotion to the attainment of a single object, are the certain preludes of future greatness, if he lives, we only give utterance to the private opinion of nearly every thinking man in the community; for however little his retiring manners and unsociable habits are calculated to secure feelings of personal interest in his favor, such concentration of effort and unceasing industry, always have been and always will be attended with abundant success. He has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.—*Alta California.*

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
"MORNING STAR,"
T. SLATER, Master,



WILL sail regularly from Olympia, thence touching at all the ports on the Sound and Straits, as far north as Port Townsend, and Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, with as much regularity as the general business of carrying freight and passengers with which she may from time to time be charged will warrant.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to T. DANIEL, *Owner.*

Olympia, September 12, 1856.—44tf.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that letters of administration upon the estate of David J. Gove, late of Thurston county, deceased, have been granted by the Probate Court of said county, at the September 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 without delay. B. F. KENDALL,

Olympia, W. T., Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44. [*Adm'r.*

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John R. Berry, late of Pierce county deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Estate supped to be solvent.

W. H. WALLACE, *Adm'r.*

Steilacoom, August 20, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, by Rodolph M. Walker, Administrator upon the estate of George W. Stevens, late of said county, deceased, for an order to sell all or so much of real estate of said deceased as is necessary to pay the debts of the estate, and the expenses of administration. The hearing will take place before me at Olympia, on Monday, the 20th day of October, A. D., 1856, when all parties are directed to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said order of sale shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN,

Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

Administrator's Notice.

A PETITION has been presented to the Probate Court of Thurston county, September term, 1856, by B. F. Kendall, Esq., administrator upon the estate of David J. Gove, deceased, for an order to sell sufficient of the real estate to provide allowance for the widow and minor child of said deceased. Parties interested are directed to appear before me, at Olympia, on Monday, the 20th day of October, 1856, to show cause, if any they have, why the order of sale prayed for shall not be made. JOSEPH CUSHMAN,

Probate Judge, Thurston County, W. T.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856.—4w44.

WANTED.

FURS WANTED.—Sea Otter, Land Otter, Beaver, Martin, Bear, and Deer Skins, and all other kinds of FURS, for which fair prices will be paid.

M. ROSENSTOCK,
No. 70, Battery street, (up stairs,) between Sacramento and California streets.
San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1856. 8w45.

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 haud, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, bearing date the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1856, I have this day levied upon and taken in execution the following property, to-wit: The one-third of a saw mill known as the Nisqually mill; also one-third of a house and property belonging thereto, which property I will expose at public auction on Thursday, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, in front of the County Court House, (County Auditor's Office) in the town of Olympia, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a judgment in favor of James S. Taylor and against the Nisqually Mill Co., for the sum of six hundred and thirteen dollars and sixteen cents, the amount at this date due upon judgment.

ISAAC HAYS, Sheriff.

Olympia, Sept. 20, 1856. 4w46

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.

Oct. 3, 1856.—n47.

PACIFIC HOUSE,

WM. COCK, Proprietor,

Corner of Main and Third Streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.

Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.

SEATTLE,

King County, W. T.,

Having resumed the 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.

MEDICAL.

Main Street, nearly opposite the Pacific House, Clympia, 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

W. 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 varions 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

E. S. Cooper, M. D.,

SURGEON,

OFFICE AT EYE, EAR, AND ORTHOPADIC INFIRMARY;

MISSION STREET,

Between Second and Third, near "Russian Baths,"

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

W. 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*

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

Wm. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

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

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

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public 36.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, through the arsenal, magazine, and Jefferson barracks tracks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way, sixty feet in width, through the land in which the St. Louis arsenal, the St. Louis marine hospital, and Jefferson barracks are situated, in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Louis through the said lands: *Provided,* said road shall be constructed on the line which it is now located: *Provided further,* that a strong substantial plank fence be erected by said company between the road and the public grounds, and between the road and the river, at such place and of such character as the commanding officer at Jefferson barracks shall direct, with suitable iron gates, not exceeding four, at such points as shall be selected by such commanding officer; and the said company shall also cause to be constructed not exceeding four covered ways, at suitable places in part of said public grounds, and in such manner as shall be approved by said commanding officer; and if, after the fence herein provided for shall have been erected, and the said road put in operation, it shall be found, in the opinion of the President, to be insufficient for the protection of lives and property, he may require a fence of brick, stone, or iron, on the land side, to be constructed, and the said company shall cause the same to be erected accordingly at their proper cost and charge: *Provided also,* that the said company shall be liable for all losses which may be sustained by the public, either by the destruction of public property, or by collision with the trains in passing over said grounds: *And provided further,* that said company shall use on their locomotives the customary or most approved means for arresting sparks from the chimneys; and that when the government expects to receive, or intends to ship powder at the magazine landing, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice to said company of expectation or intention, horse-power alone shall be used by said company in passing during the receiving or shipping of powder; and that so much of an act passed February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved July 14, 1856.

[Public 37.]

AN ACT to explain the act approved twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "west of the Mississippi river," employed in the description in the first section of the act of twelfth April, 1854, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," shall be construed so as to embrace all of the islands lying west of the middle of the main channel of said river, in the new districts created west of the same by said act.

Approved July 8, 1856.

[Public 38.]

AN ACT to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which lies north of the line dividing townships forty-five and forty-six, north of the base line east of the Mississippi, and north of the nearest township line, to be determined hereafter by the Commissioner of the general land office, west of said river, extending thence west to the Missouri river, be, and the same is hereby, divided into and shall constitute two additional land districts, to-wit: All that portion lying east of the line dividing ranges eighteen and nineteen west of the fourth principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be called the northeastern land district; and all that portion west of the line dividing said ranges eighteen and nineteen shall constitute an additional land district in said Territory, to be called the northwestern land district—the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed, as the public interests may seem to require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each or either of the districts hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties which are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the survey, at augmented rates, of meridian, standard parallel, township and section lines, in the districts hereby appropriated.

Approved July 8, 1856.

[Public 39.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas, between the State of Missouri and the Territory of New Mexico, to be surveyed and distinctly marked, and a plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and another plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas.

[Public 28.]

AN ACT to change the place of holding the courts of the United States in the district of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Courts of the United States in and for the district of Delaware shall hereafter be held at the city of Wilmington, in the said district, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and district court for said district and the records of said courts shall be kept in the said city of Wilmington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the place of holding the said courts; but all process, bail-bonds or recognizances returnable at the next term of either of the said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said courts respectively, next held according to this act, in the same manner if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Approved June 14, 1856.

[Public 40.]

AN ACT for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgeley, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgeley, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved July 22, 1856.

[Public 41.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; namely—

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the Unithd States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, China, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Equador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of Legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Equador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, forty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For salary of an interpreter to the mission of China, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragomen to the mission of Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, six thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

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

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents of the United States at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Leeds, Belfast, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Halifax, Melbourne, Nassau, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aix La Chapelle, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cadiz, Malaga, St. Jago de Cuba, Mantanzas, St. John's, (P. R.) Trinidad de Cuba, Ponce, (P. R.) Havana, Lisbon, Funchal, Antwerp, St. Petersburgh, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Trieste, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfor-on-the-Main, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau and the Landgravate of Kesse Homburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsrue, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Canton Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Honolulu, Port au Prince, City of St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, St. Juan del Norte, San Juan del Sur, Panama, Aspinwall, Laguayra, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayers, Callao, Valparaiso, Southampton, Bristol, Leith Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. Johns, (N. B.,) Picton, Demarara, Sidney, Falkland Islands, Hobartown, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, Ceylon, Odessa, Galatza, Martinique, Miquelon, Barcelona, Manilla, Macao, Mozambique, Fayal, St. Jaco, Cape Verd, Hanover, Schwerin, Oldenburg, Santa Cruz, Gattenburg, Venice, Spezzia, Athens, Candia, Cyprus, Zante, Monrovia, Zanziber, Bay Islands, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Mexico, Paso del Norte, Tampico, Matamoras, Tabasco, Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, Minatitlan, Omoa and Truxillo, San Jose, Cartagena, Sabanillo, Ciudad Boliver, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Guyaquil, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Bahia, Para, Montevideo, Talcahuano, Parta, Tumbez, Lahaina Hilo, Apra, Tahite, Lanthala, Batavia, Paramaribo, Pandang St. Martin, and Curacoa, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salary of the consul general at Simoda, in Japan, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the consul general to the British North American provinces, four thousand dollars.

For estimated lass by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents for salary, for salary, forty-two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner, and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

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

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

Approved August 1, 1856.

[Public 42.]

AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of fixing the time at which shall commence the pensions, under the existing laws, of the widows and orphan children of the officers, seamen, and marines, and others in service, who were lost in the United States sloop-of-war Albany, as well as the time to which the pay of said officers, seamen, and marines, and others in service, and shall be allowed, the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said sloop-of-war Albany foundered at sea. And that, for like purposes, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the United States brig Porpoise was lost in like manner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the widow or child or children, and in case there be no widow, or child or children, (as aforesaid,) then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in said sloop-of-war Albany and brig Porpoise, including captain's clerk and assistant draughtsmen, shall be entitled to, and secure, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessels respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Nixon White, late purser in the navy, who was lost in the sloop-of-war Albany, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditured and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be from him on the books of the department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions and payments made to the proper representatives (as provided for in this act) of Passed Midshipman William K. Bridge, who was in command as acting lieutenant of the brig Porpoise when she was lost, and of the other passed midshipmen who were on board the Porpoise when she was lost, under orders from the Navy Department, as acting lieutenants, as well as their pay from the time of their joining said vessel shall be the same of though they were then duly commissioned and actually holding said rank of lieutenant.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of fixing the time to which the pay of Passed Midshipman William C. Smith shall be allowed, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said Smith was lost at sea.

Approved August 1, 1856.

[Public 14.]

A RESOLUTION outhorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to modify the plan of the custom house at Ellsworth, Maine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to modify the plan of the custom-house in process of construction at Ellsworth, Maine, provided the increased expense by so doing, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury for that purpose: *Provided,* that none of the money hereby appropriated shall be used until the Secretary of the Treasury has contracted for the completion of the said work for the sums hereby and heretofore appropriated.

Approved August 1, 1856.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

Statutesof W. T., Passed at the Fist 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

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.

Noisy Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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.

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

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 arrangemens 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 micellaneous 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 entertaing, 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 periodicels. 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.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
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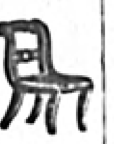

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

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

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 Black-smithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

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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.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. Faucett, 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

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

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

Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW is now firmly 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 re-asserting the questioned rights of the citizen, and of re-assuring 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.

The British Periodical Republications,

—AND THE—

"FARMER'S GUIDE."

Price Reduced to Five Dollars!

NOW ready, complete in two volumes royal 8vo., THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *alias* the new and only correct edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. "This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretican and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fullness and accuracy of its information, the completeness of every illustration, have in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Prof. Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry new in use; the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farm-steading, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic guilt muslin; price $5. The work will be sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distrant from New York, for $1 additional, over 3,000 miles, from New York, for $2 additional. Good canvassing agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

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

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"Redbrae Cottage, Edinburgh,
September 30, 1851.

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

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY STEPHENS."

Notices of the Press.

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

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

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—AND THE—

"Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication!

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

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

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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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.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven; 2 vols; royal octavo; 1600 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid) $6. ☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

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

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

Sept. 12, 1856. 44-tf

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855—6tf

The Christian Review:

Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, Editor—assisted by Professor Wm. Gammell, and with the advice of the Rev. Doctors Wm. R. Williams and A. C. Kendrick.

FOR a single copy, Three Dollars per annum; if not paid within the year, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. Any person forwarding the subscription price for four copies, shall rechive a fifth copy gratis.

Subscribers will please be particular, when they remit money, &c., in stating the Post Office and State, at which their Review is received.

☞ Those wishing their address changed, must give notice of the same at this office, as no change will be made without orders.

☞ The publishers request all those who have not yet paid for the present volume, to do so immediately. As personal application cannot be made to those distant from New York, a prompt remittance of their subscriptions, by mail, will be acceptable.

☞ Subscribers will understand our rule, that we continue to forward the numbers for the next volume, unless directed to discontinue it by the first of December. Subscribers will be considered responsible for a year's subscription after the first number is forwarded to their address, and, also, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ All who pay $3 in advance shall have the Review sent free of postage; or the postage of all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription will be pre-paid by the publishers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the work, or to pay their subscriptions in the Western and Southern States, can do so at the meeting of the Missionary Union at Pittsburg, as one of the Publishers will be there.

☞ Commuhications pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, New York. Communications pertaining to the publishing department should be addressed to,

COLBY & BALLARD, Proprietors,
122 Nassau street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Christian Register.—We have read the numbers of this Review with great satisfaction. It is catholic in its religious tone, without being indifferent. It is scholarly, without the parade of learning, and is altogether honorable to its editors, and to the denomination with which it is connected.

Watchman and Reflector.—This periodical has, at last, taken its *true position.* It will now challenge comparison with the best religious reviews; proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

Michigan Christian Herald.—In tasteful and correct mechanical execution, the Review is not surpassed by any of the Quarterlies. If its success is to be commensurate with its merits, it will, undoubtedly, receive a liberal support at the hands of the Baptist denomination. Every minister should have it; and we wonder that more of our lay brethren, of educated mind, literary taste, and pecuniary ability do not subscribe.

We gave our readers a taste of the quality of the articles of this Review in our last paper. It is gratifying to see that the fair promise with which the Review opened at the commencement of the year has been fully realized. It now holds a respectable rank in the family of quarterlies, and we have every reason to anticipate for it a growing reputation in the future. It should be regarued as indispensable for the minister, while it would be of vast use to thousands of others, whose means make it an easy matter to procure it.

The themes in this number are well chosen, and discussed with classic elegance and beauty, and with more than ordinary vigor and ability. These articles rank with the best specimens of Review writing.

Western Literary Messenger.—This is one of the best Quarterlies in the United States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its kind. Its papers are written with great candor, vigor and ability. A work that is doing so much for the cause of sacred literature, should receive the hearty support of the Christian community, and all friends of American letters.

Since this Quarterly has changed hands it has greatly improved, and may now be looked upon as a powerful coadjutor in the cause of sacred and general literature. While it has strong claims to the patronage of all classes, it may look with confidence and expectation to the hearty support of the Baptist community. Every minister of this denomiuation, rich or poor, should have it.

A large number of periodicals, monthly and quarterly, are laid on our table, from time to time; but no one of them is so fully read, and so heartily admired, as the Christian Review. Its pages embrace a wide range of topics; and are usually characterized by candor and liberality of sentiment, and the charms of sound logic and pure rhetoric.

Western Watchman.—We repeat, what we have before said, that the Christian Review under its present editorial supervision, and in the hands of its enterprising publishers, Colby & Ballard, is at least equal, if not superior, to any religious quarterly in the United States.

New York Tribune.—The Christian Review is entitled to a high place among the religious quarterlies, both on account of the well-arranged variety of its contents, and the liberal and scholar-like tone of its discussions.

Christian Enquirer.—This Review, and its supporters, we hold in high regard. Such sentiments and principles as are here presenled, are an honor to the denomination under whose auspices they appear. The more we know of the Baptists, the more do we yield certain prejudices which came with our Congregutional education. In point of intellectual culture, they are making rapid advances.

New York Chronicle.—This Quarterly ranks, in point of literary merit, among the best American Reviews. Its contents are made up of articles on important subjects, from writers of the first order, for which the authors are liberally compensated.

Coucier and Enquirer.—This Review has gained for itself a high position among our literary and religious periodicals.

New York Evangelist.—The topics are of an attractive and popular sort, and treated with ability and judgment. The work, if kept up in this manner, will be an ornament to the denomination.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.—The Christian Review is a model of religious periodical literature, no exclusively devoted to theological subjects; but discussing the leading questions of the day, political, social and literary, in addition to those belonging to its peculiar sphere, from a christian point of view, and almost uniformly with great learning, vigor, profoundness and urbanity; and always with good taste and exemplary candor.

Christian Index.—We have read two or three articles of the Christian Review with much pleasure. If these may be taken as a specimen, from which to judge of the character of the work, we feel persuaded that it will not disappoint the high expectations that ore formed in the public mind, when its late prospectus was issued.

South Western Baptist Chronicle.—We again commend this Review, as one well worthy of receiving support from the Baptist denomination throughout the United States. It ranks now amongst the ablest quarterlies of America.

Baptist Messenger.—It is just such a work as the ministers and educated laymen of our churches greatly need.

Southern Literary Gazette, Charleston, S. C.—We have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the Christian Review ever since it was commenced, and have always regarded it as an able, candid and fearless exponent of truth, both in religion and literature. It has deservedly acquired a high critical reputation, and its articles are usually characterized by vigorous thought and elegant diction. It is eminently catholic in its spirit, and comprehensive in its scope. We commend the Christian Review cordially to all religious readers.

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, Iron Building, opposite Pacific Express Office, (up stairs.)

Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55.39-tf