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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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ORATION.

Delivered July 4th, 1856, at Fort Davis, W. T.,

BY J. W. GOODELL.

FORT DAVIS, July 5, 1856.

REV. J. W. GOODELL.—Having listened with great interest to your address delivered at this place on the Fourth, and believing that its publication will tend to do good, we write with the wish unanimously expressed by your hearers in soliciting a copy for publication.

Respectfully yours,
H. N. STEARNS,
L. A. DAVIS,
H. A. JUDSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND MOUND, July 7, 1856.

TO MESSRS. STEARNS, DAVIS AND JUDSON:

Gentlemen—To "do good" should be the aim of every true patriot; but what great good can result in the publication of my humble effort at your pleasant celebration of the *Fourth*, I see not. With deference to yourselves, however, I cheerfully accede to your wish, and give it to the world for what it is worth.

Yours truly,
J. W. GOODELL.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Love of country is a virtue. He that loveth not his country loveth not his God. Man is a social being. He was made for society. From necessity he associates with his fellow man, for mutual help and protection. This is the spontaneous impulse of his being. To meet this demand of human beings, governments have been divinely instituted. Without human governments society could not exist. The world would be a dreary waste, where every man's hand would be against his neighbor. Blot out human governments from among men, and the world would be broken up. Mankind have never been able to exist for any length of time in a state of anarchy. The most oppressive of human governments, is less cruel and preferable to a state of anarchy.

But of all human governments, our country is blessed with the best, *the very best*. A government where the people are the sovereigns, the rulers and the servants, to administer their laws and to regulate their affairs of state; where the rulers, elevated to office at the will of the governed, are hedged about with constitutions and laws, founded in justice and humanity; where civil and religious liberty is most fully understood and secured, and freedom of speech and of the press is universal—a government which commends itself to the reason of men as being the wisest and most benevolent of any on earth—which secures the greatest freedom to the masses, while it maintains the purposes of society. Here that most absurd and contemptible doctrine of millions made for one, can never have utterance. Until the fundamental principles of our constitution shall be changed, no man can rise to the chair of chief magistracy to govern for himself, to receive homage, to roll in splendor, to riot in luxury, as his pride, power or ambition might dictate, at the expense of the toils and sufferings of his fellow men.

A nation enjoying such a government, ought to rejoice in its blessings, while it guards with sleepless vigilance its cherished institutions. Here patriotism is peculiarly a virtue, and the want of it a sin of malignant dye. The man who would not love such a country as ours, who would not perpetuate our free institutions, deserves to be debased to the condition of a savage. To keep this patriotic fire burning on our hearths, is the great object of this national jubilee—the aniversary of our nation's birth. On this day we should remember those civil blessings which distinguish us as a nation, and the toil and sufferings of those noble ancestors, from whom we have received our inheritance of freedom. That they might deliver to us their descendants, a form of government the most rational and the most consistent with the great charter of human rights—the *record of God*. Our fathers resisted the encroachments of a haughty foe that we might be free they poured out their treasure and their blood. From them we have received the richest legacy that ever children received from their ancestors—*a free government*. It was their work to lay the broad foundations of this republic, it is ours to perpetuate and hand it down to our posterity unsullied. Shall we do this, or despising the rich legacy, shall we suffer our free institutions to be marred, and the tree of liberty to wither and die?

Taking my stand to-day on an eminence which overlooks this vast republic, I confess I have misgivings for the future of my country and her glorious institutions.

A free government can only be maintained by the vigilence and virtue of a people. Without virtue and intelligence prevading the masses, a government like ours cannot be maintained. Let vice prevail in our land, and how soon will the gold become dim, and the fine gold be changed! Ichabod will be written on every pillar of the republic—THE GLORY HAS DEPARTED! As a nation we have attained a high position in excellence and glory.

Having taken my stand this morning on a high place from whence I may see the utmost part of our country—from the Canadas on the north, to the gulf of Mexico on the south, from the Atlantic on the east, to the Pacific on the west, I am led to exclaim as did one of old, "how goodly are thy tents O Jacob, and thy tabernacles O Israel! As the enchanting prospect opens to my vision, and I contemplate those wide extended plains encircled with cultivated hills, watered with meandering streams, and crowned with golden harvests. As I contemplate her millions of happy, industrious freemen, dwelling in peace and plenty, amid the countless blessings of our republican institutions—when I contemplate those monuments of her civilization and her advancement in social virtues—her universities, colleges, academies, sanctuaries, primary and Sunday schools—her asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the insane—when I think of her commerce, and behold every sea and ocean, and lake, and river on the globe, whitened with her sails, and the treasures of the whole world poured into her lap, I can adopt the language which was once applied to England, but which is far more true of our own country, "It is a paradise of pleasure, the garden of God. Our vales are like Eden, our hills as Lebanon, our springs as Pisgah, our rivers as Jordan, our walls the ocean, and our defence the Lord of hosts!"

From without we have nothing to fear. No weapon turned against us can prosper. Our only fear is from within; that an enemy may arise from within our own bosom. And while on this high elevation I have taken, I will assume the place of a watchman to give the alarm of approaching danger.

And methinks that all over these extended plains and from every hill and vale, I behold a numerous, insidious and deadly foe arising. At first their form is indistinct, so closely are they veiled in the cloak of deceit and falsehood. Their lips drop honey but their heart is gall. As I scan them closely, I perceive their mask to be of the thinnest gauze, revealing to the practiced eye a hideous form, having as many heads and horns as the beast in Revelation And as I looked, lo! their mask fell off, and I saw their names written, as it were in letters of fire. It was POLITICAL DEMAGOGUES! And the angel of wisdom that stood by me, whispered in my ear saying, *these are more to be feared than the plagues of Egypt*. Like as the frogs came up out of the Nile, and entered into the kneading troughs and defiled the bed chambers of the Egyptians, so will these reptiles creep into every feeding trough of the nation, and defile every place of honor and trust. No office is too high or too sacred for them to covet, and no means are too wicked for them to employ to attain their unholy end. These are they who sap the foundation of patrial truth and honor—who teach the paper and ink to lie, so that the press, that mighty engine of power for sustaining the liberties of the people, is subverted and becomes the vehicle of desseminating falsehood. These are they who fan the flame of party strife, and who vilify the characters of wise and patriotic statesman, the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose.

Again I look from my high tower, and behold a beast cometh up from the south having great iron teeth with which it devours human flesh, and tramples the bodies and souls of men under its feet. And another beast resembling a he-goat cometh from the north, and a great conflict arises between the two beasts, and the earth trembles under them, and the pillars of our republic are shaken, by the fierceness of the encounter. And wisdom whispers in my ear, the beast thou seest coming up from the south represents the propagandists of slavery, who would deluge every portion of our fair inheritance with the tears and blood of human beings, reduced to the condition of brutes, and bought and sold in the market as things of merchandise. And the goat thou seest from the north, represents those fanatics who would reform the world by tearing it in pieces, thinking they can re-construct it more wisely than it originated from the hand of the great Architect. These are they, who, if they beheld a dark spot on the sun's disk, would undertake to correct it by dashing that glorious luminary from its orbit, thinking it wiser that our earth and her sister planets should wander in darkness forever than to be enlightened and governed by an imperfect orb; who, if wisdom were to attempt to show them their folly by words of reason, would exclaim, "why, don't you see that dark spot right on the face of the sun, and you can't deny it nor remove it, therefore let the sun be blotted out!"—They behold a dark spot on our national escutcheon, therefore it must be torn down and trampled in the dust. Everything sacred in our free, civil and religious institutions, in church and state, must be torn piece-meal. The great sun of liberty must be plucked from the heavens, because, forsooth, there are dark spots on its disk, which they have not the power to remove. These are they who always drive the wedge of reformation butt-end foremost, who if they were called upon to perform a surgical operation upon the human system, in removing a cancerous tumor would commence by tearing the diseased limb from its socket, without regard to the suffering or life of the patient.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I am verging upon ground forbidden to be occupied on this day. I remember that this is a family gathering, and that we are here to forget all our little family quarrels, and that nothing is to be said to wound the feelings of any sect or party, and that the evils to which I have alluded, have been so siezed upon by politicians of different parties, to subserve political ends, that it is difficult to touch the subject without hurting some one's corns—without being considered as throwing a bat either at this party or that. But the subject needs to be alluded to, even on this day for it is one intimately connected with the perpetuity of our union—a union cemented with the blood and sufferings of noble ancestors—a union bequeathed to us as their dying legacy. Turn your eyes now over our land and what do you see? Our large territory engulphed in civil war! Fraternal blood being shed! Brother lifting up his hand against brother! It is not for me on this occasion to analyze the causes which have led to this unhappy state of things, but rather as a true patriot to pour oil upon the troubled waters. At such a time, when parties are mad with excitement, it is no time to analyze causes to see on whose head the guilt of this blood shedding will rest. The future historian of our country will do this, when the elements which now excite men, have cooled off, so that they can be handled without the use of tongs. And I think it will then be seen that all parties whether they were right or wrong on the main question, have acted with an ill-tempered zeal. There are good men, conservative men, north and south, who, though they may for the moment have been carried away with this whirlwind of excitement, will yet come to the rescue of our republic. To such men I look, under God, for the perpetuity of our union.

No man abhors slavery more intensely and entirely than I, or desires more earnestly its extinction in our country. It is at antipodes with our free institutions. It is a libel upon our declaration of independence. It is a curse upon whatever soil it rests. It is a curse to the slave and a curse to his master. It is a moral and political evil. What then? There is a *right* way of correcting moral and political evils. We are not to look upon the south as all bad. There are good men in the slave states—good patriots and good christians—men who deplore the evils which surround them, though through the force of education and the power of habit they may not look upon the evil with that intensity of feeling we are accustomed to look upon it. There are men of prayer there—men whom God owns, and upon whom he bestows the blessings of his grace. The Holy Spirit is poured out upon her churches and institutions. Revivals of religion are of frequent occurrence there.—Within a few months there was a powerful revival in North Carolina, in which more than 500 souls were made the subjects of renewing grace. Should not such facts illustrating as they do, that our brethren at the south, have not been cast off by our heavenly Father, temper our zeal, and lead us to beware of fostering sectional prejudices. The idea that all the *heart* of the nation has been concentrated north of Mason and Dixon's line is absurd and leads to most mischievous consequences. A close intimacy would teach us, that beneath all sectional peculiarities, there is substantially the same head and heart on both sides of this imaginary line, and that we only need to lay aside prejudice and exercise a little charity, to bind all good men north and south in fraternal ties. But if prejudice and ill-tempered zeal are to erect barriers so high between the north and south, that there shall be no transit across them of our sympathies and affections, then the period is not remote when they will be changed into the walls of two distinct nations.

But, fellow-citizens, I turn from the contemplation of our country as a nation, to survey more particularly that portion of our wide domain in which Providence has cast our lot. The spirit of emigration did not expire with our fathers who first emigrated to the new world. The idea that there was a better country in the *far West*, is of ancient date. But the difficulty was to find that *far West*, for the nearer they got to it, the farther it was off. I recollect that some forty years ago, or more, a sister of mine, much older than myself, took it into her head, like a great many of the daughters of Eve, before that time and since, to leave the state of single blessedness for a matrimonial one. And she and her husband, to the great grief of her friends and his friends, concluded to move to the *far West*. And I remember the day of their departure to their far off home—a day of distress, of doubt and of fear, to their numerous friends. The place of their destination was away up into New York State, where Lockport now stands. Weeks were spent in accomplishing their arduous journey—a journey which can now be accomplished in twelve or fifteen hours. But when they got there the *West* was not there—it had receded to the Western Reserve in the State of Ohio, and thither the tide of emigration turned. But the *West* was not there. Then Michigan came into notice, and for a while that was the West. But those that emigrated there found they were mistaken. It was not there. Then Illinois, and afterwards Wisconsin and Iowa became the West, and thousands emigrated to these countries, believing that they had found the long sought for *far West*. But they, like their predecessors, were doomed to disappointment—the West was not there. But away over the Rocky mountains, on the shores of the Pacific, 2000 miles beyond where the farthest of the searchers for the West had gone, there it was and no mistake.

Believing this doctrine, gentlemen, we gathered up what little of our effects would bear transportation, and with our wives and little ones, we undertook the long, tedious, and dangerous journey; and a kind providence guided us safely to this goodly land. And, gentlemen, we have found what so many before us sought for and never found—we have found the *West*, the *far West*. The point where emigration, if emigration there should be from this land, must turn the other way.

And a goodly heritage we have found—not exactly perhaps what had been associated in the minds of the searchers after the west—a paradise—for we have briers and thorns and nettles without number. But, as I said, we have a goodly heritage. For *salubrity of climate* ours is not excelled, and I doubt whether it is equaled by any country on the globe. HEALTH, that greatest of all earthly blessings, comes wafted to us in every breeze. Of this the very few who are ever sick among us bears testimony. Physicians here find no employment, and our dwellings are strangers to a medicine chest or a cupboard filled with pill-boxes and vials of medicine. Many of my hearers, probably, can bear testimony that they have not seen a pill box nor a vial of medicine since they have been in the Territory.

To salubrity of climate we have a *picturesque and beautiful scenery*. No country can be more so. Our valleys, adorned with perennial verdure, are surrounded with majestic mountains, whose lofty peaks, towering high above the clouds, are covered with eternal snow. Our numerous water falls; our brooks and rivers rushing from the mountain sides, flow in a thousand channels through our vales, affording the coolest and purest drink for man and beast; our magnificent Sound, stretching more than a hundred miles into the main land, with its numerous islands and inlets; our gigantic forests of fir and cedar, whose tops almost reach the clouds, and whose huge trunks may challenge comparison with the Leviathan, all combine to make our country picturesque and beautiful.

And to beauty we may add *fertility*. Our lands are productive. The labor of the husbandman is repaid with golden harvests. Our soil yields abundance of sustenance for man and beast, with but little comparative labor. While in the Atlantic States it requires months of toil to provide food for the cattle during a long and cold winter, our flocks and herds live, thrive and multiply, without scarcely a thought or an effort on the part of the husbandman. Surely we may say, "Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, God has given us a goodly heritage."

Having been planted in this goodly land, we had commenced laying the broad foundation for many generations Farms had been opened and under successful cultivation; dwellings had been built, school houses and churches erected, grist and saw mills were in operation, commerce had begun to show its blessings on our shores; the sun of prosperity shone upon us, and providence and nature seemed to smile upon us. The wilderness had already began to "bud and blossom as the rose." But suddenly the dark cloud of war rolled up in blackening volumes to obscure our sky and check our prosperity. Bands of savages, with whom we had ever been on the most friendly terms, lived among us. These savages conspired our destruction. Not for any particular hatred they bore towards us, or to avenge any real or imaginary wrongs they might have received at our hands. Never had the aboriginese of any portion of these United States less cause of complaint of the encroachments of the white man. True we had settled upon their lands, but it had been with their fully expressed approbation. They not only consented to our settlement, but expressed a strong desise that we should do so. The land, as they always said, was of no value to them. They would not cultivate it, and the Federal Government proposed to give them a valuable consideration.

It was robbery and plunder which inspired these savages to take our lives. While we pursued our avocations in promised security, and retired at night to seek repose upon our pillows, with our loved ones sleeping around us, unconscious of danger, the knife of the savage had been drawn and was to have been sheathed in our heart's blood. In a single night every family among us was to have been murdered, and those worldly comforts a kind Providence has permitted us to gather around us, were to be divided among the savage horde. And so far had this conspiracy extended, so near to its consummation, that already it had been determined which savage should possess my property, and which one should possess yours. But that Being who guided us safely in our pilgrimage to this land, was present to shield us from danger.

Contemplate a few of the incidents of this war, and see how wonderfully we are indebted to Divine Providence for our protection, and not to any foresight or prudence of our own. While the plans of the savage were being matured, and expresses were passing from tribe to tribe, to perfect their combination, the gold mines were discovered in the Colville valley. Allured by the hope of gain, hundreds of our citizens hastened thither, leaving but comparatively few men for the protection of the country. This afforded a golden opportunity for the Indians to have put into execution their nearly matured plans. And such appears now to have been their design; but while they were preparing for the slaughter, they thwarted their own plans by butchering numbers of our citizens who were on their way to the mines, which led, among other things, to the speedy return of the whole number. And here let me remark upon these cold-blooded, unprovoked murders. The traducers of our country in the Atlantic States have charged that this war originated, and was brought about, and these murders were perpetrated, in consequence of the wanton conduct of our citizens on their way to the mines. Never was there uttered a greater or more malicious falsehood. These men were murdered secretly, having first been misled from the main trail by the Indians, professing the most profound friendship. Take but one case as an illustration of the others, the murder of our fellow-citizen Mr. Mattice. And I take this one, because we know more of the particulars, the murder having been witnessed by a Spokane Indian, a tribe that would not enter into the combination. Mattice had fallen a little into the rear of his companions in travel. He is overtaken by the son of the Clickatat chief and two or three other Indians. He is put upon a false trail—he is fired at by the Indians, while he is attempting to slake his thirst at a brook, and missed. He is warned by the Spokan that the Indians design to murder him—he tries to make his escape—at last pleads for his life, surrendering to the savages all his gold, ($1500) his watch and revolver on the promise that his life should be spared, and when thus stripped of his all, naked and defenceless, he was murdered with his own weapons. Shame on the head that can thus slander a suffering people!

On the return of our citizens, the country was alarmed, though not half apprized of the magnitude of the danger. It was only the Indians east of the Cascades we supposed to be hostile. To prevent hostilities with them, Indian Agent Bolon went boldly among them, to demand the murderers of our citizens, but he himself was barbarously murdered. Maj. Haller was then sent from the Dalles with 100 regulars, while Lieut. Slaughter with about 50 men crossed the mountains from Steilacoom, designing to form a junction with Haller in the Yakima valley. But Haller was attacked by more than a thousand savages, and after a desperate fight, was compelled to retreat with the loss of nearly one-fourth of his command. Having disposed of Haller, the Indians prepared to annihilate the little band under the lamented Slaughter, who were approaching through the mountain passes, ignorant of Haller's defeat, and of the imminent danger which threatened them. So certain were the savages of annihilating Slaughter and his men, that expresses were dispatched to all the different bands of Indians on this side of the mountains, to let them know that Slaughter and all his men were killed. But Providence interposed to save him and his men from the well laid snare of the enemy. On the very morning of the day when he would have fallen into their ambuscade, some of our citizens who were returning from the mines, and who had managed to elude the enemy, reached his camp and apprized him of danger, and he fell back to this side of the mountains.

Then it was that our worthy executive called upon the citizens to rally for the defence of their country; and nobly did they respond. They feared not the Indians in our midst—these they believed to be friends. But to chastise the murderers on the other side, and prevent them from breakikg through the mountain passes and lay waste the settlements. In the course of a few days we had armed and equipped nearly 200 of our citizens, who had joined Slaughter, and taken up their line of march through the Nah Chez pass, to form a junction with a strong force of regulars and volunteers moving from the Dalles into the Yakima country. But no sooner had our citizen soldiery left the settlements, than we began to have our eyes opened to the greatness of our danger. The Indians were only waiting their departure to commence the work of death. The families on White river were butchered, the little band of rangers who had been left to scout through the settlements were attacked, their horses and accouterments captured, and Lieut. McAllister and his companion slain. Fear seized upon the inhabitants. The largest portion of their available force was gone. As speedily as possible, stockades and block-houses were erected, and the families were gathered into them. But we had no means of defence. To arm our volunteer force had taken almost every available gun from the settlements.

To heighten our fears, news came that for some reason, never explained to my knowledge, the forces from the Dalles had not moved simultaneously with our troops from this side, as anticipated, and would not leave for many days. Our little force, therefore, moving through the mountain pass, would be compelled to meet the combined power of the hostile bands, outnumbering them ten to one. Considering the great disparity in numbers, the advantage to the savage of selecting his own fighting ground, the deep and numerous canyons through which our men would be compelled to pass, where they might be surrounded and destroyed without scarcely seeing an enemy, we saw no way in which they could be saved, unless they could be called back before reaching the enemy. But how could this be done? They had already passed the summit and were descending the eastern slope, and must be within two or three days march of the enemy. And how was an express to reach them under any circumstances? The road was ambushed with hostile Indians. Those savages whose hands were yet smoking with the blood of those murdered families, and who but the day before had butchered McAllister and and his companion, in cold blood, as they went to them, unarmed, bearing in their hands the olive branch of peace, were camped at the ford of White river, where an express would be compelled to pass.

Deep were the forebodings of many hearts. Among that little band whom we now so greatly needed for our defence, and whom we looked upon as almost devoted to destruction, were husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. It was a case of emergency. They must be recalled. Two men volunteered to carry the express line or die. In less than two hours after the news reached Steilacoom that the forces had not moved from the Dalles, these men were flying with the utmost speed for the mountains. In vain they were warned by the rangers, whom they met on the way, that *death lay in their path*, in vain the pale light of the moon revealed the ghastly forms of McAllister and his companion, whose bodies, stripped and mutilated, lay in their gore, they had undertaken an important mission, and they would fill it or die, in the attempt. Providence favored them. A deep sleep had fallen upon the savage after his day's work of human butchery, and he heard not the clatter of the horses hoofs, as they almost flew along the road, or plunged into the foaming current of White river. The first dangerous ford is passed—there are others in their way, but they press on, and in less than 40 hours they enter with a shout the camp of the volunteers.

They have accomplished their errand—the troops warned of *their* danger, and the danger to the settlements, commenced their retreat; but these men wait not their tardy movement, but joined by six others, they hasten their return to relieve the deep anxiety of the settlements. They are ambushed and fired on by the way, two of their number killed, the balance compelled to abandon their horses, take to the woods, from which, after days of suffering, they at last emerge into the settlements with the joyful news. And joyful indeed was the tidings they bore. Never shall I forget the scene I witnessed at Fort Henness, as the messenger arrived there with the joyful news. Thirty or forty families had congregated there for safety, and there was scarcely one but had a father, or husband, or son, or brother, in that devoted band. Days and nights had been spent in doubt and anxiety, and now as the tidings came, "*our volunteers are safe and on this side of the mountains*," the pent up fountains of the soul could be restrained no longer, and tears of joy streamed from many an eye.

Our citizen soldiers were safe, and on this side of the mountains, ready with their strong arms and stout hearts to defend their loved ones against the merciless foe. Their return, and the battle on White river a few days afterwards, struck terror into the hearts of the savage bands among us, and prevented any more from joining the hostiles. Still the war has continued, and a large portion of the able-bodied men among us have been kept constantly in the field, braving the dangers and enduring the hardships of a savage war, while the inhabitants have been kept in fortified positions, their houses desolate and their farms lying waste. Many families have left the country, and desolation reigns throughout the Territory. In consequence of the unaccountable and almost maniacal course pursued by the commander-in-chief of the United States forces on the Pacific, our citizens have been left to carry on this war alone; and they have met the emergency, bearing their losses, and contributing their means with a patriotism worthy of the descendants of patriotic sires.

The stagnation of business through the country, the destruction of property by the savages, and the liberal contributions of the citizens, has blighted our prospects and impoverished the country. And should the war continue another year, we may be reduced to the primitive mode of living—to such subsistence as nature has so abundantly supplied in our waters, and the spontaneous productions of our forests Still we yield not to discouragement. We have faith in the justice and magnanimity of the Federal Government, that invited us to leave the home of our childhood, and the graves of our fathers, and settle this distant land, that some remuneration will be made for our losses, and that our contributions will be refunded. But above all, we believe in that Supreme Being whose providential care we have ever experienced, that he will protect and guide us still. That the day is not far distant when every cloud

will disappear from our sky, and the sun of prosperity again shine upon us.

Ladies and gentlemen, before I close I will again ascend my high tower, and take up the glass which pierces futurity, and take a peep through the vail into the vista of coming years. And methinks that all over this goodly land I behold the blessings which flow from a high state of civilization, showered around in rich profusion. These immense forests have disappeared, and in their place I behold well cultivated farms, adorned with fields of golden wheat. Around our numerous water-falls, I hear the hum of machinery, converting the various products of our forests, our soil, and our flocks, into the comforts of life. Numerous steamers are ascending and descending our numerous rivers, and I hear the shrill whistle of their engines as they lay along side of the many flourishing towns, which have been built along the banks, to discharge or receive freight. At different points on the Sound, and near the mouths of our rivers, I behold large cities, with their numerous spires, glistening in the rays of the morning sun, their streets teeming with busy thousands, and their numerous wharves crowded with immense steamers and ships from all parts of the world, receiving and discharging their immense cargoes. I turn my eyes eastward, and behold an immense train of rail road cars thundering down the inclined plain of the Cascads. As I am anxious to get the news, I will hasten to the depot and converse with the passengers. From them I learn that in consequence of an accident which occurred on the summit of the Rocky mountains, they were detained three hours, in consequence of which they have been fifty-two hours coming from Washington city.

I take up the file of Washington papers which they bring, from which I learn the following news:—

1st. That the descendants of Gen. Wool have made an application to congress for the donation of a township of land, somewhere in the state of Washington, in consideration of the distinguished and brilliant military achievements acquired by that officer, in his campaign against Kamiakin and his warriors, in the winter of 1856. As some doubt existed in the minds of the honorable senators, on the subject, a committee of inquiry was appointed with power to send for persons and papers.

2d. I learn that South Carolina, the last state in the union to abolish her peculiar institutions, has just passed a law, by the operations of which, all her slaves will be free in twenty-five years. The intelligence of the passage of this act caused universal joy throughout the union.

3d. I learn that the terrible beast I saw in the south, which had been pining away with consumption for a long time, breath-its last just at the moment the legislature of South Carolina passed the act of emancipation. The he-goat of the north had died several years before of a disease of the head, probably induced by too great a development of the brain.

"These beasts being dead," says one of the papers, "our country is saved and the union preserved. Our republic is the model and admiration of the nations, and the joy and glory of one hundred and fifty millions of freemen!"

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, W. T.
July 18th, 1856.

Mr. Wiley—If it be your pleasure, through your paper I will express my gratitude for the very liberal contributions that our citizens and others have made towards the erection of a house of *worship* in this place. The trustees, building committee and the church (if possible) are more than gratified for the demonstrations so recently made by the people, the bark *Cynthia* and the revenue cutter.

We can complete said building in a few months, if our friends in the country and elsewhere, throw in their mite, as many have already, which we have no doubt will be the case.

There is a proposition to put a bell in said house, for the benefit of the town and country, which will be in perfect accordance with the feelings of the trustees and building committee.

J. F. DEVORE.

P. S. If any one should be at a loss to know where to deposit the funds which they have subscribed toward said enterprise, I am authorized to say that said funds will not be called for, until the 15th of next month, (August) and the deposit may be made at any time with Mr. Wm. Wright, (one of our trustees) or at my house in this place.

J. F. D.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Cowlitz Nominations.

MR. WILEY:—The whigs and democrats of Cowlitz county, W. T., held their respective conventions on the 4th inst., and nominated their candidates for the ensuing election, as follows:

DEMOCRATS.

For *Joint Councilman*—J. S. M. Van Cleave;
Joint Representative—Bernard Loffy;
Representative—John Catlin;
Sheriff—Yankee Smith.

WHIGS.

For *Joint Councilman*—A. S. Abernethy;
Joint Representative—Wm. Strong;
Representative—Wm. Huntington;
Sheriff—Jas. Huntington, Jr.

Yours, &c.

☞ Thanks to the Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, delegate to Congress from this Territory, for valuable public documents per last mail; also to the Hon. Jo. LANE, delegate from Oregon Territory, for similar favors.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Legal Advertisements.—After this date, (April 1, '56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in this paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

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

Election—The Result.

In another column will be found the result of the election for members of the legislature so far as Thurston county is concerned, showing a vindication of the principles of the democratic party—a revealed declaration of principles as far as State and Territorial sovereignty is concerned—removed from the proscriptive and ungenerous policy pursued by our antagonists last year. As will be perceived, the whole representative ticket has been elected by majorities averaging from fifty to one hundred. The sheriff is the only officer which the fusionists could unite upon and elect, Isaac Hays being elected by 14 majority. A review of the official vote as cast in this county will demonstrate, no matter how blind by prejudices, that the vote cast by the Republican party falls short of that obtained last year. For example, Mr. Brown received for the Council, at our last election, 30 votes, and Messrs. James, Swan, White, Patterson and Woodruff, respectively, 28, 32, 29, 28 and 28 votes each. This year, as will be observed, the vote cast for Mr. Brown for the Council amounts to 27, Messrs. Ward, Lum, Patterson, Swan, Billings and Ayres, respectively, 51, 28, 30, 29, 38, and 44, showing a miserable discrepancy, as far as political integrity is concerned, from the vote of last year.

It was claimed by the Republican party, over which, at the baptismal fount, Mr. Brown presided as god-father, that the aggregate vote of the party would double that of last year. Indeed, declarations to that effect were made both by Mr. Brown and Mr. Ward on the stump. It was at least supposed that the majority of Mr. Brown would not fall behind that of his former race; but instead of doubling his majority, it will be perceived that he falls three votes behind that of last year's election. To those acquainted with the circumstances connected with this year's campaign, it were superfluous to say that no cost was spared, no toil abandoned, no sacrifice unspared to receive in return the votes of the people through the instrumentality of electioneering speeches, &c. As all are aware, the Kansas troubles open the wide door for discussion upon the rights of Congress with regard to legislation in Territories, affording at the same time an unbridled license for gasconade in reference to the slavery issue. Never within the last four years have the so-called republican party had so good an opportunity of demonstrating to the world their fidelity to the principles of which they profess to be imbued, or their inflexibility in sustaining the doctrines of what they are pleased to term human liberty, than at this election.

As far as Mr. Brown is concerned on the stump, personally, we have no cause of complaint, as throughout the canvass—in the reconnoissance of his course, he has demeaned himself as rightly becomes a gentleman and an honest politician. His own admission condemns a certain portion of his party, acting upon the principle of one of old, to wit, selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. We regret to say that we cannot attribute the same mede of praise to Mr. Ward who, deserting the party to which he formerly belonged, joined that of the republican forces as we honestly believe for office, and *nothing but office*.

As far as we are personally concerned, we have heretofore enunciated the idea that we could not be elated with success or mortified with defeat, save only in the triumph of the principles for which we were contending. Universally have we declared that chagrin could not be entertained by us in being defeated by a man of the character of judge Yantis. On no occasion have we attempted to misrepresent him or Mr. Brown before the people. The conclusion of the whole matter demonstrates conclusively that with all the training and drilling of the republican forces, the democratic nominee for councilman received more votes by 21 than both of his opponents. It was generally understood, on the morning of the election, in this precinct, that the republican party had decided to throw Mr. Brown overboard—thereby tailing on to judge Yantis, a pro-slavery old line whig, to defeat the nominee of the democratic party. Let the honest, (if any there be in the republican ranks) compare the vote received by Mr. Brown and that of Mr. Ward—let them compare the discrepancy between 27 for the former and fifty-one for the latter—let them also look at the 28 votes cast for Mr. Lum, then cast their eyes at the 109 cast for Elwood Evans, and foot up the discrepancy throughout. We deem it needless to state our firm conviction, that not a vote from the republican party was cast on the side of the democratic nominee.

RUMORS CONNECTED WITH THE LATE ELECTION.—It is currently reported in this county that *Thurston*, at least has elected six democratic representatives in connection with a councilman. Rumor has it that Clarke county has elected a democratic councilman and four members of the assembly. It is generally understood that Mr. J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE, (dem.) has been elected to the position of councilman from the district embracing the counties of Cowlitz, Pacific, &c. Also, that Mr. JOHN CATLIN has been elected to the House in the county of Cowlitz, and a better selection could not have been made. Lewis county, we are informed, has elected Messrs. JUDSON and MILES for the House, thereby defeating all whig opposition. From private correspondence we are advised of the fact that the result of the election in Pierce county was obtained through downright fraud and corruption. We are in possession of a communication or two on the subject, which will appear hereafter. Mr. J. S. SMITH has been elected to the House in Island county, if we are correctly informed, and on the representative ticket, King county has redeemed herself by electing three democratic representatives. Mr. A. A. DENNY, (fusion) has been elected to the council. No further returns received. General particulars next week. The democracy, "any how"—all right.

"TERRITORIAL BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.—The Territorial business was to be considered in the House on the 23d of June. After next steamer, we may look with interest for news immediately concerning the people of Oregon and Washington. We find nothing in our files relating to Congressional action on the subject of our Indian War."—*Oregon Times, July 12.*

A gentleman, at present resident at Washington City, writes to us over date of May 18, by which we are advised that our indefatigable delegate in Congress has been alive, since the organization of the House, to the interests of our people and the Territory. It is generally understood that Hons. J. PATTON ANDERSON and Jo. LANE give "neither sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids," so long as the Territories they represent stand in danger of being depopulated by the savage. We are led to believe that the respective committees of the House, to whom was referred the matters making appropriations for our Territory, for the objects specified in the bills, *will pass*—perhaps with slight modification—as follows:

Favorable reports have been obtained for an appropriation of $125,000 for ocean steam *mail* communication, from the head of the Sound (Olympia) to San Francisco—*direct*. For weekly service *on the* Sound—$25,000 per annum. Also 80,000 for public buildings—that is, capitol and penitentiary. The amount asked for originally for the objects specified was 107,000—including a University. The committee, we learn, struck out the *University* at the suggestion of Secretary *Guthrie, for want of precedent — moneyed* appropriations never having been made for that purpose. If all these bills do not pass, it will not be the fault of our delegate.

☞ From Col. SHAW'S command we have received advices of a late date, brought to us by Mr. T. HUGHES. At the last advices received, Col. SHAW was encamped on "Mill creek," in the vicinity of Grand Ronde—within a few miles of the eastern base of the Blue mountains. As far as appearances are concerned, it would seem that Gen. Wool has effectually trammelled a brave and generous U. S. officer, to wit: Col. WRIGHT, and, we might add; a large proportion of captains and subalterns—rank and file—of the 9th Infantry. Our people have one consolation at hand: this state of things cannot last always—although slow, universally, *justice is certain.*

☞ Unfortunately, it so occurred at the last issue of our paper, that we were absent from our *sanctum*, and, as is a fixed principle with us, to endeavor to do no person injustice, our natural tendencies oblige us to ask pardon of Col. W. H. WALLACE, of Pierce county, for an interrogation conveyed in a letter from a personal friend and political supporter, and a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest regard and respect, (GILES SCROGGINS, Esq.) but whose unfortunate interrogatory, with regard to habits, &c., received publicity in our absence. It is due to Col. WALLACE, as far as common report goes, that for moral uprightness and rectitude of life, he will compare favorably with a large majority of the county to which he belongs.

☞ We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, through their agent at Olympia, Mr. WILLIAMS, for a variety of late papers; for which we "return thanks."

THURSTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

NAMES.	OLYMPIA.	BLACK LAKE.	COAL BASE.	NISQUALLY.	CHAMBERS.	GRAVELLY.	YELM.	MIAMI.	GRAND MOUND.	TOTAL.
Council.										
J. W. Wiley*	102	8	2	1	7	18	22	2	8	170
B. F. Yantis‡	76		7	4	4	2	5	3	21	122
B. F. Brown§	17	1			6		1		2	27
Representatives.										
B. L. Henness*	119	8	9	2	6	17	23	6	22	212
C. B. Baker*	102	8	6	2	6	16	23	6	20	189
J. Longmire*	110	7	6	2	7	15	22	4	17	190
Daniel Kiser*	93	8	5	2	8	17	23	6	13	175
G. C. Blankenship*	104	9	5	2	7	18	22	3	18	188
Wm. Rutledge, jr.*	109	9	1		5	18	22	3	12	179
J. W. McAllister‡	53		4	4	4	2	4	1	7	79
W. McLane‡	76	2	1	3	4	2	6	2	15	108
A. O'Neil‡	45		1	3	4	1	3		6	63
Elwood Evans‡	80		6	4	2	2	4		11	109
E. W. Sarjent‡	59	1	5	3	3	2	3		19	95
J. Dunlap‡	73		3	3	2	2	4	2	8	97
Ira Ward§	31	1			7	1	1	6	4	51
J. M. Lum§	15				6		1	1	5	28
W. Patterson§	20				7	8		1	1	30
J. M. Swan§	19				7	1		1	2	29
W. Billings§	24				7	3	2		2	38
W. N. Ayers§	28				7	2	2	1	4	44
Commissioners.										
A. J. Chambers*	113	8	7	1	12	16	21	7	20	205
J. Cornell*	101	9	3	2	6	17	19	1	11	169
C. Crosby‡	99	1	6	4	10	3	7	6	21	157
W. S. Parsons‡	53		3	3	2	2	5		7	76
J. Shaw§	74				4	1	1		3	83
Pros. Attorney.										
Victor Monroe*	90	8	2	1	6	17	22	2	6	154
J. W. Anderson‡	88		7	3	4	2	6		20	130
Sheriff.										
Samuel Coulter*	81	8	2		6	12	19	3	6	138
Isaac Hays‡	98		6	5	4	6	5	4	24	152
Wm. Lyle§	13	1			6	1	1		1	23
Treasurer.										
G. K. Willard*	113	8	5	2	8	17	21	6	20	200
E. Marsh‡	62	1	3	3	2	2	4		10	87
J. Allen§	20				7	1	1		2	31
Auditor.										
D. C. Beaty§	21	1			7	1			2	32
Wm. Wright*	174	8	9	5	16	19	27	6	30	288
Assessor.										
T. W. Glasgow*	98	8		2	5	15	13	3	9	159
D. T. Wheelock‡	71		9	3	4	2	7	2	18	116
G. W. French§	22	1			7	1	1	1	2	35
Coroner.										
H. D. Morgan*	164	8	9	4	9	20	25	4	29	272

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

☞ * Democrats; ‡ Whigs; § Free Soilers.

Resolutions

Adopted at the Democratic National Convention in session at Cincinnati, June 3, 1856:

They need but a perusal from an *intelligent* public to be appreciated and understood, and receive that consideration and weight to which their sound sense and views of public policy justly entitle them.

Next week we shall publish the Baltimore platforms of 1848 and 1852, preluding the above resolutions, passed at the present session.

The following are added to the old platform, and the two parts now form the new platform of the democratic party:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, buit upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

2. *Resolved*, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the constitution and the Union—

3. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

4. *Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

5. *Resolved*, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication within our own Territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

6. *Resolved, finally*, That the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies to sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain the advance among us of constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The following are the resolutions upon the foreign policy of the country:

1. *Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position in reference to other States on this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, and their binding import, which admits of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That which the great highway of nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people—that result should be secured by timely, efficient exertion and control with the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of such commanding interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the oceanic isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the democratic party will expect of the next administration that every effort be made to ensure an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico—to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised upon our soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people in our Western valleys and the Union at large.

News from the Atlantic States.

We clip the following summary of late news from the New York *Herald:*

Secretary Marcy's letter to Lord Clarendon, on the Central American question, communicated to congress on Friday, is published *in extenso* in to-day's HERALD.—The main points discussed in this document are the difference of opinion between the British government and that of the United States regarding the construction and effect of the convention of April 19, 1850, popularly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the proposition to submit to arbitration for settlement the question in dispute. Mr. Dallas is instructed to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by negotiation; and, if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration.

A message from the president, informing congress that he had ceased to hold intercourse with the British Minister, and a despatch from secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas, replying to the letter of Lord Clarendon of the 30th of April, on the enlistment difficulty, were presented to the senate on Thursday. Mr. Marcy states that the president is much gratified at the conciliatory spirit of the letter of Lord Clarendon, and by the desire expressed to adjust existing differences, and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and the expression of regret that, contrary to the intention and direction of the British government, there has been such infringement, are satisfactory, and the main complaint, so far as respect her Majesty's government, is thus removed; but the president extremely regrets that he cannot concur with Mr. Clarendon in the opinion that Mr. Crampton and the consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati are not implicated in these proceedings Regarding those who have no connection with this government he has nothing to ask of her Majesty's government; but in the cases of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this government should cease. In taking this step, however, he does not intend to cause any interruption of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain; but on the contrary, is desirous of keeping the two countries on a friendly footing. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the ground that his connection with the enlistments had rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Britanic majesty near this government; and for the same reason the withdrawal of the consuls named was likewise requested. These officers are all, as this government still believes, implicated in the violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the reiterated instruc- of their own government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testimony of Stroebel and Hertz, but on original letters from Mr Crampton and others. The despatch then proceeds to detail at length the evidence against the dismissed minister and consuls. In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the documents, General Cass said that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless England was determined to go to war. The house bills granting lands to Louisiana, Alabama, Wisconsin and Michigan, were passed. In the house the territorial committee made a report in favor of admitting Kansas into the union with the Topeka constitution. The Sumner committee asked for and obtained leave to report at any time when the house is in session. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

The Sumner affair engaged the attention of congress on Monday, to the exclusion of other business. In the senate a letter from Mr. Brooks was read, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of that body. A resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Monday was adopted. In the house, majority and minority reports were made by the investigating committee on the Sumner assault.—We apprised our readers on Friday morning last of the conclusions to which the committee had arrived.

The senate was not in session on Tuesday. The house met, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

Mr. Crampton and the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnatti have been officially notified of their dismissal.

The democratic national convention assembled at Cincinnati at noon on Monday, amid the roar of the Empire club's artillery. Col. Medary, of Ohio, was selected as temporary chairman. Committees on credentials, organization and platform, were chosen and the convention adjourned till ten o'clock Tuesday. Of course these preliminary proceedings were not concluded without the usual uproar. At one stage the Benton delegates from Missouri, who had been excluded from the hall, knocked down the doorkeepers and forcibly gained admittance. Bowie knives and revolvers were drawn, to the infinite terror of all the peaceably disposed patriots present. No harm, however, resulted from this demonstration. Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, has been chosen by the committee on organization chairman of the convention.

The democratic national convention at Cincinnati on Tuesday completed its organization by adopting the report of the committee, recommending Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, for president, together with a vice president and secretary for each state. The difficulty between the rival Missouri delegations was settled by the admission of the anti-Benton delegates.—A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia on the floor of the house was adopted, after considerable discussion. Nothing further of moment was done in the convention.

Our reports from the democratic national convention are up to the adjournment at noon yesterday. The committee on resolutions, at the opening of the morning session presented the platform. It is given in its proper place elsewhere in our columns.—It re-affirms the platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852; denounces the knownothings; declares in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the construction of the railroad to the Pacific, State rights and the union, free trade throughout the world, the Monroe doctrine, the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, sympathy with the regenerators of central America, and securing an ascendency in the gulf of Mexico. The resolutions respecting internal affairs were adopted with unanimity, On those that refer to external objects some difference of opinion arose, and the convention adjourned to allow members an opportunity of interchanging sentiments with one another on the subject. The proceedings before the credential committee with reference to the quarrel between the New York factions, caused great excitement. After a protracted session the committee resolved to reccommend the convention to admit portions of the soft and hard delegations, the proportion of each to be based upon the vote for congressman in 1853 and 1855. The committee also declared the soft section to be the regular organization of the party in this state. The friends of Judge Douglas have, it is said, withdrawn him from the field.

From the numerous startling telegraphic despatches and heart-rending correspondence from Kansas which have been spread broadcast over the country during the past week, we are able to glean the simple facts only, that the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, and the building adjoining, in which were the printing materials of a defunct weekly journal called the *Herald of Freedom*, were destroyed by fire by a party of sheriff Jones' men, who had gone into the town for the purpose of making arrests. In a melee which occurred between a portion of the sheriff's posse and several free state fanatics, two of the latter were shot and killed. This is about the sum and substance of the flaming statements from the focal point of the border troubles.

The convention of radical abolitionists closed up its business at Syracuse on Thursday. Gerritt Smith, of New York, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, were respectively nominated for president and vice president by this promiscuous gathering of white and colored men and strong-minded women. The following presidential candidates are now in the field:—

FOR PRESIDENT.

Know Nothing. *Abolitionist.*

Millard Fillmore of N. Y.; Gerrit Smith of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

And'w J. Donelson of Tenn.: Sam'l McFarland of Pa.

John M. Niles, Postmaster general during Mr. Van Buren's administration, died at Hartford on Saturday, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The Cunard steamship Canada left Boston yesterday for Liverpool. She carried out one hundred and twenty three passengers, among them ex-minister Crampton, and ex-consuls Barclay and Rowecroft.

John Fox, the murderer of John Henry, son of Gov. Henry, of this city, is to be hung on the 25th of July next.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port Boston during the week ending May 30, amounted to $787,308.

FROM EUROPE.—Our latest advices from Europe are of little interest. Parliament had adjourned on account of Whitsuntide holidays.

The war in Nicaragua attracted but little public attention.

Denmark had ordered a ship-of-war to St. Thomas, in anticipation of a quarrel with our Government on the Sound Dues question.

It is stated that our Government, through the good offices of Russia, has concluded a commercial treaty with Persia.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Our Territory Right or Wrong.

MR. EDITOR :—Inhabiting, as we do, a section of country that can boast of no mean share of natural advantages, a delightful, healthful and salubrious climate, together with a soil that will produce almost any article necessary for man's subsistence, I, for one, cannot nor will not forsake it because Indian troubles at present harrass her otherwise peaceful citizens, and a direful and gloomy prospect hovers, temporarily, over and around her fair escutcheon.

It is extremely unpleasant, it is true, to those who have cast their lot amongst us, to hear of their neighbors (those, perhaps, who had emigrated to this country with them), leaving their new homes; homes where they had, perhaps, through extraordinary toil, began to collect the comforts and necessaries of life, and were looking forward with gladsome hearts to the time when themselves, surrounded by a happy and cheerful family, would be enabled to supply themselves with all these requisites without incessant labor; when the now vacant lands around them would be occupied by the steady, honest yeomanry, of whom our Territory would be proud, and when the little village church and school house would rise to meet their willing gaze, and spread, as they invariably would, that peace, quietness and happy contentment which are their certain concomitants, and bring with them a host of other satellites that cheer and enliven the onward course of the truly good and deserving.

But why despair? Why suffer our present unpleasant state of affairs to thwart altogether your once fond and cherished expectations? Take courage. The heartless savage may have driven you from your homes, destroyed your houses and other improvements that have cost you many hours of severe toil, still a kind Providence has spared your lives and rescued you from the fiendish death contemplated by the ruthless savage who has destroyed your neighbor. Have patience, the time is not far distant when you may return to your homes with safety, when the scalping knife of the savage will have been buried or destroyed. Already does a light begin to show itself amid the darkness that surrounds us, promising in a short time to dispel the gloom, and spread a halo of light over our now drooping Territory. Stout, buoyant, proud and persevering hearts are on the savage trail, and almost every arrival brings us news of their having overtaken them and chastised them as their conduct merited. The stoutest hearts amongst our foes are beginning to quail and cower before the combined forces of our volunteers and regulars, and soon the last vestige of the hostile savage will be buried in oblivion or converted to lasting friendship.

True it is, many have lost near and dear friends and relatives, but as this is the will of an All-Wise Providence, it behooves us to check, as far as it is in our power, the unpleasant feelings that are natural and consequent upon such a loss. These are losses that cannot be replaced, but should be borne with humble, holy fortitude. It however is in the power of many to mitigate the sorrows and sufferings of those whose property has fallen into the destructive hands of the savage. Let brotherly affection predominate with all; let those who can, assist those who are needy; bestow not with a mean and niggardly hand; be generous and magnanimous to your less fortunate neighbors; buoy up their drooping and desponding spirits by acts of kindness; sympathize with those who have lost relatives and friends, and in all things let your conduct be toward your neighbor such as you would wish extended to yourself, were you similarly situated. Cease the constant bickering, complaining and fault-finding that some of you take such delight in; let your aspirations reach beyond the puddle of growling pettifoggers that at present infest our Territory, and by whose combined efforts our advancement is greatly retarded; discountenance any and all assertions and actions that are calculated to impede our progress, and assist as far as in your power to increase the current that may wash from our shores that portion of our floating population who may be unwittingly or unintentionally giving publicity to such rumors as are calculated to injure us, and whose greatest care seems to be to quell any good, or to crush to earth any and every thing that may in future prove beneficial to us. We want not their presence—we court not their friendship. We want good, honest, loyal, faithful hearts, who can detect a fault and punish it at a proper time and in a proper manner, or see a worthy action and reward it with that liberality and magnanimity such conduct justly merits and should receive.

Do nothing that is calculated to wound the feelings or dampen the ardor of those who are toiling in the battle field; encourage them by kindly words and actions; show them the sacrifices they make, by being where they are, are duly appreciated, and that upon their return home, fond hearts will stand ready to welcome them, and thank them for the alacrity with which they took up arms to protect our homes. Show them, also, that we have used our utmost efforts to have them pecuniarily rewarded for the toil and privation they have underwent in pursuit of hostile savages; and wherever they may be, whatever may be the duties assigned them, may kind heaven be on their side, to give force and effect to their arms, to preserve them from the lurking ambush of the savage, and bring to a speedy termination the horrors of war.

Let us use the means Providence has placed within our reach to advance the interests of all. Censure no man upon mere rumor, but if any have erred, arraign them and give them an impartial hearing, remembering that "to err is human—to forgive is divine;" grant them every means by which to vindicate their conduct, and should they fail to clear up the accusations against them satisfactorily, hurl them from their station and replace them with others. But be cautious—condemn not inadvertently, and above all, heed not the foul and slanderous words emanating from Madam Rumor's ample store of ills. Many a noble, generous heart, strictly honest, and upright in all things, has been crushed beneath these ungenerous, unmanly, and diabolical misrepresentations, without the privilege of offering one word to mitigate the charge.

Our Territory is certainly worth contending for, and we will contend for it until the last pulsation of our hearts, if needs be. We came here to make a home, and by the blessings of Heaven we will do it. Here shall our humble, though happy cabin rear its head; here shall the inviting fields of our Territory be tilled, and here at the proper time shall the produce of our labor be gathered to our garners. Here shall the merchant, the mechanic and members of all other lawful avocations pursue their course fearlessly. Here again shall peace and quietness reign, if the entire extermination of the savages in our midst should be necessary to effect it. It is our home. Around our firesides are gathered many that are dearer to us than all else beneath the sun. Our lots are cast here—our abode is fixed, and whatever may be the cry of others, our motto shall be: "*Our Territory right or wrong.*"

Yours truly, CHARLEY.

Clarke County Democratic Convention.

VANCOUVER, W. T. July 9th, 1856.

MR. WILEY:—

Sir—I take the liberty of sending you the proceedings of a democratic convention of delegates from the several precincts of Clarke county, held at Vancouver, W. T., on the 28th day of June, 1856, for the purpose of nominating *democratic* candidates for Clarke county.

The meeting organized by calling Wm. Kelly to the chair, and electing Mr. Richard Covington, secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, a call was made on the several precincts for credentials, whereon the following delegates were declared to have full powers to act, viz:

Columbia precinct—Wm. Kelly, P. Ahern, A. C. Short, M. Goodwin, Joseph Petrain, H. S. Burlingame.

Lacamas precinct—Richard McCary, Richard Covington, Tho. Nerton.

Patterson precinct—Peter Haber, J. S. Hathaway, George Wiggle.

Wm. Bratton and O. W. Bozart for Lancaster precinct, with power to cast a third vote.

There being no delegates from either Washougal or Calima precincts, the convention appointed C. C. Stiles to act and vote for the former, and W. L. Caples for the latter, each casting three votes.

The following were the result of the convention's nominations.

For Councilman—L. VanVleet.

For Representatives—H. Caples, Wm. Kelly, Jno. Probstel and J. Knight.

For Sheriff—C. C. Stiles.

For Auditor—P. Ahern.

For County Commissioner—J. Petrain.

For Treasurer—Wm. Kelly.

For Assessor—C. C. Bozart.

For Probate Judge—H. S. Burlingame.

For Coroner—H. Hart.

For County Surveyor—VanVleet.

For Colonel—Wm. Kelly.

For Lt. Colonel—Wm. Gee.

For Major—G. W. Hart.

The game of the meeting on the 21st will not do. They made a few selections of democrats as a coloring for the scheme. *All* Clarke county are for Stevens and his policy in the war, and will stand by him (no matter what their politics are.) No news of interest only we had a glorious time on the 4th—all hands out—citizens celebrated the day—Hon. C. Lancaster orator of the day. The army also had a time of it—Lt. Derby sarcastic orator of the day. Citizens invited the army who declined going and returned the invitation as they had already prepared for the occasion. Oil and water these days.

Very truly your ob't.

☞ During the past week we have received a number of communications from gentleman of this territory. An old axiom is, that "patience and perseverence conquers all things." It would be sufficient to say, that we delight at all times to receive communications from our friends. It should suffice them to say, that the productions will appear as soon as possible.

☞ An original design of Mt. Ranier, in the Cascade range of mountains, has been presented to judge MONROE by the volunteers in the field—showing their appreciation of the rectitude of his conduct in defence of Gov. STEVENS for acting upon the *initiative* of his declaration of martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston—despite the efforts made by the learned legal profession of Steilacoom to the contrary. We will endeavor to present a design of the engraving next week.

MARRIED,

At Port Madison, W. T., on the 13th inst., by Chief Justice LANDER, Mr. CHARLES C. TERRY and Miss MARY J. RUSSELL, both of Seattle.

Religious Notices.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

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

Tuition the same as last term.

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

Notice

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

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

ANDREW J. CHAMBERS, Administrator.

Olympia, July 15th, 1856. 4w37

Notice

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

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

JOHN M. SWAN, Administrator, C. F. A. Olympia, Thuaston county.

Olympia, July 15, 1856. 4w37

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

Notice.

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

James Roberts is my authorized agent.

EUSTIS HUGER.

April 4th, 1856 28tf

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 various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

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

Anderson, Henry		Waymire, Samuel	
Abegast, Jacob		Walker, James	
Atwell, Homer		Wilson, Absalom	
Allen, Lafayette		Woolery, Isaac	
Brown, James		Turner, Chapman	3
Barge, Robert		Thompkins, Cornelius	
Barrier, E. P.		Pierce, A. W.	
Beats, G. W.		Pratt, Wm.	
Clendenin, Mrs. S.		Reed, Everline	
Calder, N. Overton		Morse, W. B.	
Davis, John E.		Maccay, Betsey	
Dafery, Joseph		Miller, George	
Daniel, Francis	2	Maddox, Joseph	
Eckels, Jesse		Finch, Eugene L.	
Fitch, Ruben		Hayens, C. H.	
Flaherty, Edward		Hart, Mr.	2
Vernon, John R.		Jamison, James	

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

U. S. M. STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, Jr., MASTER,

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

For freight or passage apply on board.

Olympia, June 27th, 1856. n34tf.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Feb. 25th and May 21st, April 4th, January 29th, January 24th, and January 11th.

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

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

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

June 28, 1856. 6w34

A Farm to Rent.

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

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no2d3ma

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

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

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

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

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20tf

Dissolution.

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

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

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

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Notice

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

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

JAMES TRYON, Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

LOOK HERE!

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

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

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

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

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

Notice

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

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

C. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

Cascades, May 31, 1856. 6w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.

NO. 109.

Battery Street.

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

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

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

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

Traders from the Country

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

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

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

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

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

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

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9tf

Nonpereil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND MEAT MARKET,

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

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

Candies, Nuts, Confectionaries, &c.,

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

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

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

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Keystone Temperance House,

JACKSON STREET,

(A few doors below Davis,) SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. M. HERRING, Proprietress.

PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED!

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

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

Superior accommodations for families.

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

April 18, 1856. 3m39

United States Mail.

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

OREGON TERRITORY.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

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

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

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

MEN WANTED. IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

33 3t C. L. DERBY & CO.

HORACE GREELEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

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

At Deshutes, W. T.

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

February 29, 1856. 23tf

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

Wm. WRIGHT,

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order. All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W.T.

March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

M. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand. Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 63 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheeps' Pelts, Dry and Green Salted Hids and Leather. Also, receive on consignment all kinds of produce for this market, or ship to the Atlantic States (if desired,) any of the above articles—making liberal advances at the usual charges.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Tanners with Hides, and the sale of Leather.

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.

Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the merchants in the interior as a commission buyer of goods in San Francisco, having been engaged in that business for nearly three years past, with three years' previous experience in the interior. He hopes to give satisfaction to such as may employ him in that capacity. Orders for any description of Merchandize filled and forwarded promptly.

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento sts.,
San Francisco.

Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

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

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

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

Jan. 8, 1856-n17-3m.

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Olympia, Dec. 20 1855. 14-tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 n52tf

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

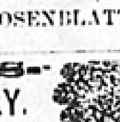
Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

FRUIT TREES--

IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.



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

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of charge, at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON.

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

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the 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

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY

THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855 -n1

WELLS & PROVOST,

PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 43 FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Special Order.

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

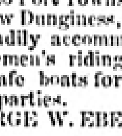
Quartermaster and Commissary James K. Hurd, is appointed assistant Quartermaster and Commissary General, with the rank of Lt. Colonel, in the Washington territory volunteers.

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

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

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

THE CABINS.



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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakinakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a south-easterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Notice.

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

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Kootenay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loolo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.

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

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-noel-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.

Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAWMILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Tmhoas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and

5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.

6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.

2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.

6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

---

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;

Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '56.39-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY

ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS **GROCERIES**

AND DRY GODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

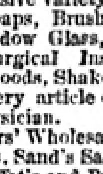
January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

May 8, 1855. 34-tf