

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-56-ly.

E. H. WILSON,

DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARD-
WARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At Duwamish, 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.
E. H. WILSON,
Duwamish, April 21, '54.

WELLS & PROVOST,
FRESH AND PRESERVED
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENNY COVE, WHIDDEY ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in
the courts of the Territory or before the Sur-
veyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Banell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hos. G. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1855.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1855. 94

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STELLACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1855. 94

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

M. LOUISON & 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. LOUISON, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 331F

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. 504F

John G. Parker, Jr.,
DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 321F

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STELLACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 54F

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DIPLOMATE 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 Stellacoom,
Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 15, 1855—3m18

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock
on hand of C. C. Terry, together with the ar-
rivals per Success and Merchantman, have on
an assortment of general merchandise for the trade,
which they offer wholesale and retail at a small ad-
vance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24, 1854. 47F

Notice to the Public
THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on
the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and for-
bid any person trespassing on said land.
Oct. 16, 1855.—64F

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—THIRD SESSION.

JANUARY 26, 1856.

Council met at 10 o'clock. Journal of
yesterday read and approved.

By permission of the Chair, Mr. Pagett
offered the following preamble and resolution.

Mr. Bigelow moved a call of the Council.
The President directed the Sergeant-at-
arms to bring in absent members. Mr.
Pagett's resolution was then read:

Whereas, it is reported that the House of
Representatives has met in joint conven-
tion in accordance with the resolution for
the election of certain territorial officers,
of which the Public Printer was not one,
therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to
record on the journals, that the Council did
not meet the House in joint convention
yesterday, and that the Clerk be instructed
to inform the House that the Council will
not meet the House in joint convention for
the purpose of electing officers until the
Council has some assurance that the busi-
ness will be fairly and honorably conducted
according to Council J. R. No. 5.

Mr. Wallace arose and gave his views at
some length—said he considered it a very
extraordinary proceeding—said that by a
joint resolution of both branches of the
legislature the two branches had gone into
joint convention, as he had no doubt the
journals would show.

Mr. President, this resolution, which the
gentleman from Lewis has offered, says,
"when the Council can be assured that the
business will be conducted honorably &c."
Now, Mr. President, where can that assur-
ance come from?—I would like to be in-
formed.

Mr. President, whose fault is it that this
joint convention is not full? Whose fault
is it? This is one way to seek an apology
to cover up a distrust. This resolution
of the gentleman says the Council will not
meet, and the journals of the convention
show that the Council was then in session.
It is no apology for me, Mr. President, to
say that because a certain person, or set
of persons, could not be carried to suit my
views that therefore, I would absent myself
from the convention.

Mr. President—While I believe that every
member of this body is acting irrationally
with his judgment and ability, I believe
still further, in accordance with a privi-
lege given him, not only by the constitu-
tion of our government, but by the God of
Heaven, and Creator of the Universe,—I
say, I believe, sir, that did I think I was
acting in convention in this house with mem-
bers who did not feel that they were bound
to do their duty according to their oath—
to wit: "to support the constitution of the
United States and the organic act, and to
perform their duties as legislators," I would
leave to-morrow. I believe, sir, that mem-
bers, not only have the privilege of acting,
but they are responsible, as the gentleman
on my right has remarked very correctly,
to their constituents and their God.

Now, in reference to this question, I
would ask, if in order that the Clerk read
this joint resolution relative to a joint con-
vention. [The J. R. was then read.]

Now, Mr. President, I ask if this resolu-
tion does not set forth a specific object?
Are not the bounds of this convention
plainly marked out. With this object in
view, and guided by this resolution, previ-
ously agreed to by both Houses, the Council
did proceed on the day specified, to meet
the House in joint convention for the spe-
cific purpose of electing the officers named
in the resolution. And what was the re-
sult? As soon as that convention was con-
vened, a member moved the convention go
into the election of one public printer, an
officer not named in the resolution. Where-
upon, the President of the convention decid-
ed the motion out of order. Upon which,
the member making the motion, appeals
from the decision of the President. The
President then decided that both the motion
and the appeal were out of order, and
could not be entertained, upon which the
member appealed to the Speaker, who also
refused to put the question upon the appeal.
The member then gave notice that he would
"press the appeal on to-morrow."

Now, sir, I hold that this Council is a
separate and distinct part of the legislature
of this territory. I hold that both branches
of this legislature are, and must be, two
separate and distinct bodies—distinct in
their acts—distinct in organization, and un-
der separate rules and officers. Now, sir,
this being the fact, I ask, of what use is
this Council, if sir, one body politic can thus
swallow up and overpower another body
merely because they have a greater major-
ity? Does not the Council lose its identity?
Does it not become obsolete?

I contend, sir, that the two houses are as
distinct from each other in their acts as any
two bodies under heaven. And I contend
that the two bodies cannot go into joint
convention for any purpose, or under any
rules, unless previously agreed to by both
houses; and, sir, a joint convention has no
right to entertain (as has been contended on
this floor) any other subject than has been
agreed upon by both Houses beforehand.
This convention had just as much right to
pass a Nebraska bill, or elect a President of
the United States, as to elect an officer not
named in this resolution.

Now, sir, as I have said before, in this
Council, that I am not willing to do a thing in
this legislature which would fasten upon the
next one an act which they could not repeal,
however much they might be opposed

to it.—This having been a great annoy-
ance to the present legislature,—I do not
believe that this legislature has a right
to elect a man to an office which is, and
should be the legitimate business of the
next legislature. As a member of this body,
I would like to know, Mr. President if I
have not the same right—the same duties,
and if so, do not stand upon the same basis,
and am not bound by the same oaths? Then
I have, and previous legislators have failed
to discharge their duties. If, sir, any legis-
lator, that ever has convened in Washing-
ton Territory, has had more power, more
authority than this has, then I am wrong.
And if it is true as has been asserted, that
because a former legislature has passed an
act which this one cannot repeal, that this
one is bound by, and must act in accord-
ance with that act, then sir, until now,
I have been ignorant of parliamentary law.

I take the position that no legislature,
or parliamentary body ever did, or ever will
exist, that had or may have, the power or
authority to bind or control the action of
another body of the same kind, and having
the same power. Upon this position, I am
content to rest the whole matter.

The President requested Mr. Bigelow to
take the chair.

On Mr. Bigelow's taking the chair, Mr.
C. Catlin addressed the Council at considerable
length, which we give as follows:

Whereas, it is reported that the House of
Representatives has met in joint conven-
tion, in accordance with the resolution for
the election of certain territorial officers of
which the public printer was not one, there-
fore it is moved that the Clerk be directed
to record on the journal that the Council
did not meet the House in joint convention
yesterday, and that the Clerk be instructed
to inform the House that the Council will
not meet the House in joint convention for
the purpose of electing officers until the
Council has some assurance that the busi-
ness will be fairly and honorably conducted
according to Council Joint Resolution No. 5.

Mr. President, if words and wind were
argument I should give it up. But I have
seen storms before, that blowed over
without doing much harm. I admit much
that the gentleman says—that it was our
duty to go into joint convention. That we
did go into joint convention on Thursday,
24th inst. And what then? In order to
place myself right, I will state what a joint
convention is, its object, its form, and its
duty. It is got up by a joint resolution of
the two houses to meet at a certain time
for specific duties assigned it in the resolu-
tion, and it can do nothing else lawfully.
It has to be passed and approved by each
house separately in their legislative capac-
ity, the same as any other law.

The form is, when the time arrives,
both Houses in session in their respective
houses. The House, by message informs
the Council that it is ready, to receive the
Council in joint convention to do the duty
assigned to it. The Council then, as an
organized body, with the President at
their head, proceed to the House of Rep-
resentatives, and take their seats on one
side. The President of the Council be-
comes Speaker of the convention. When
convened, its duties are assigned it by act
of the legislature. It has no legislative
powers. It can entertain no motion, put
no question, only in relation to the busi-
ness assigned to it. I am sorry that I have
to refer to the acts of that convention, but
their misconduct is my justification there-
for. I shall handle them without gloves.

The office of Public Printer was not em-
braced in the resolution, and could not be
without an act of the legislature, which it
had refused to do. Well, I said we got
into convention, and the first motion made
was, that we now proceed to the election
of Public Printer. I ruled it out of order.
An appeal was taken from the decision of
the Chair. I decided that out of order, as
it required an act of the legislature, and
we had no legislative powers. An appeal
was made to the Speaker of the House to
put the question. He refused to do it, as
he had no right to. Here the gentleman
says I was wrong—that I ought to have
put the appeal—that the convention were
the judges of what they should receive,
and what they should do—that they had a
right to do anything they thought proper
to do. If that is the gentleman's position,
I envy not his standing as a lawyer and a
parliamentarian. If they have a right to
do one thing for which they were not con-
vened, they have a right to do another, or
any other. If they had a right to elect a
printer, they had a right to elect a Presi-
dent of the United States, or pass a Ne-
braska or a Maine liquor law. From the
contenance and appearance of the House,
if I had put the question, it would have
passed. It was a little, low, deceitful dirty
trick, to get the Council into convention,
and to overpower them by numbers—to do
in convention what they could not do in
the legislature.

Mr. Wallace said—The gentleman says
he has seen storms before, and I think he
has said truly. He has seen storms, this,
sir, I think very likely. The gentleman
says we were, and that were not in joint
convention. In one portion of his argu-
ment he admits we were in joint conven-
tion, and then denies the fact in the other
portion of his argument. When men, borne
down by 70 years of age will allow their
feelings to get the advantage of their bet-
ter judgment, it is time to pause. Mr.
Chairman, I would like to have the gen-
tleman explain whether he did say we were
in joint convention on the first day and no
longer.

[Mr. Catlin, I admit we were in joint
convention on the first day and no longer.]

Mr. Wallace—That is all I want. If
the gentleman, who has great experience,
admits we were in joint convention on the
first day—that they did meet in joint con-
vention, I would like to know how they
have legally extricated themselves from
that convention. I have heard no argu-
ment which convinced me.

I say that the Council, after assembling
in its conventional body, could not dissolve
itself at the pleasure of the Council. Mr.
President, certain things transpired in that
convention which have been alluded to.

What did the Chairman of that conven-
tion do? Sir, he ruled a certain motion,
which was made by a member of that
body, out of order. That, sir, was the
first great mistake; a great error, sir.
When we were in that convention, that
convention had the sole right to determine
what was, and what was not proper.

I doubt whether there can be found any
precedent for such a decision, except in one
instance not long since, by the presiding
officer of this Council.

The records will show who was, and who
was not, at his post; and I will inform
gentlemen that if they had remained at
their posts when it was put, it would not
have carried; and, sir, this justification
which gentlemen seek, for absconding them-
selves from their strict duty, must, in my
opinion, be found somewhere else than with
the people of Washington Territory.

Mr. Catlin said—Mr. President, it will
require but a few words to answer the gen-
tleman.

He says a joint convention has the power
to determine for itself what is, and what
is not, proper to do in joint convention.

The organic act says the legislature shall
be composed of two houses—a house of
representatives and a council. It would
merge the two houses into one, and de-
stroy the rights and powers of the Council
as a legislative body, which has equal
rights and powers with the House. It
was an outrage upon the honor of man,
and the confidence they should be entitled
to repose in each other. Such a spirit of
reckless betrayal of confidence and justice,
if it generally prevailed, must destroy the
rights and liberties of the people, produc-
ing anarchy and finally despotism. The
rights of man can only be maintained by
the virtue and intelligence of the people.

It is the same spirit that governs the var-
ious issues—know-nothing and fusion op-
position—which are striving to destroy
and divide the Union. Considering the
source it came from, perhaps we had no
right to expect better. But I was not pre-
pared to believe in such a reckless and
open violation of honor. But to return to
the convention. When I refused to put
the appeal, it was moved to adjourn to
half past ten to-morrow; which was car-
ried, but notice was given that the appeal
would be pressed to-morrow. The Council
retired to their chamber and adjourned.
Ten o'clock, Friday 26, Council met and
read the journals. No notice being re-
ceived from the House that they would re-
ceive us, and one of our members becom-
ing refractory and refusing to come to or-
der, there was no way but to order him
under arrest, or adjourn. I saw the member
was very much excited, and to prevent a
quarrel, I suggested an adjournment. The
motion was made and carried, and the
Council adjourned. Now the gentleman
says the Council did meet the House in
joint convention yesterday, (25th) except a
few renegades, and proceeded to busi-
ness. Yes, they did proceed to business,
and elect a Public Printer! which, report
says, was conferred on the honorable gen-
tleman who preceded me (Col. Wallace.)
When the gentleman gets to printing the
laws, be kind enough to put me down as a
subscriber to his paper.

Now, how did the Council meet in con-
vention when it adjourned? It can meet
in no other way than as an organized body
with the presiding officer at its head, and
the officers of the Council become officers
of the convention. The renegades the
gentleman speaks of, were six members of
the Council, and all the officers. But three
of them, in their individual capacities, did
meet, who had just as much business there
as any other private citizen, and no more.
But the gentleman says I got my opinion
from report. How am I to get the facts?
I expect to get them from the journals of
the convention, if they are not mutilated
or secreted by a secret session. The jour-
nals must show a joint convention of the
two houses. If they do, they will show a
falsehood. If they do not, they show them-
selves out of order. All their journals
can show is their tricks to coerce the
Council, and their ignorance of their pow-
er to do so. The Council would be excus-
able for not meeting in convention by not
receiving notice, and the necessity of ad-
journment. But I place the cause for not
meeting in convention on the 25th, on
higher and broader grounds. I ground it
on the laws of God and the laws of man.
Self preservation is the first law of nature.
There was no other way we could preserve
the rights of the Council and the dignity
of its members. It was a duty we owed
to our constituents to protect and preserve
the legislative rights and powers of the
Council. The same right a man has to
protect himself against a robber on the
highway. The gentleman wishes to know
how we are to get that assurance of hon-
orable treatment? I am like the gentleman,
I do not know. The saying is, where a
man deceives me once, it is his fault, but
the second time it is my fault.

That one-house joint convention is even
more contemptible than a one-house legis-
lature. But a desperate effort has been
made for power by all the isms—the
wooly heads, the dark lantern, midnight
outh-bound pizzicintums. The whigs, (a
portion of whom) ought to know better
than to be caught in such a foul crowd;
and just as they thought they had it with-
in their grasp by a little low, dishonorable
trick, violation of law and rules and
breach of confidence, now, that fate should
turn against them, their anticipated tri-
umph proves a failure, and honest men de-
nouncing them, renders them desperate, de-
prives them of reason, (of which they
never had much.) Hence the ridiculous
farce of a one-house convention.

But I am sorry for the Public Printer,
(for he is a very nice man) that the con-
vention could not get a quorum to vote
when they elected him, for I am told that
more than one will swear that there was
but seventeen members within the bar
when the vote was taken, and their great
modesty prevented their declaring more
than nineteen, which did not happen to be
quite a majority of thirty-eight. As I
read the law, the House should be com-
posed of twenty-nine members, and the
Council of nine, making thirty-eight.
Can't the convention squeeze out one-half
of another vote?

Mr. Cock—I want to say what I think
of this convention. When the convention
met, I considered it my duty to be in con-
vention. I was there. The question, which
has been referred to, was put, and decided
different from what I think was right.
Must gentlemen be abused and vilified
here? I was opposed to carrying out the
object of the motion offered.

Mr. Poe presented the following propo-
sition:

I protest against all action upon the
motion, as I believe the motion itself to
be not in order.

(Signed,) A. M. POE.
Mr. Pagett's motion then prevailed by
the following vote: Mr. Wallace calling
the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Huff, Pagett, Patterson,
Strickler and Mr. President.

Noes—Messrs. Bigelow, Cock and Wal-
lace—3.

Mr. Poe not voting.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Mr. Editor—Sir, as I have never be-
fore troubled you with a communication of
any kind, for publication, you will pardon
me if I ask the indulgence of a small space
in your columns for the purpose of making
a few statements, as I understand them to
exist in fact, and asking a few questions in
reference thereto. I do so the more readi-
ly, inasmuch as the people—the masters of
the territorial law-making authority, may
possibly feel some interest in the matter,
and in a fair and truthful solution of the
questions propounded.

And in the first place I would respect-
fully inquire, in general terms, of the mem-
bers of the House, for some light in regard
to that "secret session," which I have posi-
tively assurance was in council not a very long
time ago. I will be bold enough to ask if
the "injunctive of secrecy" has been re-
moved from the deliberations of that ses-
sion, and if so, what was the object of it?
I understand that no record of that "secret
session" was placed upon the journal, and
I always supposed the journal declared the
action of the House.

I have been advised of another matter,
substantially to this effect: The House
some time since, adopted a joint resolution
in regard to the election of additional clerks
for each branch of the assembly—the sub-
stance of which resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved by the House, the Council concurring,
That we proceed to the election of an engraving
clerk for each House, to be elected by each House, in
the same manner as other officers are elected."

The foregoing resolution, after its pas-
sage through the House, was sent to the
Council for concurrence, but was, as I think
very properly, for valid reasons, which
should be apparent to all, ruled out of or-
der by the clear-headed old veteran who
presides over that body, and it was returned
to the House. This, we learn, the House
considered an insult, and ordered the resolu-
tion to be returned to the Council, which
body refused to receive it. The President
of the Council, then, if our information be
correct, directed the second clerk to pro-
cure a copy of the resolution, who, on ap-
plication to the clerk of the House for the
same, was informed that he was directed
not to let it be seen! The reporter was also
requested, as I am told, to obtain a copy
for publication, and it was peremptorily
refused him. The resolution probably be-
came the property of the "secret session,"
about which, of course, the people have no
business to know anything. But they will
get their eyes open to the actions of their
servants in due time.

It is clear that the Chair ruled within
the legitimate pervue of the law, for there
are no such officers known to the organic
act, or Congress, as engraving clerks, to
whom pay, for their services, is to be awar-
ded. I certainly think should Congress
donate, in money, for the benefit of the
people of the territory, one-half the amount
for which the legislature has memorialized,
it will be a source of congratulation, in the
highest degree, to the people of the territory
in their present extremity. And about
that secret session, I have no doubt but
that yet the people of this territory will
feel as much anxiety about its doings as
were the people many years ago interested
in the closed-doors, "secret session" trans-

actions of a certain "Hartford Convention,"
so widely famed in modern history, and so
heartily repudiated by the people.

I am further informed that about this
time, members of the Council were charged
by the Speaker of the House, with trying
to steal, (or language to that effect,) pa-
pers from the desks of members of the
House, whereupon the Council asked for
an investigation into the truth of the charge;
and the House, as it appears, utterly failed
to prove anything in the premises. After
which, I am told, the question was discussed
by members of the propriety, to the effect
that no more communications from the Council
be received in the House! Who does not see,
at a glance, that such a course, adopted and
persisted in, would at once create anarchy
—dissolve the legislature—break it up in
wild disorder and confusion? Are the peo-
ple prepared for the adoption of such a
course on the part of their public servants?
Did the people clothe their legislative agents
with a "little brief authority," to the end
that they might play the bravo with their
trust—neglect and disregard the wishes and
interests of those who elevated them to
place and temporary power? Verily, I
think some of them will have much to an-
swer for, politically and otherwise, on their
return to their sovereigns.

Now I would like to know if the above
things are so, and if papers, or a copy of
them, after they pass the House, are pri-
vate property? If the people have no right
to know the acts of their public servants?
I hope the constituents of some of the mem-
bers of the present House will persist in
the inquiry, until a satisfactory answer is
obtained.

In conclusion, I would merely suggest,
that the idea, that the lower branch can
detract one iota from the justly earned re-
putation of Judge CATLIN, President of the
Council, as an able, clear-headed, and strict-
ly impartial officer, is simply childish and
ridiculous. His integrity has stood the test
of the storms of too many legislative win-
ters, here and elsewhere, to be liable to im-
peachment at this late day, by legislative
"babes in swaddling clothes." He under-
stands his position and his duties too well,
to be baffled in their fulfillment by "suck-
ling jacks" and "thimble-riggers;" and I
suppose he cares just about as much about
the barking of all that species of the genus
Homo, as the moon, at one time, was said
to have cared about the barking of a dog.

Very respectfully,
VOLUNTEER.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

J. W. WILEY:

Dear Sir:—I learned on yesterday eve-
ning, very much to my surprise, that some
persons were attaching blame to me, be-
cause there was not a more ready response
to the call by proclamation for volunteers.

Those persons I understand, say that I
am throwing obstacles in the way of enlist-
ment, until I can see my way clear to the
office of Major of the battalion that may
be formed by the companies so enlisted.—
To such, allow me to say, abate your fears
—the office I do not want—I could not ac-
cept it if I tendered.

I have universally told those persons
who have named me in connection with
that office, that I did not want it—that I
would not have it if offered. Indeed, I do
not know that it is the purpose of the com-
mander-in-chief, to organize the forces ask-
ed for into a battalion—his proclamation
is silent on the subject—that silence in-
clines me to think he does not so design.
If, however, I am mistaken in this, and the
companies after being formed are organized
into a battalion, I hold, that it will be
proper and right, for the officers, subordi-
nate officers and privates, to elect their
own field officers. This opinion I may
have expressed for the simple reason, that
I believe it due to the men who have to
fight, to choose those who give directions
to their efforts.

I hope I shall never be guilty of embar-
rassing the enlistment of men to fight the
battles of their country, especially enemies
who have begun this war by the wholesale
butchery of men women and children, and
that too, without cause or provocation—
we owe it to the memory of the dead—we
owe it to the credit of the territory and to
our future safety to rally as one man, and
make such an example of those demons in
human shape that will be ever fresh in the
memory of the race on this coast.

I say then, the charge is false, base and
infamous, repeated only by some miserable
sycophantic who sleeps around for power and
place that will never be given by those
who in my judgment have the legitimate
right to do so—let those who feel mortified
that enlistment goes slowly on, prove their
faith by their works—a paper with forty
names can be found at Westbrook's there
is yet room for thirty others.

G. HAYS.

Jan. 27th, 1856.

A BRIDAL "LOAF."—The pleasure trip
that usually follows a wedding.

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

THE INDIAN WAR!!

The Ball Opened at Seattle!!

TWO MEN KILLED—HOUSES PLUNDERED AND BURNED!

The U. S. Surveying Steamer, Active, ALDEN commanding, which arrived here on Tuesday evening last, brought to this place an express from Seattle, and other places on the Sound, containing news of the greatest moment to the people of this portion of the Territory.

We are indebted to Hon. A. A. DENNY, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, and Hon. R. S. ROBINSON, member of the House from Jefferson county, for their kindness in furnishing us for publication, the following extracts, which we make from private letters addressed to them relative to the recent Indian attack on Seattle, and in reference to the state of Indian affairs on the Sound generally.

This attack upon Seattle, and that, too, in broad day-light, is decidedly the boldest move that has yet been made by the Redskins—not at all in conformity with Indian character, as their sorties are almost invariably made under cover of night and darkness—and affords us evidence for the belief that they consider, thus far in the war, they have not only held their own, but obtained the advantage.

In view of the state of affairs as below depicted—with the savage war-whoop, as it were, at the doors of every town and settlement within our borders, it is not a little astonishing, that the work of filling up the companies, as per proclamation of the Governor, should proceed so tardily. We are well satisfied that this apparent indifference on the part of our citizen soldiery, in promptly stepping forward to aid in the protection of families—our towns, and the agricultural community generally, cannot arise from any lack of courage or patriotism, or because they do not see the necessity, imperatively demanded, of an immediate "appeal to arms."

We regret, and are ashamed to let the fact be known, that out of three companies, originally designed by the proclamation to be raised in this county, as yet, not one muster roll has been filled with the allotted complement of volunteers. How is this? At the first blush of Indian hostilities around us, three companies of volunteers, under the command of Captains Hays, Goudy and Hennessy, and one company of Rangers under Captain Eaton, were at once mustered into service with full and competent muster rolls, all from this county. Then, there appeared to be no lagging in falling into line, or indifference, as to the necessity which called them into the field. Is our condition any more secure now, since those companies, having served three months and been discharged, than before they entered the ranks as guardians of the homes and families of our scattered population? Nay, is not the evidence becoming more apparent every day, that our danger is more imminent than ever before. We are loath to say it, but we truly fear that political predilections, prejudices and animosities has played some part to induce the backwardness referred to, in effecting an enrollment. If our surmises be correct, as explaining, one cause of the dilatory action of our people, we say, out upon all such considerations at the present time! We are now in the midst of an Indian war, surrounded by a savage foe, and the question is, "shall our farming population, with their families, be compelled to starve in forts and block-houses—their dwellings burned—their stock driven off and destroyed—their towns sacked and given to the flames, and our citizens murdered—cut off in detail—or whether they will at once come forward to the rescue, and conquer a lasting peace?" Until that be accomplished, as far as military operations are concerned, let all political differences be buried deeper than the Gulf of Hades. Success depends upon unanimity of action—without which, in the present emergency, all attempts to chastise the Indians, will prove bootless. A handful of men will not serve the present exigency. One man, unaided cannot conclude the war. Let the rolls be filled!

It is true, that many of our citizen soldiers, in the formation of the late companies have incurred no inconsiderable expense in providing themselves with animals, arms, and other equipment for the campaign; and it is also true that they have lent their time and services to "Uncle Sam" for three months, on trust; and it is said, government is sometimes a very slow paymaster. But should these considerations at the present time, for a moment, weigh against a fresh enrollment? Most certainly

not. Let us for a moment suppose that no volunteer companies respond to the proclamation of the Governor—that U. S. appropriations be withheld—that the regular force stationed on the Sound and Columbia river, merely hold the Indians at bay, and that hostilities, and the present predatory warfare is continued by them—compelling our farmers to remain in forts to the neglect of "seed time and harvest." The result would inevitably, be that the people of the territory would soon be starved out, and a majority of all that remained amongst us, would be compelled to take up arms in defence of the Territory in order to obtain a subsistence from government stores.

Again, affairs are in a much better condition now, to induce enrollment, than when the first companies were raised. A supply of government arms and ammunition has since been received. Vessels of war are with us, and others paying us an occasional visit. A large amount of stores for volunteer subsistence is being collected at different places, and the attention of the home government is becoming awakened to the importance of making provision for liberating us from our perilous situation. But enough of this. It is to be hoped that every consideration calculated to militate against the immediate organization of the volunteer force will at once be buried and forgotten, and that the muster rolls will be reported forthwith.

In addition to the information contained in the following letters we are informed that the sloop-of-war Decatur—STRETT, Commanding—which vessel, by the way, we rejoice to learn is again afloat—did valuable service during the attack on Seattle. As an illustration, a shell was thrown by her into a house in the environs of the town in which a body of Indians were stationed, killing, it is said, some four or five of their number. May the Decatur, with her gallant commander, corps officers and seamen, never "get aground" again.

The following is the substance of a letter addressed to Hon. A. A. DENNY—dated "SEATTLE, Jan. 28, 1856."

"Hon. A. A. DENNY:—Dear Sir—Seattle is not taken yet. We had an engagement with the Indians last Saturday, (Jan. 20.) It commenced at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., and continued until dark, incessantly, and resulted in the death of two 'Bostonians'—Milton Holzgate and Christian White. Fortunately, none were wounded. I have no idea how many Indians were killed, but there were a number. My house was burned on my claim, during the action, but the out-houses are still standing around the ruins of the cabin. Your cabin, on the point is standing, but your house in town was robbed of flour, and perhaps other things on the night of the attack. The Indians, we suppose, are back near the lake, where they must be from 500 to 1,000 strong, and say they will give us two or three months' siege. Our company is disbanded, and another has been formed this morning for the protection of Seattle; and from the best information I can obtain, the majority of the Indians on the Sound will join them. Shirley is true grit.

"Please find out, and inform me what course I must pursue to obtain remuneration for the loss of my house. But a part of my estate came in last night. Should this state of things continue, there will not be six families left here in the spring. The Decatur is afloat, and most of our women and children are on board of her.

"Yours respectfully, "W. N. BELL."

The following are extracts from a private letter, addressed to Hon. R. S. ROBINSON—House of Representatives—dated "PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. } "January 22, 1856. }

"FRIEND ROBINSON: The Northern Indians are becoming quite bold in their marauding excursions of late. On Friday last, they committed several depredations on Whidby's Island. Among the rest, they robbed Col. Ebeys premises of a large amount of wearing-apparel, linen, &c. Also, the sails, oars and compass from the custom house boat. The latter articles, however, were recovered from them; but the clothing and linen were not recovered. The Indians appeared very bold, and anxious for a fight; but the party that pursued them, were too weak to commence the attack. Other persons on the Island have recently been robbed and molested by the same Indians. They have sent word to the Clalm tribe, that they intend returning with a large force the next moon, to have revenge for the death of one of their tribe who was killed by the Clalms some time since. I fear they will be apt to keep their promise.

"We want a war steamer here; our only protection consists in the presence of such a vessel, or else a man-of-war, whose launches could make expeditions along the shores of the Sound. We are all apprehensive of an attack from the Northern tribes, now, pretty soon, when we may see some smart service.

"I am glad to hear of the near approach of Gov. STEVENS, and am satisfied he is the man for the times. No squirming, or taking to water. He appears to have a good deal of the "Old Eternal" in him, that I admire.

"I have just learned from a reliable source, of the assembling of a large body of Indians at Port Discovery, composed of the Clalms, Chinicums, Scagot-Heads, Hood's Canal and others. They had a grand Pow-wow about war affairs, and appeared quite enraged that some provision

had not been made to furnish them with "muck-nuck," in common with other "Swashes." It appears "Lord Jim" was very warlike. "Gen. Taylor's" tum-tum was not known, but all the old Indians appeared to be evil disposed. I presume this intelligence may be received at headquarters from some other source in advance of this; if not, probably it would be well for you to make it known, as coming from a private citizen. I do not think it comes with a good grace for me to approach the "powers that be," on the subject.

"Of one fact further, I will inform you; that although the Port Townsend Guards have 28 muskets, yet there is not a single cartridge or percussion cap with them. I am told the same is pretty much the case with Col. Ebeys company. In fact, we are totally unprepared to meet any of the dangers threatened by the Indians. The work, up to this time, has been above us, but things, now, in this vicinity, from all appearances, are coming to a crisis, and I am daily in apprehension of considerable trouble.

"For myself, I care but little, but the unprotected state of my family, and those of others, in the event of an attack, is the paramount consideration that induces me to wish that our company was well supplied with, not only arms, but the necessary accompaniment of ammunition. This, I suppose, can be furnished from headquarters, and should be attended to immediately.

"Should I hear any thing further from the assemblage of Indians at Port Discovery, or of the approach of the Northern Indians, I will inform you by way of post-script the first opportunity that occurs.

"Yours truly, "THO. J. HANNA."

(Signed) "ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Steamer Republic, arrived at Steilacoom on Wednesday evening last, with between 150 and 200 troops—mainly of the 9th Infantry—designed to operate in the present Indian war. We have been unable to learn the name of the commander of the Republic, or the name of the commander of the troops, or of the subordinate officers. Elsewhere in to-day's paper it will be seen that the Steamer, Oregon and Republic brought to Ft. Vancouver, 800 soldiers—600 being retained at that post, and 200 being dispatched for Puget Sound, as above—being just one-fourth of the force intended to operate against the Indians. Why is this? Any person who is at all conversant with the state of Indian affairs, hostilities and aggressions along the Sound, and in short, the whole country this side of the Cascade mountains, is well aware that the safety of our people require an equal division of the regular forces, to check and punish the perpetrators of murders, robberies and conflagrations. Indeed, we regard the country between the eastern shores of the Sound and the Cascade mountains and Columbia river, as emphatically, now, the seat of war. More anon.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REGULARS.—We learn that the bark Madona, and another vessel arrived at Steilacoom to-day, with stores, &c., for the troops at Fort Steilacoom.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—We learn from a gentleman of Steilacoom, who informs us that he has authority for saying, that on Wednesday night last, the Indians captured and drove off a band of horses belonging to Dr. W. F. TOLMIE, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., Fort Nisqually, together with a band of beef cattle, belonging to Mr. CHARLES WREN, of Pierce county. The horses and cattle were under the care of herders, about 8 miles distant from the Fort, who were asleep at the time they were taken.

W. W. MILLER, Esq., of this place, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed Quartermaster and Commissary General to the volunteer force proposed to be raised. All we have to say, is, that we do not think a better appointment could have been made. In connection with business qualifications of the first order, Mr. M. combines energy of character, admirably suited to the position he occupies. We understand that he has already ample stores, and everything necessary, procured for a protracted campaign.

ADJOURNMENT.—Both branches of the Legislative Assembly of this territory, adjourned, sine die, on Thursday evening, Jan. 31st—having continued in session the sixty days provided for in the Organic Act. A considerable number of new bills, amendments to former laws, joint resolutions and memorials have been passed during the session. A list of acts, &c., will be forthcoming in our next issue. We design, at our earliest leisure, to give a "charcoal sketch"—daguerreotypied by the "sweet silvery light" of that "dark lantern"—of the late Assembly—particularly of the House.

THE WEATHER.—The month of January, for the most part, has been more pleasant, and attended with less rain or storms of snow, than has the same month in any past year since we have resided on the Pacific coast. It has been quite as agreeable as was last March or April. Within a few days past, however it has rained considerably, with a prospect of a continuance for some time to come.

Remarks

OF HON. SETH CATTIN, HON. C. C. PAGETT, &C.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a somewhat full report of the remarks made by Hon. SETH CATTIN, late President of the Council, Hon. C. C. PAGETT, Councilman from Lewis county, and others, upon a preamble and resolution, which will be found preceding the reported discussion, offered by the latter named gentleman, relative to the fraudulent, mock, "one horse" joint convention. We hope that all will read both sides of the question calmly and dispassionately—assured that all unprejudiced minds will not hesitate to stamp the seal of condemnation upon the miserable political tricksters, and unprincipled party knaves, who, descending from the high position where a confiding people placed them as their representatives, undertook to play the gambling game of dishonorable horse-jockeys, and by trickery and chicanery, endeavored to entrap the Council in a mesh of base and contemptible quibbles, common to the dishonest pettifogger; and which, if successful, would have had the effect to destroy, effectually, the separate powers, rights and independence of that body.

We doubt not but there was some little squirming under the hot-shot—the galling fire of the "Old Iron Sides" President of the Council, which he dealt out with an unsparing hand in the course of the debate.

The remarks of Mr. PAGETT, too, will be found to be in good taste, and directly to the point. In fact, Mr. P. has taken every person here by surprise. His usual quiet manner led many to suppose he would prove deficient in extempore argument; but during the late session, he has fully demonstrated, that in addition to proving himself a staunch, regular-line democrat, it so transpires that he has also earned the reputation as being one of the most clear-headed and ready debaters in either branch of the Legislature.

The sequel in the remarks referred to, will show, that the question raised in Mr. P.'s protest, was voted down—Messrs. Huff, Pagett, Patterson, Strickler and Mr. President, voting in the affirmative. All these gentlemen deserve the confidence, respect and esteem of the democratic party, and their constituents generally, for the faithful, manly and upright manner in which they have discharged their duty as Councilmen. They need have no fears of the "record" as to the manner in which they have performed their stewardship.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.—We invite the attention of our readers to a perusal of the interesting and well written letter of our Washington correspondent—intelligence from whom we are in the regular receipt. It will be seen he keeps a "weather eye open" to the working of the gull-traps of the "kinky-hair, K. N.'s." "Thurston" is just the kind of a democratic "tillicum" to handle the "wood" devotees—"owls and bats" without gloves.

As the House remains unorganized as yet, of course our delegate, Hon. J. P. ANDERSON, has been unable to urge anything on the floor in behalf of the territory as yet. But our word for it, he has not been idle, and an excellent and favorable opportunity has, in consequence, been afforded him to form acquaintances—mature and arrange his plan of operations, and enlist in his favor, in behalf of the people of our territory, a host of strong supporters, to aid in carrying through many of the memorials, &c., forwarded to him by the into legislature. That Col. A. will do his whole duty to his constituents, vigilantly and vigorously in congress, no candid man will for a moment doubt.

Through a private letter from a friend in Washington City, we are informed that Col. I. N. EBEL has been removed from the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, and that M. H. FROST, Esq., of Steilacoom has been appointed his successor. We know nothing, neither have we heard, as to what, any well-grounded surmises as to the probable cause which brought about the removal of Col. E. As he has been an officer in the revenue service, perhaps the "Naval Retiring Board" may have arrogated to itself authority on the premises, as it appears that board is capable of doing almost anything. Mr. FROST is a "true-blue" democrat, and will, no doubt, make an energetic and popular officer. Other appointments, we are further informed, have, or are about to be made.

THAT JOINT ARRANGEMENT.—We have neither time or room, this week, to attend to the proceedings of CLARK'S "one-horse" joint convention. The thing eked out of a miserable existence and come out of the same hole it went in at, dead and d—d. The three-cent "thimble rigger" could not hide the "little joker" to advantage, and in "pricking the loop" some day, at the "string game," he may, perchance, unluckily for himself, but to the relief of community, get his head therein, and be hanged.

Mean if True.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a communication from Judge GILMORE HAYS, late Captain of the first company of Wash. Ter. Mounted Volunteers, in which he repels the insinuation, or rumor afloat, as he avers, that his object in again taking the field, is with a view to military advancement. Judge H.'s communication was received last week, but too late for publication.

The present is no time to question the motives, prejudicially, of men who enroll themselves for the defence of the homes and firesides of our suffering people. It but betrays the smallness and meanness of the soul of him that does so, and we venture the assertion that no man, or thing, who is base enough to allude in terms of disparagement to the motives which they suppose may actuate this man or that man, who may think proper to volunteer in the present war, will ever be found with a musket or rifle in the ranks himself. From the bottom of our soul we most heartily despise any one who will permit himself to allow political considerations, bitter rivalry, "green-eyed jealousy," or "lean, lank envy," to array themselves against a vigorous prosecution of the present war. Men who do so, are, in effect, but "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy, by contributing their weight towards retarding the enrollment of volunteers, and hence procrastinating for as long a time as possible, a justly merited chastisement of the faithless Indians for their numerous crimes and outrages. Such men do not deserve the patriot's protection, but should be driven into the ranks of the savages—where they belong, and where their "daily walk and conversation" would not infect the hearts and atmosphere of those who stand ready to answer in obedience to their country's call. When will such carping cease? Let the example of Judge Hays and those enrolled with him, be imitated by others coming forward and registering their names along with them, and all will be well.

THE PEER SOUND COURIER.—The last Courier comes to us with the valedictory of Mr. E. T. GUNN, late editor and proprietor, in connection with a short introductory of Mr. W. B. AFLECK, a former partner in that office. Mr. GUNN leaves the territory, for the present, on a visit to his former home in the State of Connecticut, and Mr. AFLECK promises "that the Courier, as heretofore, will be conducted on the same principles as when under the auspices of my (his) former partner," &c. This, we are ready to believe from the specimen sheet before us, as in some three or four articles therein contained, in reference to the Indian war, Gov. STEVENS &c., we perceive the same miserable spirit manifested, in an under current, to prejudice the people of the territory against a vigorous prosecution of the war, and an evident desire to embarrass and retard a prompt enrollment of volunteers. We have no doubt but the "new man at the mill" will keep his word—denounce it as Gov. STEVENS's war, and, in connection with his friend "Scorpion," endeavor, in every way to poison the public mind against an energetic course in the premises.

For months past the Courier has been engaged in preaching rank treason in regard to the hostilities by which we are surrounded, and now we have the promise that the former course of that paper will be strictly persisted in. We presume the people will not be disappointed as far as that is concerned; but they will have a verdict of condemnation to render ere long, against all who directly or indirectly give "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

THE "ACTIVE."—The U. S. Surveying steamer, Active, ALDEN, commanding, arrived at GARDNER'S Wharf, Olympia, on Tuesday evening last, bringing the mail and passengers from Seattle, and elsewhere on the Sound. Amongst the passengers was Gov. STEVENS, who has been on a visit of inspection to the different points where the Indians, supposed to be friendly, have been congregated. The Governor has been so completely engrossed with business, connected with the projected volunteer service, and other official duties, that we have been unable to learn the result of his observations during his absence. The Active took her departure on Wednesday morning for Seattle and elsewhere, with stores, ammunition, &c.

Secretary C. H. MASON, of this territory, left this place on Wednesday morning last, on a visit to his native state, and Washington City. We presume that Mr. MASON leaves in charge of official business with the government at Washington, relative to the present besieged and embarrassed condition of the territory. However, we have no information in regard to the object of his mission. He leaves on the steamer Republic, now at Steilacoom, this evening, for San Francisco.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick has been elected U. S. Senator for Alabama.

Washington Correspondence

(OF THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.) WASHINGTON CITY, DIST. COL., December 18th, 1855.

ED. PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

Sir:—Members of the House of Representatives are beginning to propose plans for an organization. They have spent thirteen days, and balloted sixty-five times to no purpose. Ingenuity is now being called into service to effect what an open, candid expression of opinion has thus far failed to do. To-day we are to have a proposition which is to test the sense of the House as to whether the speaker shall be chosen by a plurality vote or not. If they determine to submit to the plurality vote, there is bound to be a speaker to-day. Who it will be is a matter of great doubt. Seventy-five and perhaps eighty-five members will stick to Gen. Richardson like pitch to a pine board. The Banks men are confident that he can beat that. They think his one hundred and six votes will be cast for him on such a ballot. I doubt it much. There is a great want of cohesive attraction in the elements of that kinky-head organization. And then I am a little superstitious. A member has declared he saw distinctly the form and visage of Old Hickory hovering over the hall during the balloting, when Banks was at his highest, and heard his voice exclaim "by the Eternal we shall have no Banks." So says a correspondent of the Herald. If that is true I do not believe we ever will have any Banks. There is an immense power in that—"by the Eternal"—when it comes from the spirit land. All joking aside, Richardson's chances seem to be the best on a plurality vote.

The senate has done nothing further than to complete its organization. All the committees are selected, except that on printing. The selection of that committee, as all other business in the senate, awaits the organization of the House. Some important measures have been presented to the Senate, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Of all other news there is a wonderful scarcity. Everybody and everything seems to await the movements of Congress. Not only are the wheels of government checked, but very many of the avenues of business seem to be closed by the failure of Congress to begin its routine of business. Many heavy operations in commercial affairs have stopped for the President's Message. Of course hundreds of movements in the Army, Navy, Land and Indian Departments are checked to hear the reports of the different heads of these departments. The responsibility of thus holding in check the affairs of the country, must fall upon the opposition to this administration—upon what was the know-nothing party. That party is now the scattered fragments of federal-abolitionism in all its various shapes. The responsibility will prove a fearful and fatal one, when they appear again before the people.

The prospects of the democratic party were never brighter than at this time. The position taken in the present disorganized Congress, by our men, commands the admiration of the whole country. The people in those states, where the American (F) fraud humbugged them, will now look and see for themselves, the contrast between the two parties. Whenever and wherever that is done—calmly, the democracy will never suffer. Pennsylvania has already seen the folly of her course. Ohio and New York are waking up, and even Massachusetts begins to wheel into line. We have every reason to be encouraged.

The Nicaraguan minister, Col. Parker H. French, is in the city. He supercedes Marcolata, by Gen. Walker's appointment. Some papers have sprung the question, whether he is the proper minister or not. If he is acknowledged by the President, we may look for some interesting developments from the Isthmus—Republican soon.

A New York letter-writer (not very good authority,) has learned that Mr. Pierce recommends strongly the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s property and possessions in Washington and Oregon. Of course we know nothing of the message, in fact, yet I would not be surprised if this surmise is correct. Something will doubtless be done to rid the two Territories of all possibility of influence from that company. The two Delegates will act in concert on that subject, as on all others.

The California mail, (just in,) brings the news that the last Oregon steamer did not connect at San Francisco. This accounts for the want of news in the California papers from the Indians above on the Columbia. Efforts are now being made to change Postmaster General Campbell's decision on the subject of direct mail service to the Sound. If it succeeds, we will have another chance for regular mails.

Col. Collier, who was reported a defaulter to the government, as collector at San Francisco, in the sum of \$181,797, has lately had a decision in his case. It turns out that Uncle Sam owes him \$3,110 29—for which amount he has obtained a judgment.

Mr. Pierce delivered a neat and eloquent address to the Anos King veterans yesterday. They are a corps of volunteers, organized during the revolutionary struggle and kept up to the present time. They presented a fine appearance.

News by Express

We are indebted to Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of this place, who has just arrived from Portland, Oregon, in 36 hours, with an express, for the New York Herald of Dec. 24th—the San Francisco Alta California, and San Francisco Herald of Jan. 19th—to which papers we are mainly indebted for the following late news items.

The news from California and Oregon, is barren of interest. Times in Oregon are exceedingly dull—no special news from the seat of war either east of the Cascades or in Southern Oregon. Mr. WILLIAMS informs us of a report in circulation in Portland previous to his departure, that three formerly hostile Indians had surrendered up themselves and arms at Fort Henrietta, and that some 40 others were anxious to do so, but were afraid of the "Bostonians."

Mr. WILLIAMS was accompanied over by Mr. W. H. PIERSON—government express messenger. The Oregonian, of Jan. 26th, informs us of the arrival at Vancouver, of the steamers Oregon and Republic—the former under command of Capt. Wm. F. LUTHER, and the latter under command of Capt. ISLAM—both chartered by government to bring up from San Francisco, U. S. troops and supplies. The Oregon went to sea, bound to San Francisco direct, on Thursday. The Republic sailed on Friday last for Puget Sound, from whence she will return to San Francisco.

These two steamships brought up the 9th regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., under command of Col. Wright. 600 were left at Vancouver, and 200 were sent to Puget Sound. The Alta California informs us that the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, which vessel arrived at San Francisco on the 18th inst. from San Juan, via San Diego, will receive the stores of the U. S. ship Hancock, and proceed to Puget Sound, to be used in the government service at that station.

Don Jose Castro has been appointed governor of Lower California. The government of Japan appears to disregard, entirely, the binding effect of their late treaty stipulations with the U. S. Government. A fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda in anticipation of receiving supplies agreeable to the late treaty. Report is, they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies.

The Americans were not to be trifled with; they took what they wanted and paid in dollars at their fair weight. A difficulty is reported to have occurred between an American man-of-war, and an English Frigate at St. Johns, N. B., in consequence of an attempt on the part of the latter to liberate two slaves, (cooks) on board the U. S. vessel. Shots are said to have been exchanged, and the knowing ones seem to regard the transaction as a "war speck."

The "straight whigs," as they term themselves, recently, at Constitutional Hall, N. Y., resolved to organize in behalf of Millard Fillmore for the next Presidency. From the Alta California, we learn of the total loss of the Isabella Heyne, at Half Moon Bay. The captain and mate were doubtless drowned, and neither of their bodies is yet discovered. The Wm. L. Marcy will sail early this morning of the 19th ult., for the wreck of the Isabella Heyne, to render her any assistance that might be required.

Congress. THE HOUSE NOT YET ORGANIZED.—The House of Representatives had not elected a Speaker up to the 22d of December, the day of the steamer's departure. The last vote stood—Banks, 104; Fuller, 34; Richardson, 73; Scattering, 10. A most acrimonious debate had been kept up for three or four days, between the Democrats, Abolitionists and Know Notings.

In the meantime the message keeps well, not a word of it having as yet leaked out. The Senate elected their Standing Committees on the 12th ult. They do not vary materially from last year. Our accounts from Kansas confirm the reports heretofore received, of the triumph of law, and the restoration of tranquillity in that territory, if it can be said that such a thing as tranquillity was ever known there. The rebellious spirit fomented by the abolitionists has been effectually quelled, and without the interposition of any other authority than that found in the laws of the Territory. There are conflicting statements going the rounds as to the terms of the surrender of the abolitionists at Lawrence. But the facts are well authenticated that the belligerent forces have been disbanded, and hostilities have ceased for a time at least. This is an important result. The point gained, is the execution of the laws of Kansas upon the persons who had set those laws and the government at defiance.

Slavery. We learn by a despatch from Washington that the whole subject of slavery will be brought before the Supreme Court of the U. S. this winter, in the case of Mr. Booth, the abolition editor, who was convicted in the United States District Court of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave,

and was subsequently liberated by a State Court on a habeas corpus. This is one of the most interesting and important cases ever brought before the Supreme Court.

Nicaragua. It appears that in New York there is a secret filibustering movement against the State of Nicaragua, which has been for some weeks past in progress in that city. It appears, so far as the circumstances have transpired, that over three hundred men were already enlisted for six months' service in that country, for which they were to receive pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month; and at the expiration of the term, a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land. The whole force were to sail for their destination in the Northern Light, which was also to convey a large quantity of munitions of war to the belligerents under Col. Walker. Information of the whole affair was given to the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. McKee, who has taken the necessary steps to prevent the departure of the men; but it still remains to be seen if he can detain the vessel. The Nicaragua Transit Company, it seems, are deeply interested in the matter, and had furnished each member of the party with a free ticket to San Juan, and their counsel, Mr. Joseph L. White, was addressed in a written communication by the District Attorney, who, we understand, has sent on to the President for instructions as to how he shall act in the case. Until he receives these he cannot interfere in any way, either to detain the steamer or prevent the men from leaving.

"Most of the Washington correspondents of the different papers in this city," says the Alta California, of Jan. 19, "express the conviction that Parker H. French will not be received by the Administration at Washington, as the accredited agent of Nicaragua. Our correspondent, however, writes differently. He expresses the conviction that French will be received as soon as the Government becomes convinced that there is any prospect of the stability of the existing order of things."

Colonel Parker H. French arrived in New York, Dec. 21st. He anticipates no difficulty in being recognized as the accredited Minister from Nicaragua, and only delays presenting his credentials until he shall have settled at Washington, where he has taken a residence for the season. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that Parker H. French will proceed to England and France if not received as Minister of Nicaragua by the President of the United States, and ask recognition from those Governments.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY, OF NEW YORK.—The steamship Crescent City from New York for Havana and Orleans, was wrecked on the 7th of December on Mattiana Reef, Bahama Banks. She had some light cargo on board. The vessel and cargo are valued at about \$100,000.

CLIPPER SHIP CONSTITUTION LOST IN THE MERSEY.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, brings intelligence of the loss of the splendid clipper ship Constitution, which, with the whole of her inward cargo, was destroyed by fire in the river Mersey, on the 5th instant, the day after her arrival.

STORES FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The ship Star of Hope and the bark Rebecca have been chartered by our Government to carry out stores to the squadrons in the Pacific. Both vessels are now engaged in loading and will be dispatched without delay. The Rebecca, it is believed, goes to Valparaiso, and the Star of Hope to San Francisco.

The news from Mexico is somewhat important. The Alvarez ministry is said to have broken up on the 6th ult. One account, however, denies that any ministerial crisis had occurred. Comofort had abandoned Alvarez, and it was thought the latter would return to the South. The condition of the country was worse than ever. Quarrels, proclamations, robberies and every conceivable species of disorder prevailed.

The Emperor Soloque, of Hayti, is marching upon the eastern portion of the Island, with considerable force. The vanguard, composed of nine thousand men, left Port-au-Prince on the 9th ult., under command of Gen. Greffard.

The European news does not amount to much. The peace rumors are still in circulation, and affairs at the seat of war seem to be much at a standstill. Maj. Gen. Cordington, is commander-in-chief of the Allied army in the Crimea. Judge Douglas has written to his friends that although suffering severely from an inflamed throat, he expects to be in Washington early in January. KNOW NOTHING DEFEAT.—The recent municipal elections in Massachusetts resulted in a complete overthrow of the Know Nothing party. In Boston, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield, Salem, Worcester, Newburyport, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Cambridge, the "Citizens' Ticket" prevailed, in some cases, as in Boston, by large majorities.

Wisconsin Elections.—The State board of Chancellors at Madison, on December 17th, declared Barstow, Democrat, re-elected Governor of Wisconsin by 159 majority.

The Court Martial lately assembled at Fort Leavenworth, has found Col. Montgomery guilty of the charges preferred, and has broken him of his commission. The proceedings of the Court deeply implicate ex-Governor Reeder in the same speculation for which Col. Montgomery is condemned.

It is said that Major Blake, of the First Dragoons, and Gen. Garland, of the Ninth Military Division, are shortly to be court-martialed by charges preferred directly by the President himself.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—We learn that the Secretary of the Interior has received intelligence from Lieut. M. Michler, who had the work in charge, that the boundary line between the United States and Mexico has been established, and that Lieut. M. had reached New Orleans.

DEATH OF ROBERT SCHUYLER.—Robert Schuyler, the absconding President of the New Haven Railroad Company, died near Genoa, Italy, about the middle of November.

The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence has been stolen from the Patent Office, and a counterfeit one substituted, is untrue. The original has been there for fourteen years undisturbed.

GEN. CASS DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY.—Gen. Cass has written the following note to Andrew J. Webster, Esq., and others, of Philadelphia: GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union.

I am gentlemen, With great regard, yours, LEWIS CASS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated above Fort Pierre, 10th November: "A few days ago, thirty or forty Sioux Indians came to Fort Pierre to pay a visit to Gen. Harney. He held a council, and had Campbell, the interpreter, to tell them that he wanted ten of the principal men of each band of the Sioux to come and see him within one hundred days; and should they listen to his words, and do as he wants them to do, it will be for their good, he would make peace with them. But if any one of the bands should not come at the above time, he would then know that they wished to fight. He told them that it was immaterial to him how they acted, as he would just as soon fight as to have peace; that he was sent by their Great Father to fight them, but since he had killed the brutes he had pity on them. All the Indians that have come to see him, say they don't want to fight. They want to live. He told them that "he could not fight men that didn't want to fight."

AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent writing from Washington City, says:—"A street fight occurred on the 2d December, between Ex-Governor Wm. Smith, member of the House from Virginia, and Douglass Wallace, the editor of the Star. It grew out of an article on Smith's speech in that paper.

GENEVA LODGE, No. 5, 511. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, hold 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. McBRIDE, W. M.

Religious Notices. Rev. G. F. Whitman (Presbyterian Church) will preach regularly on the second and fourth Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. F. Davone (Methodist Church) will preach regularly on the third Sabbath of every month, also the fifth as they may occur, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M., and on every fourth Sabbath at the School-house in New Market at 3 o'clock, P. M.

I. O. O. F. THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the IMPROVED ORDER of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. B. Hedges, two doors east of the Washington Hotel. All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. P. C. BEATTY, Sec'y. Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

CAUTION!! ALL persons are cautioned against receiving any Drafts of the following description: One a Draft on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, N. York, for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, drawn to the order of Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of W. Territory, and by endorsement, made payable to Edmund Moller. One a Certificate of Deposit on R. Davidson, San Francisco, in favor of E. Moller & Co., for \$250. Said drafts were stolen from my safe on the evening of the first day of February, 1855. EDMUND MOLLER. Olympia, W. T., Feb. 2, 1855.

Through by Day-light! For Seattle and Intermediate Ports. STEAMER "TRAVELER," PARKER, MASTER. WILL leave Olympia, on Wednesday morning, February 6th, at 7 o'clock. Olympia, Feb. 1st, 1855. D. H. I.

STUART'S EXPRESS! WILL leave Olympia, on Tuesday, February 21st, to connect with P. M. Steamer Columbia, Capt. Dall, for San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe. A. B. STUART. Olympia, Feb. 12, 1855.

Notice. Secretary's Office, Olympia, Jan. 23rd, 1856. I have appointed ISAAC W. SMITH, to act as Secretary of the Territory of Washington during my absence. C. H. MASON, Secretary of the Territory of Washington. Feb. 1st, 1856.

Notice. OLYMPIA JAN. 23rd, 1856. HUGH A. GOLDENBERG, has been authorized by me to act as my Attorney during my absence. C. H. MASON. Olympia, Feb. 1st, 1856.

Attention. All persons indebted to the firm of Allen & Co., at Tumwater, are requested to "pay up" before the first day of March next. W. G. DUNLAP, Agent. Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.

Notice. IS hereby given, that the firm of A. J. Baldwin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Edmund Sylvester is fully authorized to adjust all business relating to said firm. A. J. BALDWIN. EDMUND SYLVESTER. Olympia, Jan. 21st, 1856.

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 and horse, 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.

Attention All! All persons indebted to the firm of Landon & Co. are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts, immediately. The departure of one of the firm for San Francisco, in a few days, renders this imperative necessary. L. J. LINDSON & Co. Olympia, Jan. 18th, 1856.

Dissolution. The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Goldman & Rosenblatt, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in our debt either by note or account, are requested to settle the same with H. F. Kendall Esq., whom we have authorized to transact that business for us. BERNARD GOLDMAN. ROSENBLATT. Olympia, W. T., Jan. 15th, 1856.

Nonpareil Saloon, S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR, Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House. THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in particular, and the universal world in general, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has established a well known establishment, and will endeavor to make it an acceptable resort for all who may favor him with their custom.

STOP TALKING! Beware of the Sheriff!! THE undersigned being about to leave for the states, and having disposed of all his interest in the "Nonpareil Saloon," would respectfully, but earnestly and respectfully, request all who 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.

CHAPMAN TURNER, Watch Maker and Jeweler, OLYMPIA, W. T. Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, W. T., the undersigned was appointed administrator on the estate of JOSEPH MILES, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, W. T., the undersigned was appointed administrator on the estate of GEORGE W. STEVENS, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of H. H. Jones, late of the county of King, who died in the county of Thurston, to exhibit them to the undersigned, in the county aforesaid, with the necessary vouchers, legally authenticated, for settlement, within one year from the date hereof. C. C. LEWIS, Administrator, of the estate of H. H. Jones deceased. Seattle, Dec. 15th, 1855.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court in and for the county of Thurston, W. T., the undersigned was appointed Administrator on the estate of James McAllister, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

W. N. AYERS, DEALER IN TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES, Olympia, Washington Territory. Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hard Ware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order. All kinds of repainting, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch. Nov. 25, 1855.

Grand Mound Nursery. HAVING received 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. Olympia, Dec. 20, 1855. L. D. DURGIN, no. 144E.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY. HOYT, PIDWELL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855. WILL pay a fair price for Wool, Sheep's Tails, Dry and Green Salted Hides 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. J. SAMUEL HOYT, J. T. PIDWELL, A. P. BEARDSLEY. Dec. 7, 1855.

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. Olympia, April 29, 1854. J. J. LINDVILL.

For Sale. A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in the store or tavern, well fitted either as a store or dwelling, well finished inside and out. The building is of red brick, and is built on a high and healthy site, and is well adapted for business or for a residence. It is situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected a good log house, there is a 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.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!! THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice. Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c. J. K. HUIED. Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852.

FRUIT TREES IN THE WASHINGTON NURSERY. A CHOICE SELECTION, and all kinds of FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED. Several thousand, two years growth from the grafts from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season. Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, California, and the adjoining States will be promptly attended to, and the best selected fruit of every description, at wholesale and retail prices. HUGH PATTERSON, Washington Plains, Sep. 2, 1855.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY. THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public with the best selected varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries. My graft and being well adapted to the climate of this Territory, 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.

Special Notice. IN consequence of the death of one of our firm, we have concluded to close up our business. Those indebted to us by Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., will please call, as we are selling off at San Francisco our prices. GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT. Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 422 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon. June 25, 1855.

PACIFIC HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he feels will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public. The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can else where be procured. WM. COCK. Olympia, March 18, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG GOODS!! Tanfee, McCall & Co., HAVING made extensive arrangements, for receiving a large and well selected assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRUG 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, as also the superior quality of the country and foreign 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. TAFE, McCALL & CO., Front corner Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California. June 17, 1855.

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 LAMBERT 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 San Juan, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November (Judge Cuscowatta 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 Clark one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Coville, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce, one week after the time appointed for Coville; county Judge McPhee presiding.

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES POTTER, THOMAS LAMBERT & Co., WASHINGTON STREET, YOUTH BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOUE. GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Bibles and Gans, Seines and Net, and all articles applicable to the Puget Sound trade. The prices of which will be found very moderate. San Francisco, Feb. 19, 1855.

