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The Song of Hiawatha.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Should you ask me, whence these stories?
Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odors of the forest,
With the dew and damp of meadows,
With the curling smoke of wigwams,
With the running of great rivers,
With their frequent repetitions,
And their wild reverberations,
As of thunder in the mountains?
I should answer I should tell you,
"From the forests from the prairies,
From the great lakes of the Northland,
From the land of the Ojibways,
From the land of the Dacotahs,
From the mountains, moors, and fen-lands,
Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Feeds among the reeds and rushes,
I repeat them as I heard them
From the lips of Nawadaha,
The musician, the sweet singer."
Should you ask where Nawadaha
Found these songs, so wild and waywrad,
Found these legends and traditions,
I should answer, I should tell you,
"In the bird's nests of the forest,
In the lodges of the beaver,
In the hoof-prints of the bison,
In the eyry of the eagle!
"All the wild fowl sang them to him,
In the moorlands and the fen-lands,
In the melancholy marshes;
Chetowaik, the plover sang them,
Mahng, the loon the wild-goose, Wawa,
The blue heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
And the grouse, the Mishkodasa!"
If still further you should ask me,
Saying: "Who was Nawadaha?
Tell us of this Nawadaha,"
I should answer your inquiries
Straitway in such words as follow:
"In the vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley,
By the pleasant water-courses,
Dwelt the singer Nawadaha.
Round about the Indian village
Spread the meadows and the corn-fields,
And beyond them stood the forest,
Stood the groves of singing pine trees;
Green in Summer, white in Winter,
Ever sighing, ever singing.
"And the pleasant water course,
You could trace them through the valley,
By the rushing in the Spring-time,
By the alders in the Summer,
By the white fog in the Autumn,
By the black line in the Winter,
And beside them dwelt the singer,
In the Vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley.
"There he sang of Hiawatha,
Sang the song of Hiawatha,
Sang his wondrous birth and being,
How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled, and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!"
Ye who love the haunts of Nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
And the rain-shower and the snow-storm,
And the gushing of great rivers
Through their palisade of pine-trees,
And the thunder of the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries;—
Listen to these wild traditions,
To this song of Hiawatha!
Ye who love a nation's legends,
Love the ballads of the people,
That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken;—
Listen to this Indian legend,
To this song of Hiawatha.
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
That in even savage bosoms
There are longings, yearnings, strivings,
For the good they comprehend not;
That the feeble hands and helpless,
Groping blindly in the darkness,
Touch God's right hand in that darkness
And are lifted up and strengthened—
Listen to this simple story,
To this song of Hiawatha,
Ye who sometimes, in your rambles
Through the green lanes of the country,
Where the tangled barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls gray and mosses,
Pause by some neglected grave-yard,
For a while to muse and ponder
On a half-effaced inscription,
Written with little skill of song-craft,
Homely phrases but each letter
Full of hope, but yet of heart-break,
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the Here and the Hereafter—
Stay and read this rude inscription,
Read this song of Hiawatha.

SPEAKER.—As several States are claiming the right to the Speakership through their respective party organs, it may be interesting to see what States have, and what have not been represented through choice of a Speaker.

Connecticut has had one Speaker, Jonathan Trumbull, for one term; Georgia, Howell Cobb, one term; Indiana, John W. Davis, one term; Kentucky has had three Speakers for nine terms, viz: Henry Clay six terms; John White one term, Lynn Boyd two terms; Massachusetts three, Theodore Sedgwick one term, Joseph Varnum two terms, Robert C. Winthrop one term; New Jersey, Jonathan Dayton, two terms; New York, John W. Taylor, two terms; North Carolina, Nathaniel Macon, three terms; South Carolina, Langdon Cheves, one term; Tennessee, John Bell, one term, James K. Polk two terms; and Virginia has had four, Philip T. Barbour one term, Andrew Stevenson, four; R. M. T. Hunter and John W. Jones one term each. Of these Kentucky has furnished the greatest number—three Speakers for nine terms. The slave states have had the Speaker for two terms; the free States for nine.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Hards and the Softs.

"A subscriber" wishes to know the reason that induces us to support the soft candidates for state offices, on the present occasion, instead of the hards. We will answer the question in all frankness.

Our sympathies with the hards in past years, in opposition to the softs, on national issues, have not been disguised. They are with them still, so far as the hards are at this moment more conservative and national than the softs. We have not backed down an inch from the strong national ground which we have heretofore occupied, and are not likely to do so; our position not being one of feeling, but of principle, deliberately weighed, and maturely considered. Nay more, it is our love of the Union, and of all that promotes and strengthens it, which leads us at this time to hope and desire that the soft ticket may be successful. If it be asked how this is, here is the answer.

1. The softs are the more numerous body of the two. This was shown by the results of the election a year ago, when the hard candidate for governor—a very excellent and talented man, every way worthy of the station—received 33,850 votes, and the soft candidate 156,495. We freely admit that this was not a true expression of the relative strength of the parties Yet it showed with sufficient clearness which was the stronger of the two.

2. The course of the two sections within the past year has been such as to increase the relative strength of the softs and diminish that of the hards. On the question of popular sovereignty involved in the Nebraska law, the hards were originally right and the softs (as a body) wrong. But the hards evinced a lack of sound principles in the matter—or, rather, of firm principle—by abandoning their position, or ceasing to defend it, when they found that President Pierce, whom they hated, had made said law a test question, and based upon it, in a measure, the success of the administration. For like reasons, the softs began to look upon it and its principle with more favor, and the tide of sentiment among them has continued to run stronger and stronger in the same direction, until now we do not hesitate to say that a state convention truly expressing their views would adopt resolutions sustaining both the law and its principle, and taking broad national ground in opposition to all the *isms*. The formation of the mongrel combination of extremists miscalled republicans has been of great service to the softs in this particular by ridding them of some of their most violent and impracticable men. Everything, in short, has of late tended, and still tends, to harden the softs into a true national party, which can henceforth be relied on as a barrier against sectionalism, and a firm supporter of the *constitution as it is*.

3. We regard the softs, reinforced by national men of every name who are not committed beyond redemption to other parties, as the only available means of defeating that dangerous, if not treasonable combination, miscalled republicans. No intelligent man believes that either the hards or the whigs proper can carry the state against that powerful combination, headed by Seward on the one hand, and Preston King and Abijah Mann on the other, with troops of *ismatics* at their heels—i. e. by the fanatical portion of the old whig and old democratic party, united with the abolitionists and free-soilers. The know-nothings are stronger than either the hards or whigs proper; but, in our opinion, they are not so strong as either the softs or republicans. Therefore, we conclude that to vote for the softs is to vote against the republican fanatics, while to vote for the hards, or even the know-nothings, is to throw away votes, which are urgently needed to save the state from falling into the hands of the most dangerous party, in proportion as it prevails, that ever afflicted and disgraced the country. Think, too, how a generous support from conservative men of different names will aid the softs in their hardening process, and make them a part and parcel of the great national democratic party of the country.

4. Because the softs have shown a willingness to reunite with the hards on equal terms, which has not been fully reciprocated. The masses among the hards have seen this, and are going over to the softs in considerable numbers, not being willing to be held in perpetual minority to gratify the personal prejudices of a few leading men. There is no good reason why a reunion should not take place; the principles of the two sections being now, on most questions, identical or nearly so. On many county officers and members of the legislature the hards and softs have united.

5. Even if it were possible, by a strong pull altogether, to defeat the republicans by walking the know-nothings into power, it would not accomplish all the objects which the success of the soft ticket would accomplish. True, it would defeat the Seward-King combination in this state, but it would afford no support to the only *party of the nation* that is competent to crush the monster which has lifted up its hydra heads against the constitution as constitutionally interpreted, and against the Union in the only shape in which it can possibly exist. It is well known that the delegates from all the northern states, except New York, bolted from the know-nothing national convention, because that convention, by a small majority adopted a conservative platform. It was the know-nothings of Massachusetts who passed the disgraceful nullification law of that state; and in nearly all the northern states, except New York, the know-nothings have fraternized cordially with the abolitionists and other "republicans." *For national purposes*, what object can there be in trying to help such a party into power? We want a barrier against sectionalism, not only in the state of New York, but in the nation at large. The democratic party, and *no other*, promises to afford such a barrier at the present time. The whig party is temporarily disorganized, and the know-nothings will not answer the purpose, for the reasons above stated, and others which might be added.

In conclusion, let it be remembered, that we have never before supported the soft ticket; and those of our readers who know us well need not be told that we would have nothing to do with that party now, except to oppose it, if we had not reasons, satisfactory to our own minds, for believing that its success at this time will redound to to the promotion of conservative principles, both in the state and nation. We know the views of many distinguished and influential softs, and cannot be deceived as to their honest purpose to resist sectionalism in all its branches, now and forever.—Should we be disappointed in this expectation—should the softs relapse into the heresies of the Buffalo platform, and find their highest happiness in stirring up strife between different sections of our common and glorious country—we solemnly declare that we will turn our batteries against them charged to the muzzle, and never rest until we have driven them into the sea. We care nothing for any party as such, but only as a means of promoting the public welfare. And we hold that no party can promote the public welfare which does not look to the interests of the whole country, and honestly seek to have the government administer impartially, without fear or favor, according to the principles of the constitution and the spirit of its illustrious founders.

In the above remarks we have confined our view chiefly to the national bearing of the approaching contest. We will only add that, as to all state issues, so far as we know, particularly as to the finances and public debt, there is no ticket before the people which, if elected, is more likely to pursue a safe, steady economical course of policy, and in general to serve the public interests better, than that of the softs—Try it and see.

To show the hardening process going on among them, we copy one of a series of resolutions adopted a few days since at Tammany Hall, "unanimously and with loud applause:"

"*Resolved*, That the language of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which declares that 'the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States,' is the honest language of the whole northern democracy; and that we view with equal abhorrence every attempted invasion of this their right, upon whatever pretence it may be grounded, or from whatever quarter it may be directed, confident of the capacity of each member of the union for self-government, and trusting in the healthful influence of an American civilization eventually to dispose, most satisfactorily to every party and most safely to the whole union, of the question of domestic servitude. We, therefore, are opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska bill, by which this question is virtually settled, and are equally opposed to all attempts to restore the Missouri Compromise, as unwise, impolitic, and useless."

Intoxication from Opium—Sumptuary Legislation.

We adverted to the fact the other day that the employment of opium as an intoxicating agent has alarmingly increased in the United States—that this increase is directly traceable to the adoption of prohibitory liquor laws in several of the States; and that, in anticipation of the general adoption of these laws, shrewd merchants engaged in the Chinese trade have sent out orders for greatly enhanced supplies of the deleterious drug. We recur to the subject for the purpose of furnishing the reader with some additional facts touching the use of opium as a stimulant, furnished by a lady correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"The intoxication produced by this fatal drug is certainly no less repulsive than that which follows the abuse of strong liquors, and the gradual wasting of the form and ruin of the intellect which accompanies the use of this poison is dreadful to behold, especially when beheld in the person of a relative. My feelings are daily harrowed by the sight of a young relative who has taken to this awful species of intoxication; every means have been tried to break her of it; money has been withheld from her, the druggists nearest home have been warned against furnishing her any, but all has been in vain. It is idle to think of being able to warn all the druggists in this vast city. She procures it in immense quantities in various places on trust, gives a false name and address, and when she is prevented from going out, bribes my servants to get it for her. In despair at this state of things, which is fast hurrying her to the grave, I have sought information respecting this singular species of vice, and have discovered *among families known to me, no less than five persons* whose lives and intellects have been sacrificed by this deleterious drug. If the druggists were consulted they could show a long list of ruin accomplished in this fearful manner. These discoveries have led me to request the publicity of your columns to call upon those who are similarly afflicted with myself to pray the authorities to devise some means to put a stop to this dreadful vice. If the abuse of strong liquors has required the strong arm of the law to interfere to repress it, is it not equally needful that some ordinance should interpose to save these voluntary and stubborn victims from an intoxication as revolting, and in some respects, much worse, for as far as I can learn, no habitual drinker of laudanum has ever been reclaimed? Idiocy or the grave alone closes the scene."

This is a sad revelation, but such as may be made, we apprehend, in respect to thousands of neighborhoods. Could the truth be known, we have no doubt it would be found that, even now, opium is productive of more misery and greater calamity in the United States than spirituous liquors. If this be so, or if the evils of the use of opium are a moiety of those arising from the use of spirits, what will be our condition when spirits shall be abolished and opium inaugurated?

But, the fair correspondent of the *Tribune* wants opium abolished too. Precisely; the passage of prohibitory liquor laws is but the beginning of sumptuary legislation, if it be conceded that moral evils can be cured by legal enactments. There are plenty of other narcotics, quite as injurious as opium, which must also be banished, or they will take the place of the proscribed drug. The legislature, if the determination be to carry the work of compulsory reform through, cannot stop at spirits and opium. It must prescribe what people *may* eat and drink, as well as what they *may not*. It must go through the whole materia medica, and ascertain what products of the land, sea and air are beneficial and what deleterious to the human frame, and construct statutes accordingly.

On the whole, may there not be something in the maxim, "the world is governed too much."

☞ Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, United States senator elect from Ohio, who takes his seat at the opening of the next congress, was married on Sunday to Miss Terese Chalfaut, the belle of the queen city. She will reign in Washington city this winter.

☞ The census of New York city is at last completed, and shows a total population of 623,626, being an increase of 108,232 in the last five years. During the previous five the increase was 144,171.

☞ The treasuries of Russia are always removed to Moscow during times of war, for safety; and it is stated, that the bullion now in the treasury there, greatly exceeds the sum held by the bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

☞ Gerritt Smith closes a letter to Horace Greely with the following hit:

"I close with thanking you for your wish that I may live long to improve myself. Be assured that, I reciprocate the kind and generous wish, and that I do so all the more cordially because you are in such especial need of improvement.

☞ Widow Grizzle's husband lately died of the cholera. She remarked to him while writhing in agony—"Well Mr. Grizzle you needn't kick round so and wear the sheets all out, if you are a dying!"

Deferred News Items.

☞ Several distinguished merchants of New York have recently had their property attached by the United States marshal, to satisfy judgements from the obligations of which they had supposed themselves released by the operation of the general bankrupt act. The proceedings are taken, says the *Journal of Commerce*, pursuant to a recent decision of the United States Attorney General, that debtors to the United States are not absolved from their liabilities by virtue of that act, and that the government has the same legal right to proceed to the collection of judgments against those who subsequently obtained certificates of release as if the bankrupt law had never been in force.

THE NATIONAL WATCH DOG.—Bell's Weekly London *Messenger*, in an article of rather harsh character on the supposed trouble between England and this country, says that the people of the United States are indignant because the "Watch Dog" (Eng.) interferes between the Sheep (Cuba) and the Wolf (United States.) It strikes us that taking the world over, this "Watch Dog" has not failed to help himself occasionally to a stray bone or two.—*Traveler.*

Why, the toothless old beast has fed on other people's mutton till his very eyes are overgrown with wool.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Virginia, which have had the Wheeling injunction case before it for some time, has decided against Wheeling on all the points at issue. The injunction was to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from connecting with the central Ohio road at Benwood, and building a bridge across the river at that point. The connection will now be made, and the pridge erected as soon as possible.

☞ The New York *Herald* announces that a gigantic telegraph company has been formed in New York—whose intention is to purchase or lease all the old lines, or build new ones from that city to all parts of the country. The capital of the company is said to be ample, and the lines between New York and Halifax are already leased.

☞ Speaking of the refusal of the *London Times* to publish Mr. Buchanan's note regarding the neutrality laws, the Montreal *Herald* says:

"Such dishonorable conduct, in a journal marked by such preeminent talent, and, consequently, enjoying so vast and unequalled a circulation, is clearly calculated not only to weaken its own influence, but that of journalism throughout the world."

☞ According to the New York *Herald*, the know-nothings of New York have gained in the last election upward of 24,000 votes; the democratic hard shells some 24,000 and odd; the black republicans have lost upward of 22,000. The aggregate state vote, as compared with that of last year, falls short only some 34,000. The majority in the state against fusion is 301,112.

☞ The Albany *Knickerbocker* says a "Voice to America," is the name of a work just published to encourage the spread of *Hindooism*. There is one queer thing about it. It is edited by one Englishman and printed by another.

☞ A letter from St Petersburg, in Le Nord of Brussels, gives the lie to all we have heard and read regarding the unpopularity of the war in Russia, and the exhausted resources of that empire. According to this statement, the Russian people regard the contest as one of necessity, uphold it with the most patriotic enthusiasm, and are prepared to sustain it indefinitely with resources of the extent of which their enemies do not even dream.

☞ The legislature of Missouri progresses slowly. Somebody telegraphs from Jefferson City to the St. Louis *Democrat*, that "there is a proposition on foot to elect both Benton and Doniphan to the Senate," and that "it will probably succeed."

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—The Washington *Star* learns that a clause of the law creating the four new regiments of the army of the United States, is construed by the proper authorities so as to provide that the officers in them, appointed since Congress adjourned, shall hold their present commissions only "until May, 1856."

☞ On the 27th of August, one thousand merchant vessels, of every country and rig, were within range of the eye, beating through the Straits of Gibraltar.

☞ At Minneapolis, Minnesota territory, the bids for government lands, at the recent sales, ran up in some cases to $22 per acre.

☞ The U. S. Senate, on the 4th inst., elected Rev. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, Chaplain for the session.

☞ The Railways in Egypt are progressing, and in two years the entire passage between Alexandria and Suez will, it is said be performed by rail.

☞ Hon. Mr. Latham, the new collector for the Port of San Francisco, having written to Washington for a thoroughly competent and reliable assistant, perfectly familiar with the settlement of custom-house accounts, Mr. L. G. Washington has been transferred to that position from the Treasury department. The selection is said to be a remarkably good one.

☞ The crop of Louisiana sugar for 1855 is estimated at 275,000 hogsheads, against 255,633 last year.

☞ The steamship *Ocean Bird* made the last passage from New York to Havana in four days and four hours—the quickest on record. This is the ship that was intended to make the trip across the Atlantic in six days.

☞ A Washington despatch says the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a ship of the Pacific squadron to proceed at once to the newly discovered island in the Pacific to protect an American shipmaster, who is the discoverer of the island, which is said to contain an immense quantity of guano, superior to any in the Peruvian islands.

☞ The Boston press will be well represented in the next Massachusetts General Assembly. Charles O. Rodgers, of the *Journal*, Charles Hale, of the *Daily Advertiser*, Isaac W. Frye, of the *Courier*, and Justin Jones, of the *Yankee Privateer*, are elected.

☞ The *Washington Union* will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, as joint editors and proprietors, in accordance with a previous arrangement.

☞ It is estimated that the Russians and Allies together have over one million of soldiers in the field at the present time.

☞ The new Government of Nicaragua has imposed an *ad valorem* duty on all foreign imports, to be paid in gold and silver coin.

☞ We have made our choice, and we abide by it. We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union—*Rufus Choate.*

☞ During the first six months of this year, the shipment of gold from Australia reached $27,500,000.

☞ During the year 1854, 164 men were hung in the United States, for murder. Of this large number only seven could read, write and cipher.

☞ A new hotel is to be erected in Philadelphia to cost $600,000.

☞ A verdict of two hundred dollars and costs for libel has been obtained against the New York Tribune, by Jacob Lewis.

☞ It is a fact worthy of notice that the naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States.

☞ It is thought that the Kinney and Walker expeditions will soon bring forward the question of the annexation of Central America to the United States.

☞ Government goods, to the value of $25,000, intended for the Sioux Indians, were destroyed by fire on the 4th ult., near the Sioux Agency, in Minnesota.

☞ Governor Minor, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation, announcing that the amendment to the constitution lately adopted, that voters must be able to read and write, is now part of the organic law of the State.

☞ Some of the papers propose Fred. Douglas, black negro, for President, and John Wentworth, white nigger, for Vice President.

☞ It is asserted by a Dr. F. Maynard, of Paris that there is an abundance of gold in the Crimea, and that in ten years it will become the "El Dorado" of the Old World.

☞ It is said that the Spiritualists in Buffalo have purchased a Methodist church in that city, for the purposes of worship.

J. R. Giddings, one of the leaders of the "republican" party, has uttered the following atrocious sentiments:—

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the south; when the black man, *armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers*, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the south, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium.

☞ A new levy of ten men per thousand has been ordered throughout Russia, with the exception of a few provinces.

☞ The Bank of France has effected a loan of several millions from the bank of Amsterdam.

☞ The total exports from the principal cities of the sea of Azoff in 1854, amounted to $15,000,000 per annum.—This trade is now entirely destroyed by the war.

☞ Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the noted abolitionist refused to lecture on slavery in Boston, because southern men were invited.

☞ The defenders of the country in the war of 1812 held another national convention in Washington city on the 18th of January last.

☞ The French revenue returns for the first nine months of the past year show an increase of £2,700,000 sterling over the same period in 1854. This is exclusive of the new taxes imposed in July last.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Regular Troops—Preparations for the Continuance of the War—Speculations, &c.

In our last issue we announced the arrival, at Fort Vancouver, of the steamers *Oregon* and *Republic*, with some 800 regular troops of the 9th Infantry—600 of whom were retained at Fort Vancouver, and some 140—*not one fourth*, having been dispatched for Puget Sound on the *Republic*. We then briefly alluded, depricatingly, to the disparity of the force assigned for the protection of the country between the Sound and the base of the Cascade mountains, as compared with the force retained for the protection of the Columbia river, and the prosecution of the war east of the Cascades. We still hold to the opinion expressed last week, that the country between the eastern shores of the Sound and western base of the Cascade mountains, *may now be regarded as properly, and emphatically, the seat of war;* and that the safety of our people, both in town and country, *demands*, that at least an *equal division* of the forces provided by the government for the protection of the people of this and Oregon territory, should be quartered amongst us, and take the field, *this side*—operating in conjunction with the volunteer force proposed to be raised against the Indians.—Under the present circumstances, the danger of the utter ruin, and devastation of this entire portion of the territory, and the indiscriminate murder of our scattered population, is indeed imminent, for many reasons, such as do not exist along the Columbia river, or in Oregon, west of the mountains. And in verification of this position, it may not be amiss to introducce a few well known facts, for the more serious consideration of the people, and of the officers, and commander in charge of the movements of the regular forces.

In the first place, then, the Indians, *east* of the mountains have never presumed or dared to attack the settlements *west* of the summit. Although the war in the Yakima, Walla Walla, and other Indian countries, eastward, was justly provoked by the murder, in detail, of some 15 or 20 of our citizens; yet, since its commencement there, it has been more of a *defensive* than an *offensive* war on the part of the Indians; whereas, exactly the reverse state of affairs now exist here.

Again, the Willamette valley—the settlements of Oregon proper, are not infested with numerous bands of Indians—possessed of arms and ammunition—standing ready at any time to join and make common war with the victorious combatants—whites or red-skins as the case might be; whereas, along the Sound—the Pacific shore—along our various rivers—throughout our settlements, back to the mountains, numerous bands of Indians amounting in the aggregate to 1200 fighting men, are now standing ready—poised in an even ballance, to fall with the first signal Indian victory, into the hostile ranks of those at present engaged in the offensive war—to share in the plunder of our people, and assist in the murder—we might say, utter extermination of our population. The relative situation of Washington and Oregon territory in the present war, is dissimilar in almost every essential particular. At this season of the year, it would be next to impossible for the hostile Indians east, to gain access to the Willamette settlements with their animals—without which, they could accomplish little or nothing; but here, the hostile Indians have an abundance of horses, arms, ammunition, &c., and the Yakimas, Clickitats, &c., could easily make their way from their own country to this side, through the mountains, on snow shoes—join the hostile bands—overawe those now supposed to be friendly into their ranks, and then with our present inadequate force, our settlements, and the last vestige of civilization would speedily be blotted out. We never traversed a country better adapted for Indian ambuscade, than is the country along the Puyallup in the direction of the mountains. Prudence and safety, with an object to success, would dictate a force of almost ten to one against the Indians nearly every where on the Puyallup, White and Green rivers, &c., along which, the Indians can now subsist on fish, and as occasions are favorable, make rapid incursions into the settlements—drive off bands of stock, and reach their fastnesses in the almost impenetrable underbrush of willow, vine maple, &c., in safety. Who is there that does not know that such things have been done, and that too, very recently.

Let us here, for a moment, compare notes with the Columbia river and Oregon territory, with regard to the necessity that exists, that the regular force should be at least *equally* divided between the Sound and the Columbia river, embracing the country east of the mountains.

According to the figures, the recent accessions to the force at Ft. Vancouver and the Dalles, would swell the number of regulars at those stations to about 1200.

We are not advised as to the number of volunteers remaining in the field, in the Indian country, but our latest accounts lead us to believe that a considerable force is still engaged in active operations there. With the late accession of some 150 troops of the 9th Infantry, Ft. Steilacoom might now be able to muster about 325 regulars, all told.

We will suppose, by way of argument, that the regular force at Vancouver, in conjunction with the volunteers, enter upon a determined, exterminating and vigorous prosecution of the war in the Indian country—driving them from every point and position where they may have made a stand. Is it not evident and natural that all who survive or escape our forces, would seek shelter and protection in *some* quarter or other? And is it not equally apparent that their course would be directed to the Bitter Root, or some other mountains, eastward, or otherwise, that they would cross the Cascades, and join the enemy on this side?

The rule is universal, and but natural in warfare, that a partially vanquished belligerant will retreat from the stronger, and attack the weaker opposing force; and with an unequal and inadequate number of troops—regular and volunteer—with bands of hostile Indians almost within gun-shot of our settlements—with thousands of others that may at any time, join their hostile brethren, and with a fresh recruit driven here from the eastern side of the mountains, unintentionally, by our own troops, what would we have to oppose the onward march of devastation and death that would inevitably follow? What protection—what defence have any of our settlements or towns to offer? With what success could Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Townsend, and other places, oppose a combined attack of the Indians this side of the mountains, aided by their brethren from the other side, and perchance, the Northern British-Russian hordes?

One thousand regular troops, at least, in addition to the volunteer service proposed and required, and two or three vessels of war, for service on the Sound and Straits, are urgently required to put a speedy termination to the present war. The government has certainly had lessons of experience sufficient to know, by this time, that the *quickest* way is the *cheapest* way to conquer a peace.

Although, in the foregoing, we have been looking at the dark side of the picture, as far as this portion of the Territory is concerned, and presented the probabilities in favor of our enemies, yet our object is to awaken attention to our defenceless situation, in case those *probabilities* should be likely to assume the character of *realities*. The safety of our people requires that the present regular force designed for the Indian service, *should not only be equalized with the Sound, and country adjacent, but that the force should be increased!* Will this be done?

Now is the time for operations here—whilst the snow is in the mountains—and the resources of the Indians, in consequence, for obtaining fresh supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions, is, to a certain extent, cut off. The spring will soon be upon us, and with it will come anew the season of roots and berries, upon which the Indians can subsist in their ambuscades for months. The war, east of the mountains can be prosecuted nearly as well in the summer season as in the winter; and at *any* season, the Indians can do but little damage compared with what might be done here. *There*, they cannot ambuscade to advantage, except in the recesses of the mountains. *Not so here.* Heavy forests of timber and dense underbrush, line the shores of the Sound, and all our streams and rivers. Now is the time for a vigorous prosecution of the war here.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—The first company of volunteers raised in Thurston county, under the proclamation of Gov. Stevens, was organized at Olympia, on Monday evening last, by the election of the following officers:

G. HAYS, Captain;
A. B. RABBESON, 1st. Lieutenant;
WM. MARTIN, 2d do.;
FRANK RUTH, Orderly Sergeant;
A. J. MOSES, 2d do.;
D. MARTIN, 3d do.;
M. GOODELL, 4th do.;
N. B. COFFEY, 1st Corporal,
J. L. MYERS, 2d do.;
T. HUGHES, 3d do.;
H. HORTON, 4th do.;

That this company, ("B," we believe), will give a good account of itself, no one doubts. The best of feeling, we understand, prevails in the company, and the roll is still open for additional volunteers. *Roll in gentlemen*, and let it be filled to its utmost tension.

The Condition of the Country.

Random Dottings about the present War.

The energy and activity displayed by GOV. STEVENS, since his return, as well as those he has called to his assistance in the Quartermaster and Commissary department, &c., is beginning to give new life and hope to all parts of the territory; and most certainly, never was there a community that has stood more in need of it, than has this at the present time.

Things look, from the most recent rumors down the Sound, in a very doubtful position; and we may have added a large accession to the hostile bands of Indians before long, if a check is not speedily given to quiet the apparent uneasiness said to be manifested by certain tribes below.

We understand that in a few days, a number of troops will move from Ft. Steilacoom in the direction of the war ground.

Two companies of volunteers, we learn, will, in a few days, be ready to move from this place for the scenes of action, and we predict the people will hear a good account of our citizen soldiers. A majority of these companies, we believe, have already been "weighed in the ballance" and never "found wanting." We have no doubt but that they will give a good account of their stewardship. May the God of battles be with them.

We learn that under the energetic management of Quartermaster and Commissary General, W. W. MILLER, who makes matters in his line of business move as if by magic, ample supplies will soon go forward to meet the wants of the soldiery.

The signs of the times indicate very clearly, that all the volunteer force of the territory will be needed on the Sound; and if so, our commander-in-chief will be on the alert, and adopt the best precautionary means to provide the people protection and defence.

GOV. STEVENS left this place on Sunday morning last for the Columbia river. His destination, we learn, was Ft. Vancouver, whither he repaired, doubtless, to learn the probable future action of the regular forces in that quarter, and, no doubt, to arrange plans for co-operation, in such a manner as to afford the fullest protection to our people. We learn that the Governor will purchase some supplies for the volunteer forces at Portland—such as cannot be had in our market here, or down the Sound—such as suitable clothing for the volunteers, if it can be had, and ammunition; and if these things cannot be obtained in Portland, we learn it is his purpose to send to San Francisco for them. Every measure and precaution will be taken to afford the largest amount of comfort to the volunteers while in the field. They will have richly earned it, and big pay from Uncle Sam besides.

We learn that between seventy and eighty teamsters will accompany our volunteer force—all well armed. They go out with the volunteers with supplies of provisions, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. This may prove a valuable arm of the service, and if there is any hard fighting to be done, we have no doubt but that they will make their mark, although assisting in the defence of their wagons and teams in case of attack, is all that could rightly be expected of them.

We have heard of no new Indian movements or outrages since our last issue.

We learn, (but cannot say whether the report is true or not,) that the troops stationed at the Dalles have been ordered to Ft. Vancouver.

"PAT KANIM" IN THE FIELD!—We are informed by Mr. JACOB SMITH, of Island county, who arrived here this morning, that "Pat Kanim" with a band of about 55 warriors of the Snoqualmie and Snohomish tribes, left Holmes' Harbor, on Monday last, with the ostensible purpose of making an attack on the hostile Indians, on White, Green and Puyallup rivers. We are told that "Pat Kanim," and party, were accompanied by Col. M. T. Simmons, L. M. Collins, and Mr. Fuller, who proposed to proceed with the war party as far as it was their intention to go in canoes, up the Snoqualmie river, when it was the intention of Col. Simmons and Mr. Fuller to return. Mr. Collins will remain with the war party throughout their expedition, if permitted. The Indians were all armed and well provided with ammunition and provision. They left Holmes' Harbor with about 12 canoes, and made a considerable demonstration before leaving.—War speeches were made, followed by enthusiastic cheering, giving evidence of a determination to give the hostile Indians a vigorous attack. Should "Pat Kanim" and party succeed in taking "Leschi," and some others of the ring leaders in the present war he will be the most popular "Siwash" amongst the "Bostons" on the Pacific coast.

THE MAIL.—The Oregon mail is just in as we go to press. The recent orders of Gen. WOOL, and the favorable notices rendered of his conduct in this region by the San Francisco press, connected with the Indian war, is certainly inexplicable. We really believe Gen. W. *is insane*. Next week, we will overhaul his orders, &c.

DETACHMENT OF THE 9TH INFANTRY AT FORT STEILACOOM.—We have been kindly furnished with a list of the officers connected with a detachment of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., which arrived at Fort Steilacoom last week, on board the steamer *Republic*—ISHAM, commanding.

Lt Col. SILAS CASEY, commanding detachment.

Capt. GUTHRIE, commanding company;
1st. Lt. DAVIS, commanding company;
2d Lts. FLEMMING and MCKIBBON, and our old friend, Surgeon GEO. SUCKELY, and 19 men of the 3d Atillery under the command of Lt. SHAAF.

Lt. Col. CASEY earned for himself a reputation in Mexico, of which he and the service may well feel proud. He led the storming party at the battle of Chepultepec, and received brevets for distinguished and meritorious conduct. We doubt not, but that he will retain his name and fame unsullied in the prosecution of the war before him.

We learn that Col. CASEY, has made a requisition on Ft. Vancouver for two additional companies of the 9th Infantry. If this be true, they will, no doubt reach Ft. Steilacoom by way of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers, and thence overland. We hope this may prove true, as their transit will be through Indian tribes at present supposed to be friendly, and will have a good effect in awing them into a continuation of a good understanding with our people, as well as demonstrate to them that the "Bostons" are on the move—preparing for the war in earnest.

Capt. GUTHRIE was formerly a Captain in 11th Infantry, and was brevetted Major for his gallantry and good services in the battles before the City of Mexico.

We hail the arrival amongst us of these gallant and distinguished gentlemen, as precursors of a lasting peace to our distressed, defenceless territory, and our only regret is, that the force at present under their command is by no means equal to the emergency which they are called upon to face. Their force should be at least one thousand strong, to insure a speedy termination of the war.

Dr. SUCKELY is welcomed back by all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER QR. M. AND COM. DEPARTMENTS.—We announced last week the appointment by Governor STEVENS, of W. W. MILLER, Esq., as Quartermaster and Commissary General to the volunteer forces to be sent against the Indians in the direction of the Puyallup, White and Green rivers, &c. Since that time, we learn the following additional appointments have been made.

EDWARD FURSTE, Chief Clerk in the Qr. and Com. Department.

C. E. WEED, Qr. and Com. for the post of Olympia.

WARREN GOVE, do do Steilacoom.
FRANK MATHIAS, do do Seattle.
R. S. ROBINSON, do do Pt. Towns'd.
WHITFIELD KIRTLEY, Q. M. Sergeant.

A. J. BALDWIN, H. P. O'BRIEN, and W. B. D. NEWMAN, wagon masters.

The above are all excellent appointments—they are men who will do their *whole* duty in whatever emergency they may be placed. We do not think we could erase a name, and supply its place to advantage. Energy, honesty, and a faithful discharge of duty will characterise these men in the public service.

COMPANY OF RANGERS.—A company of Mounted Rangers was organized on Wednesday last, at Olympia, by the election of the following officers:

B. L. HENNESS, Captain;
G. C. BLANKENSHIP, 1st. Lieut;
F. A. GOODWIN, 2d, do.;
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, 1st Sergeant;
WM. J. YEAGER, 2d do.;
HENRY LAWS, 3d do.;
JAMES PHILLIPS, 4th do.;
WM. E. KLADY, 1st Corporal;
THO'S. HICKS, 2nd do.;
S. A. PHILLIPS, 3rd do.;
H. JOHNSON, 4th do.

We are told that there is also room in this company for a number of additional volunteers to fall into the ranks. We are in favor of *strong* companies, although there be but few.

☞ The list of acts, memorials, joint resolutions, &c., passed by the late legislative assembly of Washington territory, prepared for this week's paper, have been unavoidably crowded out. Next week they will appear *certain*.

☞ Dr. Kane declines to accept the $1000 offered as a contribution by George Peabody, of London, toward a public testimonial for the Arctic expedition. Mr. Peabody also offers $500 to begin a subscription for the sailors in the expedition.

☞ Brigham Young, the chief of the Mormons, has ninety-six wives, and two hundred and twenty-one children.

☞ Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, is the son of Judge Kane, of Passmore Williamson notoriety.

☞ It is said that the French lost only one man in their attack on the Malakhoff before they took possession of that work

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Shameless Perfidy and Infamy of the Opposition!

Kinky-hair and dark-lantern-defunct-Whiggery fused with the designing, disaffected, unscrupulous, pizzerincktum, self-styled democracy.

We will not, at this time, trespass upon the attention of our readers by recapitulating the facts connected with the history of Council Joint Resolution No. 5, in its pilgrimage from one branch of the legislature to the other, until the House finally *receded*, and adopted it in the form it assumed in the Council, and notified that body that the House was ready to receive the Council in joint convention, for the object, as we are led to suppose, all *honorable* and *honest* men, might readily and confidently have believed, for the purpose of going into joint action upon the matter or business set forth in the resolution by which said joint session was convened, *and nothing else*. Neither will it be expected that we again review, at this time, the conduct of that knavish miscreant, and perfidious scoundrel—Clark—who, lost to every sense of shame or honor—without one redeeming quality to "give the world assurance of a man," and the height of whose ambition is to become supremely infamous—sought, and was awarded the dirty job by *kindred spirits*, of moving a violation of the plighted faith of the House, after the meeting of the joint convention, that the said convention proceed to the election of a Territorial Printer—an officer which both branches of the legislature had agreed, by the terms of said joint resolution No. 5, *should not take place during the session of said joint convention*. The Council was explicit on this subject, else the election of all Territorial officers, *except printer*, would have taken place under a House joint resolution, introduced early in January, by Mr. HOWE, of Island, for that purpose. There was not a member in the late House of Representatives, but what knew full well, that the Council *would not* meet the House in joint convention for the purpose of going into the election of Public Printer. The majority in the Council understood thoroughly the position of affairs as far as that officer was and is concerned. They were fully convinced that no vacancy legally existed in said office, nor would a vacancy exist therein, until on, or after the 21st day of April next—the date on which the present incumbent was qualified by the Secretary of the Territory as Territorial Printer, and they had every reason to believe that on, or before the expiration of such time, the laws, journals, and other incidental printing ordered by the legislature, would be executed and ready for delivery. And the majority of the Council were firmly of opinion, that, by electing a Territorial Printer during the late session of the legislature, they would, in fact, be but electing an officer that legally and legitimately belonged to the *next* legislative assembly to elect, and which they, at this session, had no business to interfere about or meddle with. It would in fact, amount to the right of one legislature doing business that properly belonged to another.

But this meditated fraud on the part of certain members of the House and Council, to entrap and coerce the Council, by a legislative trick, into the election of a Public Printer, had been contemplated, we have reason to believe, from the time a permanent organization of both branches had been effected, and as an item of testimony to demonstrate that what we say is true, we will state, that, after the *pretended* election of Col. WALLACE had been made known, a certain person hastened from this place to a neighboring town to spread the news; and, in a conversation with one of the *initiated tricksters*, explaining the *manner* in which the result had been accomplished, his auditor coolly replied "that *that* was no news—*that he was aware weeks ago, that such a course would be pursued.*"

One matter further in this connection: Apparent doubts were entertained by many, (and by some, too, who were well aware of the truthfulness of our information), with regard to our "*underground*" reporter's allegation, (published in this paper of the 18th ult.) that a whig and know-nothing caucus was held on the evening of the 15th ult., when it was agreed upon, amongst other nominations, that Col. WALLACE was to be supported for Territorial Printer. Although we were taken by surprise at the information, and had we not *known* our reporter, would not have given credence to it, yet the sequel has shown that he was fully "posted up" in the premises.

But it is not our purpose, this week, to elaborate in regard to the beautiful, mock "one-horse" concern, that has heaped its "blushing honors" with such a liberal hand upon the Councilman from Pierce and Sawamish—Col. W. H. WALLACE. We presume the Col. feels very greatful for those "*honors*"—he is certainly welcome to them, for perhaps they will comprise the sum total of the emoluments of his office. Col., can you not spare Clark some? Can you not make "*honors easy*" with the "string game" man? He has certainly earned a "few of the same sort." And then there are a few *pretended* democrats, that you ought to consider yourself under lasting obligations to, for helping you to those "honors," and unless you provide for them, in some way or other, verily they must "have their reward" nevertheless.

But we stop here, to introduce to our readers the following testimony, which has been placed in our possession, with regard to the question as to who is now the legal Territorial Printer, and the position assumed by different parties with regard to the legality and illegality of the action of the late legislature in reference to the same.

We open the evidence, for and against, as far furnished, with the following, which explains itself. We have a rod in pickle for its author, but have not time to use it this week:

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Olympia, W. T. Jan. 25, 1856.

I do hereby certify that William H. Wallace was duly elected Territorial Printer of the Territory of Washington, by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in joint session, this 25th day of January, 1856.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this 25th day of January, 1856.

(Signed,) A. A. DENNY,
Acting President of the Joint Convention, of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington.

Attest. ELWOOD EVANS,
Acting Secretary, and Clerk of the Joint Convention, Legislative Assembly, Wash. Ter.

It appears in evidence, that immediately on the issue of the above certificate, Col. WALLACE drew, or caused to be drawn up a bond signed by himself and two others, conditioned for the prompt and work-manlike execution of the public printing, &c. which bond he presented to the acting Secretary, I. W. SMITH, Esq. as we suppose, for approval. Mr. Smith informed Col. WALLACE, substantially, that he had no authority or jurisdiction in the premises; that he could not approve his bond; that it was his purpose to follow the instructions given to him in the matter by Secretary C. H. MASON, previous to the departure of that gentleman for the Atlantic States, to wit: "to forward all evidence connected with the subject of territorial printer and printing, to the proper department at Washington for adjudication, to the end that a decision might be made as to the legality or illegality of the action of the late legislative assembly, touching the question as to 'who is Public Printer,'" &c. Col. WALLACE, however, insisted upon leaving his bond with the acting Secretary, and asked that a memoranda might be made of the fact, date, &c., to which Mr. Smith replied, in substance, that he would have no hesitation in receiving it on *deposit for safe keeping*, and if desired, would minute the fact and date in his private memorandum book; *but was not authorized, and could not receive it officially.* And there the bond remains, without the scratch of a pen on it other than it received previous to its being deposited in the Secretary's office—without approval, and without evidence on its face of the qualification of the person who there deposited it. And yet, strange as it may appear, and without the shadow of a pretext for so doing, other than might be supposed the above certificate of Mr. Denny afforded, Col. Wallace issued to the Chief Clerks of the Council and House the following notification and requirement:

OLYMPIA, Feb. 1, 1856.

J. J. LOWELL, Esq.,
Chief Clerk of the Council:

Having been elected Territorial Printer by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, in joint session, on the 25th day of January, 1856, and having filed my bond this day with the Secretary, as required by law, you are hereby notified and required to furnish me with a copy of all laws passed by said legislative assembly which originated in the Council, and also a copy of the Journals of said Council, as required by law.

(Signed,) W. H. WALLACE,
Territorial Printer.

I, J. J. Lowell, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an order served upon me by W. H. Wallace.

(Signed) JOHN J. LOWELL,
late Chief Clk Council.

Olympia, Feb. 4, 1856.

"Similar notice to the within was served upon me. The only difference I note is, that it addresses me as Clerk of the House of Representatives, and asks for a copy of the House journals, and the laws originating in the House. From memory I should say, the notice is substantially the same."

(Signed) ELWOOD EVANS,
Late Chief Clerk, House of Reps. W. T.

Olympia, Feb, 4, 1856.

We have not time here to dwell on the absurdity, and *falsity* of the expression in the above—to wit: "having *filed* my bond this day with the Secretary," &c., but hasten on to present the statement, in whole and in part, of *two-thirds* of the members of the Council, under the solemnity of an oath, legally administered and attested, *that the Council never met the House in joint convention, after 24th day of January*, 1856; and the election of Col. Wallace, as territorial

printer, as certified to by Mr. Denny, is claimed to have taken place on the 25th day of January, 1856. Can the *House* in its *separate capacity*, resolve itself in a *joint convention?* We are told that either branch can resolve itself into committee of the *whole*, and if some of the actors in this joint arrangement are not hunting "knot-holes" to hide in, before the discussion of their transactions is terminated, it will not be our fault, or for the lack of ammunition.—The following is the statement, under oath, alluded to:

"To all whom it may Concern."

We, the undersigned members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, do hereby certify that the following is a true copy of the Resolution for the election of certain territorial officers, passed the Council and House of Representatives at the legislative session terminating on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1856:

"*Resolved by the Council, the House concurring*, That the Council and House of Representatives meet in joint convention on the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing one Territorial Librarian, one Treasure, one Auditor, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster General, and one Commissary General."

That, in pursuance of the above resolution, the two Houses met in joint convention on the 24th inst. Immediately after the organization of the convention, a member of the House of Representatives moved that the convention proceed to the election of a territorial printer. The presiding officer refused to entertain the motion—the same being clearly out of order, as the convention had met for certain purposes distinctly specified in the resolution by which it was convened, and all action beyond those specific duties thus assigned, was illegal. That moreover, the two Houses had, by a legislative act, as will be shown by the journals of the respective houses, positively refused to meet in convention to elect a territorial printer.

The above Council resolution having been amended by the House of Representatives by inserting the word territorial *officers*, and striking out the words "one Territorial Librarian, one Treasurer, one Auditor," &c. The Council refused to concur in the amendment, and the House of Representatives then receded from the amendment.

That the convention, without transacting any business, then adjourned, *and that the Council never afterwards met the House of Representatives in joint convention*, as will be evidenced by the following motion passed by the Council, and reported to the House of Representatives January 26th:

Whereas, It is reported that the House of Representatives has met in joint convention, 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 business will be fairly and honorably conducted according to Council Joint Resolution No. 5.

(Signed)
W. A. STRICKLER,
IRA PATTERSON,
SETH CATLIN, *Prs't. Council*,
C. C. PAGETT,
J. HUFF.

Territory of Washington, County of Thurston, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county and Territory aforesaid, Wm. A. Strickler and Ira Patterson, and made oath to the foregoing statement, this first day of February, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) JAMES C. HEAD, J. P.

Territory of Washington, County of Thurston. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public, in and for the county and territory aforesaid, Seth Catlin, C. C. Pagett, and Jefferson Huff, and made oath to the preceding statement, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
[L. S.] J. W. GOODELL,
Notary Public.

Personally appeared before me, D. R. Bigelow, of the county of Thurston, who being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he was a member of the Council of the Territory of Washington, during the session of 1855, and 1856, that the statement of Seth Catlin, Ira Patterson, William A. Strickler, C. C. Pagett, and J. Huff, as to the language of the joint resolution in regard to electing Territorial officers, and as to the facts that took place in joint session, is correct, according to the best recollection of the deponent.

(Signed) D. R. BIGELOW.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

(Signed) J. C. HEAD, J. P.

Territory of Washington, County of Thurston, } ss.

I, William Wright, Deputy Auditor of the county and Territory aforesaid, do hereby certify that James C. Head, before whom Wm. A. Strickler and Ira Patterson, on the 1st day of February, and D. R. Bigelow, on the 5th day of February, made oath to the foregoing statements, is an acting justice of the peace within and for the county of Thurston, and precinct of Olympia.

Witness my hand and private seal, (no official seal being provided) this 5th day of February, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Dep'ty. Co. Aud., Thurston Co., W. T.

Territory of Washington, Thurston County. } ss.

I do hereby certify that the original statements and attestations, from which the above have been copied, have been by me carefully examined, and that the signatures and official seals, as is therein represented, are duly attached thereunto.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my seal this eighth day of February, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) W. WALLACE WARD,
Clark Supreme Court, W. T.

We waive all comment on the above for the present, and proceed to insert the protests of eleven members of the House, introduced, and ordered to be spread upon the journals, Jan. 25th—previous to the *assumed* election of WILLIAM H. WALLACE as territorial printer.

The following protest was introduced by Hon. H. R. CROSBIE, member of the House from Clarke county:

"The Council having refused to meet the House of Representative in joint convention, we protest against the action of the House of Representatives, as illegal."

(Signed.) H. R. CROSBIE,
JAS. R. JOHNSON,
C. B. BAKER,
W. M. MORROW,
H. L. CAPLES,
D. PHILLIPS,
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
D. J. CHAMBERS.

On the same day, Hon. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, member of the House from Whatcom county, introduced the following protest, which was spread upon the journals.

"I do solemnly protest against the election of public printer, as I consider such a proceeding as illegal, under the present existing circumstances. I cannot, therefore vote thereon, and demand this protest to be spread upon the journals."

(Signed.) EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
WM. M. MORROW,
R. S. ROBINSON,
THOS. ROE,
J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE.

"The above copies of the several protests presented in Joint Convention of the Legislative Assembly, W. T., respectively by H. R. Crosbie, Esq., and others, and by Edward Eldridge, Esq., and others, touching the legality of the action of said Joint Convention, have been presented to me for comparison with the originals transcribed into the journals of the late House of Representatives, and I hereby certify them to be true copies, as recorded in said journals.

"ELWOOD EVANS,
"*Late Clerk of the House, and acting Secretary Joint Convention, Legislative Assembly, W. T.*
"Olympia, Feb. 6, 1856."

We close the evidence this week, by giving place to the following formal demand of the present legal incumbent of the office of territorial printer, GEO. B. GOUDY, on the chief clerks of the House and Council for copies of the laws and journals passed, and of the late legislative assembly. "Sam," "Sambo" and "Pizzerrincktumism," have all been engaged in the game of shilley-shalley against the regular line democracy during the past session, but with what success remains to be seen. All we ask is, a careful perusal, by the people, or the evidence, when completed, confident that they will render a verdict of condemnation against all those who have participated in, or given countenance to the knavery, trickery, and down-right fraud attempted to be practiced upon the Council and the protesting members of the House. More next week.

OLYMPIA, W. T.
Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

To J. J. LOWELL, Esq.,
Chief Clerk of the Council, W. T:

SIR—I, GEO. B. GOUDY, the legal and legitimate Territorial Printer for the Territory of Washington, having been elected to said office by a joint convention of said legislative assembly, on the 27th day of January, 1855, and claiming all the rights, franchises, privileges, profits and emoluments and perquisites belonging to said office, for one year, from the 21st day of April, A. D. 1855, to the 21st day of April, A. D. 1856—that being the date of my qualification, by the Secretary of the Territory, I therefore demand of you, that you furnish me, or the Acting Secretary of the Territory, with a copy of all laws passed by said legislative Assembly, which originated in the Council, and also a copy of the journals of said Council as required by law. And I hereby notify you that said laws and journals cannot legally, be furnished to any other person or persons whosoever. And I would particularly caution you against furnishing a copy of said laws and journals, to one WM. H. WALLACE, who, I understand, *assumes* to be Territorial Printer, elect, by the late legislature, and who, I further understand, has made a formal notification and requirement of you, that copies of said laws and journals be passed into his possession.

This, therefore, is to notify you that the *assumed* claim of said Wallace to copies of said laws and journals will be promptly and legally resisted—that a restraining order has been asked of the proper authority, restraining you from furnishing to the said Wallace copies of the said laws and journals.

And, furthermore, the claims of the said Wallace to copies of the laws and journals as Public Printer, will be resisted, amongst others, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because, as before stated, my term of office as Territorial Printer does not expire until the 21st day of April, 1856.

2d. Because the *pretended* joint convention, through the action of which, on the 25th day of January, 1856, said Wallace bases his claim to the election of Public Printer, was, and is illegal, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Council therein.

3d. Because two-thirds of the members of the Council have testified, under the solemnity of an oath—legally administered and attested to substantially, "*that the Council never met the House in joint convention, after the 24th day of January*, 1856, and the said Wallace *assumes* to have been elected Territorial Printer by a joint convention of the legislative assembly, *on the 25th day of January*, 1856.

4th. Because eleven members of the House ordered a protest spread upon the journals, asserting the illegality of the proceedings of the said *assumed* joint convention.

5th. Because the said Wallace, a member of the Council, voted illegally in said *assumed* joint convention, and in violation of Council rule No. 35, which says, "No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, where his private right, distinct from public interest is immediately concerned," and without said Wallace had voted, there would not have been a quorum present—the late legislature consisting of 37 members present, and the total number of votes cast for Public Printer being 19.

6th. Because the journals of both branches of the legislature, have already been commenced, and because application was made by me early in the session, to the Chief Clerks of both branches of the legislature aforesaid, that said journals be furnished me for publication from day to day agreeably to a suggestion in a circular from the Treasury Department, that they might be executed at the earliest possible day.

7th. Because the history of House Joint Resolution No. 21, and of Council Joint Resolution No. 5, clearly demonstrate that the Council first and last, refused to go into the election of a Territorial Printer—that the House acted in bad faith with the Council on meeting in joint convention on the 24th day of January, 1856, by a member introducing a resolution to go into the election of a Territorial Printer, an officer not mentioned in the resolution by which said joint convention was convened, and that certain members of the House and Council thereby meditated the perpetration of a wrong and a fraud upon two-thirds of the members of the Council, and some twelve members of the House by endeavoring to force said members of the Council and House into the election of an officer, which it had been distinctly determined and agreed upon, previously, by both branches of the legislative assembly, *should not* be a matter of consideration on the said 24th day of January, 1856.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with a renewal of my demand for a copy of the laws and journals before referred to, and protesting against your furnishing a copy of said laws and journals to the said Wm. H. Wallace.

GEO. B. GOUDY,
Territorial Printer, Wash. Ter.

To J. J. LOWELL, Esq.,
Chief Clerk of Council, W. T.

"I, J. J. Lowell, hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of a demand served upon me by GEO. B. GOUDY, Esq.

(Signed) "JOHN J. LOWELL,
"*late Chief Clk. Council, W. T.*
"OLYMPIA, Ferbuary 5th, 1856."

"A similar demand to the above was served upon me, by GEO. B. GOUDY, Esq., The only difference I note is, that it addresses me as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and demands a copy of the House journals, and the laws originating in the House. From memory, I should say, the notice is substantially the same.

(Signed) "ELWOOD EVANS,
"*late Chief Clerk, House of Reps., W. T.*
"OLYMPIA, February 5th, 1856."

Doforred News Items.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes:—

"The democratic administration members, though in a meagre minority in the house, possess the largest share of talent and experience in debate. In the discussions, which will be abundant and upon interesting topics, the minority will have the advantage."

☞ The democracy of New Hampshire held their State Convention on the 14th inst., at Concord, Harry Hibbard presiding. James S. Wells, of Exeter was nominated for Governor, and a platform adopted, repudiating the K. N's., and the Maine liquor law, indorsing Pierce and Nebraska, and recommending Franklin Pierce for the next President.

☞ The New York *Herald* thinks that "the democracy of the house, thus far, have stood with a steadiness and solidity to Richardson strongly foreshadowing the national consolidation of the party in the presidential contest. The divisions among the opposition elements show as clearly that they are still adrift."

☞ The Ohio black republicans are for Chase instead of Seward for president—They say Chase can carry his own state, which it is evident Seward cannot.

☞ Gen. Gadsden, American minister to Mexico, was lying dangerously ill at the city of Mexico, at last accounts.

☞ The government of Spain, has recently sold $2,000,000 worth of property, formerly belonging to the Catholic clergy.

☞ An Ohio paper hoists the name of the Hon. William Allen, of that state for the Precidency.

☞ The widow of Major John Paulding, one of the captors of Andre, died at Peekskill, N. Y., on the 27th ult., aged 91.

☞ One firm in Detroit has purchased 20,000 brls. of flour within the last month, on English account, paying therefor $155,000. Its destination is the Crimea.

☞ The Legislature of Texas has, by a vote of 73 to 3 repudiated the course of Senator Sam. Houston in voting against the Kansas Nebraska act, and affirmed by a similar vote the course of Senator Rusk in voting for it.

☞ The San Francisco *Alta California* states as a fact that Hon. Ed. Stanley, the noisy and violent member of Congress from North Carolina, in years past, has become a rampant freesoiler in California.

☞ Mr. Eustis, recently elected to congress from Louisiana, is, it is said, the youngest member of the present congress.

☞ The boundary between Utah and California has been at length adjusted, and most of the Carson valley settlements are found to be in the former portion of the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—On the 29th ult., the prosecution in forty-five liquor cases was abandoned in Boston. The new liquor law seems to be a dead letter in Boston, as not a single person has been punished under it since its passage.

☞ Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, has not yet been admitted to a seat in the U. S. senate, other senators were sworn in on the first day of the session, but he was not, and it is said to be very questionable whether his right to a seat is acknowledged by that body.

☞ The state department has received a dispatch from Mr. Buchanan, unequivocally denying that he ever tendered the "sympathy of the United States in favor of the Allies," as stated by the London *Times*.

☞ One of the reforms contemplated by the triumphant party in Massachusette is to procure a new cushion for the chair of State.

☞ Five hundred head of Texas cattle, fattened by Jacob Strawn, have been pack- in Springfield, for the British market.

MARRIED—At Portland, Oregon, January 21st, by Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, Col. I. N. EBEY, of Island co., and Mrs. EMILY A. SCONCE, of Cascade City.

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.

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 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 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.

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 ahd 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 Ladhi, 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. 20-tf

Estray Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a stray mare and colt was taken up by me, on the 2nd Jan., on Miannie prairie.

The mare when found, was saddled—is of an iron grey colour, and about four years old.

ANDREW LAWS.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-4t

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN	Township	12	North of	Range	1	East,
"	"	16	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	17	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	13	"	"	"	2	West.

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Sept. 29th and Dec. 3d, 1855, and January 11, 1856, all settlers 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 24th day of March 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 8th day of February, 1856.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 8, 1856. 6w20

Notice.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Jan. 29th, 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. 19-3t.

NOTICE.

OLYMPIA JAN. 29th, 1856.

HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH, has been authorized by me to act as my Attorney during my absence.

C. H. MASON.

Olympia, Feb. 1st, 1856. 19-3t

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.-n18-5t.

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.-6m-n18.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

Will leave Olympia for Seattle and intermediate ports regularly every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

For freight or passage inquire at Parker's Storehouse at Olympia, or of Messrs. Plummer & Chase, Seattle.

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importors & Jobbors,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

Rogers' Westenholms' and Barnes & Sons Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Razor Strops, Buttons of all descriptions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes and Bindings, Combs and Brushes of all kinds, Ladies' and Childrens' Hoseiry, 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. 15th, 1855. no3.3ms

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.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, during the past three months a band of hostile Indians have been spreading alarm amongst the settlers residing on Puget Sound,—murdering families, destroying property, causing claims to be abandoned, and preventing the usual avocations of the farmer, whereby a large portion of the territory has become deserted, and positive want, if not starvation, stares us in the face during the coming year; and whereas, the term of service of the troops already called into the field, either has, or is about to expire, and that by a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is believed that a peace can soon be conquered, or our enemies west of the Cascade mountains be annihilated, especially from the friendly attitude, up to this time, maintained by the Indians residing immediately upon the waters of Puget Sound.

Now, therefore, I, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of the territory of Washington, do hereby call upon the citizens of the said territory, for six companies of volunteers, to serve for six months unless sooner discharged:—one to enroll at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson; one at Seattle, in the county of King; one at Steilacoom, in the county of Pierce; two at Olympia, in the county of Thurston. Said companies to consist of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals and sixty privates—to organize by electing their own officers, report to the Adjutant General at Olympia, and wait for further orders.

And furthermore, in view of the impoverished state of the territory, and the exigencies of the occasion, I do most earnestly call upon the citizens of this territory for their co-operation, and to furnish such supplies on the credit of the United States government, to be paid for by appropriations, which it is expected will be made at the present session of congress.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of January, 1856.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor,
C. H. MASON, Secretary.

Olympia, January 23d, 1856.-tf.

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. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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

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

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

Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

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

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

Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the "Tripod House," are requested to come forward and pay their accounts at once, as we wish to settle up our books for the old year.

Dec. 28, 1855-n14.

Attention All!

All persons indebted to the firm of Louisson & 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 imperatively necessary.

LOUISSON & Co.

Olympia, Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

Dissolution.

The Co-parthership 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 B. F. Kendall Esq., whom we have authorized to transact that business for us.

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

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.

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.

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

FOR which a *premium was awarded at the State Agricultural Fair*, in Sacramento, 1855.

LYON & CO., BREWERS,

136, Pine street, are now manufacturing and offering for sale the above named Ale and Porter, in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit.

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAPMAN TURNER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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.

E. H. WILSON,
—DEALER 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.

E. H. WILSON.

Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

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.

A'ki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

The Tripod House.

On Main Street, east side, between Fifth & Sixth Sts. nearly opposite the Post-Office.

THE hungry and thirsty will find a resort for ample recuperation at the above place, in the shape of the best of liquors, cigars, and almost everything in the country, in the eating line, that a Restaurant can afford.

Private rooms for parties of any size.

Terms moderate. Come and see.

Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-tf.

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

POETRY.

"The old man leaned on his friendly staff."

"The old man leaned on his friendly staff,
With a tottering step and slow,
And he picked his way of a Sunday morn,
To the church where he loved to go.

"His hair was white, and he scarcely knew
A friend as he passed him by.
So feeble and frail was his memory, now,
And so dim was his clouded eye.

"He sat in a home-made chair at church,
In front of the preacher's stand,
And listened, as if in a pleasant dream,
To the words of a better land.

"The sunlight fell on his silver locks,
And his white hair turned to gold,
And I fancied a sunlight shone from Heaven
On the heart of that pilgrim old!

"But the Autumn leaves have fallen, now,
And the old man sleeps below;
We never shall see him pass again,
With his tottering step and slow."

CHEATING THE PRINTER.—Two men in Placerville received and read the *Democrat* of that city for a year, and when the bill for it was sent them, refused to pay, alleging they had never ordered the paper! On the same principle, we suppose, when a man goes into a hotel and eats a hearty dinner with the other guests, he is not bound to pay, because he didn't order it.

DEATH SPRING.—A late California paper mentions the discovery of a spring in El-Dorado from a bed of arsenic. The mineral deposit is thirty feet thick, and crops out of the surface of the earth. Veins in it abound with gold, and specimens of this auriferous ore have been shown to the editor of the *Placerville American*. The name of "Death Spring" has been given to the stream. The existence of it is supposed to account for the mortality among the gold miners at the early period of the California epidemic.

IS WHISKY POISON?—The Columbus *Enterprise* relates the following:

An old toper, thoroughly pickled in bad liquor, reports that while lying asleep in the bushes on the bank of the Scioto, on Sunday last, he was bitten on the mouth by a rattlesnake. Being asked as to whether he afterwards killed the snake, he replied "that when he awoke he discovered that it had died of itself."

☞ A quantity of old cheese is one of the best things to eat when distressed by eating too much fruit, or food of any kind. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.

☞ The Jack Tars at Balaclava much dislike carrying up provisions to the camp on their backs, which all are obliged to do; and there is a very good story told of one who was was overtaken by a general officer on the road. Jack was dressed in an old soldier's red coat, and had a bag of biscuit upon his back, when the general made up at a point of the road where it was very narrow. The general called out "Soldier, allow me to pass you."

Jack—"I am not a soldier."

General—"Well, sailor."

Jack—"I am not a sailor."

General—"Well then what are you?"

Jack—"Why a——commissarian mule."

The general laughed heartily, and gave Jack half a crown.

☞ The sensitive actor, who could not sit in the same room with a tea urn on account of its hissing, has been killed with a "burst of applause."

☞ The bachelor who undertook to mend his breeches with the "thread" of life, gave it up as a bad job, and sent them to a tailor.

THE DIFFERENCE.—At the battle of Waterloo two French officers were advancing to charge a much superior force. The danger was imminent, and one of them displayed evident signs of fear. The other observing it, said to him:

"Sir I believe you are frightened."

"Yes" returned the other, "I am, and if you were half so much frightened you would run away."

This anecdote exhibits in a happy light. the difference between moral and physical courage.

☞ There is a girl in Benton Co., Mo., so killing pretty, that she has to wear a spiked belt around her waist, similar to those the farmers put on colt's heads to keep them from sucking. This is the only means of keeping the young bucks from hugging her to death, and even with this shield it is said there is not a young man in the neighborhood who does not bear spike prints on his arms.

☞ A letter passed through the Detroit post-office a few days ago addressed: "B—Pontiac, Mich. The first name of Mr. B. is not known, but he has a son who has a running sore on or near his ankle."

☞ A sufferer at a cheap boarding house denies the infallibility of the proverb that "Promises and pie-crust are made to be broken," as he recently met with a pie-crust that denied fragmentary annihilation *in toto*.

☞ The first accomodation bills ever known are said to be those that the ravens fed Elijah with.

Cabinet Shop.

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

A variety of work made of beautiful carled 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 under-signed.

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND

BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are 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. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FRUIT TREES—IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

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

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

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

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

HAVING been at the expense of a 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

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

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.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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 trusts 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 elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

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

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.

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.

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 Okakinakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly diriction 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-lake; 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 We-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 Takanon 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, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48 Gov. and Sup't.

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Sterescopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. It., 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 malliciously 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, '55.39-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it is THE House for the weary."

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which they cannot afford to give away, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole skin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cigars, Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54.

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and suitable 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.

THE CABINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Elsey 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. ELSEY.

July.20, 1855. 46tf

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

AND DRYGOODS

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

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 deem