PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856. NO. 26.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By GEO. B. GOUDY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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POETRY.

From the London Athenæum.

GOING HOME.

We said that the days were evil,
We felt that they might be few,
For low was our fortunes level,
And heavy the winter grew;
But one who had no possession
Looked up to the azure dome,
And said in his simple fashion,
"Dear friends, we are going home.

"This world is the same dull market
That wearied its earliest age;
The time, to the wise are dark yet,
And so hath been many an age.
And rich grow the toiling nations,
And red grow the battle spears,
And dreary with desolations
Roll onward the laden years.

"What need of the changeless story
Which time hath so often told,
The spectre that follows glory,
The canker that comes with gold,—
That wisdom and strength and honor,
Must fade like the far sea-foam,
And death is the only winner?—
But friends we are going home!

"The homes we had hoped to rest in,
Were open to sin and strife,
The dreams our youth was blest in,
Were not for the wear of life;
For care can darken the cottage,
As well as the palace hearth,
And birthrights are sold for pottage,
But never redeemed on earth.

"The springs have gone by in sorrow,
The summers were grieved away,
And ever we feared to-morrow,
And ever we blamed to-day.
In depths which the searcher sounded,
On hills which the high heart clomb,
Have toil and trouble abounded:
But, friends, we are going home.

"Our faith was the bravest builder,
But found not a stone of trust;
Our love was the fairest gilder,
But lavished its wealth on dust.
And Time hath the fabric shaken,
And Fortune the clay hath shown,
For much they have changed and taken,
But nothing that was our own.

"The light that made us baser,
The paths which so many choose,
The gifts there was found no place for,
The riches we could not use;
The heart that when life was wintry,
Found summer in strain and tone;
With these to our king and country,
Dear friends, we are going home."

'TIS ALL ONE TO ME.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one,
Whether I've money, or whether I've none!

He who has money can buy him a wife,
And he who has none can be free for life.

He who has money can trade if he choose,
And he who has none has nothing to lose.

He who has money has cares not a few,
And he who has none can sleep the night through.

He who has money can squint at the fair,
And he who has none escapes from much care.

He who has money can go to the play,
And he who has none at home can stay.

He who has money can travel about,
And he who has none can go without.

He who has money can be coarse as he will,
And he who has none can be coarser still.

He who has money can eat oyster meat,
And he who has none the shell can eat.

He who has money can drink foreign wine,
He who has none with the gout will not pine.

He who has money the cash must pay,
And he who has none, says, "Charge it pray!"

He who money keeps a dog if he please,
And he who has none is not troubled with fleas.

He who has money must die one day,
And he who has none must go the same way.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one,
Whether I've money, or whether I've none.

☞ A distinction without a difference—let the *pork* speak:

If fellows break into a house,
To bone the cash they needs,
And gets off safely with the swag,
'Tis said the thief succeeds!

If bankers does the self-same thing,
Upon a larger scale,
And they gets safely all the swag,
'Tis said the bankers fail!

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—The following gem came out of the recent mass of electioneering chaff in California:

"There is not a grain of desert sand upon which the sun shines—not a valley clod from which springs a spear of grass—not a mountain peak from which the stalwart pine rears its majestic form whose fee simple is not in liberty."

PRESIDENTIAL.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* nominates FRANCIS P. BLAIR as a candidate for president in 1856. Our correspondent Quevedo, nominates MOSES H. GRINNEL, of New York. There is no doubt he is an abler and better man for the post than George Law. But the people will attend to these things in due season.

Speech of Hon. Wm. M. Morrow,

Delivered in the House of Representatives in opposition to the "bill to prevent Aliens acting as Teachers or Missionaries among the Indians of Washington Territory:"

MR. SPEAKER—I arise in my place to address the House on the bill to prevent aliens acting as teachers or missionaries among the Indians of this Territory. I cannot vote for this bill, for reasons which I shall assign. It is a matter of deep regret that I am unable to go into detail on the demerits of this measure commensurate with its importance. I know my lack of perception and inability to discuss matters of so great importance to the public at large, yet, as one of the Representatives of the people, I feel a heavy responsibility resting on me in the premises. If I should, in the course of my remarks, seem to wander from a strict adherence to the matters of fact contained in this bill, I trust that I shall be excused, on the ground that one of the fundamental principles of human rights, guaranteed to us by the constitution of the United States, is involved. In fact I do not expect to speak directly to the points at issue, intending merely to speak of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the measure in general terms. Neither do I expect to say anything about the circumstances by which we are surrounded, in connection with this bill, as my friend on my right, Mr. CROSBIE, and others, have so ably argued those points, as well as the constitutionality of the measure, that it would be altogether gratuitous in me to follow over the same ground. I shall, therefore, principally confine my remarks to other matters involved. I believe, sir, that we have no account of any other than parental and patriarchal government in the first seven en hundred years of the age of the world. The history of those times is short, leaving us nearly entirely in conjecture. Enough, however, has been written for us to know that as the children of men began to multiply and increase, a number of them journeyed westward, and finding a beautiful plain, they formed a kind of political body, their language being confederate, not monarchical. But Nimrod, one of the confederates, became a mighty one in the earth—formed a party in his favor, laid the foundation of his kingdom in Babel and the adjacent country. If, however, he was not one of the confederates, and only formed a party to scatter the confederates abroad, so as to to take possession of their territory, it goes to prove, in either case, that his government was not founded in grace. From this rise of government in the eighteenth century until the introduction of christianity, which was more than two thousand years, all kinds of dominion were tested, from the most absolute monarchy to the most licentious mobocracy, and from that to the present time, the rise and fall of empires, kingdoms and states have been frequent.—Kings, emperors and dictators have strengthened their power by incorporating into their fundamental laws religious creeds and confessions of faith, proscribing all dissenters as infidels and heretics, thus sowing the seeds of discord, fanaticism and religious bigotry, always ending in the shedding of blood, for the good of the church and public at large.

To speak after the manner of men, in consequence of religious intolerance, persecutions and blood shed, our SAVIOUR gave the world a promise of a country where every man should sit under his own vine and fig tree, and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and none to make him afraid. As a preliminary movement in the fulfillment of this promise, it would seem that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was directed by the finger of God to the shores of the new world, where, in the course of human events, the oppressed of all nations could flee to as a place of refuge, and sit under the wings of the great AMERICAN EAGLE in the full enjoyment of religious liberty.

But when he landed his crew, did he find himself the free and sole possessor of the new world? No, sir, he soon met a savage and treacherous foe, who, from that to the present time, have disputed every inch of ground. The march of civilization having traveled westward, its every advance has been met with savage ferocity. The whole length and breadth of the "land of the free and home of the brave" has been bespattered with the blood of the hardy adventurer. How could we, in the extreme north-west corner of our glorious confederacy, expect to plant the standard of liberty without paying our portion of the cost? It must needs be that offences come, but wo to those red demons in human shape by whom the offence cometh.

In the course of time, the thousands of our ancestors who had fled from the iron rule of the tyrants of the old world to the new, became hundreds of thousands who, in one long and desperate struggle for liberty through blood and carnage, obtained their freedom from under the ruling power of the kings who, up to this time, considered the country their own, and the people as subjects to be controlled by them at pleasure. Our fathers had emigrated from different nations, bringing with them their own peculiar notions of religion—men of different languages and of various religious sects—declared that America should be free and independent. To this end, they pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." They, like brothers, stood side by side—their blood mingled in one common cause, until the armies of the tyrant king George were forced to retire from the conflict. Here was a contract entered into and sealed with the richest blood that coursed the veins of mortals.

It was one common cause in which all and every individual known in the compact, had an equal right. When they came to draw up their constitution, did they not respect the rights of all in every particular? One set of delegates had declared, in the Declaration of Independence, that America should be free and independent. Here was another set of delegates, confirming in their constitution the principles set forth in the other. They remembered that they were in times that tried mens' souls, brethren in arms, hence they set forth that all men were born free and equal—equally entitled to the freedom of conscience to worship God according to his own convictions of right, honesty and truth. Hence the inalienable religious and political rights of all was set forth in their bill of rights. We would ask if the principles set fort in this bill are not antagonistical to the principles set forth by our fathers of the revolution? Let us see if we are not retrograding as a nation, loosing sight of first principles, wheeling into the line of the Popes in the dark ages. Before we pass this bill, let us pause and see what our old Republican Patriots said of the king of great Britain: They say "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither." In the preamble to the constitution they say—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

In Art. 6, they, in regard to the oath of office, say that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Now, sir, does not the provisione of this bill propose a violation of those principles embodied in our fundamental law?

The 1st section of the bill says that it shall not "be lawful for any person not a citizen of the United States, either native born or by virtue of perfected naturalization, to act as teachers or missionaries to or for any Indian or Indians within this Territory.

"Sec. 2. Any person violating the foregoing section, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars for each offence, &c.

"Sec. 3. Whenever, in the judgment of the justice of the peace, at any stage of the case, the public welfare shall require, and the offence shall merit the infliction of a more severe penalty than is provided in the foregoing section, he shall stop all proceedings and present the case to the grand jury at the next term of the district court; and meanwhile it shall be his duty to hold the offender to bail, or in default thereof, commit him or her to prison to await the action of the grand jury."

Now, sir, what is the avowed object of these alien missionaries said to be stationed among some of the tribes of this Territory, as well as other missionaries in general, in denying themselves the social intercourse of refined and civilized society, to take up their abode in the midst of wild, uncultivated savages? Is it not to teach them the arts and benefits of civilized life, and to preach to them the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in accordance with a divine command from our Saviour—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?"

Does not our fundamental law give to all men the free, inalienable right to the enjoyment of his religious exercises and emotions of heart? And does not our naturalization laws permit and invite foreigners, aliens of whatever religious faith, to our shores, to share with ourselves these inestimable blessings guaranteed to us by the united concurrence and action of our glorious old Revolutionary ancestors?

Will not this bill, in the event of its passage, have a tendency to keep out alien or foreign missionaries from our shores, and drive out those who are here, from the free and full enjoyment of the blessings to which they have been invited by our laws, in open violation of good faith? Is it not calculated to obstruct the immigration of foreigners, a principle declared by our old Fathers, in the declaration of Independence, to be one of their many grievances? The bill also proposes to fine and imprison those who violate its provisions, both men and women. This is emphatically, in effect, carrying out in this free country, contrary to plighted faith, the practice of the Popes in the dark ages, by which men, women and children were burned at the stake as heretics, and otherwise murdered, in the most barbarous manner. Carry out this principle, and you raise a storm that will shake this nation to its very centre—create terror, blood shed and religious intolerance, equal in atrocity to any period in the dark ages.

Is it possible that Hon. gentlemen, representatives of an enlightened people in this boasted land of freedom, will arise in their places and advocate the passage of such a bill? We see it is even so. Can it be possible that this bill was introduced in this House to try the strength of Know Nothingism, a political organization in the United States, "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" by men of desperate political fortunes, destitute of sufficient merit to induce the people to place them in nomination for offices of public trust, whose goings forth has been in the darkness of night, plotting treason against the rights of foreign born citizens, many of whom are Roman Catholics? Sir, in this land of freedom we find men, claiming to be true-hearted Americans, so imbued with religious bigotry and intolerant feelings against aliens and foreigners of a particular religious faith, that they have instigated murder, equal in atrocity to any that have been perpetrated by the savages in our present Indian war; men claiming to be learned in all the arts and sciences of the present age of progress, carrying out the true principles of Republican freedom, as set forth by our old Fathers of the Revolution; men claiming to be true Americans, sons of our noble sires, engaged in reinstating our government upon its old original basis, as though it had been shaken from its old foundation by usurpers.

But, sir, are they the sons of our Washingtons, Jeffersons, Carrolls, Patrick Henrys, Jacksons, Clays, Websters, &c? No, sir, "by their deeds ye shall know them." We say to them that ye are the children of them who killed our fathers. Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers, for if ye were the children of our old patriotic heroes, ye would yet speak the word (Sheabolith) aright. This crusade against the religious and political rights of foreigners in the States, by those enemies of freedom who say they are Americans, acting under the most shockingly blasphemous oaths, sickening in the extreme, concoct their treason in the night, which shows them to be the children of darkness, engaged in an attempt to deprive foreigners of the rights of American citizens, who have fled to this country as a place of refuge from their own tyrant rulers. Well, sir, let us see how these *pizzerinctum* Americans are trying to rule America. The treatment of a catholic priest in Mobile, Alabama, while in the performance of his religious exercises—being cruelly beaten by four K. N.'s, and his life threatened—show these Americans are to rule America. Again, two highly peaceable and respectable German ministers, on their way to Burlington, Iowa, were beaten so unmercifully by some K. N. ruffians, that to save their lives they left the stage. They could console themselves, however, that they were only going through the process of being ruled by these "Americans ruling America." Look at the K. N. mob in Columbus, Ohio, and at the election riots in Cincinnati, where four hundred of these dark K. N. rulers displayed their patrtotism by driving peaceable German catholic citizens from the polls, killing some and wounding others. But it was all right for these four hundred long faced Hindoos—they were only "Americans ruling America," called together by the circulation, in the streets of the city, of little three cornered pieces of red paper, a signal of blood, for these dark lanterned gentry to rise in the majesty of their strength—a charge is to be made by these "Americans ruling America."

And who has not heard of "bloody Monday," the election riots in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where peaceable foreign born catholic citizens were driven from the polls, deprived of the sacred right of American citizens, that of voting for the men of their choice, some of whom, to the number of twenty-three men, women and children, being brutally murdered, and some even burned in their houses, property destroyed through the folly and madness of these jesuitical "Americans ruling America."

The heart would fail to contemplate and recite the many scenes of riot and bloodshed in numerous other places in the United States, where these sworn enemies of republican freedom, have committed deeds of desperation on the persons of inoffensive foreign citizens, who were invited here by our laws to the full enjoyment of equal rights with American citizens. But in many instances the sequel has proven to them that they had made a leap out of the frying-pan, and jumped into the fire.

Pass this bill, and you lay the foundation, by authority of law, in this territory for jesuitical persecutions that may drench the streets of our towns, like those of Louisville in blood.

It is in principle with some of the old English laws, wherein a papist could not be admitted into universities or colleges without taking various test-oaths. For a catholic to teach a protestant was a felony, punishable by imprisonment, exile or death, &c. &c., (a principle now attempted to be carried out in some parts of the States against the rights of catholics in the public schools.) In England, Irish catholics could not worship according to their own creed, except by connivance, and to come nearer home, in some of our New England colonies the ecclesiastical modes of government were introduced, particularly in New Haven, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts, as well as others, by which Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., were whipped and imprisoned, (*a thing which this bill proposes to do*). Their mistake was in the establishment of what they called christian commonwealth. The result is well known; that the laws of Connecticut were BLUE, while those of Massachusetts were red with the blood of non-conformists. Do gentlemen wish to introduce a similar state of things here on this coast, by the passage of this bill? I do not charge them with any such design, I will not impugn their motives in their advocacy of this bill, I will allow them to do so, from a sense of duty. But to my judgment, it is knownothingism in principle, and if it is passed and becomes a law it will be so in effect. In the event of the passage of this bill and its becoming a law, this legislature may well be called the DRAGON that giveth power unto the beast, who shall make war against catholic and other missionaries. This little beast is different from others of its kindred, for the bill does not propose to establish any particular creed or sect, but it is proscriptive and will operate against missionaries of a certain sect, sent here by the home department as such (and not by a foreign corporation as contended for by the Honorable gentleman from Skamania, Mr. BISHOP). It places a dagger in the hands of unprincipled bigots of any organization, either religious or political, to persecute in a pious manner, avowedly for the public good—holds out inducements to Tom, Dick and Harry, to bring missionaries of a certain sect to trial, under grave charges, that of treason against the people of this territory. The bill proposes certain fines and imprisonment against offenders, both men and women—gives half of the fine to the informer and the other half to the common school fund. Quite an inducement this, for pious loafers to arrest and bring to judgment peaceable and quiet offenders for their own and the public interest. This imprisoning reminds me of an instance that took place in Virginia, in early times, wherein the late ELDER JEREMIAH MOORE was thrown into prison, and sentenced to lie there until he should rot, for preaching the gospel of JESUS CHRIST. The passage of this bill would be a dark stigma on the legislation of this territory. The avowed object of these aliens in coming here being to preach the gospel to our heathen, we, by law, saying you shall not do so only on the prospect of fine and imprisonment in so doing. Most of the sects in our own country have their missionaries abroad, consisting of both men and women. They are to be found in all quarters of the globe—in catholic, pagan, mahomedan and heathen countries, avowedly to preach the gospel and to teach the principles of civilization.

The same feeling actuates foreign missionaries to come to our shores, there seems to be a kind of reciprocal free-trade principle existing among the various denominations in different countries to act reciprocally in this missionary business. Now sirs, suppose that the dragon gives power unto the beast to make war against them in this free country, is it not reasonable to infer that the powers that be in other countries will retaliate and drive back to our own shores, the many pious men and women who have forsaken houses, lands and friends at home and encountered perils by sea and land to preach the gospel to them?

I have ever withheld my influence from the support of this missionary business, for reasons which I shall not here assign, but I am for giving liberty of conscience to all people under the sun, to the fullest extent in matters of faith. To our own master we stand or fall, it matters not to me how erroneous their principles and practice may appear to my view, I am ready to accord to them the same rights of conscience that I claim for myself. I do not believe these missionaries ever did or ever will beget a spiritual son for our spiritual Father, no more than I can believe that Dick can help Tom beget his son Sam, but if they think otherwise, I am willing that they should keep on trying, and thus serve God in their own way. Our laws are made to protect the people in their rights, not to confer rights already in their possession. Civil government has no right to coerce or interdict any citizen in his or her religious devotions, nor yet in their works by which they show forth their faith.

In conclusion, I will say that foreigners and Roman Catholics fought side by side with our protestant fathers, in the glorious old revolutionary war, for the liberty we now enjoy. It was bought at great price and though I as an American citizen, may differ with others in their religious tenets, as American citizens we are equal, and when you invade their rights you invade my rights, and before I will yield to spiritual tyrany, or see them deprived of the rights of American citizens politically and religiously, I trust that I shall stand shoulder to shoulder with them, battling for the old ship of state. I hope never to give her up, not even at cost. If, however, the old ship founders so that all is lost, I will go down with the crew.

☞ Queen Maria Amelia, the widow of Louis Phillipe, died recently at a country place near Genoa. Her two sons, Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale, who had been informed of her serious illness, did not arrive until after her death.

☞ B. B. Chapman, a Nebraska democrat has been elected delegate to congress from the territory of Nebraska, by a majority (official) of 88 votes. He has received the certificate of election, and is now at Washington city.

☞ Two ladies of fashion, in St. Louis, have recently died suddenly. Cause—arcenic taken in small doses, to give brilliansy to their complexions.

☞ If you want to know whether an editor is "wicked enough to swear," just steal his "exchanges" some day, and you will know all about it.—*Detroit Times.*

Panama Scenery.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writes as follows:

I fancied I had seen some forests in my time, but faith, I had no idea of a forest in this country. I positively believe that for very much of the way alongside of this road, strong men with no weapon but a jack-knife, would find the greatest difficulty in traveling three miles in a day. Trees, large and small, cover the earth, and so perfectly loaded with vines, creepers and parasitic plants, that the sun scarce ever reaches the ground with its rays. Our train got stuck for want of water, and the engine left us for an hour to get a supply, and then the passengers got out and explored the beauties of a Panama forest. I attempted to go about a rod into the thicket to get a gigantic palm leaf, but I had to desist, and put up with a smaller one that grew on the border. Really, the forest scenery on the line of this railroad is the most magnificent sight I ever witnessed of the kind. What quantities of splendid flowers! Birds of gay plumage and lively song fills the trees, and all is one scene of animated nature. To who has never been in a tropical forest, this is one of the most gorgeous sights in the world. Our party of travelers to-day have been in the highest glee. "Hold me," says I, "I want to scream." "Scream away then," says a pretty girl in the crowd. And did'nt I? You may believe I yelled like a catamount, till the woods fairly echoed. Immense bunches of scarlet flowers hung in clusters from the trees; and these, beautiful as they are, have no odor whatever. In numerous instances we can see vines that hang directly down from a tree top to the earth, a distance of sixty or eighty feet, and there take root. Whether the vines grew down or up, I do not know. The road, of course, is built several feet higher than the surface of the swamp. On each side of the iron rails for some sixty feet, every tree, shrub, vine and plant has been cut away.

And yet with all the precaution, so marvelous is the growth of vegetation, that were the railroad to be unused for twelve months, at the end of that time the owners would be completely out of sight in less than half that time. I noticed some places where the way was cut through a hill, and for a distance of sixty or eighty feet from the track, there was nothing but solid rocks. You may suppose that here the vegetation kept its distance. Not at all. As if the very vines owed the road a spite, I have seen a convolvulus—a common "Morning Glory"—send its lonely arms out and run, like the New Hampshire pumpkin vine, directly down off the hillside and across the rocks, till it got upon the track; and, of course, the next train clipped its vaulting ambition by cutting its head off. Were the vegetable growth for one mile on each side of the road, available for firewood, within five miles of New York or London, it would afford fuel for four millions of people, so rapidly does the warm, damp climate and fertile soil reproduce everything as fast as it is cut.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The Concord, N. H., *Statesman*, formerly a whig paper but now advocating the knownothing doctrines, says:—

"As the subject is now presented throughout the country, no very strong hopes can be entertained of defeating the candidate of the next democratic national convention—even if Gen. Pierce be the nominee. This is an assertion the utterance of which is by no means pleasant; but every intelligent politician, looking carefully over the country, and noting the various movements afoot which have reference to 1856, can now reach no other conclusion."

RELATIONSAIP OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND QUEEN VICTORIA.—Prince Napoleon is the son of Frederica, Princess of Wurtemburg who was the daughter of the Princess of Brunswick, who was the daughter of Frederick, Prince of wales the paternal great grandfather of Queen Victoria. Prince Napoleon is, therefore, the Queen's cousin, and her relative in the ninth degree of consanguinity.

☞ A certain newspaper in Cleaveland having advertised that they would send a copy of their paper gratis for one year, to the person sending them a club of ten, received the *ten spot of clubs* from a young lady in the country.

☞ The richest man in congress is said to be the Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina. His property is estimated at two millions of dollars.

☞ The Los Angelos *Star* says there is no question that coffee and pine apple plants can be raised, in our mild climate, to the greatest perfection, and to the pecuniary advantage of the cultivator.

☞ A resolution has been introduced into the South Carolina legislature, for the purchase of statues of Moultrie, Marion, Sumper, Hayne, McDuffie and Calhoun, and also a sarcophagus for Mr. Calhoun's remains.

☞ John McCabe, of Jessamine county, at a Jackson meeting, some years ago, gave the following toast: "Old Hickory—most excellent bark for tanning British, Spanish and Indian hides."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

"Through the Woods."

After over two months of "flat, stale and unprofitable" deliberation, the present congress—the XXXIVth—has found it proper to organize, by the election of a speaker to the popular branch. The Senate—democratic, as for years past it has been—has been organized from the start, and moving on in the discharge of its duty, as far as one branch can do business without the other, *constitutionally*.

Except on one occasion, we believe that this failure to effect an organization at a reasonably proper time, in the history of our country, has but one precedent—staved off by the same party, and under circumstances of a more excusible character. The history of the world embraces but few parallels. There was a time, as we are told, when a treasonable English Parliament was dissolved, by a man named Cromwell, for refusing to conform to its duty, in obedience to the known and expressed demands of an outraged people, asking redress for acknowled grievances. With a Gen. JACKSON at the head of the government—he *might*, and probably *would*, have quoted to the *treasonable* majority in the house, the following provision of the constitution, and acted on the alternative:

"ART. II. Sec 3. He (the President) shall from time to time, give to the congress information of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper," &c.

What a shameless burlesque on democratic republican institutions in government does not this farce of a non-organization of the servants of the people present?

What? is it possible?—a congress of the people's representatives organized? What? after over two months of humbuggery—drawing the sinews of the people out of the national treasury, whilst war threatens the country from Great Britain—whilst anarchy and confusion are on the *qui vive* almost everywhere, we learn that congress is finally organized! Organized! and look at it!—the result of "wool," and "midnight!" One drop of "consolation in the cup of woe," for the democracy, were that necessary, is, that the party in the House adhered to the candidate of their nomination, without a vote at the close showing that there were traitors in the camp. Richardson men at the start, were Richardson men throughout the canvass. As to a choice, (as far as national measures are concerned), between Banks, the successful competitor, and Fuller, his adjunct, it would amount to the difference between a *snake* and *skunk*.

For a few moments let us stop to inquire—of what kind of machinery is the national House of Representatives composed? In the first place, we can read three distinct parties there—one composed of the national democracy, administration men, fighting for the upholding of principles, that the time has long since gone by when they were first espoused; another, intolerant and unreasonable in its precepts, proscriptive and ungenerous in its details; and a third, revolutionary and parricidal in its consequences, have been arrayed together by the voice of the people for the purpose of enacting good and healthy laws for our civil government.

How they have demeaned themselves, the record will show. Of one thing we feel proud, although *fusionism* has controlled the destinies of that House of congress for the present, there were there 60 or 70 true and tried men, who never deserted their banner.

The die now is cast, the Rubicon has been crossed, and it remains to be seen whether our general government authorities will give that amount of protection to its domain, acquired by conquest, blood and treasure, which Great Britain extends to its colonies—whether the solemnity of declarations are like chaff before the wind or not—whether United States territory, honestly and rightfully acquired, will be neglectfully suffered to receive injustice.

The time has gone by when prayers and supplications are necessary, as far as generosity is concerned, for a willing people to refrain from demanding that which is their due. An Indian war exists in our midst—families have been murdered in our vicinity—stock has been destroyed or required for the public service—the existence of the people has been jeopardized—the commander of the war department of the Pacific, Gen. Wool, has refused to recognize it as legitimate—death, apparent destruction and want is staring the people in the face, and those same people have been required to take up arms in defence of the Territory—many of them have been sacrificed, whilst at the same time the paid and proper defenders of our country are in inactivity and sloth. This applies to the commander of the forces on the Pacific, and no one else.

Whilst these things are apparent—whilst all these difficulties encompass the Territory, and surround it as it were with a mantle, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that whatever character the present congress is made up of, whether it be "wool" or "midnight," &c., or not, that liberal appropriations should be made to indemnify persons who have staked everything that they possess, in order to defend their homes, their persons and everything that is dear to them.

MORE TROOPS.—We are informed that the steamer *Columbia*, Capt. DALL, arrived at Steilacoom, March 15, 1856, (of which mention was made last week), with the following additional forces for service in this section of country:

Major R. S. Garnett, 9th Infantry commanding.

Co. B, 9th Infantry—Capt. F. T. Dent, commanding; 1st Lieut., C. R. Woods; 2d Lieut., P. A. Owen.

Co. K, 9th Infantry—Capt. C. Fletcher, commanding; 2d Lieut., N. Wickliffe.

Capt. G. E. Pickett, 9th Infantry.

Lieut. Mendell, Topographical Engineers, together with 121 non-commissioned officers and privates.

As stated last week, Major Gen. WOOL, also, came up in the same vessel, remained one day and returned in the *Active*, which he met in the Straits of Fuca, and brought back to Steilacoom to carry him, we presume, to his "*head-quarters*"—San Francisco.

QUERY.—Why did Gen. WOOL come to Washington Territory with additional forces, if no war existed, except in Southern Oregon? You must have made a sad mistake, General, in latitude and longitude. Perhaps a *course* of mathematics at West Point might *brighten* your ideas. Can the San Francisco *Herald*, or *any* of its *numerous* correspondents, explain the matter?

We do not wish to be understood as intimating that there is "*no war*" in Southern Oregon, for we *know there is*, and not *only there*, but from the northern line of California to the extreme northern line of the American possessions on the Pacific coast to the Rocky mountains, in the same region, we *know* there *is war*, the assertion of *pensioned* presses and *traitorous* correspondents to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Since the above was in type, we understand that Wool admitted that our Indian difficulties had been underrated, and that Gov. STEVENS had acted judiciously in calling for volunteers. We regret that there was no interview between Gov. STEVENS and the General, although there had been, previously some correspondence.

Gen. Wool, if we are rightly informed, has given Lt. Col. Casey, in command of the military department of Puget Sound, unlimited discretion to manage the campaign according to his own good judgment. Our citizens have great confidence in the energy, ability and patriotism of Lt. Col. Casey. He has fully recognized the necessity of calling out volunteers, and between him and the military authorities of the Territory, the most cordial relations subsist. They move together against the common enemy. Each has struck decisive blows. Each will do their duty.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a reported speech of Hon. WM. M. MORROW, of Sawamish county, member of the last House of Representatives of the territory, in reply to, and in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. BISHOP of Skamania, on a subject which the title of the bill will explain. If not explained therein, Mr. Morrow's *speech* will. The ample folds of the banner of liberty should know no difference as relates to religion or nationality of citizens of our own common country—*native or adopted*.

☞ We learn that Lt. Col. SHAW, of the southern battalion, has been busily engaged in recruiting, and will soon be in the field, in active service. From what we have already seen, there can be no doubt as to the excellent quality of the men comprising his battallion.

☞ The Steamer *Traveller* met with an accident, while crossing from Victoria to Port Townsend, which came near being quite serious. Her boiler cracked, suffered all the steam to escape, and for a considerable length of time they drifted at the mercy of the sea, but the schooner Potter, Capt. TUCKER, coming in sight, towed her back to Victoria. The injury being but slight, was speedily repaired and she arrived at this port on Wednesday evening, *all right*.

☞ WILLIAMS, of Wells, Fargo & Co's express; J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, and others will accept our thanks for late papers, &c.

THE INDIAN WAR!

Since our last issue, the volunteers under Maj. HAYS, have had another engagement on White river. The party engaged in constructiug a block-house at the crossing of this river, were fired upon from a high bluff on the opposite side of the river. The Indians occupied a position that could not be assailed, successfully, without a larger force than Maj. HAYS had at his command. No Indians are known to have been killed. Mr. MILLS, was severely wounded but it is believed that he will recover. No other injury was suffered by our troops. This occurrence took place on Friday of last week.

By our latest advices we learn that the volunteers were moving in the supposed direction of the hostile Indians, acting in concert with the regulars, and it was confidently expected that a fight would take place in a short time.

All the principal points from the settlements to the scene of hostilities, have been provided with excellent block-houses, through the energy and perseverance of the regular and volunteer forces. Col. CASEY has established a block-house, store houses and hospital on Muckleshoot prairie, which is to be named "Fort Slaughter," in honor of Lt. SLAUGHTER.

Capt. KEYES, with a detached party, destroyed a fort, 40 by 20 feet, built of large logs, of the Indians on Porter's prairie.

Kla-wo-mit, father-in-law of Kanascut, was killed 1st March.

An Indian village on Green river has been destroyed by a party of regulars.

We have been informed that Col. CASEY understands the importance of pushing forward the war *now* before the spring rains set in, as streams now fordable will be impassable after a few days' rain. He has cut a new road from Fort Steilacoom to Muckleshoot prairie, and 15,000 rations are now being forwarded to that point.

He has also planted seeds for a garden in the prairie, and is endeavoring to persuade farmers to cultivate the prairie under the protection of the garrison. This is highly commendable, as there are several hundred acres of excellent land in that vicinity, and all products raised would find a ready market at the fort.

Capt. DENT, with a company of the 9th Infantry, has been ordered to build a fort at the mouth of Cedar creek, upon the Duwamish, to give protection to settlers who may return to their claims, upon the fertile lands east of Seattle.

Capt. MALONEY is ordered to erect a block-house upon Porter's prairie.

The regulars and volunteers are constantly employed in scouting the country, in small parties throughout the White river country.

On the 12th inst., a party of the 9th Infantry, Capt. GUTHRIE, in charge of Lieut. MCKIBBON, accompanied by Dr. SUCKLEY, proceeded into the Stuck marshes, it being supposed that Indians were secreted in that vicinity. They surprised four Indians in a canoe, took them prisoners, and learned that 50 Indian men and 100 women and children were on an island in the Stuck. Dr. SUCKLEY went alone into their camp, and but for his cool courage would have been killed. Upon their threatening him, he told them that soldiers were behind, and had four of their people—and should a gun be fired, they would be killed. He was enabled to return in a canoe, when, with a party of 15 men, he succeeded in taking 15 prisoners, who were brought into Fort Steilacoom safe, though an attempt was made to rescue them by the other savages, but being informed, both by the prisoners and the doctor, that any demonstration upon their part would be the cause of the death of the prisoners, they made no further attempt. One of the men shot an Indian, lying close by the trail, on their way in.

Col. CASEY proposes to extend a chain of military posts from the central position, on the Muckleshoot, to Seattle; and also to erect fish-wires on the rivers to prevent the salmon from running up to the country of the savages.

Capt. MAXON's company, we learn, is now engaged in scouting in the vicinity of the Sound.

The remainder of his company, together with another full company, is now *en route* for this section of country, and will arrive in a day or two. This will be quite an accession to our present volunteer force, which is now entirely too small to operate to any extent against the enemy.

The following extract from a letter, dated *Fort Ebey*, March 10, will show something of the movements of Capts. Van Bokkelin and Howe, of the Northern Battalion:

"Capt. Van Bokkelin is now with his command of 54 men at the Snoqualmie falls, on the river of that name, actively engaged in constructing a block-house to store provisions in. So soon as the house is completed, the captain and his men will move for the field of action.

"Capt. Howe and command are now quartered at Fort Ebey, on the Snoqualmie river, 8 miles from its mouth, awaiting supplies, which he anticipates receiving daily, from Quarter-master Robinson, at Port Townsend, an active little fellow, who is now as busily engaged as man could possibly be in filling requisitions for this battalion.

"Capt. Howe had an election in his company to-day for officers, both commissioned and non commissioned, which resulted in the selection of G. W. Beam for 1st Lieut., and B. Welcher, 2d Lieut—Major Jno. Y. Sewell, who was elected upon organization of the company to that position, resigning—and J. T. Turner, county auditor of Island county, orderly Sergeant.

Capt. Howe has a fine company of 35 men, all young and in high spirits, and anxious to take the field. This company has made a wise and good selection in choosing Capt. H. for its commander, for he possesses all those qualities which are indispensable in a military officer: cool and deliberate, firm and inflexible in his every action, and brave and patriotic. The moment supplies reach him, he will move up the river to Snoqualmie falls, and there form a junction with Capt. Van Bokkelin, and they will march into the field together.

"Everything is perfectly quiet in the vicinity of Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

"The citizens of Whidby's Island have volunteered and left in these two companies, almost to a man. Out of some 50 young men who have claims upon the Island, all, with the exception of 6 or 7 have abandoned them and gone hence like patriots to defend their country, and punish the ruthless savages with whom we are now engaged in, I fear, a long and bloody war."

The scow from Bellingham Bay, in passing Johnson's Point, 15 miles south of Steilacoom, on Sunday last, was fired into by a party of Indians reported to be 30 strong. Upon the fact being reported to Col. Casey at Fort Steilacoom, by Adjt. Gen. Tilton, the Col. detailed an officer and 20 men of the 9th regiment to go to the point with Gen. Tilton in the steamer *Traveler*. But as an accident had prevented the *Traveler* from reaching Steilacoom, Gen. Tilton took a canoe with five friendly Indians, and accompanied by Lieut. Mendall of the Topographical Engineers, proceeded to the Point, landed at dark, and thoroughly reconnoitered the woods there, but did not discover any of the enemy. They had probably gone inland to the prairies.

Lieut. Gosnell with 4 white men and 30 friendly Indians from Jack Simmons' reservation, are out in pursuit of this party, and as they are familiar with the trails from the Sound to the prairies, will probably be able to find them.

An impression has gone abroad that PAT KANIM, with his band of Snoqualmie and Skokomish Indians, would not again take the field, but we are informed, through reliable sources, that such is not the fact. He is now co-operating with the Northern Battalion, and it is believed by our correspondents that he will be of much service in carrying out the designs of the commanding officers in that direction.

We are also informed that the company at Seattle, Capt. LANDER, are soon to take the field.

From the war east of the Cascades, we have nothing new.

We are informed that several more families have been butchered in Southern Oregon, but could not obtain the particulars.

LUMBER.—In our advertising columns, will be found the advertisement of Messrs. GRENNAN & CRANNEY, of Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, who, we are informed, in addition to their mercantile business, are prepared to furnish spars, square timber, &c., to vessels loading in the Sound, on the shortest notice. They have been engaged in the trade some four or five years, and with their experience will, we doubt not give general satisfaction.

☞ Two or three communications, handed in for publication in to-day's paper, have been crowded out. They are in type—and may or may not appear in future issues.

☞ A rencontre took place in the streets of Washington between Horace Greeley and Mr. Rust, member of the House, from Arkansas. Mr. Rust was impelled by certain offensive personal remarks published in the *Tribune*.

FOG IN LONDON.—The London papers relate a large number of fatal accidents which occurred in the city on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, from a very dense fog. A number of these occurred in docks. In the West India dock, four seamen were drowned in endeavoring to get on board their ships, two of them belonging to each. In London docks a custom-house officer, who had just left his vessel, on returning to it walked off the quay.—His cries were heard but he was drowned before he could receive assistance. Two men were drowned also in the Blackwall dock. A number of foot passengers in the streets and on the side-walks, were run over by carts and omnibusses; and many omnibusses suspended running. The river steamboats were obliged to suspend their regular trips, and a number of collisions on railroads occurred. A great many robberies were committed under cover of the fog, as no police officer could see a thief at any distance. A jeweller had a plate of glass worth £8 broken, and jewelry of the value of £80 taken from his shop window.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* gives the total length of the Mississippi and its tributaries at fifty-one thousand miles, which is more than twice the equatorial circumference of the earth.

Additional News Items.

WASHINGTON.—Wm. CULLOM, of Tennessee, has been elected clerk of the House.

The appointment of Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS has been confirmed as Minister to England. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Mr. Dallas' services whilst minister to Russia, his eminent political position, having filled the second office in the gift of the people, make his appointment at this time, as the successor of Mr. Buchanan, eminently proper. The appointment will receive the approval of our citizens, and command the respect abroad due to the representative of the nation. Our relations with England at this time are peculiar, if not dangerously involved. The questions at issue require enlarged knowledge, legal ability and practical statesmanship. Mr. Dallas' profession as an eminent lawyer, his public character and political experience, are all so many guarantees that in his hands the international issues so ably discussed by his predecessors will be properly sustained, and the policy and interests of the United States be enforced with energy and discretion."

KANSAS.—Our accounts from Kansas are of a deplorable character, if the statements we see published in the papers are faithful. Collisions attended with bloodshed have recently occurred; all parties were arming, and a sanguinary intestine war seems indeed to be imminent. The President has sent a message to the national congress in reference to the difficulties in that Territory. The following, from the Baltimore *Sun*, is a brief summary of the positions assumed by the President:

Among other things, it afforded a key to some of the intricacies of Kansas affairs, and plainly showed that the tortuous policy of Gov. Reeder had contributed to their complexity in a very considerable degree. The spirit of the message was akin to that in which we have heretofore spoken of the Kansas troubles. The extraneous efforts in the north to plant a free soil party in the Territory provoked counter-action on the part of Missouri, a border State. But so long as emigrants from the North, however they might have been aided by others, went into the Territory for the purpose of making a settlement there, no national objection could be made to them. And the invasion of the Territory by citizens of Missouri for the express purpose of controlling the early elections, was an outrage which could not be excused. Such outrages we heard of, officially and unofficially. And Gov. Reeder himself stated facts in proof of them.

Subsequently, Gov. Reeder, as the President states, recognized and gave complete legality to the first legislative assembly of the territory. Thus organized the assembly proceeded to act, and in time removed their place of meeting from Pawnee to the Shawnee Labor School. Here, after passing a bill, they sent it to the Governor, who refused to sign it, alleging his reasons in a special message, recognizing the assembly, yet denying its power, because it had effected the removal, as above, contrary to his wishes. Thus the whole affair became inextricably involved, and it was clearly impossible for the general government to reconcile the inconsistencies of Gov Reeder's course.

To this general outline of Gov. Reeder's conduct, as presented in the President's communication, he has submitted to the public a response, asking a suspension of opinion, and intimating that he is an injured man, but will make all things clear at a proper time. That time is understood to be when Congress has organized, and the matter can be discussed with all the flavor of the party.

It strikes us that in such a matter Gov. Reeder owes it to himself and the public to meet public opinion at once upon the issue presented. If he is wrongly accused, or his position misunderstood or misrepresented, he had better secure his present opportunity to make a complete and straightforward defence. It can be done without acrimony or vindictiveness. He can very easily give to the people a plain statement of the history of Kansas under his administration. It is really an important passage in the history of the country and ought not to be lost, as it might be, if any thing should occur to prevent the Governor from ultimately fufilling his purpose.

FLORIDA.—Recently a large party of Indians attacked the settlers living on the border of their hunting grounds, twelve miles west of Fort Dallas, (Miami river), when Peter Johnson and Edward Farrall were killed and scalped. Great alarm prevailed, and all the settlers around the Miami had sought protection at the fort. The general government have, however, at last resolved upon ridding Florida of the handful of savages who still remain in the southern portion of that peninsula. Accounts from Tallahassee state that the Secretary of War has directed the military commanders in Florida to remove the Indians, and the Governor of the State has called out five companies of volunteers to aid in the undertaking. A short and decisive campaign will, it is believed, put a stop at once and forever to the attrocities of Billy Bowlegs and his blood-thirsty braves.

Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated, almost unanimously, by the Philadelphia convention, for the Presidency.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Maine have selected four declared anti-Pierce delegates at large to represent the democracy of that State in the National convention to be held at Cincinnati.

☞ the Know-Nothing State council of Kentucky has recommended the Hon. Garrett Davis for the Presidency.

☞ More than one hundred men and about forty sloops belonging to Havre de Grace, Md., are employed annually, through the proper season, in supplying the market with wild ducks.

EUROPE, ETC.—The steamship Arabia arrived at Boston with a week's later news from Europe. The intelligence is of the highest importance, both politically and commercially. An extraordinary commotion was raised in London by the announcement in the *Times* that Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the allies. It turned out, however, to have been another Tartar hoax, The next day after the publication in the *Times* the government, on the authority of the British Minister at Vienna, announced that Russia had merely consented to open negotiations on the basis of the four points presented by the Western Powers.

Count Esterhazy has presented to Count Nesselrode the propositions of the allies, with the notification that if they were not unconditionally accepted by the 18th of January, the Austrian embassy would forthwith leave St. Petersburg. It does not appear, however, that Austria contemplates taking the field, even in the event of the propositions not being accepted by the time mentioned. There is no news of importance from the Crimea. In Asia Minor Mouravieff was rapidly advancing towards Erzeroum.

President Pierce's annual message had been received, and produced rather a favorable impression than otherwise.

The news from India received by the Arabia is very important. Not only had the Persians taken Herat, but their troops had fully occupied the city, and it was apprehended that they would soon advance beyond its walls. The entire family of Ya Mahomed had been put to death by the Persians, with the exception of the Queen mother. Dost Mahomed was in great alarm for his safety. He contemplated a military reunion with the chiefs of Candahar. Affairs in the East are rapidly assuming an ominous aspect.

☞ The news from Nicaragua, shows that Gen. WALKER maintains his position, and is constantly receiving reinforcements. His force now amounts to nearly 1000 Americans, and his government is likely to be established on a firm basis.

THE GRAVE OF MADISON.—A bill has been reported in the senate of Virginia providing for the erection of a plain tomb of granite or marble, over the grave of James Madison. It is a somewhat singular and mortifying fact that up to this time no stone has marked the place where rests the mortal remains of this illustrious man. Should the tomb be erected it will bear the following inscription: "James Madison, born March 5, 1751, (O. S.:) died 28th June, 1886. Virginia marks with sincere affection the grave of her son, the author of the Federal constitution, the patriot and statesman."

PROHIBITION IN MARYLAND.—The legislature of Maryland appears indisposed to agitate the state with a prohibitory liquor law movement. A majority of the committee of the house of delegates, to whom the subject was committed, yesterday reported against the expediency of referring the question of such a law to the people for their action, and express the opinion that a modification of the license law would be more effectual for good. The report was concurred in by the house.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT ROOM.—In Washington, Mo., a short time since, a gunsmith named Harrison was on trial for several burglaries which it was charged he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the court room, procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the court room, placed the pistol to Harrison's head, discharged the pistol, and left him a lifeless corpse in the presence of the magistrates. The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custody.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—A correspondent thinks that the Common Council of Cincinnati were justified in expelling a newspaper reporter for saying that one of their number was "harmless and useless gentleman." Let us assume for a moment that they were, and where would be the liberty of the press or of speech? If the Common Council of Cincinnati could justly and properly do such a thing certainly any legislative body might—certainly Congress could consistently do so. Now, we should be a free people indeed if every man who thought that a member of Congress, or a member of the legislature, was "a harmless and useless gentleman," dared not *say so* under peril of the whole official authority of the assembled body. Nothing could be more absurd, or more infamous than such a proceeding, as a gross violation of the liberty of the press and of speech. And it is of just such an infamous absurdity that the Common Council of Cincinnati has been guilty. All such men are public servants; they either seek the office they occupy, or are called to it by the people. They can decline to serve if they will. But once in office they are public servants, accountable to public opinion for their capacity and fidelity; and that public opinion is the free expression of any and every individual citizen. Those who do not like this construction of public service had better keep out of it.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Gen. Houston Letting Down a Peg.—The Know Nothings of Indinola, Texas, have instructed their delegates to Philadelphia to vote for Fillmore as their candidate for president, and for Gen. Sam Houston for vice-president. We presume that this movement has the consent of Gen. Houston. Sensible man. A half a loaf is better than nothing.

Shipping Report.

PORT TOWNTEND—ARRIVED.

March 11—Sch. Emily Parker, Jones, Victoria, V. I.
13—Dancing Feather, Cornish, Sequim.
Bark Ella Francies, Michael, San Francisco.
Sch. Rover, Dublin, Penn's Cove.
14—Bark Equator, Teekalet.
Sch. Witch of the Wave, Sayward, Port Ludlow.
15—Sch. A. Y. Trask, Burns, V. I.
Sch. R. B. Potter, Tucker, Victoria, V. I.
Reports having picked up the steamer Traveler, in the Straits of Fuca, disabled, her boiler having cracked, and towed her into Victoria for repairs, no lives lost—no one injured.
17—Brig Consort, San Francisco.

SAILED.

March 11—Sch. Emily Parker, Jones, Olympia.
14—Dancing Feather, Cornish, Port Ludlow.
Bark Ella Francies, Michael, Teekalet.
16—Bark Equator, Callo.
16—Sch. Witch of the Wave, Sayward, Port Ludlow
R. B. Potter, Tucker, Olympia.
A. Y. Trask, Burns, Government stores for Lt. Tilton, Snohomish river.

PORT OF VICTORIA V. I.—ARRIVED.

March 13—U. S. Steamer Active, Alden, Ninimo.
12—Brig Recovery, Michael, Oahu, S. I.

SAILED.

13—U. S. Steamer Active, Alden, San Francisco.
14—Sch. R. B. Potter, Tucker, Port Townsend, passengers, Lt. Huger and q. m. Robinson.

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.

Stuart's Express,

WILL leave Olympia, on Sunday morning, March 23d, for Oregon, California and the Atlantic States.

Olympia, March 21, 1856.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

Dissolution.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

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

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

Notice

IS hereby given, that William P. Wells has petitioned the Probate Court of Thurston County for a decree directing the administrator of the estate of James McAllister, late of Thurston County deceased, to convey unto said Wells certain real estate in accordance with an agreement by and between said Wells and the deceased. Said petition will be heard by said Probate Court at its regular term, to be begun and held at Olympia, in said County on Monday the 14th day of April next, 1856. All persons interested in said estate will then and there be heard, when opportunity will be given to defend said petition, or to file any objection thereto.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
Judge of Probate, Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, March 14th, 1856. n25-4t.

War Notice.

BY ORDER of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I hereby call upon the citizens of the counties of Lewis, Chehalis, Thurston, Pierce and Pacific, for reinforcements to support the gallant volunteer soldiery now in the enemy's country north of the Puyallup.

To insure success, it is deemed essential to strengthen the Central Battalion. By a vigorous effort now, there is a reasonable hope of annihilating the savages occupying the region west of the Cascades. For this purpose, an earnest appeal is made for a reinforcement of one hundred men, who will rendezvous at Olympia, for service under Major G. Hays, to strengthen the companies of Captains Henness, Rabbeson, White and Swindal.

All detachments, upon arrival at Olympia, will be supplied with provisions, clothing, arms, transportation and escorts to the field.

Ample supplies for the forces are now approaching the Central position upon the Muckleshoot Prairie.

An intelligent and patriotic population will see the urgency of the case, and by bestowing their services for a short time, share in the achievements of their friends now in the field, and materially aid in the speedy termination of the war.

The following named gentlemen are requested to act as enrolling officers:

Capt. John R. Jackson, Highland, Lewis county;
J. S. M. Van Cleave, Pacific county, Chinook P. O.;
Private Guest, Capt. Henness' company, at Camp Montgomery;
Doctor J. R. Johnson, Chehalis, at Bruceport;
Henry Cock, Thurston, at Olympia;

Enrolling officers will make requisitions upon the Quarter Master and Commissaries at Olympia and Steilacoom for supplies and quarters for recruits during concentration, previous to marching.

Enrolling officers will report to this office for marching orders.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant Generdl W. T. Volunteers.

Head Quarters, Olympia, W. T., March 1, 1856.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of May 1856, for the performance of the following work, viz:

On the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom.

1st To build a bridge at the crossing of said road, as laid down on the maps of the survey, to be seen at Surveyor General's office, Olympia, W. T., and at Vancouver, on the Nawaukum river, 200 feet or thereabouts in length, the bridge to be constructed of hewn timber (none of which shall square less than 1 foot;) in the most solid and durable manner, the carriage way 16½ feet in width to be of 3 inch plank firmly spiked on, and enclosed by a railing on each of 3X4 inch scantling. The entire structure to be 20 feet above the ordinary stage of the water, and to be supported by a pier or piers of crib-work, solidly filled in with stone: the left bank of the river to be cut down to the height of 20 feet forming an abutment for the bridge, and an abutment of crib-work filled in with stone to be raised to the height of 20 feet on the right bank. The pier or piers will be constructed with their angles up and down stream, to direct the drift, and from each abutment a wing or apron of crib-work, 30 feet in length will be carried out on the up stream side for the same purpose. The whole to be inspected, approved and received by the engineer in charge on behalf of the U. S. before payment is made And, from the abutment on the right bank, a causeway is to be thrown up 8 feet in height, and 16½ feet wide, to be made of solid earth, or gravel, forming a good road way across the Nawaukum bottom, for the distance of one half mile or thereabouts, and connecting the said bridge with the high prairie land at Saint Martin's. And the said causeway is to be constructed with slopes of 2 or 1 and to have culverts properly constructed at sufficient distances to carry off the water that may accumulate by its side.

2d To open and construct from St. Martin's to the bridge on Skookum Chuck river, 12 miles or thereabouts the U. S. Military road, on the line surveyed and marked out as follows, viz:

The road to be cleared entirely of trees, brush and fallen timber, and other obstructions, for a width of 33 feet, and a track or carriage way to be included in these limits 16½ feet in width, in which all roots, stones and other obstructions must be grubbed out at least 9 inches below the surface of the soil.

And in all places of low, wet or marshy ground the road is to be built of logs in the manner usually called a corduroy road, laid on a sufficiently high embankment, at least 16½ feet in width to prevent its being overflowed, and to render it easily practicable for a heavy loaded wagon during the rainy season or season of freshets. And it is to be well and distinctly understood by the contractor that the object of this advertisement is to have a good, substantial wagon road made between the points above named, which shall be easily practicable for a loaded wagon with its usual team *at all seasons of the year.*

And no road or portion of road will be received which does not fully come up to the meaning of this condition.

In their proposals contractors will propose separately for the bridge and causeway, and at a stipulated sum per mile for the construction of the road.

Contracts will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, at the discretion of the superintendent of military roads, in Oregon and Washington territories.

The work is to be completed by the 1st of November 1856, but will not be inspected until after the commencement of the rainy season, to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions.

Proposals must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties, ensuring the completion of the work in case a contract is given.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposal for opening the advertised section of the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom W. T." or, for bridge across the Nawaukum river W. T., and directed.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. DERBY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers
San Francisco, Cal.

Olympia, March 21 1856. n25-t April 15

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, Letters of administration bearing date February 20th, 1856 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Lieut. William A. Slaughter U. S. army, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at Fort Steilacoom, on or before the 29th day of February 1857; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand the 29th day of Feb., 1856.

HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator.

Olympia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-4t

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

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

Established in 1853.

By a law of congress passed two or three years ago, all officers, marines, and sailors of the U. S. Navy, and officers and men of the Revenue Service, who served in the Pacific, on the coast of California, during the Mexican war, (and their heirs,) are entitled to extra pay.

Olympia, Feb. 29th, 1856. 23-tf

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

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

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

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

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855. 39-tf

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

WORKS, 87 Washington Street, San Francisco

We have on hand and for sale, 50,000 gallons of bleached and refined Oil—embracing Sperm, Lard, Polar, Elephant, China, Neatsfoot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alchohol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.

Dealers desiring a genuine article at low rates, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

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.

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

E. H. WILSON. WM. G. DUNLAP.

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

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

At Deshutes, W. T.

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

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

Settle Up.

THE proprietors being about to close busines, persons indebted to the *Tripod House*, will settle up without delay, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having claims will present them immdiately for settlement to my agent, Mr. James Roberts.

N. B. The premises to let on liberal terms—apply as above.

EUSTES HUGER.

Olymyia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-2w

Sheriff's Sale.

Territory of Washington, County of Thurston. } ss

ON the twenty-fourth day of March next, will be sold at public auction, on the preimses, in the county aforesaid, within the legal hours, all the right, title, interest and claim which Andrew J. Miller has in and to one steam saw mill and appurtenances, and one dwelling house, together with the parcel or tract of land upon which said buildings are erected in North Olympia, in the county and territory aforesaid. Said parcel or tract of land being known and described as follows: Beginning on the line between the land claims of Courtland Ethridge and Rev. Pascal Ricard, at a stake on the meandering line of the Bay; thence east 680 feet to a stake; thence south 800 feet to a stake; thence west to the said meandering line; thence northerly on the same to the place of beginning—containing nine acres, more or less. The same seized and taken into execution as the property of Andrew J. Miller at the suits of George Bush, and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. HEAD,
Dp'y Sheriff.

Olympia, Feb. 27, 1856. 23-4t

General Orders--No. 4.

1st. The 2nd Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, called into the service of the United States against the Yakima, and other hostile Indian tribes, will be organized into three Battalions, to be designated, respectively, the Northern, the Central and Southern Battalions.

2nd. The Northern Battalion includes Company G, commanded by Captain Van Bokkelin; Company I, Captain Howe; a detachment of Company H, Captain Peabody, and will be commanded by a Major, to be elected by the command upon its concentration.

3d. It will receive supplies and transportation from Quartermaster and Commissary Robinson, and move immediately up the river to the Snoqualmie Falls.

4th. The Central Battalion, commanded by Major Gilmore Hays, will comprise Company B, Captain Rabbeson; Company C, Captain Henness, (Mounted Rangers;) the Train Guard, Captain Shead, and the Pioneer Company, commanded by Captain White, with detachment of Scouts, commanded by Captain Swindall, of Co. F, and be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary Weed, at the post of Olympia.

5th. This Battalion will march to the Muckleshoot Prairie—establishing Block-Houses at the Yelm Prairie, at Montgomery's station, and the crossing of the Puyallup River; and forming a junction with the Regulars, erect a Depot, Hospital and Block-House at or near the forks of White and Green Rivers.

6th. The Southern Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, will organize from the companies now forming by Captain Maxen, Achilles, Higgins and Pearson, upon the Columbia River, and will march to the Walla-Walla Valley, as soon as possible.

7th. The Southern Battalion will be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary Hatheway, at Fort Vancouver.

8th. Officers commanding Battalions, will appoint Adjutants for their commands.

9th. The Battalion Adjutant will conduct the Military Correspondence, make the necessary Reports to this office, and keep the papers of the Battalion.

10th. Quartermasters and Commissaries will make their Reports to Quartermaster and Commissary General Miller, at Olympia.

11th. Lieutenant Colonel Lander, commanding post at Seattle, will organize Company A, of the 2d Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, with as many friendly Indians as may report to him, and make war upon the hostile savages, infesting the forests between Elliott's Bay, and the country lying adjacent to Seattle; and cooperate with the Naval forces, now in the Bay of Seattle, and will be supplied by Quartermaster and Commissary F. Mathias.

12th. Jared S. Hurd and H. R. Crosbie, Esq., are appointed Aids to the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieut. Col.

13th. Eustis Huger is appointed acting Adjutant to the 2d Regiment W. T. Volunteers, with the rank of 1st Lieut.

14th. Sidney S. Ford, jr., is appointed a Captain, and detached for the special service of organizing a force of friendly Indians of the Chehalis and Cowlitz tribes for operation upon the Puyallup.

15th. Capt. C. W. Riley with the force raised in Steilacoom, will build a fort at "Lone Tree Point," north of the mouth of the Puyallup, and occupy that post until further orders.

16th. Warren Gove is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary at the post of Steilacoom.

17th. A. H. Roble is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of subsistence at the Dalles.

18th. G. K. Willard to be Surgeon and purveyor of medicine and medical stores at Head Quarters.

19th. M. P. Burns is appointed a Surgeon in the 2d Regiment, and ordered for duty with the Central Battalion.

20th. Dr. R. M. Bigelow, Surgeon, for the Northern Battalion.

21st. The officer commanding the Southern Battalion will appoint a Surgeon for his command, and report his name to this office, that a commission may issue.

22d. Edward Furste is appointed Chief clerk to the Quartermaster and Commissary General.

23d. James Roberts is appointed Military Clerk to the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

24th. In all service of combined volunteer and Indian military forces, the military officer will take command of the whole.

25th. All officers commanding are requested to make reports to this office as frequently as practicable.

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

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Vol. Forces.

Head Quarters, Olympia, W. T., Feb. 25, 1856.

Feb. 29. 23-3t.

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.

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 18 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

8m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that for want of consideration, I will not pay any of three certain notes for fifty dollars each, drawn by me on the 30th of January last past, and made payable to Cortland Ethridge or order, or to C. Ethridge or order; consecutively twenty-one days from date, and twenty-one days apart. The public are cautioned against trading for said notes.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, W. T., Feb. 20, 1856. 22tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

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

The table will always be spread with a view to please the taste, and satisfy the hungry—good beds and clean sheets where the weary can rest without fear of Lashi, 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 eles. 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

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Goldman & Rosenblatt, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in our debt either by note or account, are requested to settle the same with 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.

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.

Estray Notice.

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

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.

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 moleskin 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, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,–'54. -tf.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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 fatmilies, 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.

General Orders.

1. Wm. Craig is appointed Aid to the Commander-in-Chief during the existing Indian war, to rank as Lieut. Colonel.

2. The Nez Perce volunteers who have formed a portion of the force from Washington operating against the hostile Indians, will return to the Nez Perce country and there be mustered out of the service by Lieut. Col. Craig, who will send a copy of his muster rolls and descriptive lists to the office of the Adjutant General at Olympia.

3. Especial thanks are due to the Nez Perce volunteers, for their cheerful obedience to orders and exemplary deportment while in the service of the Territory.

4. Lieut. Col. Craig will take the necessary measures for the protection of the Nez Perce Indians against any hostile efforts from the tribes in arms, and will call upon Col. B. F. Shaw, in command of the Military District of Walla-walla, for aid and supplies.

5. It being necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to go to the settlements without delay, Lieut. Col. Doty will assume the command of the Walla-walla Battalion, consisting of the Stevens Guards and Spokane Invincibles. They will be moved to the Dalles as soon as the weather moderates, and there is a probability of grass on and at the terminus of the route, and there be mustered out of the service.

6. The Commander-in-Chief returns his thanks to the Battalion for the alacrity with which they have obeyed his orders and discharged their duty; for their constancy and manliness in the rapid movement which they made from the Spokane to this valley in bad weather and in an inclement season—a movement begun and nearly half accomplished with the certain knowledge that a large force of hostile Indians were to be met in this valley, and no expectation that aid was at hand, and would be extended in season.

7. But aid was at hand, and the Commander-in-Chief would do injustice to his own feelings and those of the men of his immediate command, if in the general order he did not acknowledge the services of the gallant volunteers of Oregon, who successfully met in arms in this valley the combined forces of the hostile Indians, at the time he was moving from the Spokane to the Nez Perce country.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Walla-walla Battalion,
Walla-walla Valley, W. T., Dec. 31, 1855.

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

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.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colered Velvet Ribbons, White and Black Silk Blonde Laces, Arificial 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 Embroiries. Also—

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9;3ms

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

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.

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.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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 cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

THE 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.

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.
Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.
N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.
Terms moderate.
Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

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.

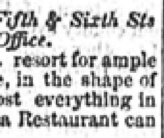
Grand Mound Nursery.

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.

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.

THE CABINS.

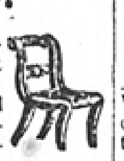


THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.
The steamer touches at this point each trip, so that parties wishing to rest and enjoy themselves on the Island for a season, or be forwarded to Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Port Discovery, New Dungeness, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.
GEORGE W. EBEY.
July 20, 1855. 46tf.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

WORKS, 87 Washington Street, San Francisco. We have on hand and for sale, 50,000 gallons of bleached and refined Oil—embracing Sperm, Lard, Polar, Elephant, China, Neatsfoot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcohol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.
Dealers desiring a genuine article at low rates, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.
R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.
Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

Cabinet Shop.



FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

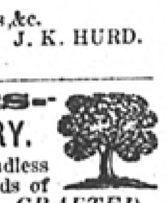
For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.
Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.
JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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 cuarge, at Stellacoom. 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.

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.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY.
THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.
My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.
L. D. DURGIN.
Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

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 else where 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.

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 Oakainakane 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 direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umnatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.
There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.
Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42–6m
⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:
By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tukanon river; thence up the Tukanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde river midway between Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-nosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.
Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:
For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:
Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.
This notice is published for the information of the public.
The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42–6m
⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.
Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet.
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco.
Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, 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 southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.
The reservations are as follows, viz:
1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.
2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-no-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.
The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.
The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.
For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.
Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
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

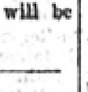
SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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.

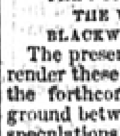
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH 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. 38-tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T.
January 27th, 1855.
1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27—fractional section 23, and the eastern half of section 22; all in range one (1) west, township nineteen (19) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. land survey 1204 acres.
2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river; beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides, and standing on the north east corner of Swan & Riley's claim; thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place of beginning, containing in all 1280 acres, or two sections of land.
3d. The small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersly's and Totten's inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's (or Pickering's) passage, containing, according to the U. S. land survey, about 1400 acres.
4th. The Peninsula at the south eastern end of Perry's Island called Shais-quihl; and
5th. The Island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi river, at the point of separation of the mouths, emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia.
6th. Commencing on the beach at Neah Bay, at the mouth of a small brook running into the same, next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classet or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said Cape, a little above the Watch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first mentioned creek, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Supt. Ind. Aff., W. T.

Claim for Damages by Indians.

NOTICE is hereby given, that claims for damages, done by Indians of this Territory to citizens, must be put in under the regulations of the Department, in the following manner:
1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.
2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.
3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.
4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.
5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.
6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.
Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.
HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.
June 8, 1855. 39–ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.
INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD and Zinc Washboards, Chopping-trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives. Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed cords and Clothes Lines, with every other Article belonging to the *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE* business, at lowest wholesale prices, by
W. HAUXHURST,
112 and 114, Front, near Washington st.
P. S. I am still doing business at the same old wooden building, at a very low rent, a saving of expenses which about all goes to the benefit of my customers, and Merchants who do not at least call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interest. n10–3m

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—
Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.
For sale low to the trade.
Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)
Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Courier, Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.
N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office.
June 8, 1855. 39–ly

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.
June 8, '55.39–tf

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish fruit trees from one to two years growth, embracing more than sixty varieties of Apple, also, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Currant, Grape, Gooseberry, etc.
Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.
Olympia Oct. 22, '55–6m7

MEDICAL.
Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.
WILLIAM G. BADGER,
NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS,
WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.
I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.
My stock amounts to over two 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 saleable sizes.
Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.–47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie, sometimes called Chambers' prairie.
The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.
G. HARTSOCK.
January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.
Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.
UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.
The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of
BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS
of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:
JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG, CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.
If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.
Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octavo pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.
TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine render their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a
SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.
A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the
BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.
Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.
The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

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

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

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.
Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.
All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,
BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.
May 8, 1855. n-12