PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal---Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN. STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1856. VOL. I.--NO. 29.

Agriculture, News, &c.

THE ROPE-WALK.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

In that building long and low,
With its windows all a-row,
Like the port-holes of a hulk,
Human spiders spin and spin,
Backward down their threads so thin,
Dropping each a hempen bulk.

At the end an open door;
Squares of sunshine on the floor
Light the long and dusky lane;
And the whirring of a wheel,
Dull and drowsy, makes me feel
All its spokes are in my brain.

As the spinners to the wall
Downward go and reascend,
Gleam the long threads in the sun;
While within this brain of mine
Cobwebs lighter and more fine,
By the busy wheel are spun.

Two fair maidens in a swing,
Like white doves upon the wing
First before my vision pass;
Laughing as their gentle hands
Closely clasp the twisted strands,
At their shadow on the grass.

Then a booth of mountebanks,
With its smell of tan and planks,
And a girl poised high in air
On a cord, in spangled dress,
With a faded loveliness,
And a weary look of care!

Then a homestead among farms,
And a women with bare arms
Drawing water from a well;
As the bucket mounts apace,
With it mounts her own fair face,
As at some magician's spell.

Then an old man in a tower,
Ringing loud the noontide hour,
While the rope coils round and round,
Like a serpent at his feet,
And again in swift retreat
Almost lifts him from the ground.

Then within a prison yard,
Faces fixed, and stern, and hard,
Laughter and indecent mirth;
Ah! it is the gallows tree!
Breath of Christian charity,
Blow and sweep it from the earth!

Then a school-boy, with his satchel
Gleaming in a sky of light
And an eager, upward look;
Steeds pursued through lane and field,
Foxes with their spoils concealed;
And an angler by a brook.

Ships r joking in the breeze;
Wrecks that float in unknown seas,
Anchors dragged through faithless sand;
Sea-fog drifting overland,
And with it sounds like the wind
Sailors reeling for the land.

All these scenes do I behold;
These and many left untold,
In that building long and low;
While the wheels go round and round,
With a drowsy, dreamy sound,
And the spinners backward go.

—Little Pilgrim.

THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I observe the following extract from the *Granite Farmer*, in your paper is given as a fact:

"PREPARING WOOD.—Some farmers have not yet learned that in piling wood for seasoning they should not expose the heart to the weather. Nature designed the bark of the trees as a protection, and it serves as well when trees are cut and split, if properly piled, as when on the stump. The bark should always be uppermost. In this way the water runs off readily, and the wood is not colored by exposure to rains.

"When there is a large amount of it piled in one place, the different tiers should be somewhat removed from each other, that there may be a free circulation of the air among the wood. If this precaution is not taken, the interior courses will become moldy and will be seriously injured.

"Winter is the best time to cut wood for the year. Wood cut then will season better and be of more value than when cut in the spring or summer."

Upon what authority the *Farmer* bases its conclusions is, to me at least, unknown, for the opposite is the truth. The bark is the natural protector of the wood from destruction in life, but equally its destroyer after death. My own experience is this: In 1836 I "opened a farm" in Michigan. At the time I had but little experience in fence building.

In placing the rails on the fence my only object was to make a solid or firm fence. I perhaps should observe, it was a "worm, or crooked fence," as nearly all fences are at the best.

In a few years I had occasion to move some of my fences. I was surprised to find many of the "sap rails" worn almost entirely rotten, and worthless. I found this to be the case with more or less of the rails in every panel. On a careful examination I found often a thin shell or crust of seasoned, solid wood on each side, and at the bottom of the rail. The bark at the top would remain in its place, but was entirely decayed, as was the sappy part of the wood under it.

In many instances the more solid or less sappy part of the rail would be as brittle as a pipe-stem.

As I had many miles of fence to build, I cast about for the cause of this decay of timber. The result of my examination was this:

I found all those rails without a single exception that were placed in the fence with the "bark up" were badly decayed, and many of them entirely worthless, while on the other hand, where the rail was placed bark down, not one was decayed. I saw at once why it was. The bark no longer served as a protector, but held the water that naturally falls upon it for a long time, upon which, the hot sun acts in such a way as to produce rapid decay. On the other hand, the bark was soon thrown off the wood, and fell to the ground, thereby enabling the wood to season or dry.

I have since noticed thousands of miles of fence, and have not yet failed to notice the same facts, and have in hundreds of instances called the attention of farmers to the fact, by which they said they should profit, not having before known the cause of a fact they had not failed to notice. In my own case I at once adopted the following rule in putting up my fences. First, place the bark down of all rails that the "bone" or heart was taken from. In all cases where it remained on, place the bark to the south or east. By this precaution I saved thousands of rails, as after years observation proved to me. The reason I have already given, *i. e.*, if placed at the bottom it seasons on, or soon falls off. If placed toward the south or east it gets the sun of the morning and of mid-day, producing the same result. I challenge the world to disprove the above *facts* by *facts*. In cording up wood, whether for the purpose of drying or to remain, the same rule should be observed. How can it season, if the bark is full of water or sap?—*Life Illustrated.*

AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERING.

The English government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American Continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American press that species of mild and temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a little political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and depreciation. We shall be told, no doubt, of the fiendish hatred of England to Republican America, and of the insolent menace behind the which, she veils her insidious and treacherous designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constituencies whose votes are found to be influenced by such calumnies, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people, the causes which have led us, even in a time of war, to increase our squadron in their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction, the first steps towards which we are now most unwillingly taking.

We entreat then, the American public to believe notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary with which they are so assiduously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost good will, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom which is consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the wish nor the right to intrude our opinion on that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against the spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate.

At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical fillibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American Government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers—but their preparation is, nevertheless, well known to the President and his Administration, and receives no check from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, and would be exchanged for vigorous action, only the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free too, that they will not be controlled by a government of their own making, and though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity and the assertion of their own rights, cannot bring themselves to tolerate an Executive sufficiently strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations. It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great Republic that we are most unwillingly compelled even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire, and prevent a conflagration which if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do, we are compelled, at least so far as the unlawful enterprises against ourselves go, to do for her.

We cannot wait patiently till these lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder have set their feet within her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance which is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes. We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom clemency is cruelty to the human race of which they are the enemies, or of inflicting a just punishment, which may be the means of inflaming against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. We will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that otherwise it would be our duty to most severely punish, and this we do in the name and the hope of peace. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. All they can hope is that the inhuman fate sure to attend such wretched adventurers may be the means of inflaming the public mind against England, and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This consummation it is the duty of the American Government, if it can, to prevent, and as it cannot, of the Government against which such attempts are aimed by all means to avert. If we can prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold, but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

We are fully aware of the advantages that such a proceeding gives to those ever active emissaries of discord, who are incessantly employed in every state in the union in stirring up the feelings of the populace against this country. That which is, a mere measure of self defence against lawless force they will represent as an insult offered to the lawful government of the country; they will declaim, they will distort, they will exaggerate, but we must not omit to prepare against real dangers because our preparations may be honestly misunderstood or designedly misrepresented. England has every wish and every interest to remain at peace with America. The immense trade we carry on with her, the community of language and of blood, the absence of any ground of dispute or subject of rivalry, all plead forcibly in the same direction. How strange that under such circumstances, we should be driven to arms merely because it is the will of a portion of the sovereign people to make war upon us unsupported and unapproved, but also, neither prevented nor arrested by government. We desire, above all things, a continuence of peace, but, if it be the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing, for an instant, our gripe on the reeling and tottering giant of the North.

But is it for the credit of those free institutions, so often vaunted as all that is wise, perfect and liberal on the face of the earth, and that a friendly nation, ardently desiring peace, should feel itself compelled to stand on the defensive, not because it has any serious dispute with this free and happy community, but because that government is unwilling or unable to prevent its citizens from going forth to murder and plunder in the dominions of an unoffending ally? Are these the garlands with which the tree of freedom ought to be adorned? Are these the laurels with which the temples of the goddess should be bound? England has some claim to be called the nursing mother of freedom; and her citizens are free, because they know how to obey—how to subordinate their individual wills to that law, the supremacy of which constitutes the principal distinction of a civilized community.—*London Times.*

NICARAGUA.

Copies of the *Nicaraguense* of Nov. 10th, and an *Extra* of the 13th have been received. They give the following account of the trial, conviction and execution of the late Minister of War, Don Ponciano Corral:

On the 5th inst. Gen. Valle, of the Army of the Republic, delivered to Gen. Walker letters intercepted by him, addressed by Gen. Corral and Gen. Martinez to Santos Guardiola, late a general officer in the the Legitimist Army of Nicaragua; these letters, together with another from Gen. Corral to a friend, intercepted at the same time, betrayed the existence of a traiterous understanding between Gens. Corral, Martinez, Xatruch, and Guardiola to overturn the present Government of the Republic, which, but a few days before, with the bible in one hand and the treaty in the other, at the foot of the altar, in the temple of the Almighty, in the presence of his Savior, he had sworn to respect, obey and uphold.

Gen. Corral was forthwith arrested, and charges and specifications were prepared against, and a court martial summoned to try him for high treason: forasmuch as he had invited Generals Guardiola and Xatruch to come and with armed violence disturb the peace of Nicaragua, forasmuch as he had held treasonable correspondence with Generals Martinez and Xatruch. The court met and after a patient examination and consideration of the proofs and letters, found him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be shot. The findings and sentence were approved on the 7th inst., and he was ordered to be shot in the Plaza, at 12 o'clock of the 8th. The hour was subsequently changed to 2 o'clock, in order to enable the prisoner to complete his preparations for death. At the hour he was led forth, and, in the presence of the garrison, was shot in the great square of the city. He was much beloved by many, and was immensely popular in the country. We have heard of none who have not been very much deceived in him. We have all reason to be thankful that thus, by the vigilance of the guardians of the public safety, and the firmness of the administration, a base attempt to involve the country again in the horrors of a most cruel and suicidal war has been discovered, and one of the principal actors in the infamous conspiracy properly punished, notwithstanding his great personal popularity.

Other arrests in the same connection were made on the 5th inst., but the details have not transpired in a sufficiently reliable form to be the subject of a notice from us.

On the 23d a man named Patrick Jordon, a member of the American battalion, was shot in the Plaza at Granada, for having wantonly killed a native boy.

The *Nicaraguense* says: "In pursuance of the treaty which we published in our last number, General Corral entered the city on the — inst., and was received, with his troops, in the Plaza, by Gen. Walker and the forces of his command. The two generals embraced, dismounted, and with their respective staffs proceeded to the church, and was received by the clergy, who offered them hyssop and incense. *Te Deum* was chanted and the new government was inaugerated with the most solemn ceremonies. A record was made and duly witnessed by the representatives present of foreign countries. The high contrasting parties, who had become members of the new government, with their colleagues and the other distinguished personages present, were then escorted from the altar to the vestibule, and departed with the appropriate ecclesiastical benediction. After which the two generals reviewed the two army corps, now united in one, and a grand national salute was fired in the Plaza, in a masterly manner, by a detachment from the American phalanx. The troops went to quarters and the following government was announced: Don Patricio Rivas, President. Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander in Chief. Gen. Maximo, Minister of State. Gen. Ponciano Corral, Minister of War. Col. Parker H. French, Minister of Hacienda. Don Famier Ferrer, Minister of Public Credit.

An import duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* has been placed upon all imported foreign goods.

On the 10th of Nov., Hon. J. H. Wheeler, the American Minister was officially received by the President. Mr. Wheeler recognized officially the new government of Nicaragua.

TIDINGS.—The paper of the 10th says:

The steamer which arrived from Virgin Bay on the 7th inst. brought a considerable accession of American force, about sixty-two men, in two companies, one under the command of Capt. R. W. Armstrong, from San Francisco, and the other, under the charge of Capt. Swift, from the Kinney expedition at Greytown. The force here is now fully adequate to any emergency that can arise until the arrival of the next steamer from San Francisco, when it is promised that some 500 inch will come down.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.]

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18th, 1855.

Prayer by the chaplain. Journals of Monday read and approved.

Mr. Clark, from committee on judiciary, to whom was referred H. B. No. 1, in relation to county Auditors, reported a resolution and recommended its passage, also reported a bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Thomas and Neoma Canbe and recomended its passage.

Mr. Bishop, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as related to the sale of guns, &c., to the Indians, reported a bill, making it felony to sell Indians guns, ammunition, &c.

Mr. Crosble from committee on education, to whom was referred C. B. No. 1, relative to the distribution of the school fund for the year 1855, reported back said bill with sundry amendments and recomended its passage.

Mr. Hale, from committee on agriculture, to whom was referred H. B. No. 4, "an act amendatory to an act entitled an act in relation to fence viewers" with a recomendation that no further action be taken thereon.

Mr. Eldridge introduced H. M. No. 2, praying an appropriation for a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham bay. Memorial read first time rules suspended and read a second time and ordered printed.

Mr. Chambers introduced H. B. No. 6, "an act to provide for the selection of school lands in place of lands taken by settlers, on section sixteen and thirty-six—bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Clark, house took up H. J. R. No. 5, relative to the creation of an additional land office for the territory of Washington.

Mr. Roe moved to strike out Vancouver—carried.

Mr. Crosble moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time now—resolution read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Clark moved to take up H. M. No. 8, praying for increased appropriations for mail service from San Francisco to Olympia by sea—carried.

On motion of Mr. Hale, rules suspended, memorial read a third time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, H. M. No. 2, to the secretary of war relative to the establishment of a military post at Bellingham Bay. On motion of Mr. Howe, rules suspended, memorial read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, H. M. No. 7, praying that an armed steamer may be placed on the waters of the north west coast—rules suspended, memorial read a third time and passed.

House went into the committee of the whole on H. B. No. 2, "an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, existing between Thomas and Neoma Canbe. The bill was laid on the table, and ordered printed.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19th.

Journals of Tuesday read and approved.

Mr. Johnson from committee on roads and highways made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred H. B. No. 3, an act to locate a territorial road from the county seat of Sowamish county to Bruceville on Shoalwater bay, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and report the same back without amendments and recomend its passage.

Mr. Walker, from committee on military affairs to whom had been referred H. J. R. relative to the services of friendly Indians in the present war, reported a substitute.

Mr. Van Cleave introduced H. M. No. 10, praying an appropriation for a military road from Olympia on Puget Sound, to connect with the military road from Salem to Astoria in Oregon territory, at some point near the mouth of the Cowlitz river. Memorial read a first and second time and ordered printed.

Mr. Jones introduced house memorial No. 7, to the commander of the Pacific division of the U. S. A. relative to the establishment of a military post at New Dunginess, memorial read twice and ordered printed.

Mr. Morrow introduced house memorial No. 13, praying for a military road across the Cascade mountains. Memorial read twice and ordered printed.

Mr. Jones introduced house memorial No. 11, praying an appropriation for a military road from New Dunginess to connect with the military road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom. Memorial read twice and ordered printed.

Mr. Bishop from committee on Indian affairs, reported house bill No. 10. An act making it felony to supply Indians with arms, ammunition, &c. Bill read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge house took up house memorial No. 9, praying for an appropriation for a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham Bay. Memorial read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20th.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Mr. Anderson introduced house joint resolution No. 9, relative to a military road from Bruceville on Shoalwater Bay to the Cowlitz Landing—laid on the table and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Clark, house bill No. 5, was taken up and the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill. After some time spent therein, the committe rose, reported back said bill and recomended its passage and asked to be discharged—report received and the committe discharged.

House adjourned.

COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Dec. 17th.

Council met, pursuant to adjournment—President Catlin in the chair. Journals of the previous day read and approved.

Mr. Biglow, from special committee to whom was referred H. J. M. No. 6, reported the same back with amendments, and recommended its passage—report adopted.

H. J. R. No. 2, tendering thanks to the Hon. James Douglass, Gov. of Vancouver's Island, was read first time, rules suspended, read second and third time.

H. M. No. 6, was taken up and read a second time, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Poe thought the memorial could be materially improved, and moved a reconsideration of the motion to order it to a third reading.

Mr. Paget was in favor of passing the memorial; he thought it important to the people that the memorial should be acted upon with as much despatch as possible.

Mr. Wallace said he honestly, did not understand the memorial as amended: he wished for more time to compare, and perfect, the memorial before it was sent beyond our reach; he asked if any gentleman could give a reason for so much hast; he could see none. It was a matter that should receive a proper and thorough consideration from the council. Congress has plenty of time to consider it as this was the long session, and we have plenty of time to perfect and mature the memorial here; by giving us 24 hours to consider the matter. The interests of the people would not materially suffer by the delay, but they might be greatly benefitted by it.

Mr. Paget—If I could bring myself to believe that the gentleman from Pierce did not understand the memorial as amended, I should be willing to delay it; but I have no doubt the other house has thoroughly digested—

Mr. Wallace called Mr. Paget to order, as he has no right to refer to what was done in the other house.

Mr. Cock was in favor of immediate action on the part of the council, and after some further discussion the motion was rescinded.

Mr. Strickler moved to lay the memorial on the on the table—lost.

Mr. Biglow moved that the council go into committee of the whole on the memorial—carried.

Mr. Huff in the chair—Mr. Wallace moved the committee rise report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Catlin inquired why that motion was made.

Mr. Wallace—for the reason before assigned. The bill just put into our hands is the same as it came from the house. I wish to give time to compare the original memorial with the amendments made by the committee. I am opposed to hasty legislation and always have been, and I expect to oppose it as long as I can. I understand the mail does not leave here for four or five days, consequently, the memorial will reach its destination as soon by giving the council a day or two to consider it as it would to pass it now. This is no light matter; I think it should be well understood and thoroughly perfected before leaving our hands.

The Clerk read the memorial as amended for the benefit of the council.

Mr. Biglow moved that the committe rise, and report the memorial back to the council and recomend its passage—carried.

President in the chair.

The memorial as amended in the committee of the whole was adopted.

Mr. Biglow asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill relative to the construction and maintaining of roads. The bill was read a first and second time and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Biglow moved to take up H. J. R. No. 5, relating to defraying the expences of the present war—carried.

H. M. No. 4, relative to commander J. S. Sterritt U. S. N. was read a first time—rules suspended and memorial read a second time by title, and on motion of Mr. Poe was referred to committee on memorials.

Mr. Wallace in the chair.

On leave, Mr Catlin made the following explanation:

Mr. chairman—I ask leave of the council to say a few words in regard to myself. I see a report of some words spoken by me, in a paper printed at Steilacoom. How it got there I know not, but in it there is considerable error. It reads, "Mr. President we have passed a resolution to elect a Chaplain, which I am opposed to," these are not my words; I said we have by a minority vote agreed to elect a chaplain. It also reads, "I believe it is a fundamental principle of our government to keep sectarianism and state as far apart as possible." I said something like this but I do not think they are exactly my words. It reads further "I am aware that Congress has elected a chaplain but in doing so I believe they directly violated the constitution of the United States." That remark I did not make. I said, many people believe it was not constitutional, and again it reads "It is not piety that men seek, in this way; it is nothing but a show of piety, it is political hypocracy." I do not think I uttered those words: I intended to say it was to create an outside influence, but as it is here set down I should never have uttered such words in the council. It further reads, "I shall vote for the purpose of defeating the election of chaplain; I vote for Brigham Young." This last sentence I believe is correct. I thank you gentlemen, for allowing me this explanation.

Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18th.

Members all present. President Catlin in the chair. Journals of the previous day read and approved.

Mr. Poe offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That the committee on printing be instructed to ascertain from the secretary of the territory, who the public printer of Washington Territory is, if indeed there be any such officer and report the fact to the council as early as practicable.

House memorial No. 3 relative to paying expenses of the present war, was read a second time and referred to the committe on memorials.

House joint resolution No. 2, tendering thanks to Hon. James Douglass, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

House memorial No. 6, relative to indemnifying citizens of Washington Territory for property destroyed by hostile Indians, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Poe moved that the rules requiring resolutions to lay on the table one day, be suspended, and the resolution relating to territorial printer be taken up and acted upon now. Mr. Strickler objected. The question being taken on the suspension of the rules, it was decided in the affirmative, ayes, 7, nays, 2.

Mr. Bigelow. The fact that there is a public printer is a matter of record and is published as such; it looks to me like a farce to pass such a resolution.

Mr. Wallace said the journals would show no doubt, who was elected, but did the person elected comply with the law, in giving bond within the required time. If he did not he is not the public printer. If he did comply with the law, we ask to know it. This resolution simply calls for information. I suppose that was the intention of the gentlemen who presented it.

Mr. Poe said, we have a right to inquire into anything relating to territorial officers. I wish to know, if we have a public printer, who he is, and what he is doing.

Mr. Huff said, I would inquire of the gentleman from Thurston, if the public printer entered upon the duties of his office before he was qualified.

Mr. Cock said, I know that there was a printer elected, for I was here and helped to do it. But the matter of giving bonds was not brought to my notice until within a few days. He was elected in January, but I understand that he did not give bonds until April.

Mr. Strickler moved to lay the resolution on the table till to-morrow. Mr. Wallace called for the ayes and noes—ayes 5, noes 4.

Mr. Cock said it may be thought I am after the printers. It has been suggested to me by members of the other house, that a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to order the printing done, and that all printing for the two houses shall be ordered by them. Orders are given from the council and a separate order from the house; although the types are left standing they charge as much for the second order, as if they had to set the types all up again. I move that the rules requiring bills to be printed before a second reading, be suspended during the remainder of the session.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Biglow. I think that is the most economical way to do the printing. I understand that bills are printed twice and that the printer considers an order from the council as a seperate order from the house and although the types are up, they charge as though they had to set the types up again. I think this will be the most easy way, and will move that the rules requiring bills to be printed after the first reading, be suspended during the rest of the session. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Paget. I move that the rules requiring all bills, memorials, and resolutions printed before the second reading, be repealed. On motion of Mr. Cock, council adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Poe in the chair. Mr Cock from committee on memorials, reported H. J. M. No. 4, with amendments, and recomended its passage. Rules suspended and memorial passed. (The memorial relates to Capt. J. S. Sterritt U. S. N. praying the President to reinstate him in his former position, he having been placed on the retired list by a board of Naval officers.

Mr. Paget gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to regulate fees in civil cases.

Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19th.

President Catlin in the chair. Journals of the previous day, read and approved.

Mr. Cock from standing committee to whom had been referred council bill No. 2, an act entitled an act to amend an act to provide for the assessing and collecting county, and territorial revenue, reported the same back with amendments.

Mr. Cock, from select committee appointed to prepare a bill for the revision of the school laws, reported by bill, an act, to provide for the distribution of the school fund.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Biglow, repealing the rule, ordering all bills, resolutions, and memorials to be printed when ordered to a second reading, was taken up, read second and third time and passed.

The resolution calling on the secretary of the territory for information relating to the public printing was read, and upon the disposition of the resolution, Mr. Huff called for the ayes and noes.

Ayes, Messrs. Cock, Paget, Poe, and Wallace 4. Nays, Messrs. Biglow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler, and Mr. President, 5.

C. B. No. 2 was taken up and read first and second time, by title—laid on the table and 50 copies ordered printed for the use of the council.

On leave, Mr. Paget introduced a bill, an act entitled an act to amend an act to regulate the practice in civil cases; read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Paget, the report of the territorial Auditor, and territorial Treasurer, was taken up and read by the clerk for the information of the council. On motion of Mr. Huff, the reports was referred to committee on claims.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20th.

Council met at the usual hour. Journals read and approved.

C. B. No. 9. an act, to amend an act entitled an act to regulate practice in civil actions, read second time and referred to committee on judiciary.

C. J. R. No. —, relating to engrossing and enrolling bills, and employing a clerk to do the duty thereof, was reported from the house with amendment.

H. J. M. No.—, relative to the Columbia river mail, addressed to the Postmaster General. It prays for increased mail facilities from Vancouver to some point on the Columbia river above the Cascades. Read first time.

H. J. R. No.—, relative to an additional land office for Washington territory. Read a first time.

H. J. M. No.—, relative to establishing a military post at Bellingham bay. Read a first time.

H. M. No. 8, praying for an increased appropriation for mail service between San Francisco, and Puget Sound, W. T. Read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

[CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1856.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

Old Time has turned his glass—another year is ended. Eighteen hundred and fifty-five is no more—with one stroke of his scythe the old man has severed its existence, and left us room for reflection as regards the past, and and resolution for the future. How may we poor creatures of mortality look back and wonder that we have been preserved, while thousands of our fellow beings have been hurried to "that borne from whence no traveler returns" we are left to battle with the world and its cares; to strive, some for a name or fame, and others to devote themselves to the pursuit of the filthy lucre with which to make easy their declining years.

How many who started in the race with us at the commencement of the year just ended, are with us now—those who started with bright hopes, where gone? The turf that marks the resting place of the departed, tells the result. Who of us at this moment cannot recall to mind the image of some dear friend or near relative, that but a few months since sat by our side in the full enjoyment of the dazzling prospects for the future now no more—alas, not one. Circumstances have transpired which make us mourners, and taught us the lesson, that the life of man is but a span, "and our days swifter than a weaver's shuttle."

With the year that is past, how many hopes are gone—what changes have been wrought by the hand of time, what prospects blighted, how many promises made at its commencement broken? The past has been a year of vissicitudes, of trials, and of trouble for the noble band of hardy heroes who inhabit our own loved territory; tormented and harrassed by the savage foe who lurks in our midst; families driven from their homes, our fellow citizens deprived of existence, and our land filled with scenes of unparalleled inhumanity. In the face of all these misfortunes never for one moment have they been disheartened, but like the Phœnix, with every new disaster, have struggled with renewed vigor for the accomplishment of our great destiny.

But while we think of the past, let us turn our eye to the future, let us endeavor to draw the curtain, and peer into obscurity. Though all may appear dark and cloudy we shall be able to discover that a better day awaits us. If we battle on we can rest assured that we will be rewarded by the great Director—he will recompense us out of his own bountiful store of goodness.

And while the past is our own, let us exert ourselves for the future. We have much to perform, a heavy responsibility rests upon us.

Then let us onward, and never falter in the work of developing the mighty resources of our country, resources which must at no distant day place our territory foremost in the collection of bright monuments of human progress, bound together by an indissoluble tie. And let us pray that before the year is sped, the former tranquility and prosperity of our land may be restored, and we be moving on in our usual channel, from which the events of the past few months have driven us.

And, now one word for ourself, as a journalist, we have ever endeavored to perform our duty, irrespective of fear or favor; if, from inadvertency or a misunderstanding, we have been in error we cordially offer the assurance that the fault has proceeded, more from the head, than the heart. With the premise that for the future, as far as we are able, we will endeavor to do better, we still affirm our determination to stand by our former principles.

"PISTOLS AND COFFEE."

Don't stare, kind reader, nor let your curiosity get to the sticking point; we are only about to relate in plain words, a few incidents that lately occurred in a meeting between that most pompous personage, Col. M. T. Simmons, special Indian's agent, and our humble self.

On last Sunday morning, while at the hotel waiting in pleasant anticipation of soon enjoying our coffee, we were suddenly accosted by the above gentleman with the intimation, that should we so far forget our self respect, as to ever allow his simple name to appear in the columns of this "little damn treacherous paper," (as he termed it) the *Courier*—he should, in an ungentlemanly manner, as the schoolmaster, formerly did him *when* he went to school and forgot to learn his task, proceed to "thrash us within an inch of our life."

We were unaware of any such feeling on the part of the Col. as he had not, previously notified us, as he says he did the *Pioneer* man not to use his NAME! and was at first taken a little a-back. We, however, then, as now, declined being "muzzeled," as we have objected always, for any *one man*, or set of men, to compel us to keep our mouth shut, when we want to speak. Louis Napoleon's game won's work on us, no how.

After a quarter of an hour's attention to the Col.'s grievances, we fathomed the bottom of his bitter enmity against us, for we were sure his name had never appeared in the columns of the *Courier* in any other than a respectful manner. It seems that he had committed himself in the affair of Lieut. John Q. Cole, and the *Pioneer*; throwing the lie between himself, Capt. Hunt, and the editor of the *Pioneer*. We being the first person who possessed different opinions from him on the question, consequently received the first discharge from his *tremendous* battery, hoping thereby to frighten us into silence on the subject, fearing that unless it was done, we would get the better of him.

But, unhappily for the Col., we cannot be *brow beaten* or *bullied* down. And although he should inflict his punishment, of snubbing our nose, and inserting our head between his legs, and give us a spanking, (as he said he would) we should still persit in keeping the press untramelled from all official authority like his. If the Col. deems it proper, however to so inflict us, we would gently *warn* him that we will not be idle during the time he is so busily employed in "thrashing us within an inch of our life."

In conclusion, we say to Col. M. T. Simmons, that he, nor any other man, no matter how *high* his station, must never cross our path, if they do, they run their *own risk*.

PROSPECTS OF A TREATY.

We have heard from some quarters, whether justly founded or not, talk that the Indians in this vicinity were ready to make peace with the whites; and further, that there has been on the part of some of the officials an effort to bring about a "talk" with them. This may, or may not be true, but at least it would not be amiss to examine the subject before anything of the kind is consummated, as it is a matter of the deepest interest to the citizens of our territory that we should have peace, permanent, lasting peace.

Up to the time that the present war broke out, a majority of us no doubt underrated the power of the Indians to wage a war upon us, and believed that in case of a disturbance the sight of a few dozen bayonets would strike terror into the hearts of the cowardly foe. It was not unusual to hear some of the *bravest* offering, for a small sum, to take a cane and whip all the dissatisfied Indians, until they were satisfied to remain quiet. As an instance of the estimation that was placed upon their warlike powers, about fifty men were at first dispatched to cross the Cascade mountains and march directly into the heart of the Indian country, and punish them for the murders they had committed upon our citizens. Almost every one predicted entire success in the undertaking and none were found who were timid enough to fear for the safety of the little party, although all must admit that less caution than Lieut. Slaughter displayed must have insured the destruction of the entire party. Perhaps at that time there was no danger on this side the mountains, but if so, the Indians have very rapidly improved in the arts of war and in courage to accomplish the amount of damage already done, and call for the efforts which have been made to quell them. It is but just to say that no doubt much of the boldness that has been displayed by them has been acquired by use to danger in the present struggle. Yet this phase of the subject is no better, for if they have improved at this rate, what may we yet expect, considering the exposed condition of many families and much property.

Now under these circumstances what is to done. Shall we make peace if the Indians choose so to do? or shall we, at the expense of much life and property, as past experience, has shown must be the case, hunt them from their mountain resort?

To properly decide this question it is necessary to take into consideration Indian character and the present state of affairs. From the time that the first settlements were made on this continent up to the present moment, we have found that treachery was a predominating feature in the character of an Indian, and that he would not scruple to make professions of friendship the means of accomplishing his purposes of revenge, and that in all cases where (as would be the case here, was a treaty made) peace was made while no had the advantage of the contest, that such treaties were always but a prelude to the bloodiest part of the drama.

At this time most of our citizens are driven from their homes, many of them who were in easy circumstances, stripped of every thing, and huddled together for protection, while the Indians are feasting on their toil bought plenty, and performing their hideous war dance around the gory scalps of their neighbors, and whatever may have been the case if the Indians had not been stirred up from the indolence and stupor which pervaded the entire body, we believe that nothing short of the extermination of every one who has raised arms against us will insure a lasting peace. If blood and treasure must be expended, is it not better that the war should be prosecuted while we are prepared, than to deceive ourselves with a peace that it most can last but a few months.

We earnestly hope that in the future those connected with the direction of the war will emulate Governor Curry, of Oregon, in energy and perseverance in getting men into the field and providing for them when there, for although perhaps most have done well, there can be no question that, some might have done better.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, as a a cannon was being loaded, at J. B. Webber & Co's wharf, it accidently discharged, severely wounding the man (Dublin) who was ramming the cartridge, maiming his left hand so that an amputation of the fingers was necessary, burning his face quite severely, so that for the present he is blind; and also burning his clothes. The cannon had just been fired, and an attempt was made to load it again without swabbing, when the person who held the vent let his finger slip off, causing the discharge. The amputation of Dublin's fingers, we believe was performed by Dr. Potts, U. S. A., of Fort Steilacoom, assisted by Dr. J. B Webber, of this place.

☞ We have received full files of the *Ohio Cultivator*, published at Columbus Ohio, for which the publishers will please accept our thanks. See prospectus, on fourth page.

WAR AFFAIRS.

So little has been done in prosecuting the war lately, or means taken, as far as we are informed, to bring peace and security to the country, on this side of the Cascades, that there is nothing of note to record in connection with the operations of the troops. The regulars are mostly at Fort Steilacoom, Co. D, W. T. V., at camp Bradley; Co. B, at Chambers' prairie. The inclement state of the weather has no doubt, prevented much active service, though small parties are continually on the lookout, on the plains for the enemy, where rumor say they are seen nightly. Most of these rumors we consider untrue, and believe they are set on foot for mischievous purposes by those who have interest and feeling with the savages. This should not be allowed, and it would be far better, in our opinion, for those high functionaries, who are dolling out pints of flour and molasses to their friendly Indian pets, to leave steam communication on the Sound alone, and attend to a business that will end in saving the lives of our people in the country. We have no doubt but the hostile Indians obtain all the information they desire, in reference to the action of our troops

On Christmas night a body of Indians, nine in number, were on the plains at McClouds, some ten miles from this place, where they staid five hours, getting a meal for themselves and feed for their horses. They kept two sentries on guard during their stay, and held their fire arms all the time, even while eating. They said that there were one hundred Indians on the plains that night, and made particular inquiry after another body of Indians, eleven in number, who went to other settlers dwellings in that vicinity (on Muck) that night. They were mostly chiefs and other *tyees*, and among them was Lashi, Kitsap and Quiamak. They evidently were spying, taking advantage of the Bostons "hyas Sunday," as they term Christmas.

On the night of the 28th, a number of Indians were seen about the Fort, and one of them is supposed to have been shot while in the act of leveling his musket at one of the sentries. He was immediately picked up and carried off by the others, and when at a safe distance one of them returned the fire. The garrison immediately turned out, but did not succeed in capturing any of the red skins. Blood was said to have been seen a short distance off, telling of the effect of the ball discharged from the sentry's musket.

ONLY A FEW WORDS.—We deem a few words necessary in our defence, against the unjust, dishonest, and untruthful statements continually put forth by the *Pioneer*, in reference to the war and Indian affairs. We stand by the doctrines in that relation heretofore advocated by us, and ever shall, we hope; whilst we emphatically fling back the insinuation that we drove that sheet into its Billingsgate position of defaming its masters, *i. e.* the federal officers, and their hirelings. With a hypocritical smile, its editor jumped at the chance of making a little political capital, by asserting false statements, praising to the very heavens the virtues and deeds of its masters, and in mournful strains, appealing to the country's patriotism and honor for listening ears and for succor! Down, down with such sycophancy.

COLD WEATHER.—During the last eight or ten days, we have had most unexampled cold weather, the thermometer running down to 7 degrees above zero. The ground and brooks and small lakes have all froze solid, and covered with a small sprinkling of snow, just enough to make it very bad traveling, in every manner. It is, however, getting warmer at the present time.

☞ Mr. A. J. Bradley, express messenger, will accept our thanks for a copy of an *Extra*, of the *Oregon Weekly Times*, containing an account of the late battle at Walla-Walla, but too late however, for last week's paper, so as to correct the exaggerated report given.

We feel under *great* obligations to Mr Nye for his "sell," whether so intended or not.

BAD GUESSING.—Wiley, in his last number, is particularly funny (he thinks) at our correspondent *Scorpion*, You are very bad at guessing, Wiley, take another "nip" and get your learned friend, Giles Scroggins to help you next time you try it. Those "essays" were written long ago, as we suppose you knew, for they were *all dedicated* to you.

☞ We have received from the publishers, *Peterson's Magazine*, published at Philadelphia, at $3 per annum. Judging from the numerous cuts, fine engravings, and excellent reading matter, we should take it to be decidedly a lady's magazine, but further we know not.

☞ We only offer the excuse, for no paper issued last week, the holidays—Christmas and New Year's must be kept up. We could say further that we got *frose* up, also several other things in excuse, but deem it unnecessary.

☞ Mr. S. J. McCormick, bookseller, of Portland, Oregon, has the doff of our best hat, for a copy of his excellent "Oregon and Washington Almanac, for 1856." It is well got up, and reflects credit to the "typos" South.

☞ Gen. Nesmith, of the Oregon mounted volunteers, has resigned. No cause is assigned for the Gen.'s thus *dismounting*.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Balch, of this place, and Mr. Williams, of Wells Fargo & Co's express, for late Oregon papers.

OREGON.

The legislature of Oregon convened at Corvallis on the 4th of December. The house was organized by electing Delazon Smith speaker; F. H. B. Odeneal, clerk; James Elkins, assistant clerk; D. Mansfield, enrolling clerk; A. J. Welch, sergeant-at-arms; Albert Ross, door keeper. The council was also organized by electing A. P. Dennison, president; Thomas Beale, clerk; Abram Sulger, assistant clerk; L. W. Phelps, enrolling clerk; M. B. Burk, sergean-tat-arms; James Earl, door keeper.

Relocation of the Seat of Government at Salem.

OREGON CITY, half-past 4 o'clock, Friday 14th 1855.

The Steamer "enterprise" has just arrived from Corvallis. The seat of Government has been removed from Corvallis to Salem, and the "Enterprize" brought down to Salem the members and officers of the Assembly.

The final vote in the Council on the question of removal stood, ayes 5, noes 4. This bill passed the Council on Wednesday last, and became a law. The "Statesman" office also came down to Salem. The citizens of Corvallis fired one hundred guns on the departure of the Legislative body. And on their arrival at Salem, the citizens there gave them an oyster supper.—*Times.*

☞ We are happy to announce the arrival at Col. Kelley's camp of Gov. Stevens, safe and sound, escorted by the Nez Perces. He will no doubt, soon be at his post, when we expect he will have the direction of affairs, himself.

☞ Jerry, Sullivan we mean, of San Francisco, placed us under many obligations, by last express, for late California, New Granadian and States' papers.

☞ Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express furnished us on the first of the week, with numerous favors from San Francisco.

BATTLE AT WALLA-WALLA.

Below will be found an account of the late fight of the Oregon volunteers with the Indians at Walla-Walla, as taken from the Portland papers, being we trust a truer version of it, than what we gave last week.

HEADQUARTERS, Reg't O. M. V., Dalles, O. T., Dec. 11th, 1855.

EDITOR TIMES:

I send to you with this, a copy of a report from Col. Kelley, this evening received. I have time only to add that my private advices from Walla-Walla show the fact in strong colors, that much hard and long continued fighting will be had by the volunteers before the hostile Indians can be destroyed. I shall send forward two companies to-morrow morning to reinforce the command of Col. Kelley. The Quarter-master at this post is entirely destitute of *any* means for the transportation of ammunition or provisions to those so bravely contending against the superior forces of our determined enemy. The present condition of matters should be remedied without any further procrastination by those whose bounden duty it is to furnish the supplies and means for transportation for our noble little army in this present war.

Yours respectfully &c.,
W. H. FARRAR.

HEADQUARTERS, Left Column, 1st Reg't O. M. V., Camp on Walla-Walla River, Dec. 8th 1855.

TO WILLIAM H. FARRAR, AD'T REG'T:

SIR:—Yesterday morning as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of Touchet river to Whitman valley, we were attacked by about four hundred Indians with whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles from Walla-Walla river. At dark on yesterday the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brush-wood along the river banks, and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed, and raged all day. At dark this evening, the Indians again withdrew. The number of the Indians who fought us to day has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed six hundred. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which in all probability, will last for some time yet to come.

I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and excellent men, who fell nobly fighting for their country. Subjoined to this dispatch you will find a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the Indians must be very great, as their killed alone, during the two days, cannot be less than fifty men. Among their killed yesterday was the noted chief of the Walla-Wallas the celebrated Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 5th inst., near his camp on the Touchet, and during the battle yesterday made an effort to escape. In doing so, he was killed, together with four others who were made prisoners at the same time, and who also attempted to get away. To-morrow, as I said, we expect a renewal of the battle, and I regret to say that we are not in a situation to repel the attack of the Indians with that vigor that is desired. This arises from our scarcity of ammunition and the broken down condition of our horses. The animals have become so jaded and poor, that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the Indians who are mounted on fleet horses, and can easily escape. We are therefore compelled, in a measure, to act in the defense of our position, which we are now fortifying, by making a stockade Fort. Our ammunition will be exhausted, I fear with another hard day's fighting; and unless we can receive a supply from Fort Henriette, our position will be critical indeed. Of provisions, we have only enough for about three days. I must insist upon supplies of all kinds being sent forward at once, as I do not intend to abandon this position until the last extremity. By so doing the enemy would be greatly emboldened.

This dispatch is written in great hast and is disconnected and exceedingly brief, and I know will be unsatisfactory; but I wish to send the messenger forward immediately, so that he can reach Fort Henriette by day-light. At another time I will give you a more detailed report of all transactions that have occurred since leaving the post on the Umatilla.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAMES K. KELLY.
Lieut. Col. Reg't O. M. V.

CAMP 2 MILES BELOW WHITMAN'S MISSION, December 18th, 1855.

EDITOR TIMES; Here we are, close quartered, building a picket and fighting against over 1000 Indians—and nearly out of amunition and provisions! I have only a moment to write you for I have my hands full in attending to the wounded men. The fight with the Indians is still going on.

We left Fort Henriette on the 2d day of Dec., and made a night march, through cold, rain, and snow, and were 18 hours in the saddle. We took Ft. Walla Walla, and found it a wreck. We had two engagements during that day, and killed one Indian. We left Fort Walla Walla on the 4th of December for the Tou-chet river. Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox accompanied by five other chiefs met us with a flag of truce. We gave him the choice of fighting or remaining prisoner of war—he and his friends chose to remain as prisoners. The next day we went to their encampment and found it deserted. The Indians around refused to treat, and we pursued them futilely; but found *caches* of Fort Walla Walla plunder. We then marched to the encampment on Tou-chet, and took 44 head of beef cattle.

On the 7th the Indians came into the neighborhood to *waw-waw*; refused terms. We started for this place, were attacked—and fought our way *eleven* miles and encamped at this place; and have been and still are fighting ever since yesterday morning. The Indians are thickening around us every hour!

The prisoners, yesterday morning, tried to escape, but were shot down. Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox and the "Five crows" are both killed. The Yakimas came over to day and joined in the fight against us.

We are in *hot quarters* and can not tell how we are to get out of them. Our ammunition and provisions are running very low. We want and must have heavy reinforcements, or we will never be able to return alive!

Col. Kelley is in command, with Capt. Nathan Olney as Chief Aid. I am suffering from the kick of a horse received in the melee.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded up to the present time—5 killed and 14 wounded—and still fighting all around us.

KILLED.

Capt. Chas. Bennett, Company "F"
Lieut. Burrows, " " "H"
S. L. Van Hogerman, private, Co. "I"
Henry Kelso, " " "A"
Henry Crow, " " "H"

WOUNDED.

Capt. A. V. Wilson, slightly in the face. Co. "A"
Capt. Layton, severely in the leg, Co "H"
Capt. Munson, slightly in the arm, Co. "I"
Sergt. Major Isaac Miller, slightly in the arm, Co. "H."
Private T. J. Payne, severely, in the arm, Co. "H"
" Franklin Crubtree, severely, in the shoulder, Co "H."
" G. W. Smith, severely, in the leg, Co. "B."
" A. M. Addington, slightly, in the thigh, Co. "H."
" Franklin Duvall, slightly, in the wrist, Co. "A."
" H. Gervaise, severely in the arm Co. "K"
" Casper Snook, very severely, in the breast, Co. "H."
" Jesse Fleming, very severely, in the neck Co. "A."
" Jos. Sturdevant, very severely, in the breast, Co. "B."
" Nathan Fry, slightly, in the leg, Co. "H."

Yours truly,
T. A. NICHOLSON,

☞ A battle has been fought by the gallant volunteers of Oregon, under command of Lieut. Col. Kelly, near Whitman's Station. The Indians have been badly beaten, Capt. Bennett and others fell in leading the gallant charge. Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox, the great head chief, has been killed, and 28 Indians were found dead on the field; many others of the killed and wounded were carried off by the enemy. Fifteen of the whites were wounded and five killed, a correct list of whom will be found below.

Capt. Cornelius and command left Fort Henriette on the 12th inst., and were making all possible hast to reinforce these gallant men; taking with them fifty head of fat cattle which they capt ured from the Indians, and also two wagon loads of flour,—articles which the volunteers at Walla-Walla stood greatly in need of.—*Oregonian.*

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received a copy of the Oregon *Standard*, of Dec. 27th, which contains a letter from the battle ground, giving a detailed account of the affair. From which we learn that the battle continued four days. Nearly one thousand warriors were engaged, and it is confidently asserted that one hundred and fifty were killed and wounded, some thirty or forty bodies having been found on the ground. We will give full particulars next week.

The following is a list of the wounded on the 9th and 10th: Ira Allen, Co. F, John Smith, Co. I, Lieut. Sheperd, Co. F, Jesse Flemming Co. A. (since dead).

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

TEMPERANCE.

MR. GUNN:—

You will please excuse me for intruding these few lines upon the patience of your readers; but when I look abroad and see the devastating influence which the sale of intoxicating liquors, has on a great many of the inhabitants of this territory, and especially among the citizens of this vicinity, it is not surprising to me that the growth of our once promising territory should be thus blighted in its youth as it is at the present time: if we glance through our territory, and more especially within our own immediate vicinity we will see that the sale of ardent spirits is carried on more extensively (according to the population) than any other place in the United States. There is scarcely a day passes by, but that in our streets may be seen men staggering from grog shop to grog shop not only bringing disgrace upon themselves but on their families, and men too that would be an ornament to society and a blessing to their friends. Can it be possible, that we can expect families to emigrate from the States to this country as long as intemperance is the predominant feature in it? Can we expect for parents to come here and permit their children to grow up in such a society as this, where their sons are in danger of imbibing habits of intemperance, and bringing disgrace upon themselves and their parents? Why is it that every person is so silent upon this all important subject: since last winter very little has been said on this subject; it appears to have been droped entirely. For a short time last winter, there appears to have been a teinperance society n this place, which was carried on with considerable success for awhile. But in a short time membere became "weary of well doing," and began to drop off one by one until no interest was finally taken in the society. Women and children of this territory let me appeal to you, must this state of affairs exist? We have tried to crush the Demon once, let us try again: perseverence is the staff of life. Let us but persevere, and victory is ours. Let the woman but take an interest in this matter and success is ceartain. Have you no influence over your husbands? Can you not implore them for your sake, (if not for their Creator) to forsake that path which is so injurious to them and to their families? Why is it that the young ladies of this territory are so silent on this subject, have they no influence over the young men of this territory, who are daily falling in with the habits of intemperance, and who will sooner or later become a victim to this soul destroying enemy? Will you, young lady set with your arms folded and look quietly on, when you may be the means of resenting this soul killing destroyer; can you not be the means of starting temperance societies throughout this territory, which will be the means of preserving many a promising youth from a drunkards grave? Most assuredly you can. You young ladies can be the means of redeeming this territory from the fatal error into which it has fallen. Then try for once young ladies, and let your influence be felt in this territory. Let us not be behind our sister states and territories concerning this subject; let us make one more effort and the victory is ours. Let me in conclusion beseech you young ladies to make the effort to exterminate this evil, and you will not have cause to regret it. Should these few lines prove acceptable to the inhabitants of this territory, then my time will not have been spent in vain.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Olympia, December 26th, 1855.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

McDONALD'S ISLAND.

MR GUNN:—

Peace and quietness at present reigns supreme in this place and the country contiguous. Scarcely do we see the Indian canoe passing and repassing as of yore, and the white man remains quietly ensconced at home, as the most desirable place, for passing the cold and inclement weather that at present prevails in this vicinity, for old winter has been with us in good earnest for the past few days, and from the present aspect will continue for some time; notwithstanding this pushes us pretty closely, it is decidedly preferable to the damp, rainy and dismal weather that we had some two or three weeks previous.

All the friendly Indians in this portion of the territory are at present collected on Whidby's Island. The Seaggets, Kickiallis, Swidomash, Squidamsh, and parts of some two or three others tribes that have become almost extinct, are under the immediate control of Capt. Fay, and are encamped in Penn's Cove; the Snohomish and Snoqualmoo tribes are encamped in Holmes Harbor and are in charge of Dr. Nath. Hill. These Indians appear perfectly satisfied with their present situation, and considerable pains are taken by their agents to render them comfortable and contented, and at the same time a vigilant watch is kept over their conduct, and all their actions carfully scrutinized. The citizens of Whidby's Island have built two Forts during the present excitement, for their personal protection, and some time since several families were living in them, but they have returned home I believe, where they contemplate remaining until the danger shall become more imminent, or at least until spring, as they now seem confident the hostile Indians will not visit this vicinity during the winter; and we all sincerely hope they may never.

It was with unfeigned regret, the residents of this place received the sad tidings of the death of Lieut. Slaughter, some of whom were personally acquainted with him, and others from a knowledge of his valuable services, and indefatigable exert ons in pursuit of hostile Indians, since his arrival amongst us, sincerely lament his loss; we devoutly wish his death may be revenged upon the ruthless savage, and that the present hostilities may be brought to a speedy close, and valuable citizens be spared the horrors of a war which carelessness and a dim penetration into the future have engulphed us.

The timber business is still carried on with unabated industry by Messrs. Thompson Gasmer, & Co. of this place employing all the assistance they can find in getting out spars, which I think from their continuing at it so steadily, must prove profitable. I sincerely hope it is the case, for they certainly deserve to be well paid, for the manner in which they prosecute the work in which they are engaged. I am told by one of the firm that a vessel is daily expected from San Francisco, for a cargo of piles and square timber. Success to industry.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLEY.

McDonald's Island, Dec. 22d, 1855.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

PORT TOWNSEND.

FRIEND GUNN:—

An article in your paper headed "vessels a-shore," wherein your informant is somewhat mistaken in relation to the Barque Leonessa, and other vessels, dragging ashore at this place, during the gale last month. Neither of those vessels dragged their anchors; the Barque anchored very near the shore, on account of a misunderstanding of the captains orders, and the anchor was let go too soon or not soon enough, at any rate, the vessel was on the beach before she had a chance to swing to her anchor.

The San Diego, was anchored about two hundred feet from the shore, at low water, with both anchors ahead, but neither of them dragged. Both chains parted and as a matter of course the Sea came on shore, where she laid for about six hours and was gotten off without any damage, or loosing any cranberries, they having been landed two weeks before the gale. The Schooner at that time was chartered by the citizens of this place, for a place of refuge in case of an attack being made by the Indians.

The Sloop Sarah Stone, came ashore but did not drag, she parted an old rope that she had for a cable, and the first thing that capt. Robinson knew was nothing. I will here state that the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, laid within a few hundred yards of the shore, and rode out the gale in perfect safety, and so can any vessel with proper ground tackle.

This is the plain facts in the case of the vessels getting ashore.

The Indians in this vicinity are quiet.

A. A. P.

Port Townsend, December 20th, 1855.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.]

Council.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20th.

H. M. No. 9, relative to an appropriation for a military road from Fort Steilacoom, to Bellingham bay. Read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

H. M. No. 7, praying for an armed steamer on the north west coast. Read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

C. B, No. 8, an act to provide for the distribution of the school fund.

Mr. Biglow moved that the council go into committee of the whole on the above bill. Carried.

Mr. Wallace in the chair.

This bill provides that the school fund shall remain in the hands of the county treasurer, until drawn out by the county school superintendent. And the act establishing a common school system, or that part of it relating to the distribution of school money among the districts is repealed; and all funds now paid to the county superintendents, or any money he may collect, shall hereafter be paid into the county treasury, and remain there until drawn out in accordance with the provisions of this act. It also provides that all the surplus money remaining in the county treasury, unappropriated shall be loaned, and the interest arising from such loan shall go for the support of schools; and makes it the duty of the county superintendent to make such loans; and that the rate of interest shall not be less than 12 per cent per annum, the loan to be made on eligible security, and the interest always to be paid in advance. The county superintendent in addition to the salery now allowed by law, shall receive 5 per cent for all school funds received each and every year; and so much of an act establishing a common school system for W. T. and authorizes the county commissioners to increase the pay of the superintend ent, is repealed. If any person should feel aggrieved by the action of the county superintendent, in the creating of school districts, said party may appear to the board of county commissioners, by giving notice to the superintendent ten days before the term at which he intends to make such appeal, and the causes thereof. The act to take effect from and after the first day of may, 1856.

After some time spent in the committee of the whole, in which some very slight amendments were made, Mr. Catlin moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried.

Mr. Poe moved the bill be referred to the committee on judiciary—lost. The bill, on motion of Mr. Wallace, was laid on the table subject to the order of the council.

Mr. Cock moved to take up H. M. No. 7, praying an armed steamer to be placed on the Norht West Coast. Mr. Poe moved the suspension of the rules and H. M. No. 9, be taken up, praying an appropriation by Congress for the constrction of a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Bellingham bay; the rules were further suspended and the memorial read a third time and passed.

Ayes, Biglow, Cock, Huff, Patterson, Poe, Strickler, Wallace, and Mr. President. Noes, Mr. Paget.

Mr. Cock moved the suspension of the rules, and that H. M. No. 7, praying the secretary of the Navy to place an armed steamer on the waters of Puget Sound, be taken up and read a third time now.

Mr. Paget moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of joint select committe, to whom was refered the memorial relating to increased appropriation for mail facilities between San Francisco and Puget Sound. On motion of Mr. Poe the rules were further suspended and the memorial be put upon its final passage—memorial passed.

Council adjourned.

☞ A new paper, called the *Table Rock Sentinel*, has just been started at Jacksonville, Oregon. Neutral in politics, so says the *Standard*.

☞ Wiley! Our "devil" is waiting.

Marriages.

On the evening of the 24th ult. at Olympia, W. T., by Rev. J. F. DEVORE, Lieut. W. B. AFFLECK, of Steilacoom, and Miss ELIZABETH SIMMONS, of Olympia.

Our fortunate Bro. *typo* has been to the *foreman*, his *matter* he has now to *set up*. When the *impression* is taken—we hope it will prove free from *outs, break lines*, or *foul letters—locked up* at last in wedlock's holy *chase*. May his *bank* be full of *quoins*, the *color* of the best—his *register* be true, and bright * * * be added to the *press*, from the m ⁓ of loving hearts, till death puts a † or a . to their existence, and may their ☞ ☜ be ever ready to show a ‖ in charity to the *strapped* ones, and a ¶ worthy to be read.

On the morning of Jan. 1st, at Steilacoom, by J. M. Bachelder, J. P., Hon. FRANK CLARK, and Miss JANE DOWNEY, all of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T.

Thus go the "old Bachelors,"—like lambs going to the slaughter—they open not their mouth except to pronounce the soul inspiring YES! Well Frank—thou hast done well and we hope from the bottom of heart, that you may have a constituency of your own creating, numerous enough to elect thee to the 7th heavens of bliss. With each of the above, came the usual manifestations of regard for the "printers."

Deaths.

On the 30th ult., EMMA, daughter of J. M. and S. C. Bachelder, aged 18 months.

"Suffer little children to to come unto me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF STEILACOOM.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 22, Bark Iwanowna, Dryden, San Francisco.
" " " Leonesa, Howard, Port Townsend.
" 28, Steamer Active, Alden, Olympia.
Jan. 1, " Traveller, Parker, Olympia.
" 3, " " " Seattle.
" " Schooner R. B. Potter, Tucker, Port Townsend, 4 days, very light winds from the South.

SAILED.

Dec. 22, Steamer Active, Alden, Olympia.
" " " Traveller, Parker, Olympia.
" 26, Brig Cyrus, Diggs, North Bay, to load.
" 28, Bark Iwanowna, Dryden, North Bay, to load.
" 29, Steamer Active, Alden, Victoria.
" " " Traveller, Parker, Seattle.
" 4, Schr. R. B. Potter, Tucker, Olympia.

PORT TOWNSEND.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 26, Steamer Active, Alden, Steilacoom.
" " Schooner Eclipse, Toner, Sequim.
" 28, " R. B. Potter, Tucker, Teekalet.
" 29, Steamer Beaver, Mowett, Victoria, V. I.

SAILED.

Dec. 28, Schooner Eclipse, Toner, Whidby's Island.
" " Steamer Active, Alden, Victoria.
" 30, Schnr R B Potter, Tucker, Steilacoom.

PORT GAMBLE.

Dec. 4, Brig Swiss Boy, Knife, Sidney, N S W.
" " Bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, San Francisco.

SEATTLE.

IN PORT.

Dec. 2, Rev cutter Jeff. Davis, Pease.

New Advertisements.

A Great Change of Business
FOR THE YEAR 1856.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to do a PAY DOWN BUSINESS after the 1st day of January, 1856. My motto will be

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

I shall not confine my trade to cash only, but will take in exchange for Goods, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, at cash prices. No goods will be delivered on promise of grain in the spring, for I have found that promises have cheated me out of a good many thousand dollars. I have to pay for my Goods, and I expect pay for them when I sell them. Remember the motto—*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*

PHILIP KEACH.

Steilacoom, Jan. 1, 1856. no29:tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to P. Keach will call and settle their accounts before the 15th day of January, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a lawyer for collection; 3 per cent interest will be exacted on all bills that have been standing over 6 months.

PHILIP KEACH.

Steilacoom, Jan. 4, no29

For Sale, at Segwalitchew Mill.

80,000 FEET of new Sawed LUMBER, assorted. For terms apply to L. BALCH.

Jan. 4, 1856. no29:4t

FOUND, near Fort Steilacoom, a pistol which the owner can have by calling at this office, prove property and paying the cost of advertising.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, bearing date December 11th, 1855, have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Pierce County, Washington Territory upon the Estate of Michael Connell, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned within one year from date for payment, at Samuel McCaw's store in Steilacoom. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES E. WILLIAMSON, Administrator.

Dec. 21st, 1855 4w

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in shipping piles, square timber, spars and masts, that he is prepared to furnish large cargoes on the shortest notice, in quality not to be excelled on Puget Sound, at the head of North Bay, better known on the charts as Case's Inlet, and at prices to satisfy the purchasers. He flatters himself that his long experience in this business, both in the State of Maine and in this Territory, has given him good judgment, and will enable him to furnish cargoes of both piles and timber, to the entire satisfaction of purchasers—as well, or better than any other person on the Pacific coast. He would also, beg leave to inform lumber dealers, that he has in construction a Saw mill that will soon be in operation, and which, when completed will enable him to furnish cargoes cheaper for cash than any other mill upon the Sound. If you don't believe what I say, call and try me.

S. J. STILES.

N. B. Dangers of the War excepted.
Case's Inlet, Dec. 13, 1855. 27:tf

Pacific University.

THE GROVE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON.

Rev. S. H. MARSH, A. M.
President, and acting Professor of Mathematics.
E. D. SHATTUCK, A. M.
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

☞ Other professors will be appointed to the several departments as the advancement of the classes require.

THE Collegiate year will commence on the first Wednesday in November, and consist of one term of nine months.

Candidates for admission must possess a knowledge of the usual branches of a common English education, and the elements of algebra to equations, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the Latin language upon a portion of Cæsar's Commentaries and four orations of Cicero and a portion of Virgil, and in Greek upon two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, or their equivalents.

A library of 1000 volumes, and a small but sufficient collection of apparatus, belong to the Institution.

The location is every way suited, in healthfulness, beauty and retirement, to the purpose of study.

Tuition will be $32 per annum, payable quarterly.

Board can be obtained at prices varying from $1 50 to $3 50 per week.

☞ For particulars address, Rev. S. H. Marsh, Tualitin P. O. Washington Co., O. T.

S. H. MARSH,
E. D. SHATTUCK.

no23:tf

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T. Nov. 2d, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

1st. The company D. Capt. Wallace, raised and organized in Steilacoom, isa ccepted and mustered into service, and will cooperate with the garrison at Fort Steilacoom until an expedition against the enemy is made.

2d. The company of mounted Rangers of Mound prairie, Capt. Henness, is accepted, and will be mustered in upon rendition of their muster and descriptive rolls.

3d. Capt. Hewitt's company of volunteers from Seattle, being now upon an expedition against the enemy, will be placed upon the rolls of this office as in service, upon rendition of their muster and descriptive rolls.

4th. Captains or other officers commanding companies will keep this office informed of their movements, and report as often as possible all the information they may obtain relative to the movements of the enemy, &c., &c.

Commanding officers of companies will report to this office the names of any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who may distinguish himself by any remarkable gallantry, or extraordinary good service.

5th. Should any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private refuse a detail for an expedition, misbehave in action with the enemy, such person will be reported to this office by the commanding officer of the company or detachment, and receive a dishonorable discharge from the service.

6th. Any habitual neglect of guard or fatigue duty, or general absence from roll call—inattention upon post, and general disobedience of lawful orders from superior officers, will also be reported at the option of officers commanding companies or detachments.

7th. An intelligent and gallant citizen soldiery must see the absolute necessity of discipline to make courage efficient—to insure success against the enemy—and make the duty equal upon all.

By oder of the Acting Governor.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant Gen. of volunteer forces, W. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed A'd to the Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Volunteer forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

Lieut. Col. Lander will make a tour of inspection, visiting the various companies of volunteers and Rangers now in the field or in garrison, and report to this office upon their condition, efficiency and requirements.

2d. Matthew P. Burns is commissioned as Surgeon of Company B. from date of company organization.

3d. Dr. R. M. Bigelow, is commissioned as Surgeon to Company D. and will report for duty to Capt. Wallace's Company D.

4th. Dr. Gallio K. Willard is commissioned as a Surgeon of the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers, and will attend professionally to such of the Volunteers and Rangers now in service, as may apply to him.

5th. A. B. Stuart is commissioned as Commissary of subsistence for the post of Olympia, and will furnish rations for all Volunteers and Rangers at the post of Olympia, or those temporarily there on duty.

6th. Company A., Capt. Wm. Strong, having been mustered into service at Fort Vancouver, has marched to join Brig. Gen. Rains in the Yakima country, and will receive orders from Brig. Gen. Rains or the officer commanding the expedition from Fort Vancouver.

7th. Company E. Capt. Isaac Hays, has been organized and accept into service and will for the present occupy the country adjacent to Chambers' Prairie, and remain in readiness for marching ordess should the exegencies of the war require a forward movement.

8th. Company G., Capt. McCorkle, of Cowlitz county, is mustered into service and will guard the passes of Lewis' river, and intercept all communication between the hostile tribes east of the Cascade, and the Indians inhabiting the country west of the mountains.

9th. Company H., Capt. Hewitt, having transmitted his muster and descriptive rolls to this office, will establish a post at the forks of White and Green rivers, and place himself in communication with Capt. M. Malony, U. S. A., commanding combined regular and volunteer forces at Camp Montgomery.

10th. Company I., Capt. Ebey, is accepted into service and will maintain its position at Port Townsend—furnish a guard at the mouth of the Snohomish river to prevent any of the enemy from descending the river, or having any communication with the friendly Indians inhabiting the shores of the Sound.

11th. The success achieved at the engagement on White river by the gallantry and constancy of the troops under the command of Capt. Gilmore Hays, Company B., 1st Regiment W. T. Volunteers, and the Regulars of the 4th U. S. Infantry, commanded by Lt. Slaughter, being detachments from the command of Capt. M. Maloney, 4th Infantry U. S. A., has inspired a hope that any further accession of the tribe to the enemy is checked, and the war on the western side of the Cascades is rapidly approaching the defensive on the part of the savages.

12th. The forces now in the field are deemed sufficient to pursue the enemy and follow up the success already obtained. It is therefore expressly enjoined upon all officers commanding companies or detachments, to prevent all private warfare upon Indians, as unauthorized persons may drive into hostility, tribes now friendly or wavering.

Officers and soldiers will also bear in mind that Indians now friendly or indifferent may be rendered hostile by careless conduct, and while the gallantry of the Volunteers will lead them to look with contempt upon the number of their foes, they will consider that isolated families may suffer from recklessness on the part of those, who are so courageouly defending them.

By order of the Acting Governor, and Commander-in-chief.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't Gen. of Volunteer forces of W. T.

NOTICE.

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

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Puget Sound District, have been directed by me, to rendezvous at the following points to await further orders: Head of North Bay, Nisqually, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, Vashon's Island, Seattle, Port Orchard, Penn's Cove and Oak Harbor,—and Dr. J. B. Wanson, 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 Indian Ag't.
Puget Sound District.

EX "GEORGE EMERY"—
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Cutlery,
Hardware.

J. B. WEBBER & CO.
Steilacoom, May 31, 1855. 2:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED.
EX CARIB AND RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE best assortment of **Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,** to be found in Steilacoom, is at the store of the subscriber, where the following articles can be purchase as low as at any other in town:

1,500 lbs. Rio Coffee,	Whisky, Brandy,
1,000 " No. 1 China Sugar,	Holland Gin, Porter & Ale,
600 " Crushed Sugar, Stuart's,	Tobacco,
10 bbls. Mess Pork,	Syrup,
5 " Clear "	Green and Black Teas,
6 " Pilot Bread, No. 1,	Boot and Shoes,
4 " Soda Crackers,	
4,000 lbs. Superfine Flour,	Brown Sheeting,
	Bleached do, and
3 doz. Fancy Navy Caps,	Bleached Shirting,
2 " Pearl Cashmere Hats,	Fine Irish Linen,
2 " Silk Kossuth Hats,	Alpaccas,
Straw Hats,	De Laines, and
and Boy's Caps.	Calicos of various qualities.

Together with a large assortment of **Gentlemen's Clothing**, all of which is offered for sale at the lowest market price for cash.

☞ Remember the place—**37 Snooqualmoo street.**

SAMUEL McCAW.

Steilacoom, Sept. 7, 1855. 16.tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

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

OUR MOTTO—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, June 7, 1855. 3: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 throngout 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. Judge Chenoweth 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. Chief Justice Lander 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.

Fruit Trees,
IN THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

A CHOICE selection and endless variety of all the different kinds of fruit trees, all of which are

Root Grafted,

are offered for sale by the undersigned.

There are several thousands of them, two years from the graft, which are from

three to seven feet high,

and well suited for transplanting this fall.

Orders from all parts of the territory, Oregon, California and the adjoining islands, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered, free of charge, at Steilacoom.

N. B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON,
Sept. 17, 1855. 18:6m Washington Plains, W. T.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

Tinware, 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 no23:tf

READING FOR THE MILLION.

S. J. McCORMICK has constantly on hand at the Franklin Book Store, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice selection of **Popular Books, Newspapers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery.**

Among the Books on hand will be found works on Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, History, Poetry, Biography, Medicines, Religion, Science, School Books, Romances, &c., &c., &c.

Subscriptions received for Harper, Graham, Godey, Leslie's, or Putnam, at $4 a year, *postage free.*

Subscriptions received for any newspaper in any part of the Union.

☞ Remember the FRANKLIN BOOK STORE and Newspaper Agency, Front street, Portland, O. T. 4:tf

MEDICAL.

Main street—One door north of the Pacific House.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he 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, June 7, 1855. 3:tf

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 streets, 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. 28, 1855. no23:tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE undersigned having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accomodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, June 7, 1855. 3:tf

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

THE favorite, well-known and fast-sailing packet-sloop Sarah Stone, Capt. T. W. Slater, is now running regularly between Bellingham Bay and Olympia, touching at all the intermediate ports. For a limited number of passengers, his accommodations are unsurpassed, whilst the reputation she has had for several years of delivering her freight in good condition, still stands A 1.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

May 19, 1855. 1:tf T. W. SLATER.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute in the best possible manner, all the different varieties of work in the Tailoring business, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B. Repairing done on short notice and with despatch.

DANIEL COLLINS.

Steilacoom, May 19, 1855. 1:tf

JOHN M. CHAPMAN,

CLERK of the United States Court, in and for the Third Judicial District, of the Territory of Washington, would inform members of the Bar, and others having business before said Court, that he may always be found in his office at Steilacoom, except when attending Courts. At such times, his deputy will always be ready to attend to the business of the office.

Also, that he will continue to discharge the duties of Clerk of Pierce County in said District.

Steilacoom, W. T., Aug. 10, 1855. 12:tf

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,) W. T.

Apply to J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855. 19:tf

SEGWALITCHEW MILL COMPANY.

THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture at their mills, **Lumber of every description,** of the of the first quality. We are also prepared to furnish large cargoes to shippers, and will contract for lumber of any dimensions or description.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
LEVANT F. THOMPSON.

Steilacoom, May 19th, 1855. tf

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.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8,

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend.

W. A. SLAUGHTER, W. M.

EX "GEORGE EMERY"—
2000 lbs. Sugar.

Steilacoom, May 31, 1855. 2:tf J. B. WEBBER & CO.

Business Cards.

J. S. CLENDENIN,
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office—At his Residence, one mile from Steilacoom, Pierce County, Territory of Washington.
June 7, 1855. 3:tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
June 2, 1855. STEILACOOM, W. T. 2:tf

HAMILTON & STARK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
May 19, 1855. PORTLAND, OREGON. 1:tf

CLARK DREW,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.
June 2, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 2:tf

F. P. TRACY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
160 CLAY STREET,
(*OVER TALLANT & WILDE, BANKERS,*)
CORNER CLAY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,
May 19. SAN FRANCISCO. 1:tf

ELWOOD EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May 19, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 1:tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISSION, AND HARDWARE, &C.
June 10, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 4:tf

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
June 28, 1855. 5:3m **D. R. Provost, Agent.**

MORRIS SPEYER,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
Matches, Percussion Caps, Guns, Powder, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Brass Buttons, Blue Glass Beads, and assorted Yankee Notions.
33 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
July 12, 1855. 5:3m

J. B. WEBBER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
May 19, 1855. STEILACOOM, W. T. 1:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL.
CORNER OF SNOQUALMIE AND CLICKATAT STREETS.
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Public Patronage Solicited.
LIGHT & CO., Proprietors.
Steilacoom, W. T., May 19, 1855. 1:tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May 19. SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T. 1:tf

JNO. WHELAN. WM. TIDD.
WHELAN & TIDD,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,
Are prepared to do any work pertaining to the business in the above line.
CORNER OF SNOQUALMIE AND PUYALLUP STREET, STEILACOOM.
Steilacoom 1:tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

THE undersigned proposes publishing a weekly newspaper to to be called the

PUGET SOUND COURIER,

to be devoted to

Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence,

at the town of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory.

E. T. GUNN, Editor and Publisher.

It will be the constant aim of the conductor of the COURIER to disseminate far and wide, a knowledge of the great natural resources of Washington Territory, in order thereby to secure their speedy developement. The Agricultural and Commercial interests of Puget Sound will demand and receive our special attention, and all interests connected with the growth, welfare and prosperity of our Territory will always be advocated. The Editor having been a resident of the Pacific coast for a number of years, and having determined to become a citizen of Washington Territory, in preference to either Oregon or California—purely on account of the superior inducements and advantages of the former—his advocacy will be as *sincere* and *honest*, as he hopes it may be *forcible* and *successful*.

The columns of this journal will be contributed to by leading men of the Territory, and be open to the discussion of any question affecting the interests of the Territory, while under the management of the undersigned. We can give the assurance that much valuable aid has been promised, and already secured, to make the COURIER a valuable companion to the man of business, and a good and interesting family newspaper.

In politics the COURIER will be *WHIG*, and in all political contests, issues, and controversies, may be relied upon to stand by the principles of that party whose success can alone restore tranquility, prosperity and security to the nation at home, and respectability abroad.

The great landmarks of the creed, established by Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and a host of others, based upon a national platform—extending its field of action to a great and whole Union—knowing "no South, no North," are the political lights to guide our path.

In the cause of Education and Temperance, and in promoting the general welfare of the people—both social and moral—the Editor will endeavor to be always found exerting his best powers for those objects—which he deems are a benefit to the surrounding inhabitants and the country.

In entering upon the arduous duties as Editor and Publisher of a public journal, the undersigned frankly acknowledge his utter inability to do any thing, however high his hopes and good his intentions may be, without adequate *material aid* from his fellow-citizens throughout the Territory, and expresses the confident hope that a generous, liberal and patriotic public will accord him that assistance which the importance and beneficial character of his services may demand.

The terms of the COURIER will be $5 per annum—$3 per six months—25 cents per single copies.

E. T. GUNN.

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., will be despatched 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,
June 28, 1855. 6:tf Portland, Oregon.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN BANKING AND EXPRESS CO.

TREASURE, PACKAGES, PARCELS, LETTERS and FREIGHT forwarded from Oregon, by every steamer, to all parts of

California, the Atlantic States, and Europe.

SIGHT EXCHANGE drawn upon sixty-five different offices in the ATLANTIC STATES.

DRAFTS also drawn upon Canada and Europe.

☞ Particular attention paid to the collection and settlement of Bills, Notes, and other Debts, Demands, and Claims.

☞ All orders attended to for the purchase of Public Stocks, Merchandise, Books, Works of Art, &c., &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
JAMES O'NEILL, Agent,
Portland, Nov. 23, '55 no24:tf

EMPIRE STOVE STORE.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale, the largest and best assortment of **Cook, Box, and Parlor Stoves,** ever brought to this market. Also—

Cauldron Kettles—ass't'd sizes, from 10 to 50 gallons. Bake Kettles; Bake Spiders; Iron Tea Kettles, Fry Pans, Brass Kettles; Scotch Bake Pans; Nails; Glass; Shovels; Scoop Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wedges, Picks; Sad Irons; Rat Traps; Curry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting do.; Iron and Brass Candle Sticks; Butcher Knives; Knives and Forks; Spring Balances; Padlocks; Cork-stops; Axes; Tacks; Mincing Knives; Coffee Mills; Zinc Wash Bowls; Pitchers; Spittons, Trunks; Cannisters; Lamps; &c., &c.

A general assortment of **Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware,** Constantly on hand and made to order.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, Nov. 23, 1855. no24:tf

FOUND.

ON Thursday, July 19th, 1855, one dark brown horse, about six years old, with both hind feet and the right forward foot white, some two or three inches above the pastern joint; white spot in the forehead, and branded low down on the right shoulder with **P. S.** If the owner will call on P. J. Moorey, he will give him information concerning the said horse.

Sept. 28. 19:tf HAMAN HURDEL.

A. A. DENNY, ESQ.,

IS my authorised Agent, and will attend to all my accounts, books, and business whatsoever, during my absence from Washington Territory.

C. C. TERRY.

Seattle, June 11, 1855. 4:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe, and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Wallas, uses 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 Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how and Powder rivers; 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 the 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 Ti-nah-han-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 Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand 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 of 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 Indian Affairs, O. T.

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

July 12, 1855. 8:6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL GROUND, WALLA-WALLA VALLEY, W. T.
June 12, 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. Rainier; 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 Mathew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Mathew 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 Oakanakane 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 Mah-hol-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 of 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 of which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians; thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attah-nam 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 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 fo 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 Indian Affairs, W. T.

June 29, 1855. 8:6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

EDWARD LANDER to be Aid to the Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, during the present war with the Yakima and other hostile tribes of Indians.

Dr. GALLIO K. WILLARD, to be a Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, during the Indian war.

A. B. STUART, to be Commissary of subsistance and supplies for the post at Olympia, during the present Indian war.

C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13, 1855.

New Goods.
EX LEONESA AND RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally and the "rest of mankind" in particular, that they have just received a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

direct from San Francisco, which they would offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Farmers and people from the country, as well as all others who may wish to get great bargains, well do well to call immediately at their store, where they flatter themselves that they can please those who do so.

Give us a trial.

J. B. WEBBER & CO.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1855. 18:tf

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Pierce County, Washington Territory, District Court, 3d Judicial District, November Term.

CATHARINE HAMILTON
vs.
GARVIN HAMILTON.
} *Petition for Divorce.*

DEFENDANT will take notice that a petition, praying for a divorce of plaintiff from him, will be heard at the next term of said Court, to be begun and held on the first Monday, the 5th day of November, 1855; and that he must be present and defend, else the allegations therein will be taken as confessed, and a divorce granted.

J. S. CLENDENIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 7, 1855. 3:tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. J. B. WEBBER, my partner in the Merchandising business at Steilacoom, is, and has been during my absence from Washington Territory, my authorized Agent, clothed with full power to transact all business appertaining to the Town of Steilacoom, (of which I am proprietor,) as well as all other business.

LAFAYETTE BALCH.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1855. 17:tf

THE LAST CALL.

ALL person indebted to E. SCHROTER & CO. **must settle forthwith,** or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

E. SCHROTER.

Steilacoom, Aug. 30, 1855. 15:tf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, BAR, FURNITURE, RESTAURANT, BALL-ALLEY, STABLE, &c., all under one roof. Said stand is situated in the best business part of the town of Steilacoom, and will be sold **cheap for cash.**

For terms, apply to PHILIP KEACH,
Aug. 31, 1855. 15:tf Upper Steilacoom.

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to the making of **Deeds, Mortgages, Assignments, Bills of Sale,** and acknowledgements of the same, with neatness and dispatch; at his office in Steilacoom, South side of the Public square.

Also—**Register in Chancery.** J. M. CHAPMAN.

May 31, 1855. 2:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER,

S. BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.) Agent for PUGET SOUND COURIER; Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Telegraph; Democrat, Placerville; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley; San Jose Telegraph; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman; Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; and Democrat, Olympia; San Diego Herald; Oregon; Salem, Oregon; Pioneer.

Advertisements and subscriptions received for the above papers.

N. B. Files of the principal papers ... may be found at this office. ... for the above papers ... Oregon 1:tf

DR. PAREIRA'S

Great Italian Remedy!

FOR THE CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE OF DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE, NO MATTER HOW LONG STANDING, WITHOUT ANY INJURIOUS EFFECT TO THE SYSTEM, OR ANY CHANGE OF DIET.

It never has Failed—It cannot Fail to Cure.

THIS invaluable specific, first introduced into Pisa some *fifty years* since, soon became so well known as a "*certain cure*," that in every town and city, not only on the Continent, but in Great Britain, the demand for it was so *great*, its merits so *astounding*, that in less than one year from its introduction it had *supplanted* all other remedies. The Medical Faculty of the principal cities of Europe were compelled to acknowledge its wonderful *mastery* over disease. Proprietors of other Medicines, jealous of its sway, vainly endeavored to stay its onward progress. Like grass before the mower, their efforts fell to the ground; and like fire on the prairies, sweeping all before it, its onward march became *triumphant*. It stood forth upon its own merits; a discerning public saw, tried, and were convinced of its *magical virtues*. The massive fortune acquired by Dr. Pareira from the sale of it during the six years he prepared it, alone bore witness to its *miraculous merits*. At the decease of the Doctor, the receipt was bequeathed to his son, who has lately introduced the remedy into the United States. The number of *cures* it has already made is astonishing. Thousands and tens of thousands can bear testimony to its efficacy.

All who use it, it will Cure,

with a safety, speed and certainty no other medicine has ever possessed.

Resort to no Quack Nostrums.

Use a remedy that has been tried for the past fifty years, and was never known to fail.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The extensive sale of this wonderful medicine has already caused some person of persons to palm off upon the unsuspecting, a spurious compound closely resembling the original. Be particular to buy none without the written signature of A. Pareira, M. D., on the outside wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit, and their compounders will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Price—Three dollars per bottle. For sale by D. Babcock, sole agent for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

D. BABCOCK, Wholesale Druggist,
77 DAVIS STREET, bt. Clay and Washington sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.,
May 19. 1:6m John M. Chapman, Agent,
Steilacoom, W. T.

READY-MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

No. 99 Battery street, San Francisco,

IMPORTER OF

Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

ALSO,

Every Variety of Hats, Boots and Brogans.

WOULD invite country merchants 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.

July 12, 1855. 8:6m

COOPER'S

EYE, EAR AND ORTHOPÆDIC INFIRMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sansome street, near the Rassette House. Patients laboring under disease of the Eye, the Ear, and those afflicted with all varieties of deformities resorting to this institution, will find it at once a home, where miners as well as others, can be accommodated with board and commortable rooms, in plain or costly style according to their taste.

Dr. Cooper has visited all the important Hospitals of Europe for the purpose of extending his knowledge of Medicine and Surgery, and will give the Infirmary his immediate supervision.

N. B. All surgical operations free to patients who present themselves at the Clinic on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For particulars apply to Dr. E. S. COOPER,
Oct. 19, 1855. 22:3m At the Infirmary.

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.*

May 19. 1:tf

NOISY CARRIER'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,

77 LONG WHARF,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BOOKS, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates. Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

May 19. 1:tf CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Prest.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Steamer Traveller,

J. G. Parker, Jr., master,

WILL leave Olympia for Seattle, and intermediate ports, every Friday morning at nine o'clock.

Returning, leave Seattle every Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply at
Parker's Storehouse, Olympia,
Messrs. J. B. Webber & Co., Steilacoom,
" Plummer & Chase, Seattle.

Oct. 22, 1855. 20:tf

PORTLAND, OLYMPIA AND ASTORIA.

THE SPLENDID U. S. MAIL STEAMER

MULTNOMAH,

CAPT. RICHARD HOYT,

WILL after this date leave Portland for Astoria on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock, touching at Vancouver, St. Helens, Rainier, Monticello, (on the Cowlitz,) Oak Point and Cathlamet.

Returning—on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, will arrive at Monticello at 2 o'clock P. M., on the same days, and leave for Portland at 8 o'clock P. M.

Passengers to and from the Sound will find it to their advantage to travel on this boat.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or at HOYT'S WHARF-BOAT,
June 4, 1855. 4:tf Portland, O. T.

STUART'S EXPRESS.

From Steilacoom, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING with the PACIFIC EXPRESS at Portland, for California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

Having made arrangements with the Pacific Express Company, all matter entrusted to my care, will be forwarded to its destination under their charge.

I shall dispatch a regular Express to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Rainier, and St. Helens. Returning, will leave Portland for Olympia and Steilacoom immediately on the arrival of the Express from San Francisco.

Bills of Exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

A. B. STUART,
Per J. B. WEBBER, Agent.

☞ Office at Dr. Webber's store.
Steilacoom, May 19, 1855. 1:tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish **Cargoes of Sawed Lumber,** rough or dressed, HEWN TIMBER, MASTS and SPARS, to order, at their steam mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, machinist's work and blacksmithing also done 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,
Teekalet, W. T., Oct. 22, 1855. 28:1y San Francisco.

100 Sacks new **Flour.**
Steilacoom, May 31. 1:tf J. B. WEBBER & CO.

Poetry and Literature.

LASTING IMPRESSIONS.

You may gaze upon an object
Till its likeness you retain,
And through distance and through darkness
You behold that form again;
So I pondered on thy goodness
Till there grew about my heart
Many never-dying feelings
Which make up its better part.

You may listen to a measure,
Till its sentiment and tone
Find a boiling place within you,
And the song becomes your own;
So I treasured up thy eulogy,
And now, in my own, I find
The echos of thy accents,
The reflections of thy mind!

There are perfumes we remember
When their sources are no more;
There are flavors that will linger
When the banqueting is o'er;
So, the charms thy presence yielded
Have outlived the honeyed breath,
And my soul, that feasted freely,
Will partake of them till death!

—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL—SNOW-BALL FIGHT.

How oft at noon, impatient to be free,
We scampered out with many a shout of glee,
Or with the zeal that school boys only know,
Rolled "rough and tumble," in the drifted snow;
Or from the fort, our busy hands had made
Begin on some the snowy cannonade.
Launch the smooth snow-ball on its airy course,—
With aim unerring, and with reckless force,
Poor on the dunce in Academic Halls
A flight of snow-flakes, and a storm of balls.
Strike down the tell-tale, and the traitor, who
Was told at home, the exploits of the few;
No hope of help, the hapless tell-tale sees,
The icy missils glitter in the breeze;
Deserted now upon the wintry plain,
His swiftly flight—but flies alas! in vain,
For sallying forth, with uproar wildly loud,
The angry urchins quickly round him crowd
Plaster him thickly with a coat of snow,
And leave him there, a *monument* of woe!

EARLY AND LATE FRIENDSHIPS.

"Now that we have dined, Mr. Editor, let us shake hands and part."

Don't say that, friend Margins, don't say it. Parting is a hard word, indeed it is. Have you so many friends, that you can throw off even one without a feeling of loneliness about the heart? We know that mod. ern friendships, those formed when white hairs are gathering on the head, are not like those of our early years—at all events, they are less easily formed, and therein is a curious matter pertaining to human character. It is more difficult to form friendships as we grow old. We become cautious; we weigh character carefully; we start at any inconsistency, any weakness, that we entirely overlook in an old friend, and close up our hearts against that confidence which in our youth we so freely entertained. No matter how many of our old companions may fall from around us, no matter how we may see ourselves, year by year, isolated, contact with the world, a practical knowledge of its insincerity, its hollowness, and its vanities too, make us shrink from filling the void which death has created, by new intimacies. Besides, we become cold and frigid in our natures. Icicles form around our heart, and the hot tears over the graves of our early friends, will not melt them away. We should cherish the friendships of our youth the more, because it is so difficult to form new ones, and we should prize a new one, formed at our years, as a diamond set around with rubies; as gold that had passed the refiner's ordeal.

Fate of Genius.—Hartly Coleridge, a man abounding in amiable qualities, who inherited much of his father's genius, with all his father's infirmity of purpose, could never master his propensity to drink. He was a scholar, a gentleman, a poet, and a drunkard.

Edgar A. Poe—but why speak of him? The story of his miserable end is more familiar to the people even than the melancholy refain of the "Raven."

Charles Lamb—the gentle Charles, the kind, the tender, the beloved, could sacrifice so much for his sister, but could not help being carried home and put to bed insensibly drunk.

Douglass Jerrold is a devotee of gin. For many years, it is said, he has been impairing his line powers by habitual excess in drink.

Byron, Burns, Steele, Hone, and a host of other names, eminent or illustrious, might be added to the list of distinguished drunkards.

Burns, we are confident, had not died in the prime of life, a defeated, heart broken man, his destiny all unaccomplished, if he had not been addicted to convival drinking. And who knows for how much of Byron's reckless verse the world should curse the gin bottle.

The Definition of a Gentleman.—The late Judge Talford, in a case tried at Bristol, England, assizes, thus defined the character of a gentleman: "The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff: "Do not speak to me. I am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman." "Gentlemen," said the learned judge, "is a term that does not apply to any station. The man of rank, who deports himself with dignity and candor, and the tradesman, who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfils the obligation cast upon him with virtue and honor, is more entitled to the name of gentleman than the man who could indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however big his station."

The Difference.—Take a number of people to the top of a hill from which there is an extensive prospect, and the farmer will see turnip fields, and corn grounds, meadows, pastures; the soldier, eminences and valleys, morasses and defiles; the surveyor, parallelograms and triangles, in the fields and hedges; the country attorney, parishes, hamlets, manors and the boundaries of estates; the painter, variety of colors, contrasts of light and shade; the poet, shady groves, sportful flocks, verdant lawns, the scenes of pastoral and romance.

Elegance and Grace.—Elegance must always imply something that is made or invented by man. An imitation of nature is not called so; therefore we do not speak of an "elegant" picture, though we do of an elegant pattern for a gown, or an elegant piece of work. The general rule is, that elegance is the characteristic of art, and grace of nature.

Useful Publication.

The Horticulturist,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

THE Horticulturist is a monthly Journal, devoted to Horticulture and its kindred Arts, Rural Architecture, and Landscape Gardens. It is edited by P. Barry, the author of that popular work, The Fruit Garden, and for many years the Horticultural Editor of the Genesee Farmer. Mr. Barry is universally acknowledged to be one of the best Pomologists in the world, and eminently fitted for this responsible station. He is aided by the best Horticulturist in the country.

Its Size and Appearance.

The Horticulturist is a Magazine of forty-eight pages, without advertisements; and when Nursery and other advertisements are inserted, it is on a separate sheet, which can readily be removed before binding. It is printed on beautiful clear type, and on the finest paper, and its Illustrations are superb, both on wood and stone. It is stitched in a neat and appropriate cover, and makes a volume at the end of the year of nearly 600 pages. Each number, in addition to numerous Wood Engravings, contains a Frontispiece on Stone, of some fine Fruit or Flower drawn and engraved from nature, by the very best living artists. These plates alone are worth more to every Fruit Grower than the cost of the work, enabling every one to judge not only of the appearance but of the character of each as every plate is accompanied with full and correct descriptions. In addition to these are fine Elegant Designs for Cottages, Country Seats, Summer Houses, Arbors, Rustic Bridges. In short, nothing escapes notice that can make a Country Home pleasant and beautiful. While the Horticultrust is at least in appearance equal to any work published in the country, the publisher has the satisfaction of knowing that the best Pomologists and the Press both in this country and in Europe pronounce the Horticulturist and Journal of rural art and rural taste to be the best Horticultural Journal in the world.

Still further to add to the value of the work, and meet the improving taste and increasing wants of the Horticultural community, we also publish an edition with Colored Plates, each number containing a full page engraving of some new, rare and valuable fruit or flower, correctly colored from nature by the best living artists in this line.

Arrangement.

The first twenty or thirty pages of this work is occupied with valuable papers by the Editor and correspondents—Then follow some six or eight pages of Foreign Notices, containing every thing new and important in European Horticulture for the past month. Ten or twelve pages of Editor's Table closes the number; and to the learner this department is a very valuable part of the work, as it contains simpleand invaluable directions for the uninitiated to almost every department of Gardening, given in answer to numerous inquiries.

Terms—Two Dollars per year. With Colored Plates, Five Dollars. A new volume commences with the January number.

Agents are allowed 25 per cent commission from our regular terms. The same commission to clubs of four or more, making the price of plain Edition only $1,60 to clubs and Agents—and this for one of the most beautiful Magazines published.

Address, James Vick, Jr.
Rochester, N. Y. June 21. 5:tf.

Our Popular Family Journals.

FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, publish the following popular and scientific serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest:

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A new first-class weekly newspaper, devoted to news, literature, science, and the arts; to entertainment, improvement, and progress. Designed to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self-reliance, and activity among the people; to point the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes.

Its columns contain original essays—historical, biographical, and descriptive; sketches of travel and adventure; poetry, painting, music, sculpture, etc.; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture, physiology, education, the markets, general news, and every topic which is of importance or interest; all combining to render it one of the best family newspapers in the world. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

Large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers. A welcome visitor. —*Christian American.*

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A repository of science, literature, and general intelligence; devoted to phrenology, education, magnetism, psychology, mechanism, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a year in advance.

The beautiful typography of the *Journal*, and the superior character of the illustrations, are not exceeded in any work with which we are acquainted.—*American Courier.*

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

Devoted to hydropathy, its philosophy and practice; to physiology and anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to dietetics, exercise, clothing, occupations, amusements, and those laws which govern life and health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at one dollar a year, in advance.

We know of no American periodical which presents as great abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For three dollars, in advance, a copy of *Life Illustrated*, the *Phrenological Journal*, and the *Water-Cure Journal*, will be sent to one address.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe. Communications, new books for notice or review, and subscriptions, should be addressed to the publishers, as follows:

Fowler and Wells,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Ohio Cultivator.
Remedy for "Hard Times."

THE eleventh volume of the Ohio Cultivator will commence Jan. 1st, 1855. The editors are resolved to spare no pains to maintain the repute and usefulness of the paper; and with the benefit of ten years' experience, and much travel among the farmers of the west, they believe that they can make the Cultivator for the coming year of more value to its readers than ever before, and better adapted for the soil and climate, and productions of the region for which it was designed than any other paper of the kind. As a remedy for "*Hard Times*," the Ohio Cultivator will aim to impart a knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, how to avoid losses by drouth, injurious insects, &c., the most profitable kinds of crops, best breeds of stock, condition and prospects of the markets, &c. In short, the paper will be devoted to the interests of the farm, the shop, and the fireside, and seek the elevation of labor in all its legitimate interests; opposing quackery and humbug in all their forms, and filling the noble station of a true

Home Paper of the West.

The Ohio Cultivator is published on the 1st and 15th of every month—16 large octavo pages with title page and index at the end of the year, making a volume of 384 pages for binding.

Terms.—Single subscriptions $1 a year. Four copies for $3. Nine copies for $6; and the same price (66⅔ cents each) for any larger number. All subscriptions to be paid in advance, and to commence with the year. Persons sending clubs may have them directed to different offices if they choose; and those having sent a smaller number, may afterwards increase to nine or more, at the club rates. To any person sending us a club of nine subscribers and $6, we will send, as a premium, a package of choice seeds, nine or more varieties, post paid, or a complete volume of any previous year in paper cover.

Batcham & Harris,
16:2m Columbus, Ohio.

Useful Publications.

The Illustrated Horticulturist
And Journal of Suburban Art.

An elegant Illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

THE want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the Science of Horticulture renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cotages from designs by eminent and skillful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautify the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast of the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper manufactured expressly for it. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden, and D. W. Ray.

Terms—$2 per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $10 per page.

N. B. Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorialy to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year. A copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to draw attention.

Address C. REAGLES,
Publisher Illustrated Horticulturist,
208 Broadway, New York.

☞ Nurserymen will please forward their Catalogues.

Agricultural Journals.
Weekly and Monthly.

THE subscriber continues the publication of his weekly and monthly Agricultural Journals, viz:

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A weekly Journal for the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside—forming two large and beautiful quarto volumes of 416 pages yearly. This Journal, which has now been published nearly two years, combines in one large sheet, an Agricultural, Horticultural and Family Journal, furnishing, besides its large amount of practical matter on Rural Affairs in its Fireside Department, a collection of articles peculiarly adapted to interest and exalt the views and aims of the Family Circle, together with a careful digest of the news of the week, and a full report of the produce and cattle markets; and it will be the constant aim of the publisher to make it indispensible to the Farmer, and desirable to every one who has rod of ground to cultivate, or a home to beautify—and by devoting its columns to improvement in Agriculture, Elevation in Character, and Refinement in Taste, to render the Country Gentleman the standard in sphere.

Terms: $2 a year; three copies for $5.

THE CULTIVATOR.—This work, which has now been published for twenty years, is too well known in every part of the Union, to need commendation. It is believed that it is not too much to say that it has always enjoyed the reputation of ranking as the first of our rural monthly journals. It is now published at fifty cents a year.

All letters it be addressed to

Luther Tucker,
Editor Country Gentleman and Cultivator, Albany, N. Y. June 21. 5:tf

British Periodicals.
Early Copies Secured.

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

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The North British Review, (Free Church.)
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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a prominent position 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 firbst 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 current 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
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For Blackwood and three Reviews, do	5 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.

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

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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 2, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PUGET SOUND OURIER.

THE undersigned proposes publishing a weekly newspaper to be called the

PUGET SOUND COURIER,

to be devoted to

Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence,

at the town of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory.

E. T. GUNN, Editor and Publisher.

It will be the constant aim of the conductor of the Courier to disseminate far and wide, a knowledge of the great natural resources of Washington Territory, in order thereby to secure their speedy development. The Agricultural and Commercial interests of Puget Sound will demand and receive our special attention, and all interests connected with the growth, welfare and prosperity of our Territory will always be advocated. The Editor having been a resident of the Pacific coast for a number of years, and having determined to become a citizen of Washington Territory, in preference to either Oregon or California—purely on account of the superior inducements and advantages of the former—his advocacy will be as *sincere* and *honest*, as he shows it may be *forcible* and *successful*.

The columns of this journal will be contributed to by leading men of the Territory, and be open to the discussion of any question affecting the interests of the Territory, while under the management of the undersigned. We can give the assurance that much valuable aid has been promised, and already secured, to make the Courier a valuable companion to the man of business, and a good and interesting family newspaper.

In politics the Courier will be *Whig*, and in all political contests, issues, and controversies, may be relied upon to stand by the principles of that party whose success can alone restore tranquility, prosperity and security to the the nation at home, and respectability abroad.

The great landmarks of the creed, established by Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and a host of others, based upon a national platform—extending its field of action to a great and whole Union—knowing "no South, no North," are the political lights to guide our path.

In the cause of Education and Temperance, and in promoting the general welfare of the people—both social and moral—the Editor will endeavor to be always found exerting his best powers for these objects—which he deems are a benefit to the surrounding inhabitants and the country.

In entering upon the arduous duties as Editor and Publisher of a public journal, the undersigned frankly acknowledges his utter inability to do any thing, however high his hopes and good his intentions may be, be not adequate *unless aid* from his fellow-citizens throughout the Territory, and express the confident hope that a generous, liberal and patriotic public will accord him that assistance which the importance and beneficial character of his services may demand.

The terms of the Courier will be $3 per annum—$5 per six months—25 cents per single copies.

E. T. GUNN.

NOTICE.

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

ALL friendly Indians within the limits of the Puget Sound District, have been directed by me, to reinderous at the following points to await further orders: Head of Nooth 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 Indian Agt.
Puget Sound District.

Business Cards.

J. S. CLENDENIN,
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office—At his Residence, one mile from Steilacoom, Pierce County, Territory of Washington.
June 7, 1855. 3:tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
June 2, 1855. STEILACOOM, W. T. 2:tf

HAMILTON & STARK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
May 19, 1855. PORTLAND, OREGON. 1:tf

CLARK DREW,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.
June 2, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 2:tf

F. P. TRACY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
160 CLAY STREET,
(*OVER TALLANT & WILDE, BANKERS.*)
COR. CLAY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,
May 19. SAN FRANCISCO. 1:tf

ELWOOD EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May 19, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 1:tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISSION, AND HARDWARE, &C.
June 10, 1855. OLYMPIA, W. T. 4:tf

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
June 28, 1855. 3:6m D. R. Provost, Agent.

MORRIS SPEYER,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
Matches, Percussion Caps, Guns, Powder, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Brass Buttons, Blue Glass Beads, and assorted Yankee Notions.
88 Washington Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
July 12, 1855. 3:6m

J. B. WEBBER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
May 12, 1855. STEILACOOM, W. T. 1:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL.
CORNER OF SNOQUALMIE AND CHEHALAT STREETS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Public Patronage Solicited.
LIGHT & CO., Proprietors.
Steilacoom, W. T., May 19, 1855. 1:tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
May 19. SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T. 1:tf

JEO. WHELAN. WM. TIDD.
WHELAN & TIDD,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,
Are prepared to do any work pertaining to the business in the above line.
CORNER OF SNOQUALMIE AND TCHALLAP STREET, STEILACOOM.
Steilacoom 1:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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-me-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 Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wel-low-how and Powder rivers; 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 the boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (along 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 Mo-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 Ti-nah-ban-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 Grand Ronde river, midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Wel-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wel-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-tomo creek; thence west to the divide of 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.

The country included in the above boundaries is not ceded to the United States, but is reserved, to be set apart as Indian reservations, 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 reservations they are respectfully referred to agent R. H. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.

Isaac I. Stevens,
Gov. and Supt. W. T.
Joel Palmer,
Sup't Indian Affairs, O. T.

Council Ground,
Walla-Walla Valley,
June 12, 1855.

July 12, 1855. 3:6m

☞ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

NOTICE.

Council Ground, Walla-Walla Valley, W. T.
June 12, 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. Rainier; 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 Mathew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Mathew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point where longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees, and ten minutes—thence two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Chelan-Isalkane 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 Spokanies; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Mah-hoh-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucanon 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 Walla-Walla (Priest's Rapids); thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point of the Yakima river called Toh-nuh-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the south extremity of "Long Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all of which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla-Wallas, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians; thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge, to the place of beginning.

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

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahoam river; thence westerly along said Attahoam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, to a point due west from 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 latter river from those flowing into 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 reservations included in the above 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 further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent, A. J. Bolon.

Isaac I. Stevens,
Gov. and Sup't Indian Affairs, W. T.

June 20, 1855. 3:6m

☞ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

Edward Lander to be Aide to the Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, during the present war with the Yakima and other hostile tribes of Indians.

Dr. Gallen R. Williams, to be a Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, during the Indian war.

A. B. Stuart, to be Commissary of subsistance and supplies for the post at Olympia, during the present Indian war.

C. H. Mason,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Executive Office,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13, 1855.

New Goods.
EX LEONESA AND RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally and the "rest of mankind" in particular, that they have just received a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,

direct from San Francisco, which they would offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Farmers and people from the country, as well as all others who may wish to get great bargains, will do well to call immediately at their store, where they flatter themselves that they can please those who do so.

Give us a trial.

J. B. WEBBER & CO.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1855. 13:tf

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Pierce County, Washington Territory, District Court, 3d Judicial District, November Term.

CATHARINE HAMILTON } *Petition for Divorce.*
vs.
GARVIN HAMILTON.

DEFENDANT will take notice that a petition, praying for a divorce of plaintiff from him, will be heard at the next term of said Court, to be begun and held on the first Monday, the 5th day of November, 1855; and that he must be present and defend, else the allegations therein will be taken as confessed, and a divorce granted.

J. S. CLENDENIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 7, 1855. 2:tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. J. B. WEBBER, my partner in the Merchandising business at Steilacoom, W. T., and has been during my absence from Washington Territory, my authorized Agent, clothed with full power to transact all business appertaining to the Town of Steilacoom, (of which I am proprietor,) as well as all other business.

LAFAYETTE BALCH.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1855. 17:tf

THE LAST CALL.

ALL person indebted to S. SCHROTER & CO. must settle forthwith, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

E. SCHROTER.

Steilacoom, Aug. 30, 1855. 18:tf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, BAR, FURNITURE, RESTAURANT, BALL ALLEY, STABLE, &c., all under one roof. Said stand is situated in the best business part of the town of Steilacoom, and will be sold cheap for cash.

For terms, apply to

PHILIP KEACH,
Upper Steilacoom.

Aug. 31, 1855. 15:tf

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to the making of Deeds, Mortgages, Assignments, Bills of sale, and acknowledgements of the same, with neatness and dispatch; at his office in Steilacoom, South side of the Public square.

Also—Register in Chancery.

J. M. CHAPMAN.

May 31, 1855. 2:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. F. FISHER,
Iron Building, opposite Pacific Express Office, (up stairs)
PUGET SOUND COURIER;

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, Salem, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, 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. May 19.

DR. PAREIRA'S
Great Italian Remedy!

FOR THE CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE OF DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE, NO MATTER HOW LONG STANDING, WITHOUT ANY INCONVENIENCE ATTACH TO THE SYSTEM, OR ANY CHANGE OF DIET.

It Never has Failed—It Cannot Fail to Cure!

THIS invaluable specific, first introduced into this country some few years since, soon became so well known as a "certain cure," that in every town and city, not only on the Continent but in Great Britain, the demand for it was so *great*, its sales so *astounding*, that in less than one year from its introduction it had *supplanted* all other remedies. The Medical Faculty of the principal cities of Europe were compelled to acknowledge its wonderful *mastery* over disease. Proprietors of other Medicines, jealous of its sway, vainly endeavored to stay its onward progress. Like grass before the mower, their efforts fell to the ground; and like fire on the prairies, sweeping all before it, its onward march became *triumphant*. Its success forth upon its own merits; a discerning public saw, tried, and were convinced of its *marvelous efficacy*. The massive fortune acquired by Dr. Pareira from the sale of it during the six years he prepared it, alone bears witness to its *miraculous merits*. At the decease of the Doctor, the receipt was bequeathed to his son, who has lately introduced the remedy into the United States. The marvelous cures it has already made is astonishing. Thousands and tens of thousands can bear testimony to its efficacy.

All who use it, it will Cure, and that with a safety, speed and certainty no other medicine has ever possessed.

Resort to no Quack Nostrums.

Use a remedy that has been tried for the past fifty years, and was never known to fail.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The extensive sale of this wonderful medicine has already caused some persons or persons to palm off upon the unsuspecting, a spurious compound closely resembling the original. Be particular to buy none but that with the written signature of A. Pereira, M. D., on the outside wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit, and their compounders will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Price—Three dollars per bottle. For sale by D. Babcock, sole agent for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

D. BABCOCK, Wholesale Druggist,
77 Davis street, bt. Clay and Washington sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.
May 19. 1:6m John M. Chapman, Agent.

READY-MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
WILLIAM G. HADGER,
No. 99 Battery street, San Francisco,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ready-Made Clothing, and Furnishing Goods,
ALSO
Every Variety of Hats, Boots and Brogans.

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

Purchasers may only count finding every article they wish to 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.

July 12, 1855. 3:6m

COOPER'S
EYE, EAR AND ORTHOPÆDIC INFIRMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sansome street, near the Revenue House. Patients labouring under diseases of the Eye, the Ear, and those afflicted with all varieties of those deformities resorting to this institution, will find it at once a home, where misery as well as mothers, can be accommodated with board and commodious rooms, in plain or costly style according to their taste.

Dr. Cooper has visited all the hospitals of Europe for the purpose of extending his knowledge of Medicine and Surgery, and will give the Infirmary its immediate supervision.

N. B. All surgical operations free to patients who present themselves at the Clinic on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For particulars apply to

Dr. E. S. COOPER,
At the Infirmary.

Oct. 19, 1855. 22:3m

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 lot 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 tightly 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 are *to be supplied in advance of any other house*. All orders will be answ