PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

E. H. WILSON,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At Deshutes, W. T.
A good assortment of the above merchandise will be kept constantly on hand, and offered for sale at prices to suit the times.
E. H. WILSON.
Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
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Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
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G. A. BARNES,
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OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware,
&c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

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

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

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

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

Notice to the Public
THAT I have entered my Land Claim [illegible] on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.
A. S. WILSON.
Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

From the Oregon Standard.

Particulers of the Fight at Walla Walla.

"We took up our line of march from Henrietta on the night of Dec. 3d. The Col's. object in making a night march was to take the Indians on surprise, as we expected from every indication to find the Indians at or near fort Walla Walla, in a fortified position. We marched all night and until 12 A. M. the following day, when we came within 2½ miles of the fort. We were ordered to encamp, a spy party having been sent ahead to discover whether the Indians were occupying the fort or not On arriving there they found that the Indians had just left, having pillaged the fort of all the goods. While the spies were there they discovered a party of Indians across the river in the act of carrying off a large amount of plunder, which lay on the opposite side of the river. The Col. and several of the other officers went down and passed the night at the fort. Morning came and they still discovered the Indians on the opposite side, and they came down to the water's edge when the volunteers commenced a fire on them, the Indians returning the compliment. One Indian was killed in the fight. While we were making preparations to cross the river, an express came from camp, reporting a large force of Indians making towards our camp, as they supposed to attack the camp. We were immediately ordered to camp. On arriving at camp, we found the Indians had all left. They had come down, 30 or 40 in number, near camp and fired at one of my men who was out on horse guard. We pursued them ten miles, but could not get near them. On the morning of the 8th Dec., Col. Kelly took 200 men and started in pursuit of the Indians, they having gone in the direction of Touchet, only taking one day's rations. Maj. Chinn, with 150, together with the provision train, was to march to the mouth of the Touchet, where they were to remain until we came up.—We followed the trail across to the nearest point on the Touchet, which was some ten miles above the mouth. When we struck the river we found the Indians had been encamped there, and from appearances we supposed they had left the day previous. We still pursued on their trail which led up the creek. After travelling one mile, and while the Col. (had ordered a halt, to consult with his officers as to the best course to pursue, and while counselling, to our great surprise we saw an Indian riding towards us, bearing a flag of truce, and who should it be but Peu-peu-mox-mox himself. We awaited his arrival. When he came up he plead for peace, saying that he had not stolen anything, had killed no person, and asked why we had come to fight him. He said if wanted to fight, the Cayuses were ready to accommodate us; but we knew the old *fox* too well to listen to such talk. He wanted us to go and encamp near his camp, which he said was but a short distance, and that he would talk the next day; but the Col. was too smart for the old rascal, so he told him that he must stop with us, and the next morning he would march up to his camp and have a talk. Morning came and we started for his camp; traveling about 5 miles we came to where he said his camp was; but we found the camp deserted, taking all their plunder with them. The hills were covered with his warriors but they would not come to our camp. The Col. told Peu-peu-mox-mox that if his people would come and give up their arms, he would then make peace with them, but they refused, and we could not get them near camp.—Peu-peu-mox-mox here acknowledged to stealing the plunder at fort Walla Walla, and the burning of 3 houses. We at once detected the trap he had laid for us, which was to get us into a canyon which we had to pass through, when he would make an attack on us. The Col. told Peu-peu-mox-mox that he was going to Whitman valley to establish a camp and that he must go with us, and that he would send for all the different chiefs to come in and that they would talk and if they did not wish to fight and wished peace that he would not fight them but wish to be friendly with all good Indians. We marched on the 6th to where the pack train was encamped, where we stopped for the night. In the morning we were visited by 200 Indians, among whom was Stock Whitley. He sent word to Col. Kelly that he must not move camp; that he wanted to have a talk, but the Col. sent word to them that he would move his command to where he could get a good camp and would then talk with them.—We saddled up and had not marched more than a mile when the Indians fired upon us; we made a charge on them, when they gave way. We pursued them fighting all the way until they made a stand, about ten miles from the place where the fight commenced. Here the Indians made a bold stand and fought us all day, (Dec, 7th,) I think they numbered about 600. They fought bravely; some of them meeting our men face to face, and one of them was killed by Henry Watson with the brisk of his gun. The Indian was aiming to stab Watson with a knife. There was a great many Indians killed the first day. The battle ceased at dark, the Indians being driven from the field. The next morning they commenced the fight at daylight, and a hot fire was kept up all day on both sides, the Indians holding their ground well; but they could not shoot with our boys. They seemed to be armed principally with Hudson's bay muskets, but they killed or wounded some of our men every day.

The battle continued for 4 days, from daylight until dark. The night of the 10th they packed up and left to move their families across the Snake river, when they say they will return and try us again. We killed 75 of their number that we knew of; they left 30 or 40 bodies on the ground. I believe there was 150 killed and wounded. I think they numbered near 1,000 warriors. They had 197 campfires, or 156 lodges. They had their camp with their families about 6 miles from us during the fight. The warriors were camped within a few hundred yards of us. We could see them dancing their war dance from our camp.

I have given you a brief but correct account of the fight. We captured considerable Indian *muck-a-muck*, which answered as a luxury for our hungry volunteers.

Now Mr. Editor as I am through with my history of our little skirmish with the Indians, I wish to make an appeal to the good citizens of Oregon; the yeomanry of the country, as they are the persons we look to for succor in the way of supplies. The people of Oregon well know of the many depredations committed by the *redskins*, some of our best citizens have fallen victims at the ruthless hand of the savage, and that without any cause; I make this assertion without fear of successful contradiction, and no man who pretends to be a true hearted American, whose veins flow with the blood of American principles, can say that the whites have ever been the aggressors. Then, I say, when we see our fellow men brutally murdered; innocent women and children sharing the same fate; and not stopping at this, but they have been laying waste the country, burning houses and destroying property wherever they could. Now I ask, will the people of Oregon allow this imposition, or will they adhere to their country's call, and see that her citizens are protected in their rights; but all we ask at your hands, (ye good citizens of Oregon,) is to keep the volunteers, who have nobly volunteered and answered to their country's call supplied with provisions. Your garnaries are full, you have a surplus of everything in your country that you can certainly feed a few men who are now fighting for *your* rights as well as theirs. We are all interested more or less (except a few demagogues who are trying to make it a political matter,) but we as volunteers do not look at it as a democratic and whig war; neither are we fighting against whigs or democrats; but the wild savage whom we have been trying and using every means in our power to christianize and civilize for years, but all to no effect. Are the Indians who have declared war and are killing our citizens, poor?—No sir, they are an intelligent and wealthy people; they have large herds of stock, a good and extensive country, set apart for them by the superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon and Washington territories, but yet they are not satisfied. Then we must chastise them and bring them to terms by the edge of the sword, as we see soft words and turfs of grass will not do, that we must try the virtue of other means. Then I say, give us supplies and we will in two months bring them to terms and restore peace to our salubrious clime once more, and I do assure you it shall be a lasting peace. We do not want any assistance more than a supply of provisions and clothing; we have volunteers enough to do the work; we are satisfied with the officers and men in the field. Col. Kelly is *our* man. We have no use now for any regular soldiers, or for Gen. Wool's cannon. He had better keep his howitzers which Col. Nesmith asked for at his fort to protect himself and men, and I would advise Major Rains to remain at home as the inclemency of the weather would not allow him to venture out, as we have snow, hail and rain; but the volunteers are hoping that he is consoling himself with the great victory he won in conquering Kamiakin, that is in retreating when he was within 60 miles of his main force. I think the Major took a wise plan, for the weather is very cold, and Kamiakin's force number about 700 warriors, some think more, but as Col. Kelly expects to meet him, together with the force he has been fighting, in a few days, and when we give them a good flogging we can then give the Major a better statement of their number. Col. Kelly has about 450 available men. We would be glad that the military would come up after we get them whipped and assist us to consume the beef we captured. Come on then Major, the Indians will be whipped and the snow will all be gone.

So hoping to see Gen. Wool in his saddle soon, (as I am told that is where he makes his head quarters,) and Maj. Rains up soon, at all events by next July, I will close hoping all things for the best.

Respectfully yours,
J. THO'S J.

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—The Postmaster General has decided that a pen mark made over or opposite to an article in a newspaper, with the sole object of calling attention to the article, will not subject the paper to letter postage.

CALIFORNIA POWDER MILL.—A chemist at Sacramento is taking steps to erect a powder mill in the vicinity of that city. The Union thinks that the manufacture of powder would stop an immense drain upon the resources of California.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3rd, 1856.

The committee on memorials reported back the memorial praying an appropriation to complete the military road across the Cascade mountains, without amendment.

The memorial was taken up, and Mr. Hale moved to amend, by adding a clause, which would secure pay to our citizens for the labor heretofore expended on the roads, before the survey was ordered; which work it will be remembered was accepted by the army officers in charge of the work. This amendment provoked considerable discussion between Messrs. Clark and Morrison on the one part, and Messrs. Hale, Douthitt and Walker in favor of the amendment. The justice of these claims was admitted by all, and the propriety of their payment urged: the question was as to the best plan of securing the end desired whether by separate memorial, or by lumbering one memorial with more than one subject. Without coming to a vote upon the amendment the memorial was laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Friday, Jan. 4th, 1856.

The committee on claims (Mr. Morrow, chairman,) reported on House bill No. 11—an act for the relief of James C. Strong—adversely to said claim. The report is based upon the 6th section of the act relative to prosecuting attorneys, and disallows the account, because the claimant failed to procure his appointment from the governor, but claimed by virtue of a certificate from Hon. O. B. McFadden, judge of the first judicial district, whom the committee believe had no power to fill a vacancy except during terms of court, the fees for which terms the appointee receives from the county in which the services are performed.

Mr. Hale, moved to make the report the order of the day for Monday, January 7th, 1856.

Lost.

Mr. Clark, moved the adoption of the report of the committee, and on this motion the ayes and noes were demanded—and were:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Clark, Eldridge, Gilliam, McElroy, Morrison, Morrow, Philips, Robinson, Van Cleave and Ward—11.

Noes—Messrs. Baker, Buchanan, Caples, Chambers, Crosbie, Douthitt, Hale, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Jones, Packard, Roe, Wallace, Whipple and Mr. Speaker—16.

Absent—Mr. Bishop—1.

So the House refused to adopt the report of the committee on claims. Pending the question of the adoption of the report, considerable discussion ensued between Messrs. Douthitt, Hale, Crosbie, Clark, Harris, Walker and others.

Mr Douthitt, moved to suspend the rules, and order the bill to its third reading now.

Motion carried.

Bill read a third time, and without taking a vote on the passage of the bill, it was laid upon the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Van Cleave, introduced H. J. R. No. 12, relative to the erection of military posts at cape Shoalwater and cape Disappointment.

Under a suspension of the rules, the resolution received two readings, and was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Hale introduced H. J. R. No. 13, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 to clear, fence, and finish the improvments upon the Capital grounds.

Resolution read twice and laid upon the table to be printed.

Mr. Douthitt, introduced H. B. No 15,—an act relating to supervisors of roads and highways. This bill provides that the county auditor shall fill any vacancy which may occur in any road district, instead of awaiting the action of the county commissioners. The bill was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Packard, House took up H. M. relative to establishing a military post upon the emigrant trail, at its point of crossing White river, and referred it to committee on memorials.

Mr Morrow called up H. M. No. 11,—relative to the pay of volunteers in the service of the United States. The memorial suggests that the pay of infantry should be $3 per day—and mounted men $5—and prays for a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to each volunteer.

Mr. Morrison, moved to amend by striking out $3 as pay of the infantry and inserting $4—pending which, on motion of Mr. Howe, referred to committee on memorials.

On leave, Mr. Walker introduced a joint resolution providing for the election of an enrolling and engrossing clerk by each House, and instructing our delegate to use his influence to secure the passage of an act of congress creating said offices, fixing the pay thereof, payable as other expenses of the legislative assembly are paid.

The resolution received three several readings under a suspension of the rules and was adopted.

Then adjourned.

FRIDAY, January, 4, 1856.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on Memorials, reported back House memorial relative to the military road from Olympia to the mouth of the Columbia river—amended in phraseology. Also memorial to Gen. Wool, praying for the establishment of a military post upon White river. The report of the committee was adopted—the House severally took up said memorials and adopted them.

Mr. McElroy introduced H. B. No. 16—an act to extend the time which the sheriff of each county is allowed for the collection of taxes. The bill as introduced extends the time frome the 1st of January to March for the sheriff to make his return to the county auditor. The bill was read and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Much of the morning was occupied in the discussion of H. B. No. 11—an act for the relief of James C. Strong—which was finally referred, on motion of Mr. Van Cleave, to a select committee.

Second reading of H. B. No. 15—an act relating to supervisors of roads and highways. Laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Howe, from the select committee to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message as refers to the employment of Northern Indians, reported by bill, making it a misdemeanor for any settler or resident of Washington Territory to employ, trade with, or hold out any inducements for said Indians to visit this Territory—but excepts such Indians as may come on business for the Hudson's Bay Company, and in the especial charge of agents of that company. The bill was read twice and laid upon the table in order to be printed.

The House took up the report of the select joint committee on the engrossment and enrolment of bills, which report was that that committee had employed Chas. Judson, Esq., their clerk. Motion to indefinitely postpone said report was made by Mr. Hale.

Mr. Hale said that in making this motion he meant no disrespect to the committee—nor was it hostility to the person named, that induced the motion. He thought, however, that both Houses needed such an officer, and that in creating such clerkships by the House they were more likely to receive pay than as clerk of a committee.

Mr. Crosbie opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone, and thought the House could not go behind the report of the committee. They had authorized that committee, in the language of the resolution, to employ a clerk, and their report was only a courtesy to the House, merely information of what they had done. He alluded to the anomaly of the Council accepting the report, and recognizing the clerk, and the House refusing to—and inquired what was to be the result of such a proceding? He concluded his remarks by raising a point of order: that such report was for information of the House, and that further action thereupon was out of order.

Mr. Clark followed, asserting his intention to vote for the indefinite postponement, because he believed that the House could not delegate such authority to any committee. He had not properly understood the resolution, if the enrolling clerk was to be a clerk of a committee, and not an officer of this House. He would not consent to the bills of this House going into the hands of an irresponsible man, and he was free to confess that he believed a clerk of this House would be abundantly more likely to be paid for his services than the clerk of a committee. Besides, this House has passed a resolution providing for the election, by each branch of the assembly, of an enrolling and engrossing clerk, petitioning congress to create the office, fix the pay, and provide appropriation. That resolution if carried out, does away this, but to remove any doubts, in the mind of any member, he would vote for the indefinite postponement.

Mr. Bishop, desired to state that the appointment made by the committee, was about the last vote he would have thought of, or consented to have made—but he did not believe we could go behind the action of the committee. The House had authorized the employment of a clerk, by that committee. The language was plain—authorized to employ—and if he understood the meaning of words—that act was final, and the House were bound by it. He was not a lawyer, but he knew enough law to know, that when he regularly constituted an agent, with special instructions to act for him, and that agent carried out those instructions, exactly as desired—he was bound thereby—and such was the present instance. The House had delegated a power it undoubtedly possessed—it had seen fit to say who should do its work—the committee had legitimately performed the duty imposed, and he considered the House bound by their acts.

Mr. Ward, had listened attentively to this discussion—he believed that the House could exercise an influence over its committees—and that the acts of those committees was properly and legitimately the subject of revision for the House. Did the gentleman contend that the actions of the committees were final—because matters were referred to them by the House for examination or action. Cases were daily occurring in that House, which demonstrated the falsity of such a position. Instances were frequent where the House referred matters to committees, took it out of their hands, and referred the subject to a different committee. It was fresh in the recollection of every member, the action of the House upon the report of the committee on credentials in the early part of the sesson. That committee had examined the credentials of members returned to this House—their report had been adopted—members had been solemnly sworn in, and yet the House on simple motion of a member upon this floor, entertained the question, whether such report was founded on justice, and members seats were called in question despite the action of that committee. Although that very committee had delegated powers, expressly conferred in the rules of the House, as will be seen on reference to such rules. He understood standing committees to be for the convenience of the House, and not merely to finish work.—Their action was of no avail until ratified by the House.

The speaker overruled Mr. Crosbie's point of order, and thereupon Mr. Crosbie appealed from the speaker's decision. The House sustained the chair.

The question then was taken on Mr. Hale's motion and the report was indefinitely postponed.

On leave, Mr. Howe introduced a joint resolution, repealing the resolution under which the joint committee on engrossment and enrollment of bills had acted.

The resolution read twice under a suspension of the rules, and laid upon the table. Adjourned.

COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4th, 1856.

Council met at the usual hour.—President Catlin in the Chair.

Journal read, corrected and approved.

H. J. M. No. 9, praying an appropriation for the construction of a military road from Bruceport on Shoalwater bay, to the Cowlitz landing, was read a second and a third time and passed.

H. J. R. No. 10, instructing our delegate in congress to use his influence to procure an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a marine hospital and insane asylum, at some suitable point on the Sound.

Resolution passed unanimously.

H. M. No. 17, praying for an appropriation for the construction of a military road from Oak Point, on the Columbia river, through the Boisfort settlement to connect with the military road, from fort Vancouver to fort Steilacoom—read a second time, and the Council refused to order it to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow the memorial was laid on the table subject to the order of the Council.

C. B. No. 10, an act to amend an act relative to the duties of territorial auditor, and regulating the law creating the office.

Mr. Patterson, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Strickler, called for the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Messrs. Cock, Huff, Patterson, Strickler and Mr. President—6.

Noes—Messrs. Bigelow and Wallace—2.

Bill laid on the table.

C. B. No. 8, relative to the distribution of the school fund, and a general revision of the school law, was taken up and read a third time and passed.

C. J. R. No. 4, relative to the election of a public printer—the Council refused to to order the resolution to a second reading.

H. J. R. relative to creating the office of engrossing and enrolling clerk, recommending to the Council that each body of the legislative assembly, elect a person to fill that office, as other officers are elected and asked that congress so amend the organic act that this territory be allowed such an officer.

[The resolutions were returned to the House—an application for a copy was refused, but the foregoing is believed to embody all the leading points embraced in them.]

Mr. Speaker declared the resolution out of order, assigning as a reason, that the House of representatives has no right to instruct the Council in regard to the election of any officer connected with the Council, and that the resolution was not a subject for legislation and could not be entertained.

Mr. Poe, appealed from the decision of the chair—pending which there was considerable discussion elicited, in which Mr. Wallace took the ground that the resolution was in order—that the House had a right to send any business before the Council for their consideration requiring the action of both branches of the legislative assembly—and contended further—that the chair had no right to reject anything sent by the other House for the consideration of the Council—that no such power was delegated in the President, alone—the sole power to reject, or receive any communications which may be brought before the Council, lay in the Council, and that the members should declare by their votes what business was in order. If the President should be sustained in his decision on this qustion, and established it as a precedent, the President could by the exercise of this arbitray rule, at any moment he saw fit, clog the wheels of government, and by his own will, put a stop to all legislation.

Upon the question "shall the appeal from the decision of the chair be sustained," the ayes and noes were called.

Ayes—Cock, Poe and Wallace—3.

Noes Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, Strickler and Mr. President—5.

So the President was sustained in his decision.

Mr. Bigelow, moved the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of H. M. No. 17. Carried.

The President announced no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5th, 1856:

Council met at the usual hour—President Catlin in the Chair.

Journal read, corrected and approved.

The motion to go into committee of the whole, was reconsidered.

Mr. Poe, offered the following amendment to the standing rules:

That any rule may be temporarily suspended by a two third vote of the Council.

Mr. Huff, moved that the committee on judiciary, be instructed to report C. C. No. 2, on Tuesday next.

Motion carried.

C. M. No. 1 came up under the rules, and read a second time.

Mr. Poe, moved to lay the memorial on the table until Tuesday, Jan. 15th, and then make it the special order for that day.

Mr. Bigelow—It appears to me, that it would not be in taste, to pass this memorial, after the legislative assembly have passed so many memorials, asking for appropriations for military roads, and war steamers to be placed in our waters &c., and the present memorial virtually asking a withdrawal of the regular army.

Mr. Cock—I would enquire of the gentleman, in what part of the memorial it asks for the withdrawal of the regular army.

Mr. Bigelow—I still understand it so, although it does not ask a withdrawal of the army in so many words, but it certainly implies that much to my mind.

Mr. Pagget—I cannot see wherein this memorial asks for the withdrawal of the regular army: I cannot see any language in this memorial that can in any way offend the members of the army. I shall oppose the laying of this memorial on the table, because I think it is of great importance to the people of this territory. I think the army has been very inefficient in a great many respects, and the people of this territory think so, and I may say—could they be heard — they would speak in tones louder than the thunders, of this same inefficiency on the part of the regular army, and if this appropriation had been made, our volunteers would not have had to encounter the rain, snow and hail, without tents, arms and accoutrements. The citizens have done their duty nobly, in furnishing what they could for the support of the volunteers during this campaign against the Indians; had the regular army done the same, the result I have no doubt have been different.

Mr. Cock—I a am prepared to vote for this memorial—the existing circumstances impels me to do it—almost everything that has been done in this war, has been done by the volunteers. Look at the news just received from the plains on the other side of the Cascade mountains, the Oregon volunteers are bravely fighting the Indians, killing them and driving them away.—How was it on White river, the volunteers done the best part of the fighting, although suffering for the want of this same appropriation we now ask for. I did not care much about this memorial when I introduced it, but the more I hear of it the better I like it. In one instance the volunteers appealed for clothes to keep them warm, which was refused, unless the money was paid down, the money was offered then, and after a good deal of bickering a few clothes were doled out. At another time a lot of provisions were turned out for the use of the volunteers that had been condemned as unfit to be used by the regulars. Now if the volunteers had this appropriation they could do their duty without so much suffering as they now encounter.

Mr. Wallace—I think we ought to consider this memorial well before we pass it. This is certainly a direct attack upon the officers and men attached to the regular army, and I for one am not prepared to go so far. I know some have done their duty with great efficiency, I know there is one who has received the confidence of our citizens, and was beloved by all, volunteers, citizens and soldiers. I refer to Lieut. Slaughter, a man who was always foremost in protecting our lives and property, one who never faltered when duty called him to act; and he lost his life valiently battling for his country which is ours. From what little experience I have had with persons belonging to the regular army they have always acted with efficiency, not only the officers but the private soldiers. If there is any fault it belongs to the head of the army. If you wish to censure any one name them in your memorial, and also those that have acted efficiently, give them their just due. This memorial will cast a reflection on Maj. Haller and Lieut. Slaughter, officers of the army who every one says has done their duty well and efficiently.—I would ask if the appropriation named would be enough to keep the volunteers from suffering and pay them for their services? I think not—I will inform the gentleman that the volunteer force in Washington and Oregon territories is much larger than the regular force, now if this memorial pass and the prayer is answered by act of congress, making the appropriation as asked for, the volunteer pay will not amount to more than half as much as the regular now receives. I will venture this assertion: that the money expended upon the regular army stationed in the two territories were it appropriated to volunteers would not more than clothe them, and consequently the volunteers would have to give their services gratis—are the gentlemen prepared for this? If the yare, I am not.

Mr. Strickler, moved to lay the memorial on the table and called for the ayes and noes upon the motion.

Ayes—3, noes—6.

Mr. Pagget—If I could bring myself to believe that this memorial cast any reflection upon any officer or private belonging to the regular army, who have acted in an efficient manner and done their duty in this emergency, it would not get my support, but I think differently, I know some of the regular officers, that to their shame be it said, did not act in an efficient manner.—While the volunteers were fighting—making a noble stand upon the ground they had chosen for their future homes, short of the supplies necessary to carry on the campaign efficiently, they went begging at the doors of these same regular officers for the mere subsistance of life, knowing they had plenty, and I know they were refused—did this look like efficiency? No, while the regular officers were basking in the sunshine of plenty, the volunteers were in the tented field battling for their homes and firesides. The gentleman from Pierce has referred to Major Haller, I know something of this same Major Haller which I think does not reflect much credit on his efficiency. When I returned from Colville, I called on him at fort Dalles, and told him that the Yakima Indians were hostile, had he paid the least attention to or believed the report, or had he been guided by the advice of returning miners, he would not have suffered a defeat, nor been fenced in forty-eight hours by ten or fifteen hundred Indians; and Maj. Rains, when he was told by four of our party that Peu-peu-mox-mox had besieged fort Walla Walla and had in the absence of Gov. Sinclair forced by menaces and threats, some two or three thousand rounds of powder and ball from his clerk, said he could not believe it though we would all say so.

Mr. Wallace—I referred to Maj. Haller upon information received from gentlemen connected with the volunteer force of Oregon, and was assured by them that he was a great favorite with the volunteers, and a gallant and efficient officer. I think this evidence enough to entitle him to some respect at our hands. I will state to the gentlemen here, that my sympathies are with the volunteers, and in fact it is too much so to vote for the passage of this memorial. Will any gentleman inform me the amount that is anually appropriated for the support of the regular army within the borders of Oregon and Washington territories? Has any gentleman on this floor temerity enough to say that the amount paid to the regulars in the two territories will half pay the same number of volunteers? I for one am certain it will not. I ask then where are the sympathies of gentlemen? are they with the volunteers or are they with the regulars? I say, again, my sympathies are with the volunteers, and I think they should be paid well, and not only paid well, but liberally, and that by the general government. Now this memorial, actually asks the withdrawal of the regular army—are the people prepared for this?—are the gentlemen prepared to vote for this?—I certainly am not. That some of the officers of the regular army have acted inefficiently, I have not the least doubt, but in reaching them do not let us touch those who have striven manfully and nobly, to serve us, name them honorably in connection with the war, and name those, and furthermore, censure those who you think have acted inefficiently. This memorial strikes at those who fell gallantly in defence of our infant territory, as well as those who were luxuriating in their quarters doing nothing. Who compose the regular army? a first lieutenat, where he has command, is as much a Brigadier General as if he really was one, and should be named with as much credit where he does his duty, as if he were in command of an army. I care not what others say, my sympathies lay with those who do their duty. In God's name let us do justice to those where justice is due. I ask for the figures—I wish to know how much is appropriated each year, for the support of regular troops, on the frontiers of Oregon and Washington. I am clearly of the opinion that it will not amount in one year, to pay the volunteers for three months service.

They expect, and we all expect, them to be paid justly for their invaluable services.

If we pass this memorial and it is granted by congress, what apology have we to offer to the people or the volunteers, for not giving the volunteers half the pay of regular soldiers?

Mr. Pagget—As regards the amount of the appropriation, I thought the proof was to come from the gentleman from Pierce, he made the affirmative. For my part I am prepared to vote for the memorial, believing the amount will fully pay the volunteers. I will again remark that I cannot see where any reflection is cast upon those who have fought for us. I am sure there is none. The volunteers were held back at fort Dalles, for want of supplies and means of transportation, which the government officers would not furnish them, which they should have done. For my part, I do not want the volunteers to stand in their shirt sleeves when they want a coat. I hope in God's name, as the gentleman remarks, that the regular army will be kept here and not sent away. I do not think this memorial conflicts with any other we have already passed. I think when the memorials are taken collectively together by the authorities at Washington, they will soon find out where the efficiency exists and where it does not.

Mr. Huff, moved that the memorial be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Bigelow, Patterson and Paggett. Referred.

On motion the Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.

Council met at the usual hour. President Catlin in the chair.

Messrs. Cock and Poe absent.

H. M. No. 10, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from Puget Sound, to some point near the mouth of the Columbia river, to connect with the military road from Astoria to Salem Oregon territory—came up in order—memorial read first time, and ordered to a second reading.

H. M. No. 18, relative to establishing a military post on White river, was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

H. J. R. No 15, repealing the joint resolution to elect an engrossing and enrolling clerk, was read a first and second time, on suspension of the rules.

Mr. Strickler, moved that H. M. No. 15, be taken from the table—carried.

The memorial was read a third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Huff, moved that H. M. No. 3, be taken from the table—carried.

This memorial relates to defraying the expenses, and indemnifying citizens for supplies, &c., furnished to the volunteers of W. T., of which the following is a copy, as amended and passed by the Council.

"Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the territory of Washington, respectfully represent: that previous to the month of October last, the Yakima tribe of Indians residing east of the Cascade mountains, by frequent acts of hostility upon American citizens, travelling through the section of country inhabited by that tribe, provoked a war, that the executive of Washington territory, in consequence of these repeated outrages, proclaimed the existence of war, and made requisition upon the territory for volunteers, which requisition was promptly met, and our citizens enrolled themselves into companies—that in consequence of the non-arrival of the arms, to which the territory was entitled, the scarcity of government ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, those companies were forced to provide, in a great measure, their own munitions of war, their means of transportation, and other necessary supplies—that when the regular troops, stationed amongst us for the defence of the territory, and the accepted volunteers, were drawn off, by being marched into the Yakima country, to prosecute said war, many of the Indians on the west side of the mountains rose in hostility and made it necessary for the executive to call into requisition all the men capable of bearing arms, to organize volunteer corps for home defence, and to build block houses for the safety of families—that the means of our citizens were furnished to garrison and protect these block houses; while the frontier settlements, being abandoned, were subjected to the incursions of the savages, and much valuable property destroyed—that our merchants have furnished supplies, trusting that the general government would assume the debt—our farmers have furnished their property, for the use of the service, and all classes of our citizens, have contributed their aid to the government, to carry on the war with vigor and effect: that men of all classes have abandoned lucrative employments, to engage in the war.

These facts make it our duty to urge upon your honorable bodies, prompt and speedy action upon the subjects referred to in this memorial. The effects of the existing war are prostrating the energies of our territory, and business of all kinds, is thereby materially affected. The future settlement and growth of the territory, loudly calls for action, at once, to secure confidence, enable us to punish the savage foe, keep other tribes, now friendly, in subjection, and by a vigorous prosecution of the war, early secure the blessings of peace.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly and respectfully urge upon your honorable bodies, immediate relief, in the way of appropriations to meet the expenses heretofore incurred, by the causes hereinbefore alluded to.

C. B. No. 10, an act to amend an act creating the office, and defining the duties of territorial auditor.

Mr. Huff, offered as a substitute, that the territorial lidrarian do the duties of territorial auditor, and fixing the amount of his salary at $50 per year.

Mr. Poe introduced an act to repeal the hemestead law.

The resolution offered by Mr. Huff, of C. B. No. 10, was adopted, and the substitute was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

C. B. No. 11, an act to provide for the appointments of notary public.

The bill was ordered to a second reaning.

Mr Huff, introduced an act to amend an act, defining the duties of territorial treasurer—bill read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

C. M. No. 1, was taken from the table, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wallace, gave notice, that on tomorrow or some day thereafter, he would introduce an act to repeal an act entitled an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies.

Council adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1856.

Council met at the usual hour.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

The motion made by Mr. Poe on Saturday, which read that any rule may be suspended temporarily by a two-thirds vote of the Council was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. Patterson, from select committee to whom had been referred C. M. No. 1, relative to the volunteer service, reported the same back without action.

Mr. Cock, from committee on Memorials, to whom had been referred H. M. No. 15, asking an increase of prices allowed per mile for public surveying, reported the same back without amendment and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Strickler, C. M. No. 1 was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cock, the Rules were suspeneded, H. M. No. 15 read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Strickler, H. M. No. 15 was laid on the table.

Mr. Cock, from committee on Memorials, to whom had been referred H. M. No. 3 praying an appropriation to defray the expenses of the existing war, reported the same back with amendments;

Amendments adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pagget, the Council resolved itself into committee of the whole on H. M. No. 3—carried.

Mr. Cock in the Chair.

Message from the House by their Clerk informing the Council of the passage of 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 Columbia river; also H. M. No. 18, relative to the establishment of a military post on White river, Washington territory; also H. J. R. No. 15, resolution repealing Joint resolution relative to Joint Committee on enrollment and engrossment of bills; and that the House have concurred in Council amendment to H. J. R. No. 9, relative to a military road from Bruceport, on Shoalwater Bay, to Cowlitz Landing.

After some time spent in committee of the whole on H. M. No. 3, the committee rose, reported the bill back with amendments and recommend its passage.

The amendments were adopted and memorial laid on the table.

Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856.

President in the Chair.

Journals read and approved.

Mr. Pagget from committee on elections to whom was referred H. B. No. 8, with instructions to so amend the election law in regard to the manner of voting—making it a *viva voce* instead of by ballot. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.—The committee was discharged.

Mr. Huff moved to refer it to a select committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Strickler, Bigelow and Patterson.

The bill was so referred.

Mr. Patterson moved to adjourn in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, but immediately withdrew it by suggestion of the President.

C. B. No. 5, relative to the duties of Coroners, was taken up and the Council refused to pass it.

C. B. No. 2, regulating the practice in civil cases was taken up, it being on its third reading—the Council refused to pass the bill.

Council adjourned.

[For the Pioneer and Democrat.]

SCATTER CRICK, Dec. 4, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—I am in a mighty hurry, an aint got mutch time to whrite you a long leter this time. I'm auful glad to here Gov. Stevens is cuming hum, he'l git things dun up rite smart whin he gits heer—I'll be bound. I'm goin to see General Wool, and larne what he means by stain, all this time at Vancouver, and leaves all the fiten to be dun by the Oregon Volenteers; blast my buttuns, if it dont make me mad to think on it. I am a goin to give him a bit of my mind in plane Inglish.

Whin I leaves Vancouver, I'll whrite you my nixt litter from Poeport, that grate Oster toun. Some people got into thar heads, it would sound big, and large, and give the place dignity, to call it arter a Concilman, and quit calling it Bruceville, and must dub it Poeport, case they say they want to du a big lick at trade, and sum think the name the toun's got, is goin to begin a big hull sail Oster trade, arter he gits dun tryin to make laws up her. Some few peeple thinks he's tolarable smart kind of a feller. I dont think so. He makes me think of the *nigers rabit* when the dog got arter him; he wanted to be so smart, he overjumped himself and got ketched.—If he keeps on foolin with idged tules, he'l git his fingers cut, rite bad afore he noes it, and he has sich a way of puttin his nose in evry bodys matters, all the time—it dont look well at all.

This Mr. Poeport had bitter look eout, some of these times whin he gits strade from hum—aint got a Col. to second his motions, and anither Col. to make a nice little speach for his motions, he'l git in a bad fix, and he'l be surry he dident mind his own bisness, long ago. Miny a man has got ritch, by mindin his own bisness, and I think, to look at him, he's most old enough to have larned that mutch by this time.

He failes in his low flung vulgarty, it is all old, stael, slang, vamptover, patched up by a bungler, his total absence of anything like origenality, excites both pity for his ignorance and contempt for his shamless abuse of his station. Can the peeple he represents, know this and not feel that in lowring himself as ther agent, he pulls them down to his level. Out upon sich men, and if this Paul Parot of a felley dose not demean himself as becomes his station, we will draw his portrate in sich a manner that he will remember us the longest day he lives.

Oh wad some pow'r the geftie gie us
To sie oursels as ithers sie us,
It wad frae monie a blunder free us.

BURNS.

I am glad to see the impruvement in our little iditer at Stilicombe. His edication goes on braveley; he'l soon be fit to introduce into good sosiety up her at the Capital, and gin I gits dun polishin him up, and larnin him good manners, and teech him not to say nothin afore he's ready, I'll have him make his debut into the sosiety of the upper tens, her, and help him marry sum of our purty gals, and one that is ritch too. He aught to be glad to look on sich a destination.

And if he will stand by the country fodder or no fodder, I'll gin him the rite hand of fellowship, and stand by him as long as ther is a shoot in the locker. But I beg of him to hold at arms lenth them fellers round him ther and not let um fool him agin.

I hearn a heap of talk about printer tuther day up toun, when I comed to market. Sum sais one wants it and another wants it. Kendall haint no bisness to be printer, he haint larned the printer's trade—he dont no how to have it dun; let him foller his own trade, but may-be he aint no workman at that nither. He looks to me like he kept a Viniger factory, he looks so tarnel mad, jest like he smeld a stink all the time. I dont think he can marry as well as Gun, if he dont look out; the ladys God bless um, like plesent, good naturd men. Folkes begin to talk about Rev. Brother Devore. I heared a number of um say he aught to be elected auditor or treasurer, or sumthin of that kind. He's bin doin all the good he could for these allfeerd sinners, and if he's helped um iny he has erned the bist office in the country, for he has a blasted hard lot of Crabs to deel with. I am fer him because he minds his own bisness, and that's what a heepe of peeple dont du. If I had the votin to du, I wud go fer him, case yu se this aint no good country to pa fer preechin no heow, but the peeple aut to hev sum budy her tu sa prayers at funerals, fer tu go tu ther graivs witheout that mutch, lookes tu me like a slim chance. Thay had bitter pa the preecher, so he can liv, and du um aul the good he kin, thay nede it and moore tu.

A fu words of advice tu the Iditer man at Stilicum; git in the harnis and pul tru as steele, and dont luk back—that mite mak yu bok, but dont go tu kikin up nither, fer yu mite gall yeur neck in the coller and rub your schins aginst the trace chanes, and hert yu, and then yu would hav tu go thru a coarse uv sprouts, case yu se I thin would fede yu on chop stuf, and curry yu with a sharpe curry coam, and that mite make yu wince and scru yer tail.

Yures til Deth,

GILES SCROGGINS,

P. S.

Jan. 8th, 1856.

I drapped in the dimocrat meetin and found sum peeple wanted tu git up a rou, and a fus, and yu Mister Iditer, was lettin yur fealins git the bitter of yur gudgment.—Dident yu se a grate miny peeple that cumed ther that left ther maners at hum. Sum gintelmen of the opposishun party, brot ther maners with um, and used um, and behaved like men of good breadin.—Heap of peeple forgit what is due as invited spictaters. I got mi eye on wun Mr. P., *big man me*, and one Mr. K., ditto, and one Mr. E. who jist got married, was clappin his hands and stompin his feete with sich goy, I begin tu think he was so glad case he had got married, but I find out he was glad case he thinked ther was goin tu be a fus, and the old liners git into truble. Let me till him if thay git in, thay no how to git out. Now frend E., lit me give thee a wurd of advice, tu look afore thee jump. I hav got a long account tu settel with thee, and will post up the bookes and strike a ballence sheat, and settel up with thee, and tel the publick how mutch *genious* thee displaid in a certin mock dog trial, as a *legal man* and speeker; of thy *finanshal* ability and tel thee sumthin of thy ways of tellin things thou has no bisness to tu du. I will make out a jurnal of thy second trip to this place, and tell all thy secret doins. I no thee will not like tu here it all, but thou must stand it, becase thee has arned it.

If I git back from the seeport toun of Poeport in time, I wil rite yu a discription of the meetin, and lit mi frend Mr. P. no the price of lots doun ther. I am told he'l make his forten specilatin in toun lots doun ther, and the oster traid.

Oh, lordy, how Mr. K. looked; he made me think of sum fine ruffel sherted upper teus smellin at poore mecanic shu maker's wax; he tryd tu look daggers, shuvels, spades and peck ackses, and sa how dare yu tauk tu min of edication,—Ive got a sheape skin to show I am larned; and I thot tu miself thats the onley wa people wuld find it out—by his shoin it, fer the publick wuld niver suspect it from his maners. His stile, jisters and manners as a speeker is mitey ugly, tu mi mind. But I till yu he's on good turms with himself, and its well he is, fer he aint on sich with minny others. I think he'd bitter imigrate, and sa the climit dont agree with him, jist so peeple wunt think he was backed eout.

Yures, &c., &c., &c.,

GILES SCROGGINS,
till deth,
Most Respictfuly.

Eighth of January Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting held by the democracy of Washington Territory, in the Hall of Representatives, at Olympia, Jan. 8th, 1856, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the Hon. SETH CATLIN was unanimously chosen President, and Messrs. MORROW, of Sawamish, , PATTERSON, of Clark, PHILLIPS, of King, JOHNSON, of Chehalis, and BIGELOW, of Thurston, were chosen Vice Presidents, and W. H. CARLTON chosen Secretary.

Judge Monroe being loudly called for, explained the object of the meeting in a brief, but forcible manner.

On motion, Messrs. A. J. Price, Wiley, Robinson, Roe, and Strickler were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired a short time, now returned, and reported the following resolutions:—

[At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. A. J. PRICE was appointed assistant Secretary, and read the resolutions.]

Resolved, By the democracy present, that we rejoice at the return of another anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. That by its return we are reminded of the gallantry and heroism of that inflexible and unflinching democrat, who so nobly perilled his life in defence of his country's honor and future glory.

Resolved, That the democrats here assembled, can point with pride and satisfaction to that noble defender of our constitution and our common country, GENERAL JACKSON, whose memory will live in the "book and volume of our brain, until the last syllable of recorded time."

Resolved, That in the person of Gen. Andrew Jackson, we are pointed to a picture that portrays the character of a christian, a democrat, a patriot, and a lover of his country.

Resolved, That the opposition which General Jackson assumed towards the National Bank, Nicholas Biddle, monopolies in general, and every measure of national policy, calculated to throw the power of the government into the hands of the few, to the injury of the many, deserves, and meets our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the position assumed by General Jackson, with regard to the distribution of the proceeds of moneys derived from the sale of public lands, amongst the several States, was just and upright, and the contrary course would have been fraught with fraud, corruption, and dishonesty.

Resolved, That General Jackson, in our opinion, was in favor, whilst living upon earth, of affording, as far as the government had it in its power, of promoting the interests of the farmer, mechanic, and laborer, by his seconding, through his endeavors, an equal tariff, in place of one that would discriminate in favor of the rich, and to the detriment of the poor—giving the cold shoulder to the "rag wheels and spinning ginnies of eastern monopolists."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the sub treasury scheme was suggested and perfected during the lifetime of General Jackson, and that, while Silas Wright held a place on the floor of the United States Senate, the scheme was matured, through the agency of General Jackson, and was made a handle for the defeat of his successor.

Resolved, That all the fundamental principles contained in the resolutions passed by the democratic national conventions, held in Baltimore in 1848 and 1852, meet with the cordial approbation of this meeting, national and otherwise.

Resolved, That the democratic party has never departed from their faith; that although a portion of its members may have been driven or compelled to seek "aid and comfort" under the cloak of dark lanterns and kinky hair, yet we believe a majority of the people have been true to themselves, their integrity, the honor of their country, and anxious for the future welfare of our glorious republican institutions.

Resolved, That in President Polk, now deceased, we have recognised a *shoot* from that same Old Hickory Tree, whose memory we are this evening called upon to commemorate, for his gallant deeds upon the battle fields, and as a statesman.

Resolved, That we repose the most unlimited confidence in the ability, integrity, and intelligence of our chief magistrate, President Pierce; in the departments in general, and in the senate in particular. That we are earnestly in favor of the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; of the *viva voce* system of voting; of the foreign policy pursued by our government, particularly as refer to intervention in the war now going on in Europe, and to the general policy adopted by the democratic party in the States, in opposition to a spirit of intolerance and proscription, with regard to foreigners holding office, and the right of suffrage—forbidden by the genius of our institutions, and the constitution itself.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Washington Territory repose the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of our absent chief magistrate, his excellency, governor Isaac I. Stevens, and we earnestly hope for his safe and early return among us, that we may have the advantage of his efforts and councils, in defending the country and restoring to our people the blessings of peace.

Resolved, That we view with gratification the efforts that have, and are being made, by acting governor Mason, and we believe he is doing all in his power to promote the interests of the people of this Territory, and he, therefore, merits our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That we tender to the executive of Oregon our most heartfelt thanks, for his prompt and efficient manner in bringing volunteers into the field, to defend our common country; and in the name of a majority of the people of this Territory, we pledge ourselves to stand by him, and our brethren of Oregon, until we free our country from the evils of war.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Colonels Nesmith and Kelly, and Majors Armstrong and Chinn, and through them to each officer of their commands, and each soldier of the ranks.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of this meeting be tendered to the widows and orphans, relatives and friends, of Capt. Charles Bennett, Lieut. John Burrows, and the privates of the first regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers, who were killed in the battles of the 8th, 9th, and 10th of December, near Walla Walla, and that the memory of their heroic conduct will live for all time in the recollection of the members of this meeting. Let their names live long and vividly in the hearts of their countrymen.

Resolved, That we view with heartfelt pleasure and gratitude, the manly conduct of our citizen-soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, and took their stations in the tented field, in defence of our unprotected people. Each officer and each soldier has endeared himself to our citizens, by lasting ties of strong regard:—too much praise and commendation cannot be given them. †

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Gov. Curry, and through him, copies to Colonels Nesmith and Kelly, and Majors Armstrong and Chinn, and through them to all the officers and soldiers under their commands; and copies be sent to all the captains, field officers, subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of this Territory. And, also, to Captains Malony, Keys, and Lieutenant Nugent, of the regulars, at Fort Steilacoom, and through them to the soldiers under their command: and to Capt. Sterrit, commanding the sloop-of-war "Decatur," and to Capt. Pease, commanding the revenue cutter "Jefferson Davis, and Lieut. Harrison, of the navy, and thro' them to the officers and men under their command.

[The following resolution was presented, and by a vote of the meeting, accepted, and appended as a portion of the foregoing by Capt. R. M. Walker:]—

Resolved, That we, the democrats of Washington Territory, individually and collectively, subscribe to the great doctrines set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that we pledge ourselves to stand by it and its supporters, so long as it shall be the supreme law of our land; and that we look upon all men, professing to be democrats, with suspicion and distrust, who do not, in every place, and upon all occasions, support the great principles contained therein.

* The following resolution was introduced and accepted by the meeting, in lieu of the one marked with a *

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Gov. Curry, and through him copies to Colonels Nesmith and Kelly, and Majors Armstrong and Chinn, and through them to all the officers and soldiers under their commands; and copies be sent to Captains Hays, Wallace, Eaton, Hewitt, Henness, Ebey, McCorkle, Goudy and Strong, and their lieutenants, and the soldiers of this Territory. And, also, to Captains Malony and Keys, and Lieut. Nugent, of the regulars, at Fort Steilacoom, and through them to the soldiers under their command. And to Capt. Sterrett, commanding the sloop-of-war "Decatur," and Capt. Pease, commanding the revenue cutter "Jefferson Davis," and Lieut. Harrison, of the navy, and through them to their officers, and men under their command. And that the sympathies and condolence of this meeting be tendered to the families and friends of those who fell on this side of the mountains, engaged in the war.

† Mr. Price introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted, and should properly follow the resolution marked with a †

Resolved, That the sympathy of the meeting be extended to the family of Lieut. Slaughter, and that we honor Lieut. S. as a soldier, a gentleman, and a patriot.

[It is a matter no less of regret to the democratic party of the territory, who celebrated the 8th of January, at Olympia, than to the committee on resolutions, on that occasion, that one, in reference to our present delegate in congress, although drawn up by one of the members of the committee, accidentally was not submitted for the consideration of the meeting. That resolution reads thus:]—

Resolved, That we repose the most implicit confidence in the integrity, intelligence, and ability of our present delegate to congress, Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, confidently assured that he will leave no stone unturned in the furtherance of measures for the promotion of the future prospects of our territory, and the interests of the people who inhabit it; and that we tender to him, as a party, the heartfelt assurance of firm support and regard, in all his endeavors for the promotion of the interests of the Pacific coast in general.

By the committee,

A. J. PRICE,
J. W. WILEY,
WM. A. STRICKLER,
THOS. ROE,
R. S. ROBINSON.

Upon the final passage of the resolution by the meeting—some discussion was entered into, and amendment proposed—and adopted. The discussion was participated in by Judge Monroe, Mr. Kendall, Col. Cock, Mr. Paggett and others.

The resolutions were adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. A. J. Price, moved, that the President of the meeting appoint a committee to wait on Gov- Stevens when he did arrive, and welcome him in the name of the people of the territory.

Mr Monroe, moved to amend, by requesting the legislative assembly, to appoint a committee of three, one from the Council, and two from the House, to wait upon Gov. Stevens—amendment accepted—and motion adopted.

On motion of Mr. Huff, the meeting adjourned.

SETH CATLIN, *Pres't.*

WM. W. MORROW.
IRA PATTERSON.
DAVID PHILLIPS.
D. R. BIGELOW.
J. R. JOHNSON. } *Vice Presidents.*

W. H. CARLTON.
A. J. PRICE. } *Sec'ys.*

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Viva Voce System of Voting.

For years we have imagined, as a democrat, that the *viva voce* system of voting, at all elections of the public servants of the people—especially in the middle, western, and some of the southern States, was most in conformity with the views of the people who elected them. Here, on the Pacific coast, more emphatically than elsewhere, we find the imperative necessity of a return from the ballot system to the *viva voce* system of voting. Our reasons for this position, we will make as concise as possible.

There is a vast difference between the influences which control elections in the eastern and western States. In the former, capital controls labor, and in the latter, labor controls capital. In the former, the capitalists (generally whigs,) who have all their capital invested in the manufacture of calico, shirting, and fine linen; of broadcloth, hats and boots for the million, and who fare sumptuously every day, have more or less under their control, the operatives who bring coin into their coffers. They exert an undue influence in controlling the votes of their operatives, not unfrequently holding over their heads a club which they threaten to use *vigilently*, in case they do not act in conformity to their wishes in matters of elections. Were we a resident of Massachusetts, we might be induced to be in favor of the *secret ballot system*—(as a democrat,)—from the fact that the capital of the opposition might be made use of as a *coercion*, for the purpose of carrying an election against the principles for which we might be in favor. The same reasons, as above stated, might induce us were we a resident of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, or New Orleans, to become a member of the Native American party, or what is termed generally, in the States, the Know Nothings; and these reasons are or might be obvious to every thinking mind. As for instance, as a single illustration, we might refer to the Tammany Hall politicians of New York, and the exertions put forth by both parties, on the arrival of every immigrant vessel, steamer, &c., to cajole, honeyfuggle and cahogle the parties on board into the embrace of measures and men of which they are entirely ignorant. In those places, gold, corruption, dishonesty, political knavery, fraud and deception, stalk hand in hand, not more with one party than with another. Experience has taught us that the wrongs practiced in "pipe laying," deception, &c., is more strictly confined to the whig than the democratic party. Generally speaking, the former have ever exerted an influence opposed to the rights of franchise, whilst the latter have been in favor of an extension of that right. As an evidence, we can point with pride and pleasure to the leading organs of the democratic party in the south, the western and middle States, and peculiarly, to the old Keystone of the federal arch—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maine, New York and Michigan.

Various questions might be asked as to the adoption of the *viva voce* system of voting, in this territory, and on the Pacific coast. The inquiry might be instituted, in this wise: Are we not all a common family—members of a great confederacy—with a commonwealth of interest—each member requiring of the balance of that family a right to know how he discharges his duty in the election of delegated servants to comply with the views of the whole? Has not each member a right to know how this delegated authority is exercised? Are they not, each and all, equally interested in knowing what will be the result of the council in which their public servants may be called upon to discharge duty for them?

As we have stated before, mankind will act differently under different circumstances. But to the point; because a person might be attacked by a raging fever, is that any reason why he should send for a physician, in order to cure it, to amputate his leg; or because he might be afflicted with the consumption, would it be essential to be bled to death? We believe that these inquiries apply with equal force to the position assumed by the intolerant proscriptionist with regard to the occupancy of our territory by foreigners and catholics. Have we any reason to fear the influence of foreigners and catholics in this far off western coast? Have not both contributed their might and influence in the tented field, the settlement of the territory, and providing, in divers ways, in aid of immigrants and settlers amongst us? Will not the catholic mission, at which Father Ricard presides, furnish a small portion of the answer?

We will dismiss this subject by making the inquiry, how the people, under the ballot system, can arrive at a conclusion, whether or not, in an election, fraud has been practiced? In the manner in which elections, under our present mode of doing business are conducted, illegal votes can creep into the ballot box, and there is no mode provided, under our laws, to purge the polls. By registration of the voters, or by the *viva voce* system of voting, each elector would be required to give his name, and the person or persons for whom he voted; then recourse could be had upon an infringment of the rights of which every American citizen feels proud of; and if he does not feel proud of that right, he is not deserving of the name of an American. In accordance with our present laws, a person who votes *illegally*, is subject to severe and exemplary punishment. Under our present laws, how can a person be arraigned, convicted and made an example of, for their violation?

We feel well confirmed in the opinion, that the present Council of the territory will confirm the opinions above expressed (generally speaking,) modified to suit them. Of the House, we have doubts of their acceptibility.

As a parting remark, it might not be improper to refer both branches of the Legislative Assembly to the advice given by cardinal Woolsley to his servant, Cromwell, which as near as we can recollect, reads something in this wise:

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

No News.—During the last week we have heard nothing in reference to the prosecution of the war on the eastern side of the Cascade mountains, neither have we heard anything new as to the movements of the volunteer or regular forces on this side. The snow in the mountains, as we believe, will prevent the crossing of any large body of Indians—Clickatat or Yakima—during the present winter. Although it has been asserted that many of the Indian tribes on the eastern slope of the Cascades, have been busily employed during the past summer in the manufacture of snow-shoes, &c., yet we imagine it will be very difficult for them to provide snow-shoes for their horses, or otherwise, on foot, to provide very essentially for their subsistence on their arrival, particularly if the United States forces intend to do anything in the premises.

There is one thing quite apparent—prejudicial to the Indians in general at the present time, The salmon season is over, and a disproportionate amount has been secured by the Indians on this side of the mountains, most of the Indians along the Sound are on reservations for the present—cared for and protected by the United States government authorities—many of them have from the first of the present difficulties, surrendered to our territorial authorities their arms and ammunition.—There must be a time when the Indians on the other side of the Cascade mountains, will be compelled to resort to the bow and arrow, because powder and ball will soon be denied them as marketable articles—as their sale, according to a bill of one house of the legislature, as we are informed, would make it a felony and punishable by the law regulating the same.

The Reason.—It might be asked why, for the last two or three weeks, no foreign, states, or *much* domestic news, has made its appearance in the columns of our paper. In explanation, we would say, that for two weeks past, we have went to press without the advantage of a mail from any direction. In further excuse, we would say that we are not like *some* editors—we cannot manufacture news.

POSTSCRIPT.

Letter from Governor Stevens.

On the eve of going to press, we were furnished, by Wm. Rutledge of this place, a copy of the *Oregonian*, of Dec. 29th, containing a letter from the "*rough and ready*" governor of this territory, dated at the residence of Mr. Craig, of the Walla Walla country, which will be found below. We have not time to make one word of comment on the letter—all we ask, is, that his enemies and friends read it.

AT WM. CRAIG'S, NEZ PERCES RESERVATION, Dec. 13, 1855.

To the officer commanding the troops—

SIR:—I have been in the country one day. The Nez Perces are friendly to a man. Nearly the whole nation is in council here, all the chiefs are here, but the Red Wolf, who is expected to-day. I shall move to-morrow or next day, with my force of fifty-two men and one hundred friendly Nez Perces. The Chief "Looking Glass" who has travelled with me across the mountains, is a firm friend of the Americans, and is greatly distressed at the breaking out of the war.

The messenger who leaves this letter, takes a message from him to all the Indians below, who have not taken part in the war, to continue friendly. Looking Glass will go with me below. No Nez Perces goes with me except with arms in his hands. Our enemies are his enemies.

I have made forced marches all the way from Fort Benton. Four days from the Spokan country, there I called a council of the Cœur d'Leines, Spokans, and Colvilles. They are all friendly, and have pledged themselves not to enter into the war. They have treated all our people in a friendly manner, and have shown the greatest regard for the safety of our people. The story about the wagons, and my men having been whipped is a ridiculous exageration.

We have had much bad weather, latterly storms and rains and snow all the time. Two and a half feet of snow in the Bitter Root mountains.

We started from Fort Benton in the depth of winter, at all hazards to force our way through the Indian country. We have reports, early this morning, that a severe battle has been fought in Whitman's valley, and that some two hundred volunteers are in the field under Major Chinn.

I cannot pretend here to make suggestions, or offer advice, except that the war must be *brought to a proper close*. The conduct of the Indians has been treacherous beyond example. The tribes engaged in the war should be held responsible, and utter submission to the will of the conqueror should be required. They have broken their solemn obligations; have forfeited all claims to the consideration provided for in treaties, and their faith cannot be trusted again.

I am for the most vigorous and decided course, and shall urge the continuance of the operations so long as one of the enemies of our people, has not been unconditionally submitted to our will.

My route will be by the Red Wolf ground, and the usual trail to Whitman's valley. Send me information as early as practicable. We are well armed and well mounted, and have nine thousand rounds of ammunition. I send also a letter, which Mr. Craig, who preceded me to the Nez Perce country, had no opportunity to forward.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Superintendent.

The copy of the *Oregonian*, from which we obtain the above letter, was brought to this place by Mr. M. G. McCarty.

The Weather.—The recent severe weather, as we are told, has been the cause of the destruction of a large amount of vegetables in our territory, such as potatoes, cabbage, &c., &c. The reason of this destruction and loss to the agriculturalist and the community, is very obvious; nearly all the farming population, as we have stated on previous occasions, since the commencement of the Indian war, have been compelled, for the safety of their families, to take shelter in forts and block-houses, leaving their perishable property to be destroyed, either by the rigor of winter or the ravages of our common assailants. Shame on the general government for not affording an adequate force of the regular soldiery for the protection of a people and the territory, in which treaties have been made, and, at least one of them, ratified between our government authorities and the aboriginal race.

☞Within the last few weeks, this place has been visited by a number of the volunteer officers—captains—respectively commanding. Amongst the number, we take it a pleasure in the recognition of Col. I. N. Ebey, collecter of customs for the district of Puget Sound—now a captain of the volunteers, holding the mouth of the Sawamish river. Captain Hewitt, of the King county volunteers, as was also Capts. G. Hays, and Henness.

Nothing has transpired in this territory—this side of the mountains, since our last issue, worthy of especial reference. No new Indian outrages have been committed that we have heard of; and although the families of many of our most wealthy farmers remain in forts and block-houses for succor and protection, yet the signs of the times bid fair, that this state of things will not last *always*, daylight is about to penetrate the gloom, and disperse the clouds that have for months been lowering so heavily around us.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Religious Notices.

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

Nonpereil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Proprietor,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

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

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

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

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

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

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

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1855. tf-n.16.

CHAPMAN TURNER,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Caution.

Whereas my wife Susan B. Ensign, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

LEWIS ENSIGN.

Jan. 4, 1856. 3w-n15.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the County of Thurston, W. T., the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of JOSEPH MILES, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

WILLIAM E. MILES.
Administrator, &c.

Olympia, Dec. 28, 1855. no. 14-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the county of Thurston, W. T., the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of GEORGE W. STEVENS, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

RODOLPH M. WALKER.
Administrator, &c.

Olympia, Dec. 28, 1855. 3w-n14.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons, having claims against the estate of H. H. Jones, late deceased, of King county, Washington Territory, to exhibit them to the undersigned, in the county aforesaid, with the necessary vouchers, legally authenticated, for settlement, within one year from the date hereof.

C. C. LEWIS.

Administrator, of the estate of H. H. Jones deceased.

Seattle, Dec. 13th, 1855.–n15-4t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term 1855, of the Probate Court in and for the county of Thurston, W. T., the undersigned was appointed Administrator on the estate of James McAllister, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

T. W. GLASGOW.
Administrator.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 15th, 1855– 3w.

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., Brewers,

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

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

MOUNT VERNON.

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

tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

THIS calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,

Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tj

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, Jr., Master,

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

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

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

Oct. 26, '55.-tf

BROWN'S NURSERY

ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

E. P. SEYMOUR,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Oil and Willow Ware, Nets, Seines, Twine, Mats, &c., &c.,

CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS, San Francisco—constantly on hand: Salmon gill nets, from 50 fathoms to 200 do; Herring nets, Smelt nets, Dip nets, Cast nets, Bird nets.

A fine assortment of Hauling seines from 20 to 200 fathoms long. Pikes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 feet. Perch traps, Salmon twine, India twine, Linen ball twine, Seine twine, Cotton twine, &c. Cedar buoys, Cork buoys, with every article belonging to this trade.

The above goods are manufactured by the "American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.," and are guaranteed in every case, to give satisfaction.

Oct. 19, 1855.–n6-3m.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

WORKS, 87 Washington Street, San Francisco We have on hand and for sale, 50,000 gallons of Bleached and refined Oil—embracing Sperm, Lard, Polar, Elephant, China, Neat-foot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcholol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.

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

R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1855—43ly.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the County of Thurston, W. T., the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of HENRY MATTICE, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

C. H. HALE,
Administrator, &c.

Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-4t.

THE TRIPOD COFFEE HOUSE.

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

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

Private rooms for parties of any size.

Terms moderate. Come and see.

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

Notice.

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

Dec. 28, 1855-n14.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term of the Hon. Probate Court, in and for the county of Thurston, Washington Territory; the undersigned was appointed Administrator on the estate of William H. Hicks, deceased. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and pay up, and persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within one year from date, or they will be forever barred.

ELI MONTGOMERY,
Administrato.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 15th, 1855.–3w.

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

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

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the travelling 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, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Lulka, and offer for sale at the

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil and white lead,

With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

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

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 at once a home, where miners as well as others, can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in plain or costly style according to their tastes.

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,
At the Infirmary.

Oct. 5, 1855 3m:no4

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—71y.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

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

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

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FRUIT TREES-- IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

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

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

HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

Notice.

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

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

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

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications. BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

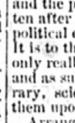
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,



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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

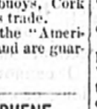
Will leave Olympia for Seattle and intermediate ports regularly every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

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

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

BROWN'S NURSERY ON PUGET SOUND.



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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

E. P. SEYMOUR,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hard Willow Ware, Nets, Seines, Twine, Mats, &c., &c.,

CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS, San Francisco—constantly on hand: Salmon gill nets, from 50 fathoms to 200 do; Herring nets, Smelt nets, Dip nets, Cast nets, Bird nets.

A fine assortment of Hauling seines from 20 to 200 fathoms long. Pikes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 feet. Perch traps, Salmon twine, India twine, Linen ball twine, Seine twine, Cottoa twine, &c. Cedar buoys, Cork buoys, with every article belonging to this trade.

The above goods are manufactured by the "American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.," and are guaranteed in every case, to give satisfaction.

Oct. 19, 1855.-n6-3m.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS, 87 Washington Street, San Francisco

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

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

R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1855—46ly.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the County of Thurston, W. T., the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of HENRY MATTICE, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

C. H. HALE.
Administrator, &c.

Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-4t.

THE TRIPOD COFFEE HOUSE.

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

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

Private rooms for parties of any size.

Terms moderate. Come and see.

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

Notice.

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

Dec. 28, 1855-n14.

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

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

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

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

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