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. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

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. 37tf

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5th, 1856.

Mr. Hale introduced H. J. R., relative to the distribution of arms by the governor, to volunteer companies.

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

Mr. Whipple introduced joint resolution, relative to the distribution of the journals of the first session of the legislative assembly—providing that the two Houses and their officers shall be supplied with the same.

The resolution was passed through its various readings, and the clerk instructed to transmit it at once to the Council.

By a message from the Council late in the day, its passage by that body was announced.

Mr. Packard introduced H. J. R. No. 18, relative to the distribution of the arms to which the various counties are entitled.

This resolution gives to every trustworthy man, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, a gun, and makes him personally responsible to the county commissioners for its return, or for the price of such gun.

The resolution was read and referred to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Morrow introduced a resolution, calling upon the register of the land office for information in regard to the probable amount of swamp lands, and other waste lands, east of the Cascade mountains—laid upon the table one day under the rules.

Mr. Morrow introduced a series of resolutions—H. J. R. No. 19, expressing confidence in our territorial executive, and the present acting governor:—thanking Gov. Curry for his prompt and energetic zeal in our behalf, tendering through him to the Oregon volunteers, officers and men, the thanks of our people; complimenting in high terms the gallant volunteers of our own territory; properly acknowledging the obligations we owe to the regular forces engaged, expressing gratitude to Commander Sterrett, U. S. N. and Capt. Pease of the revenue service, for their timely and prompt response to our executive.

The resolutions are lengthy, and nothing short of their publication will give a satisfactory view of them.

They were read twice, laid upon the table and made the order of the day for Thursday, Jan. 10th 1856.

Mr. Bishop introduced a bill entitled an act to prevent aliens acting as teachers or missionaries among the Indians of Washington territory.

Mr. Crosbie objected to its reception—but withdrew his motion to reject the bill, for the motion of Mr. McElroy to suspend the rules, order to a second reading and print. The bill was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Clark from the committee on judiciary, reported H. B. No. 16, an act to extend the time for the sheriff to collect taxes, so amended as to make said extension reach to February, instead of March.

Mr. McElroy moved the adoption of the amendments reported—carried.

On motion of Mr. Hale, bill laid upon the table to be printed.

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

Mr. Walker, from select committee, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message as related to the services of regulars and volunteers in the existing Indian war, reported a series of resolutions, acknowledging the services of Gov. Curry—the volunteers of Oregon, our own volunteers, as also the services of the U. S. forces, both army and navy. The resolutions are not so much in detail as the resolutions introduced by Mr. Morrow. An explanation ensued between the chairman of the committee and Mr. Morrow in regard to the presence of Resolutions so similar. Mr. Morrow had not been aware of the existence of the committee whose duty it was to draft such resolutions, and Mr. Walker said that the report would have been made in its order this morning, had he been in his seat at the time.

Both resolutions are couched in proper tone, and express in proper language the debt of gratitude due by our people to the parties named.

These resolutions, together with the others were laid upon the table, and ordered printed.

A message was received from the Council, returning H. J. R., relative to the two Houses electing enrolling and engrossing clerks, stating that the President of the Council had ruled such resolution out of order, and that in consequence thereof the Council refused to take action thereon.

Mr. Clark moved that the message and resolution be returned to the Council, and that the clerk be instructed to inform the Council, that the message could not be spread upon the House journal, inasmuch as it was not respectful to the House.

H. J. R., repealing a joint resolution creating a joint committee on the enrollment and engrossment of bills, which resolution authorized such committee to employ the clerk—read a third time and passed.

The House took up and concurred in the Council amendment to the H. J. R., relative to the erection of light-houses.

The amendment instructs our delegate in congress to use his influence to secure an appropriation of $25,000 to build a light-house on Red Bluff—Whidby's island—which is probably better known to many on the Sound as Kellogg's point.

H. M. praying an appropriation of $30,000 to complete the military road across the cascade mountains, from fort Steilacoom to fort Walla Walla.

The question under consideration was the amendment of Mr. Hale, in the prayer of the memorial to provide payment to citizens of the territory who had expended labor or money on said road.

On the adoption of the amendment the ayes and noes were called and were:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Buchanan, Chambers, Crosbie, Hale, Harris. Howe, Jones, Johnson, McElroy, Morrow, Robinson, Walker and Ward—15.

Noes—Messrs. Bishop, Caples, Clark, Douthitt, Eldridge, Gilliam, Morrison, Packard, Phillips, Roe, VanCleave, Whipple and Mr. Speaker—13.

Memorial as amended, laid upon the table.

Then adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 7th, 1856.

Several of the members of the House having volunteered upon the expedition, which left Olympia on Sunday, on hearing that Mr. Swan had been taken prisoner and was in the custody of the hostile Indians occasioned a very slim attendance today.

Mr. Anderson, from committee on memorials, reported a memorial praying for the extension and amendment of the donation law, including Mr. Douthitt's suggestion as to improvements to the value of the Government price of land being considered as two years continuous residence, and praying that the abandonment of claims occasioned by hostility of Indians, would not bar settlers of the claims heretofore occupied by them.

The report of the committee was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Buchanan introduced a bill authorizing Thomas Ford to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, referred to committee on corporations.

C. B. No. 8, providing for the distribution of the school fund—read a second time and referred to committee on education.

H. M., praying appropriation to complete the road across the Cascade mountains, was read a third time and on its final passage the ayes and noes were called and stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Buchanan, Chambers, Hale, McElroy, Morrison, Morrow, Packard, Phillips, Van Cleave, Walker, Ward, Whipple and Mr. Speaker—15.

Noes—Messrs. Jones and Robinson—2.

Mr. Morrow's resolution calling upon the Register of the land office for the probable amount of swamp and waste land, west of the Cascade mountains—read and adopted.

Then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1856.

After prayer by the chaplain, and the reading of the journal, Mr. Crosbie moved that the House adjourn in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans—carried.

COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.

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

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Wallace from committee on judiciary, reported back C. B. No. 2, relative to territorial revenue, with some amendments, and recommended its passage.

C. B. No. 11, relative to the appointment of Notaries public.

Bill read a second time and referred to committee on judiciary.

C. B. No. 12, an act to repeal the exemption law. The bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of Washington, that all laws of the territory, exempting property from attachment and execution, be and is hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Huff, the bill was referred to Messrs. Poe, Bigelow and Paggett as a select committee.

C. B. No. 15, relative to reducing the bonds of the territorial treasurer from $10,000, to $3,000—referred to committee on judiciary.

H. M. No. 10, praying for an appropriation for the constructing a military road, from Olympia via Shoalwater bay to intersect the military road from Salem Oregon territory to Astoria, at some point near the month of the Columbia river.

On motion of Mr. Poe, the Council resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the memorial.

After the memorial had been under consideration for some time, and various amendments had been made, the committee rose, reported the memorial back and recommended its passage.

Message from the House by their clerk, relative to appointing a committee of conference [a committee was subsequently appointed,] in regard to H. J. M. No. —and asked a like action on the part of the Council.

H. M. No. 13, praying for an appropriation for the construction of a military road across the Cascade mountains, from Puget Sound, to fort Walla Walla on the Columbia river—passed.

H. M. No. 18, relative to the establishment of a military post on White river came up slightly amended, and passed.

C. B. No. 15, an act to assign the duties of territorial auditor, to that of territorial librarian—bill was read three times and passed.

C. M. No. 1, relative to appropriating money for the use of volunteer service in Oregon and Washington Territories—the Council refused to pass the memorial.

Mr. Wallace introduced C. B. No. 15, repealing an act entitled an act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies—read first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Paggett introduced C. B. No. 16, an act relating to foreign Indians—read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

C. B. No. 2 was taken up and ordered printed.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

From Oregon and the War East of the Cascades.

We take the following items from the Oregon *Times* of Jan. 5th:

It appears that the State house in Salem was destroyed by fire on the night of Saturday, Dec. 29th. Nothing saved—all papers destroyed, together with the Library of the territory.

"The fire was first discovered about 12 o'clock Saturday night. The fire was first seen in the unfinished part of the Capitol, and had so far advanced at the time of being discovered that it was not possible to get in so as to save any of the books or papers in the building.

"The Territorial Library was entirely consumed—value probably about $6,000 or $8,000. The total loss of building and Library will not fall much short of $40,000. The papers and journals of the present session were destroyed, principally, and will occasion great inconvenience to the Assembly in its further duties.

"The Assembly had not been in session for several days—having adjourned over the holidays. There had been fires in the stoves of the building the day and evening previous until about 9 o'clock—as a portion of the clerks, and some members had been there during the day and evening, engaged in writing &c. It appears also that there had been no very hot fires during the day or evening, and that the house was left as usual, with the fires well looked after by the door-keeper."

From Col. KELLEY's camp near Walla Walla, we have the following facts in reference to the prosecution of the Indian war in that direction:

"Mr. Story, in company with Dr. Shaw and three others left the camp near Whitman's Mission, on the 18th of December—arrived at the Dalles on the 24th, and started from there on foot on the 27th and arrived in Portland on the 1st of January.—They were six days on the way from the Dalles—and had a severe time in encountering the cold, ice and snow.

"When Mr. Story left the camp, the troops had for the time being, gone into Winter quarters, awaiting the arrival of supplies. The wounded, eighteen in number, were being brought into the Dalles, in charge of Dr. Nicholson. He left Col. Kelley at the Dalles, who left camp on the 22d of December. From him he learned that Gov. Stevens had safely arrived in camp—and made a speech to the Volunteers, in which he highly complimented them for their gallantry, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war. The war-chief of the Yakimas, Hum-how-lish, was in charge of Gov. Stevens, who was to bring him to the Dalles. He was captured by the friendly Nez Perces, and delivered over to Gov. Stevens.

"Col. Kelley having resigned, in order to take his seat in the Council, and urge such measures as were necessary for the further prosecution of the war—stated his reasons to the regiment—and declined to receive any votes for Colonel. Mr. Story states that Col. Kelley was greatly liked by his soldiers, and gave him three hearty cheers when he left the field. The regiment proceeded to elect a Colonel, when Capt. Thomas Cornelius, was elected, almost unanimously.

"It is yet uncertain whether Col. Cornelius will attempt the crossing of Snake river at present. Should large supplies arrive he may attempt it—though it is thought that flat boats will be necessary for that purpose—as it is a very rapid stream. He now occupies a position of great importance for holding the Indians at bay; and should he cross Snake river, he would be in the heart of the Indian country. It is thought that in the Spring the combined tribes will come out in strong force and give fight. Mr. Story met considerable supplies on their way to the camp of the Volunteers. Adjt. Farrar was along with the wagons, with a part of Polk Co. Company.

"The Volunteers were generally in good health and spirits. They stood in need of clothing and flour. They had plenty of beef straight. Dr. Shaw brought down as a trophy, old Pee-Pu-Mox-Mox's ears, and Mr. Story brought down a portion of his scalp to Thomas Stevens, which was sent him by his son John, who cut it off."

Message of the Governor of Oregon.

Fellow-Citizens of the Council and House of Representatives:

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit the papers accompanying this communication.

The territory is now engaged in the suppression of Indian difficulties of a very formidable character, and in the punishment of atrocities more serious and melancholy than all our previous sad experience of Indian turpitude, which for the past five years has brought its annual desolation and sorrow to the homes and hearts of our people.

Hostilities up on our northern frontiers began with the murder of Sub-Indian agent Bolon and other citizens of Washington territory, which was succeeded by the repulse of an inadequate force of U. S. troops sent into the Indian country for the purpose of inflicting chastisement upon those guilty of these outrages.

Partly in answer to a requisition made upon me for this district; and more particularly to effectually check and subdue the imposing combination of tribes threatening the security of our settlers and their property in that quarter, I called upon my fellow citizens for ten companies of volunteers, which was responded to with the utmost alacrity by the counties of Multnomah, Washington, Wasco, Clackamas, Yamhill, Marion, Polk Benton and Linn: each county displaying a commendable spirit of rivalry in promptly enrolling and sending its company into the field; so that in less than twenty-five days from the appearance of the proclamation, a regiment of mounted men, armed, equipped and supplied, were on our extreme northern frontier, and the greater portion advancing to the possession of the enemies' country.

While engaged in placing this regiment in the field, I received intelligence of the incursion of hostile Indians into the settlements on our southern frontier and the massacre of numbers of the inhabitants of that section, and the pillage and destruction of their property.

In reply to solicitation for aid and protection, an immediate call was made for two battallions of mounted volunteers for distinct service in the southern part of the territory, which was answered in the most prompt and gratifying manner by Linn, Lane, Umpqua, Douglass, Coos and Jackson counties.

For greater efficiency these battalions have since been formed into a regiment.

For particulars respecting the organization and operations of the volunteer force, I beg to refer you to the accompanying papers and the Adjutant General's report, which will be submitted.

The zeal and gallantry displayed by the officers and men of both regiments deserve the warmest commendation.

The territory has to deplore the loss of many of her excellent citizens, who have nobly fallen in her defence. Their memories will be cherished in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.

Indian massacres already constitute a most melancholy chapter in the history of Oregon, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that the recent painful occurrences may be the mourful means of obtaining an ample satisfaction for the past, and providing an effectual security against Indian perfidy in the future.

I do most earnestly recommend a rigorous continuance of operations to punish and subdue all hostile tribes of Indians on our borders, to the utmost extent of the means and power of the territory.

The lives and property of our citizens should no more remain in jeopardy. It is time that certian security was afforded both that the Indians upon our frontiers were made to learn and respect our power.

The punishment of Indian aggression should be speedy and complete. Deferment is only provocative of adittional hostility.

The means of maintaining our volunteer forces in the field have thus far been provided by the generous confidence of our patriotic fellow citizens. In view of the necessity of perspicuity and correctness in the rendition of the accounts of those expenses, I would suggest the propriety of authorizing some suitable person to act as commissioner for their adjudication.

The several departments have been directed to make reports of official transactions without delay. On account of the exciting and urgent circumstances attending the organization of the service, the utmost capacity and efficiency may not have been secured, in all cases, and I respectfully recommend a re-organization of the various branches of the service, by means of legislative action, so as to ensure the most thorough and complete efficiency.

Confidently relying upon your patriotism and ability, to adopt such measures as will meet the exigency of affairs and promote the welfare and prosperity of the territory, I beg to assure you of my desire to afford a most cordial co-operation.

GEO. L. CURRY.

Territory of Oregon, Executive office,
Salem, Dec. 17, 1855.

Correspondence of the Pioneer and Democrat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

The prospects for a Democratic triumph in a presidential canvass were nevr brighter than now, notwithstanding our late defeat in Massachusetts and this State. The nomination of a *National* man by the next Democratic convention will secure this State as sure as it will that of California. The causes of the K. N. triumph in California and New York are very similar—their effect will no doubt be the same. Here, as in California, there was a general "free fight" in the late election. If a man had have undertaken to read the creed or platforms of each and all the parties in the field in the late canvass, he would have had a month's employment. In such a *muss*, the crowd who stick together necessarily triumph—and out of such a *muss* the Democratic party always come purified and strengthened. Massachusetts is "joined to her idols—*let her alone.*"

In Maryland and Louisiana our success you see is good. In each of these States the K. N.'s were confident of a great triumph. The K. N. members elect to Congress from La. will not do much damage, whilst those from Maryland are not of the largest calibre.

The New Hampshire Democracy, as was their wont to do in days gone by, have started the Democratic ball in motion for 1856. In a convention lately held at Concord, in which there were representatives from *every county in the State*, the principles of a great majority of the American people were endorsed in a manner as emphatic and as forcible as the most sincere follower of old Hickory could wish. Good for the old Gibraltar of Democracy! May their steps never falter nor their limbs grow weary in marching forward in such a cause.

You will notice that the Indian difficulties in your Territory have at last attracted the notice of some of the press of this city. The *Herald* notices the news brought by the last steamer, and editorially exaggerates it as that sheet is accustomed to exagerate everything which feeds an inordinate appetite for horrible things. If that sheet is to be credited, you will never be allowed the privilege of reading this epistle—the *siwash* nations will have buried you in the general slaughter anticipated by the *Herald*. It is to be hoped that the late *real* trouble with Indians on your borders will put an end to such disturbances in future. A few hundred good extra mounted volunteers from each of the two Territories would certainly do that thing if they had the chance. May be this case will give them that chance.

The last steamer from Aspinwall brought your Delegate, Col. ANDERSON, who proceeded to Washington City the 16th. He looks in fine health, and as if he was ready for the work. The same steamer brought "Scranton," too—the *indefatigable* Scranton! He is after slaughtering things, (if he can) about that mail by steam from San Francisco to Olympia. Success to him.

Mr. Gwin, the indomitable late Senator from California, came also on the last steamer. The question is often asked—does he intend to claim his seat in the Senate? As yet I have not heard it answered, but think his answer would be in the negative. If he could fill his seat, your coast would feel the benefit of his influence greatly.

Yours truly, THURSTON.

AN AMEEICAN IN HIGH RANK IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—The Fredonia (N. Y.) Advertiser is informed that Kneeland Norcutt, a native of that village, and for a year or two was employed in the Censor office, has recently attained a high rank in the Russian service, in which he has been engaged for the last three years, and is now in command in the Crimea, as one of the superior officers. He left this village in 1843, being then only 17 years of age, and went to an Atlantic port where he shipped before the mast as a sailor. He rapidly rose from his position to that of captain of a merchant vessel, through the intermediate offices, and has finally become a Russian military general.

EDITORIAL CASUISTRY.—A Pennsylvania editor says: "Somebody brought *one* bottle of soured water into our office, with the request to notice as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four shilling lie, for *five cents.*"

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JANUARY, 18, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

A View of the Political Battle Field at the Present Time.

Nothing of great interest has transpired since our last issue, but we proceed to narrate some events for the people's reflection, and let them judge of them.

Mr. Poe, of the Council, asks the unconditional repeal of the exemption laws, that all debts may be collected by the taking of the last cow or last bed of the poor but honest man, his greatest crime being his poverty. This may do the wealthy, but it looks to us too much like heartlessness, especially at this time, in the midst of the many afflictions now already assailing the people. It looks like outraging humanity; and here, we ask, when will the time come when the federal party will cease to persecute the masses? Look at their file leader in the Council, Mr. Poe, pandering to the interest of the shylock, thirsting for his pound of flesh. Let the people remember these things and deal out to that party a merited rebuke at the ballot box at the next election.

We have a word for Mr. Clark, and his colleagues, representing a democratic county, and voting last year, as well as at the last election, against the nominees of the Democratic party—*stick a pin there*—and advocating the election of Kendall for printer, a man that the true party democrats have ruled out of the ring, and his name stricken from the roll long since. And his colleague who wanted the rules of the House "expended"—Heaven be praised, there are not many in the House of his standard of intellect. It is well for the people. His other colleague is a quiet, pleasant gentleman. Of him we have nothing to say, other than we think he is in the right church, but in the wrong pew, and he will do a great deal better to come into full communion with the faithful.

Time and space will not permit us to notice *all* this week, but they will be attended to in due course of time. We have a number of others to hold up to public gaze, and unmask the long-faced sanctimonious hypocrites pretending friendship and betraying the confidence of the unsuspecting who have trusted in their faith. The midnight conclave of the dark-lantern order who have sworn to stand by the Pizzerinctum flag to the death—their motto being "rule or ruin." Before the people are done with them, they will cry aloud for quarter.

Now is the time for every true democrat to stand by his colors, and run them to the mast head, and keep them fluttering to the breeze, and you will win a victory that you may well be proud of. The time is not far distant when you may wave your flags in triumph over the political graves of your unscrupulous political foes, and send forth one long, loud shout of triumph that will make the welcin ring, and proclaim to the people the restoration of their rights. Why will any stick to a sinking ship. The crew of the mongrel politicians of the *Puget Sound Courier* are defunct and dead, and about to be buried, and no power save omnipotence can resurrect them. At the funeral service, we assign to the *Courier* the mournful and melancholy duty of singing a funeral dirge to the tune of old hundred, and to fire a salute of thirty-one guns with his double-barreled pistol, to the fallen dead, and to wear crape on his left arm for ten days; for the kinky-headed party no crape is needed.

When will this ridiculous farce of low comedy cease in the House? Many have distinguished themselves in playing their parts according to prompting, and have made themselves buts of ridicule and derision. Let it cease. Political trickery and knavery has had its day, and its doom is certain and at hand. When Gov. Stevens reaches home, and takes a searching view of things, our word for it, a corrective will be applied. We will see if Know Nothings will fill places of trust and appointments of red-mouthed whigs are to be sanctioned by him. We are ready to say, No! A certain functionary, on being asked why these things were done, replied that he could find no democrats that were qualified. Out upon such slang. It is false; and the mask will be pulled off the dangling and pandering functionary, and he must face the music. Gov. Stevens is a democrat, good and true, and he will mete out justice, let it strike where it will; his own self respect demands it. To let such drivellers believe that they can cajole and hoodwink him, is too humiliating. It is but his absence, or long since a correction would have been applied.

On the 14th day of January, 1856, it was amusing to hear how morally and religiously some members talk about the sanctity of their obligation, and the oath they swore as members to discharge their duty as such to the people and the laws of the Territory. Have they forgotten their flagrant departure from duty and justice in not dispossessing men holding seats in their body which are held illegally? Has not the Council a lawful right to act for itself, independent of the House? This is self evident to every honest and thinking mind.

The Council, standing between the House and the people, would loose its own self respect and dignity, to let the House inflict so grave an outrage on the people. Let the venerable Patriarch who presides over the Council, and those sterling men standing by him, vindicate the people's rights. The eyes of the whole Territory are upon them, and our faith is firm in their upright, honest and straight forward conduct. The people deceived and betrayed—led manacled to the altar, to be bartered off by woolly headed abolitionists, know-nothings, and all the contemptible refuge material that makes up this conglomeration, which is the principal ingredient of this unholy opposition to the people's known will, is beyond all endurance.

"Oh! shame, where is thy blush?"

The above remarks are not intended for gentlemen who may have placed themselves unintentionally in positions, not in conformity with their creeds in politics; and should any feel themselves aggrieved, our columns are open to them, to place themselves right before the public. Our main object is to strike at the guilty, and not at the innocent, and none will take any part to themselves, unless it fits their case, and if it does, they can apply this plaster, and at a future time, we will give them one that will stick as burningly, as the shirt of Hercules did to him.

Our reporter of matters and things in general, reports the very latest proceedings of the last whig and know-nothing caucus on the evening of the 15th inst, and it was then agreed on to divide all the offices in the following manner, to-wit: Col. Wallace to be Printer, Col. Cock to be Treasurer, the said Capt. Walker to be Auditor, and Kendall to be Librarian. It is a bright idea if they can carry it out, but the Council may have something to do with this matter before the bargain can be made and enforced. We will see. It would give Col. Wallace a good chance to blow his own horn for the next delegateship for Congress. But hold on, gentlemen; not quite so fast; it is much easier for you all to agree upon what office you would like to have, than it is to be elected to them.

I would advise you to be more cautious and prudent in your movements; our reporters have sharp ears and keen eyes, and always on the lookout for news, and we will keep the public advised as matters progress. Look out! Look out! neighbors, there are traitors in your camp. Oh! Lord! but there will be an awful shaking of dry bones, before it is all over. Go it, black republicans. Go it, know nothings. Go it, kinky hair. Go it, federal whiggery. Go it, all the isms, and perdition take the hindmost.

The Reason Why!

Claiming to know our own business better than the numerous outsiders now congregated at the capital, and with a proper view as to its economical management, some days ago we ceased to employ reporters in the two branches of the legislative assembly. Surmises have been made by the political wise-acres around, that we had stopped these reports, because we were *interested* in *smothering* the proceedings of the legislature. In reply to this, we have only to say, that the journals of the two houses, containing these proceedings as recorded by the proper officers, must be published and distributed, and it would be foolish to think of such a suppression.—For ourselves, we would be truly glad if the honest yeomanry of the territory could, in person, witness the acts of some of the members of the present legislature. Could we give a correct idea of such political hypocrisy and duplicity as is exhibited by by these *mis*-representatives of the democracy of Washington, we would not hesitate as public journalists to do it. The journals will show the *votes* and *acts* of these parties—by them they will be judged. We fear not the result.

We have stopped these reports, because of their expense. If there is any man curious to know the state of affairs, let him call and examine our books—*the figures will not lie, however much our enemies may.* We have lost money, and are still losing it. As journalists, we desire to give the news as it transpires,—a summary of news we will yet give,—but we cannot pay reporters to take down *speeches*—for putting them in type—for their circulation, and receive nothing in return for it but abuse, vilification, and misrepresentation of every character.

It has been proclaimed that the public printing was a fortune to its possessor.—Let any practical printer come into our office and estimate the incidental work we have done for the present legislature—take from the amount the wages of reporters, extra help and gratuitous jobs required at our hands, and he will at once assert the folly of continuing so losing an operation. We have tried impartially to give the debates thus far, and place them on record as was desired by members generally. We cannot hereafter consent to lose money by longer furnishing, gratuitously, the columns of this paper for labored defences of men who are bitterly, personally and unfairly opposed to us. This newspaper is not public property—we are judges of what its columns should contain. We can do the "public printing," and we claim to know how to conduct a public journal. And we here say, as public journalists, that there is no reason why we should be expected to expend the major part of what we really do make, in *blowing the trumpets* of men who would take from us the rights, profits and emoluments to which we are *legally* entitled. To a generous mind, the reason for thus curtailing our expenses is sufficient. That we have enemies, and that they would deprive us of our *rights*, is amply manifest by the proceedings of the legislative assembly. The term of office of the present public printer will not expire until long after the expiration of the delivery of the journals by the clerks of the present assembly—giving to such clerks all the time allotted by law. Why then have both clerks been talked to and labored with to prevent the delivery of the journals as the session progressed, so that the people of the territory could not, at the earliest period before the elections, have an opportunity to examine the acts of their representatives? Those who are most interested in suppressing the publication of proceedings, can best answer.

The publication of the journals of this session is the *right* of the *present printer*.—This legislature could not, however much it might desire, deprive him of it It was a pleasant hope, that when the members of the legislature returned to their homes, they might carry to their constituents a printed history of their proceedings, and satisfy them as to the manner in which they had performed their trust. We would have been glad to have progressed with this work, as the assembly progressed.—We would have been pleased to have promptly furnished to the people those journals, and we were prepared to do so. We have been headed off and bandied round, until we are sick of it. We hoped the legislature would have co-operated with us, in early giving to the territory the results of their legislation.

To exhibit their persecution of us and their interference with the duties of the present printer, we need but refer to the columns of the papers containing their proceedings. First, they started the question who was public printer, and on this pretended to doubt our right to have the journals, etc. Next came the question as to the clerks furnishing the journals after they were approved, and before the days allowed to them had been exhausted. We desired to go on with their publication, but the delay occasioned by these silly quibbles, has in a measure frustrated our design.—Advice was given to the clerks—influence was used—resolutions introduced—personal attacks and abuse indulged, and all our efforts promptly to serve, and, with a spirit of pure accommodation, to expedite matters, were baffled and defeated. We have honestly and faithfully tried to perform our whole duty under the law. We liberally laid out funds to give information to the people of what was going on, and we cannot longer submit to the sacrifice. The publication of full and elaborate legislative proceedings, does not bring us an additional subscriber (but few of those we have pay us.) And shall we lend our columns to those who wish to beat us down, when we receive nothing in return but misrepresentation? While we hold the position of public printer, we will do our utmost to perform the duties well and faithfully; and while it *is held*, we expect and demand all the rights and franchises incident to it. These we ask as *rights*, not as *favors*.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The United States Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, has given a legal opinion upon the right of reclamation of fugitive slaves in unorganized territories, in which he holds:

"1. Any such fugitive from service in the Indian country is there unlawfully, and as an intruder, is subject to arrest by the executive authority of the United States.

"2. Such fugitive cannot be protected from extradition by any Indian tribe or nation; for the Indians are themselves the mere subjects of the United States, and have no power to conflict with the constitution of the United States.

"3. By the local law of the organized political communities of the Chickasaws, Cherokees and Choctaws, there is ample provisions for the delivery of fugitives from service in any of the states."

The President of the U. S. Senate.—The extract from the *Pennsylvanian* expresses, in more eloquent and appropriate terms than we could command, opinions and facts relative to the distinguished senator from Indiana, to which we most cordially respond, and which, we are confident, will meet a hearty amen from the democracy of New England:—

"It will be seen, by reference to our congressional news, that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was yesterday elected president of the senate. He received twenty-four votes, against twenty-five cast for three other candidates. This was virtually a unanimous vote of his party, and, while it must be grateful to his feelings, is only a just recognition of the faithful and devoted manner in which he has sustained the principles of that party to which he is so firmly attached, and which has derived so much advantage from his great abilities. The public career of Mr. Bright should excite in the minds of the intelligent youth of our country the greatest emulation. By the power of his intellect, the force of his industry, and by his honorable and manly bearing, he has reached the highest dignity in the nation, next to president and vice president; and that, too, before he has arrived in years at the zenith of manhood.—His history is pleasing to contemplate.—With a commanding figure and fine address he could scarcely fail to be attractive; but when the nobleness of his nature is understood, and the genius which revels in his eye is manifested, few can escape the witchery of his society. Nature often delights in making noblemen, that she may contrast them with the creatures decorated with stars and ribbons, in order to render her workmanship of princes ludicrous, and convince men that 'rank is but the guinea's stamp.'

Mr. Bright was sought out early in life by the democracy of Indiana, to represent them in the legislature. In that position he acquitted himself with honor, and so satisfied were his constituents with his course and his abilities, that they speedily elevated him to a seat in our national hall.

A man of his mental acquirements and fine personal appearance could not play a secondary part in our national affairs; hence he was soon called to important duties in the house, all of which he discharged with the utmost satisfaction, and received for his dilligence and statesmanlike qualities the loftiest encomiums. Indiana desired his services at home, and determined to elect him lieutenant governor of that state, which she did by a very large majority. Finding that she had a worthy citizen, in whom there was no guile, she resolved to place him in a position where his great talents and honorable character would find a suitable forum for their display, and he was elected to the United States senate—the most dignified body under heaven's canopy—because it exemplifies the sovereignty of the states, as well as the will of the people. He is now the chief officer of that august body, with a bright future becoming him forward.

There is one remarkable feature in his election to the presidency of the senate which is highly commendable to the south, and which should forever set at rest the eternal whine about southern selfishness.—We believe every democratic southern senator south of Mason and Dixon's line voted for him, although he is a prominent northern man. All they want is, that the principles of our constitution shall not be violated, nor its compromises rejected, and they are then as ready to vote for a northern as a southern candidate. Their fealty to the constitution is the foundation stone of their education, which may account for their extreme jealousy of its infringement. It would be well for some of the northern states if their people were educated in the same love of the paramount law of the land. In the event of the decease of the president of the Union, Mr. Bright would be president."

☞ Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, in an article on Church Music, in a late Christian Examiner, says: "Sometimes an attempt is made to alter a secular air by changing the cadence to a religious form. We have recently heard tunes of this character from some new collection of sacred music—popular Irish and negro melodies being cut off in the last measure, and a chord of the subdominant introduced, as it were to sanctify them. The result is, that the tunes are spoiled for whistling on a week day, without being fit to be sung on a Sunday."

☞ According to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Ruisian flag counted at Sebastopol, in the month of September, 1854, seventeen ships, five of 120 guns, the remainder of 84 guns; four frigates of 60 guns; four corvettes or brigs; twelve steamships, and eighty-two ships of inferior rank; in all 108 ships, carrying 2,200 guns. This colossal armament was destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.

Through the politeness of Mr. Williams, agent of Wells, Fargo, & Co's. express for this territory, we have been placed in possession of full files of papers.

We are under many obligations to J. W. Sullivan and the Noisy Carriers, of San Francisco, for favors.

We have dates from New York to Dec. 11th, San Francisco Jan. 5th, and Oregon Jan. 12th, from which we glean the following items:

Congress.—Our latest dates from Washington are Monday, Dec. 10th. Congress had not organized in consequence of not being able to elect a Speaker, consequently we have no message. The following is the result of the 34th and last vote taken: Richardson 74, Banks 100, Fuller 31, Pennington 1, Zolicoffer 4, Scattering 14. Necessary to a choice, 111.

In the Senate, the Democrats have a majority.

It is said that the President will have an able Message.

Political Complexion of Congress.—The N. Y. *Times* gives the following as the political complexion of the present House of Representatives: Fusion and F. S. 95; F. S. Democrats, 13; K. N. Democrats, 8; Administration Democrats, 65; Independents, 2. On the Nebraska question they will stand 80 in favor of the bill and 126 against it. The *Courier and Enquirer* says the regular administration force will be 75, and the united opposition 159. It also gives 28 majority against the Nebraska bill. There is no show, however, for the repeal of the Nebraska law, as the Senate is strongly in favor of it.

☞ Gen. Palmer, Indian superintendent of Oregon, is said to be clothed with discretionary powers, in consequence of the Indian hostilities.

☞ The people of Texas have voted, by a majority of 1,471, not to accept the late act of Congress for the settlement of the former debts of Texas to her creditors by the division among them of $7,759,000.

☞ The term of naturalization in Canada has been reduced from seven to three years residence.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, was expected to have returned to New York by the first of the present month.

☞ The Canadian seat of government has been removed from Quebec to Toronto.

☞ The yellow fever, which so long ravaged the Southwest, had disappeared.

☞ Gen. Scott has refused to accept the back pay which the President and Secretary of War decided to be due him. He considers it altogether too small.

☞ Amos Kendall, ex-Postmaster General, is preparing his auto-biography. It is to be a posthumous publication.

From Kansas.—Our latest advices from Kansas Territory indicate a lamentable state of affairs there. Civil war seems to be inevitable. Both parties—Free State men and Slaveryites—were in arms, and a collision was momentarily expected. Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to President Pierce, requesting him to order out the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth for the protection of the citizens. The President replies that all the power invested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws, and that on being informed in detail of the real state of affairs, he then will adopt the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out the troops.

A civil war has broken out between the freesoilers, or abolitionists, as they are called, and the pro-slavery men. Several had been killed on both sides. Some four to five hundred men from both sides are in the field, armed and determined to resist each other. There will be hot work.

☞ The supreme Court of Indiana has decided the prohibitory law of that State to be unconstitutional.

☞ The editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, A. H. Simmons, is dead.

Latest from Mexico.—Gen. Alvarez has resigned the Presidency, and Gen. Commonfort has been selected to fill the vacancy.

Election, &c.—Gen. Rusk (Dem.) has been unanimously re-elected U. S. Senator from Texas for six years. All parties voted for him.

The Democrats have a majority in the State of Louisiana. Wickliffe is about three thousand ahead of his opponent, Debigny, and there will be a considerable Democratic majoritity in the Legislature. Three out of the four Congressmen are Democratic.

In Mississppi the Democrats have swept the State, electing their Governor and a large majority of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a Demoratic U. S. Senator.

In New Jersey the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a U. S. Senator.

In New York State the Know Nothings have succeeded in electing their Secretary of State, and a majority of the Legislature.

According to the returns of the elections in Ohio, the Legislature will stand as follows:

Senate—Republican, 29; Democrats 6.
House—Republicans, 78; Democrats 83.

The K. N's. in South Carolina.—The Grand Council of that State recommends the subordinate wigwams to disband, and and absolve their members from their *supposed* obligations.

☞ The Wisconsin gubernatorial election has resulted in the election of the democrat ticket. The contest was between the democrats and republicans, or freesoilers.

Massachusetts.—Returns from all the towns in the state, except Nahant, foot—Gardner, 51,730; Rockwell, 39,777; Beach 34,991; Walley, 14,953; majority against Gardner, 34,509.

Maryland.—The result in the state is not so one sided as we supposed. Know-nothings have but four of the six members.

☞ The Missouri legislature on Saturday, after a warm discussion, decided to go into the election of United States senator.

☞ Ex-Governor Reeder had arrived at Philadelphia, and would remain at his former residence until the meeting of congress, when he would claim his seat as delegate of the *real settlers* of Kansas.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the S. F. *Herald*, is of the opinion that General Whitfield, delegate from Kansas, will be refused a seat, and that ex-governor Reeder stands a good chance of being admitted, as several Nebraska members from Pensylvania will vote for his admission.

☞ Hon. James M. Mason, (Dem.) has been re-elected U. S. senator from Virginia, for six years, over G. W. Summers, (K. N.) 58 majority on joint ballot.

☞ Rumor has it that Senators Jones of Tenn., Toombs, of Ga., Benjamin, of La., and Pratt, of Md.,—all old whigs—have given in their adhesion to the democratic party, and will hereafter be fully recognized as democrats.

☞ There is a rumor in the N. Y. *Herald*, that Gen. Lane is to receive the appointment of General of the new brigade raised under the new army bill of last winter.

England.—"The trouble with England is not settled. It is given out that the Pacific brought assurances that the increase of the British West India Fleet had nothing to do with the Central American question; this was merely to satisfy the public.

☞ It is stated the British Parliament is about to be dissolved—and it is to meet again in February.

The War.—From the *Oregonian* and *Times* we learn that, up the 19th ult., no advance movement had been made by our gallant citizen soldiers. They were waiting the arrival of supplies and recruiting their horses, preparatory to a further march into the Indian country.

There was verbal information, that the Nez Perces chief, "Looking Glass" offered to remount on fresh horses the whole volunteer force, and to furnish five hundred warriors to carry on the war against the combined forces of hostile Indians.

We have the same information, that it was the determination, of Col. Cornelius, in case he could get forward supplies and remount his command, to push forward and keep the Indians on the move; to pursue and fight them wherever and whenever he could find them. The Oregon mounted volunteers are fully determined to push forward in defence of their country, until the whole combined tribes of hostile Indians are whipped, and then leave the regulars to defend themselves in the future.

☞ The Government has contracted with the P. M. S. S. Co. to convey eight hundred troops to San Francisco, on their way to our Territory. The steamship "St. Louis," of the Havre line, had been chartered for this purpose, and was to have proceeded to Aspinwall on the 15th of December last. So says the S. F. *Herald*.—We further learn from the N. Y. *Herald* that the 9th Regiment of Infantry has been designated for this purpose, under command of Col. Geo. Wright. This Regiment is armed with the Minnie Rifle, carrying a ball with accuracy 1000 yards, and the men are trained to travel all day at the rate of five miles per hour.

We notice in the New York Herald of the 10th, that Col. Jack Hays, of Texas notoriety, has been requested by the Secretary of War to return to California immediately, and is authorized to raise 500 men for the Indian war in Oregon.

It will be rememberd that Gen Wool refused to let the volunteers have howitzers when they were besieged at Fort Henrietta, It is now whispered that by some *hocus pocus*, they have procured, since the battle at Fort Henrietta, a couple of howitzers belonging to the U. S. government. Would it not be well for Gen. Wool to send up a sergeant with a file of men, to bring them back to the Dalles, and to send up an additional force to guard them. He would have a good time getting them, we opine.—*Oregonian.*

FROM EUROPE.

The most important feature of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. General Canrobert is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

It is reported that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. Bourquency has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia.

It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of diplomacy.

THE CRIMEA.—From the Crimea there is absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter, with occasional military promenades and exchange of long shots with the Cossack pickets.

Several rumors of battles near Simpheropol have turned out to be false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the North side reach almost every part of the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

Citizen Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the evening of the 14th of January, without distinction of party, to take into consideration and devise ways and means to properly receive Gov. Stevens, on his return to the capital, from the scene of his arduous and dangerous labors during the past summer.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Evens, who moved to place Capt. GILMORE HAYS in the chair, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Evens explained the object of the meeting to be to devise such means as to give Gov. Stevens a suitable reception upon his arrival here, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, intelligence has been recived that Gov. Stevens has escaped the dangers by which he has been surrounded, in the expedition on which he has been engaged, and will be at home in a short time; and

Whereas, the Legislature of the Territory has passed resolutions to receive him in their Hall upon his arrival. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the citizens of Thurston county, now here assembled, that a committee of ten be appointed to meet him, on his entrance into the town, and congratulate him on his return, and conduct him to the Legislative Hall, at such time as may be agreed upon, and that the president of this meeting appoint said committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Judge Monroe, Maj. Tilton, Capt. Percival, George Barnes, Charles E. Weed, Judge Cushman, J. C. Head, S. Galliher, Capt. Cain, and Maj. Goldsborough.

At this stage of the proceedings, quite an animated discussion took place, as to whether party resolutions should be entertained or not. Several gentlemen participated, among whom were Capt. Cain, Monroe, Evens, and Price. The result was highly satisfactory to the meeting, evincing a spirit of liberality and patriotism, that reflects great credit to the gentlemen participating, and comports well with the character of the meeting.

The following resolution was now offered by Mr. J. Cain, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved by this meeting, that a committee of three be appointed, to respectfully invite Capt. Henness, with his command, to escort Gov. Stevens and his party upon their approach to the capital, as far as the convenience of he and his command will admit.

Messrs. Cain, Roberts, and Huger were appointed said committee.

Speeches were now called for, and various gentlemen promptly responded to the call.—All seemed anxious to make known their joy in the anticipation of Gov. Stevens arrival among them. The speakers were Capt. Cain, Capt. Hays, Judge Catlin, Mr. Price, Mr. Devore, Judge Lander, Mr. Evens, Dr. Burns, Mr. Morrison, Dr. Pagett, and Mr. Clark.

After Mr. Clark concluded, he proposed three cheers, which were given instantaneously, and with such vigor and effect, as to be almost deafening.

Capt. Hays now offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved by the citizens of Washington Territory, in town meeting assembled, that we hereby tender to acting governor Charles H. Mason an assurance of our hearty confidence in his efforts in behalf of this Territory, and in his retirement from the Chair he has so ably filled, we wish for him future success and prosperity.

Three cheers for acting governor Mason were given, at the suggestion of Mr. Clark.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Price, and adopted.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting appoint a committee to fire thirty-two guns, on the arrival of Gov. Stevens in the town, each gun to represent one state of the union, and one additional gun for each territory belonging to the United States.

Mr. Evens proposed to amend the resolution, by instructing the committee of ten to attend to the firing. Carried.

Mr. Morrison moved that a committee be appointed to invite the ladies of the town and vicinity to the Legislative Hall, on the arrival of Gov. Stevens. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Morrison and Crosbie said committee.

The meeting was one of great interest, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The speakers were very happy in their remarks, and a spirit of patriotism and fraternal feeling seemed to pervade the whole house.—Whigs, democrats, free soilers, and Oregonians seemed bent upon out-vieing each other in their tributes of respect and esteem for Gov. Stevens. Party lines were "rubbed out," and but one sentiment was expressed, and that one truly American, and does honor to the citizens of our infant Territory.

G. HAYS, Chm'n.

C. E. WEED, Sec'y.

The Thugs Annihilated.

The defeat of the Know Nothing, Abolition party recently, was a terrible one, throughout the State of Indiana. The aggregate majorities of the Democratic party are 20,000 to 30,000. Considering the formidible array of factions and isms that we have had to contend against, we have achieved the most brilliant victory that is recorded in the annals of political contests. Here is the way the contending hosts were arrayed:—

ON THE ONE SIDE.	ON THE OTHER SIDE.
Know Nothings; Abolitionists; Freesoilers; Sorheaded Democrats; Maine Law fanatics; Nearly all the Protestant clergy; nearly the whole sectarian press; Disunionists; brokendown politicians; a fusion mongrel host of Goths and Vandals, arrayed under the black flag of Abolitionism, and the bloody flag of Sam.	The Old National democratic party, aided by those high-minded, generous whigs who would not consent to become Abolitionized, arrayed under the banner of the Union, and of Civil and Religious Freedom.

"Let the cannon to the heavens roar." Let the brave rejoice and the good sing songs! Indiana is redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the domination of the abolitionists and the bloody hosts of Sam! From last Tuesday week dates the end of the bloody career of Know Nothingism. Never again will Sam ride roughshod and steel-corked over the dearest rights of man and the Constitution of the Union. The liberties of this country were about to go down in a sea of blood! But it was reserved for the Old National Democratic party to add a new laurel to her brow by standing out boldly for civil and religious freedom. Let the political history of the State of Indiana, for the past eighteen months be a perpetual warning, in all time to come, against secret, midnight political societies—against tyranical, sumptuary, laws—against that *malignant philanthropy*, that pretended love of negro emancipation, which would wrap our capitol in flames and dissolve our political bonds, for the accomplishment of wicked and unholy purposes; and above all, let it be a deep and instructive lesson to all those who desire the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon earth, that the preachers of the gospel must not turn their pulpits into political rostrums, and become rabid, red-mouthed politicians. These political preachers, comprising a large majority of the protestant clergy, have received a terrible blow in the late elections. Many had become quite arrogant and presumptuous—putting on dictatorial and disgusting airs, like a big nigger at an election: they had become so puffed up with pride—so petted by the sisters—so highly fed on yellow-legged chickens—loafing in ladies' parlors—scaring the women about the devil and the Pope, while their husbands were hard at work—that they were silly enough to think that the time had come for them to assert that power which they had so long been endeavoring to acquire. Many of these men would make the land red with the blood of millions of martyrs, by rousing sectarian bigotry and intolerance, if the clergy could thereby be made the first estate of the realm. The time was, when the clergy were pure, when it was considered a terrible thing to say anything against preachers. But that day is past, and they have nobody to blame but themselves. The Democracy met the political preachers boldly and denounced them as they deserved to be denounced; and these preachers have lost more in the past eighteen months than they will regain in the next fifty years.—Let the lion-hearted Democracy of Indiana, henceforth, worship their own God, and vote their own ticket. Let them honor and revere the pure-hearted and humble minister of the gospel, who preaches peace on earth and good will to men; but as to the political preachers, who have sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind, let us stop their feed and cut off the supplies.

Since our last issue, the returns of the election continue to be of the most cheering character. Though we believed, and told our readers that we felt confident that the Democrats were going to achieve a great victory over the Abolitionists and Know Nothings, we were not prepared for the astonishing and overwhelming majorities that have been given for our party.—Eleven out of every twelve, if not a greater proportion of the counties, have gone Democratic. The aggregate of these majorities will reach 20,000, perhaps 30,000! The dark-lantern and Abolition papers are setting up a terrible howl over their defeat! They are as desperate as a rattlesnake, surrounded by a ring of fire in the prairie.—They say it is the unpopularity of the liquor law that has defeated them; and, again, they say that the Americans (?)—*i. e.*, the Know Nothings, didn't turn out to the election! "Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion!" A poor excuse indeed! And has Sam come to this? After the dark-lantern editors and speakers have been puffing and blowing so long, can't they summon to their black flag the "True Americans?" "You may call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come at your bidding?" You may call on the hosts of Sam to rally around his blood-stained flag; but they can never be made to meet the eagles of the Democracy, with their eyes of fire and talons of steel. Poor Sam! bloody Sam!! gallant, and glorious Sam!!!

"He has fought his last fight, he has lost his last battle;
No sound can awake him to glory again."

Bloomington (Ind.) News-Letter.

☞ The New York *Times* publishes a letter from Kossuth in relation to the fall of Sebastopol, the leading idea of which seems to be that the allies are very much in the condition of the man who won an elephant in a raffle—they will not know what to do with the fortress, now that they have got it. He gives it as his "decided opinion that the prospects of peace are rather lessened than otherwise by the fall of the south town," and still insists upon the belief that it "was a great mistake that the allies chose that point for an attack on Russia.

[For the Pioneer and Democrat.]

SCATTER CRICK, Jan. 15, 1856.

MISTUR EDITUR:—I haint started on mi trip yit kaus I heerd Guv. Stevens was cumin. I sent him wurd tu stop and see me and heer aul the nuse, fer I hev a heap tu tell him, and twixt yu and I, i sent Gineral Wool wurd that he needent cum tu see me, kaus I dont want to noledge his quaintance now, as the Guverner is cummin, nor I dont want tu noledge I had any thing tu du with the War, kaus I want tu go with the croud.

I hearn yu hev had a kind ov a *sho* up toun, in the big house on top ov the hill. I haint hurd the ticlars, but I spose thar was fun. Sum sa yu had a reglar kickin up behind and befoar, and had speaches made that had bin larned fer the easion, and sum ov em got tu turnin sumersets and turned so minny that thay cant git on thar feet agin—jist like the dog that kurled his tale so tite that his hind-legs wuldent tech the ground. I wuld be mity glad if yu wuld keap a sterin up them *sho* fellers with yur hot poaker, so that all the foaks can se em cuttin up.

I spose thay hevent leeted printer yit, but if thay hev, I wish yu wuld rite me a letter on a peace ov broun paper, and tell hou thay did it.

Nou, Mistur Editur, twixt yu an' I and the gait post, I want yu tu find out from sum ov them fellers that knose aul bout it (I spose it will be hard tu find out,) if *Lashi* is cotched or not, and send me the nuse down up in a rag, and if he aint cotched, ax the gintleman that saw him last if he was well, and while yu are at it, ax him hou he ment, when he sed Guv. Stevens cumin, was like the sun risin in the east and Guv. Mason like the sun in the west—*goin doun*; did he meen wun was goin to shine so brite tother silver wuld be seene agin?

Mr. Editur, I think if yu wuld cum doun and see me and sta a while, and keap as cool as a cowcumber, and look at aul ov them fellers up toun and see thar *natral feelins and ways*, yu wuld see a heap ov things that wuld serprise yu, that yu cant see while yu are at hum, kaus yu git so excited that yo cant always tell whether thay meens what thay sa and duz.

I spose when Guv. Stevens gits hum yu will hev another *sho*, fer thay sa he is sum at sterin up *tigers* with a long pole. I reckin it will be I. I. Stevens instead of (I.) (I.) *any body else.*

Twixt yu and I, spose yu tri and git me sum kind ov an offis. Cristofer Columbus! but I wuld like tu be *sum pumpkins* along with the rest of yur folkes, fer I can put on as wise lookes as enybudy, and yu kno this not spected fer a man tu du enymoar than that, tu make folkes think yu are sum.

Yures until deth,

GILES SCROGGINS, Esq.

P. S. When yu rite let me kno whether them fellers from Pearce county are a goin to move the capital to Stilecume or not.

"Thar bi hangs a tale."

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—It has been ascertained that in Birmingham, England, not less than one thousand ounces of fine gold are used weekly, equivalent to some $900,000 annually, and that the consumption of gold leaf in eight manufacturing towns is equal to five hundred and eighty-four ounces weekly. For gilding metals by electrotype and the water-gilding processes, not less than ten thousand ounces of gold are required annually. A recent English writer states that the consumption of gold and silver at Paris is over 28,000,000 of francs. At the present time the consumption of fine gold and silver in Europe and the United States is estimated at $50,000,000 annually.

☞ At a late meeting of the British association, Dr. Pearson, in the chemical section, asserted that there were only two articles manufactured for food which were not adulterated—common salt, and refined lump sugar. He challenged any gentleman present to add another article to the list.

Attention All!

All persons indebted to the firm of Louisson & Co. are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts, *immediately.*

The departure of one of the firm for San Francisco, "in a few days" renders this imperatively necessary.

LOUISSON & Co.

Olympia, Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Goldman & Rosenblatt, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons in our debt either by note or account, are requested to settle the same with B. F. Kendall Esq., whom we have authorized to transact that business for us.

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

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

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—dark, peach flavor; El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored; Mayflower brand—12 plugs to the pound.

These above brands of Jones' & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.

Jan. 18, 1856–n17-3m.

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

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

Jan. 18, 1856–n17-3m.

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.

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.

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 First Session of the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

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.

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

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the Wo-ma-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 Tohnosh-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.

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, PROPRIETOR,
Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

THE citizens of Olympia, the travelling community in *particular*, and the universal world in *general*, are hereby informed by the undersigned, that he has 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 "Nonpareil Saloon," would respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, request all who may know themselves to be indebted to me, on book account or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, and thus avoid any further delay and expense.

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

Ex "Sarah Warren," Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 42tf

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 Uumatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42–6m

** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42–6m

** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—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, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855–n1

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense. Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855–n11.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can 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 Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't.

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

Aug10–48–3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Thomas Tenant's

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

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Sterescopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.
Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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 Chinesetts, 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, ond 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 Wood 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, Neatsfoot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alchohol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.

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

R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

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 Shais-quihl; and

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39–ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, Iron Building, opposite Pacific Express Office, (up stairs.)

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39–ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8,'55.39-tf

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 ensure 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 Luika, 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, Galters, 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 examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

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

My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

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

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 Dungeness, Victoria, V. I., or elsewhere, can be readily accommodated. A fine lot of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and buggy horses, as well as good and safe boats for, the accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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. 29tf

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.

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.–47ly.

Fruit Trees for the Million At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established a Nursery in connection with the well known fruit growers, H. & S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS, GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon the same terms as at the "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge to Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2