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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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Speech of Hon. H. R. Crosbie,

Delivered in the House of Representatives in opposition to the "bill to prevent aliens acting as teachers or missionaries among the Indians of Washington Territory."

Mr. Speaker—When the bill now under consideration was introduced into this House, I objected to its going to a second reading—a want of courtesy which you, in common with other members of this body, are well aware that I have not shown to any other act, though to some of them I have been strongly opposed.

I made that objection not from any want of respect towards the member who introduced it, but solely on account of its obnoxious features. I regret extremely that one as liberal in his opinions as that gentleman has heretofore shown himself, should urge the passage of a law so proscriptive and unjust. I was so much astonished at the act coming, moreover, from the source it did, that I withdrew the objection, in order that it might pass to a second reading for the purpose of hearing what excuses could be offered in palliation of such a request, or the reasons that might be advanced to show the necessity of such an enactment—why it was that in this nineteenth century, an age of progress and liberality, we should be asked, in our legislative proceedings, to pursue a course that would more properly belong to the far off past, with its prejudices and superstitions.

I know not the position the judgment of other members may induce them to assume on this subject; I can answer only for my own, and I assure gentlemen, there is no vote which I shall give, not cheerfully, because I regret so much the requirement of that vote, but with so clear a conviction that I have done my duty to myself and those whom I have the honor to represent, as that which I shall place on the record in opposition to the passage of that act.

I may be in a minority—I trust for the future good fame of the Territory I am not—still I should be recreant to my own feelings of truth and right did I not combat it with all means within my power.

I ask your attention while I shall endeavor to state the causes why I cannot give the measure the support of my vote. It may be that I shall not convince or change the opinion of any member, yet I cannot see a whole class in our community crushed—no, not crushed, since truth cannot be crushed—I should have said, condemned, thus unjustly, without rising in my place and bearing my testimony, however much or little it may be worth, in their behalf.

I speak warmly on this subject—I feel so. Lest, however, it may be thought that I allow religious principles to color these feelings, or in any manner warp my opinions, I will inform those who differ from me that I am not a Catholic. I was brought up in the Protestant persuasion, and I have seen no reason that would induce me to change my religious principles from those that were instilled into me in my boyhood's days. With this assurance, I trust therefore I shall have at least the credit of speaking impartially.

It happened that in May of last year I accompanied Gov. Stevens on his expedition to the Blackfoot country, in the course of which, as you are well aware, he held councils with all the intervening tribes. The Walla-walla council, now made memorable by the hostilities existing with most of the tribes that were participants in that treaty, including as it did the Nez Perces, Walla-wallas, Cayuses, Peluses, Yakimas and the Umatillas, of which, at this moment, the Nez Perces alone remain friendly; the Flat Head council in the Bitter Root valley, and the Blackfoot council near Fort Benton on the Missouri river

The history of the Walla-walla treaty you have already had explained to you so fully by Gov. Stevens, that it is unnecessary for me to go into any details with regard to it. Suffice it to say that it had been asked for by the Indians themselves, anxious, as they were, to make some definite arrangement with regard to their lands—jealous of the encroachment of settlers, and threatening to break out at any moment in open revolt, yet after the assent of the government to a council which they themselves desired, some of them, the Cayuses and Walla-wallas, evinced their haughtiness and turbulence—their utter disregard of customary forms, so far as to come to the council with arms concealed under their blankets, refusing to partake of food that was offered them, and also to smoke any tobacco but that which they themselves had brought—seriously contemplating murdering the whole party whilst partaking of a feast to which we were to be invited, the frustration of which is due entirely to Lawyer, the head chief of the Nez Perces, who, with his powerful tribe, was our only safe-guard from destruction.

The utter want of foresight in the manner in which these treaties were conducted, is a burning disgrace to the Home Department; its recklessness can only be pardoned by the miserable apology of utter incompetency—affording another sad proof that men occupying high and responsible positions are not always fitted to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Incapability too often comes into power through the accident of political expediency—pity 'tis true. Had there have been, as sound policy dictated, and as Gov. Stevens himself earnestly requested, proper military force at the treaty ground, it would have at least impressed the Indians with the power of the government, and this war, which will probably cost many millions, (certain authorities, before it is through with, will have found out that it is not so much of a stampede as they represent), would never have existed.

The only force at the Walla-walla council was 44 infantry, and that small force was only obtained by the most urgent solicitations of Gov. Stevens and Gen. Palmer from the post at the Dalles. At the Blackfoot council, where there were assembled 8000 of the most warlike Indians on the continent of North America—Indians who had never been at peace with the whites—whose name from time immemorial had a terror, there was not a single soldier. Comment is unnecessary. No wonder that they deride the power of the government. They accepted the treaty because it was their interest; they will break it whenever it suits their pleasure. Yet had a regiment of dragoons been present, as there should have been, there would be no fears of the Blackfeet for all time to come.

It was a great, a very great mistake, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs was separated from the War Department. They are so necessarily connected that the separation could only be as it has proved, extremely injurious.

The history of that Walla-walla council is itself a sufficient answer to the calumnies against the priests. They went there believing, in common with all belonging to the expedition, that it would bring about a state of peace, where all was uncertainty and dread. Notwithstanding they were assured by the Indians of the dangers to be incurred—implored to remain away for ear that in a moment of excitement all whites would be treated alike, they came boldly to the council, not free from apprehensions, since it is not given to human nature to go forth to meet a terrible death unconcerned, but with a noble and higher courage, deeming it their duty that whatever fate should befal the rest should be theirs also. "It is right," they said to the Indians, "that some arrangement should be made that will put an end to all difficulties between yourselves and the whites—you have asked it, and you have done well in doing so. You complain that the whites are coming upon your lands; that the lands are those of your fathers, and none have a right but yourselves. Let all these complaints be settled. Let us come together and talk over these grievances—find out what is right for the red man, and what is right for the white, so that the chiefs on both sides may restrain their people. It is better that there should be peace—not war."

The priests did all they could to bring about that treaty, thinking it would be mutually beneficial to the Indian and the white: to the Indian, as it conceded to them a sufficient reservation, giving them farms, blacksmith shops, mills and school houses. A more liberal treaty has probably never been made. To the white man it would throw open for settlement the large and fertile valley of the Walla-walla.

It has turned out vastly different from the thoughts of all engaged. Man wills—God ordains. We all believed that before many months there would be in that valley a thriving population—the country being almost unequalled for grazing purposes—instead of the scattered few then settled within it and who, as they laid down to rest, knew not whether the war whoop might not awaken them as the knell that summoned them to their last long sleep.

It was this state of uncertainty that we imagined was done away with by the treaty, and well do I remember,—after the stormy debates of a three weeks' council with its attending doubts and perplexities, at one moment the Indians swayed almost to an outbreak by the haughty Cayuse and the cunning Walla-walla, at another all would seem peace and quiet, no vestige of the storm that was past, and then again the fitful burst of angry passions, subsiding as before,—how at last, when it was brought to an end by energy and patience, each turned to the other with congratulations that the danger was over and a permanent peace had been secured.

Little did we dream that the calm was but the precursor of an outbreak, of which the only parallel was that of the combination formed by Tecumseh; that the first information we would receive after we crossed the Rocky mountains, not on the white man's account, but solely for the benefit of these tribes with whom we had been in council, would bring to our ears the sound of war.

The Blackfoot treaty was simply a treaty of amity, to allow the tribes this side of the mountains to hunt buffalo unmolested.

And here I would pause to relate a fact with regard to the war, of which I have never yet seen any mention:

The first white murdered by the Yakima Indians, of which we have any knowledge, was Mattice, of Olympia, a *catholic and a citizen of French descent*, killed on his way to the Colville mines in the month of August.

On the 18th of July, the day that the expedition was to leave the Bitter Root valley for Fort Benton, the Flat Head council having terminated the previous day, Mr. Wm. Craig and Mr. Tappan, Indian agent, arrived in our camp, accompanied by several Nez Perces. Those gentlemen had been left behind to bring up a large deputation of the Nez Perces who were to accompany us to the council. They brought word that just before leaving, an express from Kamiakin, the Yakima chief, overtook at the Camash ground, Looking Glass, the war chief of the Nez Perces, saying "do not go to the Blackfoot council, one of my people has killed a white man, and I am afraid there will be trouble—come and counsel with me."

Looking Glass returned an answer that he had already started—it was too late now to turn back—Kamiakin must attend to his own affairs. Whether there was truth in the report, or it was merely a cunningly devised scheme to get this powerful chief over into the Yakima country, trusting to persuasions to induce him to join, I am unable to decide. I merely state the fact. I leave others to draw their own inferences.

Bitter as may be the reflection to humanity, it seems as though the fiat had gone forth that the Indian was to pass away, scarcely leaving behind a trace of his existence.

I was never more forcibly reminded of this sad reflection, when at the council Lawyer, the head chief of the Nez Perces, the most intelligent amongst the Indians, gave a brief history of the early settlement of the continent. He said the whites were called "A-tim-ma," the name which they now apply to all persons other than Americans, meaning the people from the other side. The Indians owned all this land—the whites all on the other side of the great waters. The region of the whites reached from sunrise to noon—the Indian's from noon to the setting sun; his people, pointed to a Delaware who was acting as interpreter, owned the land on the borders of the great waters when the whites first landed. They first were friends, but very soon quarrels grew up between them—war broke out and all that land is red with blood. Step by step they have been driven back, till now they are not far from us who live near the great waters on this side of the mountains. Indians said they had been trampled on by the whites and forced back till soon there would be no place for them but beneath the waves of the great waters. He too thought so at one time, and his heart was bad, and he felt that where his father slept he would lay his bones also. Then he thought, and he asked himself why was it the white man had always the advantage? he was not so much stronger than the red man; and after he had thought, he believed it was because the white man used his head as well as his hands.

His was a poor people—they had no chance of learning what the white people knew; perhaps if they did, they would be equal. He spoke for his poor people—he was their chief—he meant to be a good chief by doing all he could for them. It was time to give up being beasts and learn to be men. He wanted schools for the children—farms for the families, and mills and workshops, so that they could become carpenters and blacksmiths. This was a better way to stop the whites than to go out with arms in their hands to meet a people as numerous as the leaves upon the trees.

"I thank you, Gov. Stevens, and through you, our great Father at Washington, that he offers us these things. We are poor, you are rich, and I take them for my people, and feel that I am doing right. The other tribes may refuse; if they do they are foolish, and do not know their own good. It matters not, my people shall have them, and when I leave them, and my days are not many, [the poor fellow was suffering from a wound which must eventually kill him, an old wound in the hip bone which, strange to say, he had received as far back as 1833, in the celebrated fight of the trappers and Nez Perces, at Pierre's hole, with the Blackfeet], I shall give this warning to my children: listen to the words of the good white man; there are bad white men as well as bad Indians, but you can tell your friends—if you listen to what they say you will become like them, a rich and happy people."

Thus spoke Lawyer, and would that there were more like him. The education of the Indians would not then be a visionary dream. They would become, as I doubt not the Nez Perces will—indeed they have already made some progress towards it—a well organized community, governed by laws similar to the whites, and enjoying the same benefits and immunities.

Gentlemen may say the treaty was unfortunate—that to it alone is due the present war. I doubt it very much. The present state of affairs would have existed without the treaty. The train that was to cause this devastation had been laid long prior to last spring. Certain it is they had determined to expel every settler from their country, as friendly Indians had absolutely given them warning, and it was to prevent this, and bring about security to these settlers and safety to others coming, that strenuous efforts were made to affect that treaty.

What induced this belief, is a fact of which thre is at least one member cognizant, and that is the very member who submitted this bill.

The war now raging came within an acme of bursting forth two years ago, and was mainly prevented by the timely information given by the very priest, Pandozy, against whom there is poured out such a torrent o indignation. I may not stay the tide of prejudice, but I sincerely hope that members will at least bear that fact in mind before they, by their action, express disapprobation or crimination.

At the time referred to, Major Alvord, then commanding at the Dalles, dispatched an express to Vancouver for immediate reinforcements, informing the officer in charge of the post that he felt convinced the Indians were on the eve of commencing hostilities. He could not give his authority, as he had been requested, from motives which he deemed sufficient, not to betray the source, he could only assure him it was reliable. The troops were sent, and immediate steps taken at once to quell any disturbance. The consequence of which was, the Indians seeing that they were discovered in their intentions, abandoned the project, or rather delayed it till they should have the advantage of being unsuspected.

No outbreak occurring, the people, from a state of apprehension, rushed to the other extreme, and absolutely derided the Major's precautions as a mere stampede. That gallant and efficient officer, with the high mindedness that characterizes him, bore it all calmly, though at the same time knowing, by divulging his informant, he could at once prove the fullness of his evidence. I honor and esteem the man who bears quietly an unjust accusation, trusting that in good time the falsity will be made apparent.

As I have seen the letter, the reason for its concealment being then at an end, I will endeavor briefly to state its contents. It was dated at the Yakima mission, April 1853, and signed by Pandozy, stating to the commanding officer at the Dalles, that the Indians had held a council in the Yakima country, and had entered into a general league for the purpose of exterminating the settlers; that he had done all in his power to dissuade them from it, but without avail, and he gave warning, so that an effort might be made to check them at the outstart, requesting that the informant might not be betrayed, since should any causes induce them to abandon their purposes, his usefulness would be impaired, even if they should allow him to remain amongst them.

By the warning thus given, is mainly due the two years' respite. For that, at least, he is entitled to some little commendation. Acknowledge, however, that he has been to blame in this war—that his influence has been against and not for us, all of which I do not for a moment believe—as I doubt not when the whole history of the war is given he will disprove every charge that has been brought against him—grant all this, as it is evident that he is the whole cause of the bitter feeling now prevailing, he is but one man.

Shall we strike down a whole community for the transgression of a solitary individual?

Is that right? Is it republican? aye, is it christian? Let the guilty suffer, not the innocent.

After the council at Walla-walla was over, I visited Fort Colville, and from thence crossed over to the Cœur d' Aleine mission to await the Governor's arrival. On my return from Fort Benton in September, I visited the Pen d' Oreille mission in the Rocky mountains, and have also since then been at the Yakima mission, having accompanied the troops in that unfortunate expedition last fall.

I have thus been present at every mission station within this territory. I am personally acquainted with all the priests. With some of them I have been thrown in daily contact for some length of time—have heard their opinions, and have some little knowledge of the objects for which they came to this country. What I say is, therefore, the result of observation, not the flimsy, doubtfulness of hearsay reports.

Slander is an exception to the old adage: It is a rolling stone that gathers moss as it travels.

If there ever was a class that should be spoken of with feelings of reverence and respect, it is the hard-working, patient, long suffering, pains-taking priesthood of the catholics. I shall enter into no eulogium of them—they need none. Far above what tongue can depict, or hand portray, is the record of their actions, and to that and that alone they point sublimely.—Words are not needed—actions are to speak.

Would that all persuasions followed, in devotion and self sacrifices, their example. By the pallet of the wounded, or the bedside of the sick, regardless of risk alike from the hurling missile or the deadly plague. Wherever there is an errand of mercy to perform, they are present, cheering up the down-hearted, soothing the afflicted, and if needs must be, and help or skill are beyond avail, sending with the dying soul as it crosses the portals of its earthly existence, the sunshine of a bright after hope.

And yet, sir, men of this kind, men whose whole aim of life is to do good, to go amongst the Indians, carrying with them the divine teaching: "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will towards man,"—these are to be driven forth from our midst. Has the age of witchcraft and superstition come back? Are we to be so bigoted as to say that no man shall teach the gospel unless he is a citizen of the United States? If the subject was not so serious, it would be simply an absurdity. Our organic act allows men to become voters on declaring their intention, and to have all the privileges common to citizens. One of the members of this House has not completed his citizenship, yet he has the same rights as other members, and by no law can you deprive him of these rights. Why then attempt to go so far in this law, if it is not the intention of the framers to entirely eradicate a certain class of men from our soil? Every one of the priests has already declared his intentions, or, as it is termed, has taken out his first papers of naturalization, and only awaits the specified number of years to complete them. Laws unequal in their bearing and unjust in their proscription, can never be enforced. Could you set aside its utter unconstitutionality, it would still remain only a dead letter law upon your statue book, a stigma that would take many long years to efface.

One member, however, has had the cool assurance to say it was not intended to refer to the priests especially, and then shows the absurdity of his statement by denouncing them. In the name of common sense, will he inform me to whom else can it possibly have reference? Does he apprehend its utter defeat and already seeking some shelter from the obloquy of the measure?

It reads, "An act to prevent aliens from acting as teachers or missionaries amongst the Indians," and to say in its provisions, that none but citizens—not those who have declared their intention to become such—they are expressly excluded by the word citizens—shall be allowed to act in that capacity. There is not to my certain knowledge, any other class that can be effected by this bill, since there is not a solitary teacher or missionary in Washington territory, from the Rocky mts. to Cape Disappointment, who is not of that denomination, and who would not be, if it could be enforced, affected by it.

The last protestant ministers were Walker, amongst the Spokanes, and Spaulding, amongst the Nez Perces. They left in the year 1848, and though I believe one of them, the last one mentioned, has made an onslaught on the priests, accusing them of having been the instigators of the lamented Whitman massacre, yet that accusation has been so completely refuted that it is unnecessary to occupy the time of this house in re-stating evidence with which I doubt not the majority of the members are familiar.

I desire to speak only of the present Indian war and the causes of it.

That act says it was brought about by the alien missionaries and teachers amongst the Indians. That assertion I meet upon the threshold, and flatly contradict. Let us have the proofs, how and when and where?

When the answer is given to these questions, then I may agree with the gentleman—till then I can only believe it to be a mere assertion, engendered by prejudice and unsustained by the slightest vestige of truth.

I throw aside the flimsy texture of a object with which it is sought to be enveiled, by the statement made that it refers to the Hudson's Bay Company as well as the priests, that the two are mutually connected.

A strange wedding—Scotch covenanters and Catholicism. That plea will scarcely do. The last resort of political jugglery, is the seeking to effect the accomplishment of a bad object by giving it the fascination of a good intent.

It can in no way affect the Hudson's Bay Company, since they are traders and this refers, and refers only to missionaries and teachers amongst the Indians.

It was originally my intention to present a brief and succinct history of the missions, from their first establishment west of the Rocky mountains, to their present date, but my attention to other matters has prevented my making the research necessary for a compendium of the same.

I would refer, however, all who feel any interest on this subject to the narratives of every government officer who has been amongst them. Their conduct has been the theme of praise from all.

There are amongst our every day acquaintances many who visited the Colville mines last summer, some of whom went by the Cœur d' Aleine mission. I ask them what was the treatment they received?

Was not every man received with a cordial welcome? food set before him, and where it was needed, out of their scanty stores, garments and supplies? All this without cost. I was myself at that mission last September; and while there, quite a number of miners arrived on their way to the mines. Some of them, poor fellows, weary, foot sore and disheartened. I can never forget the many little acts of kindness shown them by the good Father Ravalli and the others at that place, and how the next morning, as they crossed the ridge that shut out the valley from their view all turned to take a last look at the mission, and from all was sent back the heartiest expression of kind wishes and warm thanks.

Father Ravalli, the superior of the Cœur d' Aleine mission, is one of the most accomplished men on the Pacific coast.—He is a painter, a sculptor and an architect, besides being a physician and surgeon. Indeed there is scarcely a profession or trade of which he has not an extensive knowledge. The church there, a larger building than elsewhere, either in Oregon or this territory, has been constructed by himself with the rude Indian labor at his disposal. The timbers, of immense height and thickness, raised by means of rope made by himself out of flax grown in his field.

One day whilst walking with him, listening to his instructing and entertaining conversation on a variety of subjects, in my wonderment that one possessed of such brilliant and versatile talents should voluntarily exile himself from society which he would adorn so much, I could not refrain from asking him how he could reconcile himself to this banishment?—what induced him to come so far across the waters as this distant region?

He answered he had requested that this be assigned him as the field of his labor, because he had thought that amongst the Indians there was a large field of usefulness, where much good might be done, and you know, turning towards me with an expression of devotion on his face that showed his sincerity, that wherever it is our duty there we are to go, it matters not what hardships we are to encounter, of all that we are aware when we take upon ourselves the priesthood—bodily comfort must be sacrificed to the high and holy demands of our calling. And yet the man who gave utterance to these noble sentiments belongs to that class on which you are asked to cast a censure. It shall never be with my vote, even should I stand solitary and alone against it.

Wherever the priests have been amongst the Indians, their presence has been productive of good. It is a fallacy to suppose that in all cases they have complete control over the Indians. Had that been the case this war never would have occurred, and when the whole truth is known, it will cause every honest man to be ashamed of ever giving credence to any such absurd report. The affinities of race are sufficient to repel that charge. No white man, I care not what may be his nationality, feels any gratification in seeing the Indian conqueror. Any man who entertains such an idea must be insane. They (the priests) have always inculcated obedience to the agents and government officers. The good Father Ravalli stretched his influence, great as it was, to the last tension, in preparing the Cœur d' Aleines for a removal to a reservation, should the governor deem it was best. He was willing to give up all the labors of twelve years—the church which is his pride—the houses and the farms and go and live with them, amongst the Flatheads. I am glad that he was not required to make the sacrifice. Years hence will be time enough for reservations in that remote region.

Before resuming my seat, I will read to the house extracts from letters from Father Cheronse and Father Ravalli.

The letter from Father Cheronse is dated November 18th, 1855—and says:—

"The whole country is on fire. Slaughter, murder and war, is all that is heard of. * * * *

The Walla-Walla Indians have destroyed every thing inside of Fort Walla-Walla. * * * *

A Great number of the Cayuses are in favor of the war, but, thank Providence, all the *christian or baptised Indians are for peace*, and are determined to leave with me for the Nez Perce country, where all is peaceful and quiet.

To-morrow please God, we will depart together—ourselves, the Canadians and the baptised Indians—to go and spend the winter with the Nez Perces. The hostile Indians call us the children of the Americans, the slaves of the soldiers, and seek to exterminate us.

Inform the government officers of our position, if you can, so that they may not be predjudiced against us when they come to this country. I write whilst running away as a fugitive. I hope to see you again, if not on earth, at least in heaven."

The one from Father Ravalli, is dated November 16th, at Antoine Plant's in the Spokane country. He evidently had no idea of the false rumors afloat, as he makes no reference to them.

"I am at present with Gov. Stevens at this place. His excellency has remained here several days with the Cœur d' Aleines, Spokanes, Skoelqui, Simpolei, &c., Indians, and has held several conferences with these tribes, all of whom evince the most friendly dispositions, and have promised never to join the Yakimas.

The desire of all the nations in this vicinity is, that peace should reign amongst them, and that the war with the Yakimas (although they are a nation at enmity with them) should soon be finished.

The governor has determined to proceed on his route through the land of the Nez Perces and he has made all the necessary and prudent arrangements to carry out his plan.

I trust that by the aid of a kind Providence he and his party will arrive in safety at the Dalles.

I have on my part, done all in my power to show my devotion and that of my associates towards his person—towards the government and the Americans in general. I freely offer my services wherever the government may deem me useful." * *

Does such conduct look like inciting the Indians against the whites? I leave to

yourselves the answer. I think not.

I have unconsciously, Mr. Speaker, said more on this subject than I intended, I had merely desired to explain my own reasons for earnestly opposing it. I could not listen, quietly, and hear persons who deserved so much praise, receive so much condemnation. I have been prompted to it, solely, by motives by which I shall endeavor to govern all my actions, while I hold a seat as a member of this body—that of justice. Could you see as I have seen, men of the character of these priests—men of education and talents—working thus patiently, day after day, in their earthern sepulchure (for it is but such, shut out as they are from the world)—patiently teaching the Indians—their sole reward the consciousness of striving to accomplish good to a benighted people—gaining their love and esteem by their disinterestedness, by their patient toil and endurance—suffering privations without repining and without reproach, you would hesitate long, very long, before, by any vote of yours, a reflection would be cast upon them.

I submit the facts to the consideration of the house, having an abiding confidence, that, even should members have been influenced by the existing prejudices, they will suffer not enmity to overcome justice.

NOTE.—The bill under consideration, upon which Mr. CROSBIE made the foregoing remarks, occupied the house, in its discussion for two days, and was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of twenty-five, to three. Messrs. Bishop, Clark and Ward, only voting in the negative.

At the commencement of the discussion it is believed that a majority of the house were in favor of its passage.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Indian War.

From our correspondent ION, we derive the following facts in reference to the movements of troops, &c., in the direction of White river:

PUYALLUP, Feb. 28, 1856.

MR. J. W. WILEY—Lt. Col. Casey arrived here to-day, and is encamped near the ruins of Mr. Lemon's former residence. The command consists of two companies, full, and small detachments from one or two other companies. Capt Keys, of the 3d artillery, with two mountain howitzers, also accompanies the command. The whole command numbers about one hundred men all told. The volunteers under Maj. Hays are all well, and in the very best of spirits. A fine, substantial block-house, built by the *Pioneer* company, is about completed, located immediately on the east bank of the Puyallup, and commands the crossing. The volunteers are encamped about half a mile in advance of the block-house. A ferry boat is also nearly completed, capable of crossing teams, horses and men, during high stages of water. A ferry will also be established at the crossing of White river. The volunteers will probably move on tomorrow or the next day, in the direction of the Muckleshoot Prairie, where it is intended to establish the main depot of provisions for the subsistence of the troops during the future operations in the interior.

I am informed by Col. Casey that about 20 warriors and 30 women and children came into camp at the lower crossing of the Puyallup and gave themselves up this morning, and were furnished with provisions and a pass, and started for the reservation, now in charge of Mr. McCaw. Capt. Maloney, with company A, 4th infantry, and one company of the 9th regiment, took the lower trail for White river, and will probably arrive there to-day. A large depot of provisions will be established by the regulars at Muckleshoot Prairie. A large amount of potatoes have been found by the volunteers and regalars near this encampment, in *caches*, and you may be assured they were a real treat to us all.

I will write you again at the first opportunity.

Previous to the receipt of the foregoing, we received a communication giving the particulars of the death of "Kanascut," &c., but being mislaid, we cannot at present give particulars.

On the 4th inst, the force under Lt. Col. Casey had an engagement with the Indians—the particulars of which will be found below, from our correspondent:

Lt. Kautz was engaged in opening the road to Muckleshoot prairie—discovered Indians—fired upon them, and his fire was returned by the enemy. Lt. Kautz stationed his men behind drift-wood, and from this position continued to exchange shots until the arrival of Capt. Keyes, 3d Artillery, with 53 men—sent by Col. Casey to relieve Lt. Kautz—who then assumed command. He directed Lt. Kautz to maintain his position, while he cleared the left bank of the river of those who were at that time annoying the Lieutenant—but finding that the great body of the enemy was on the right bank of the river, through his Indian guide, he found a ford about half a mile up the river. Officers and men, though the water was swift and cold, succeeded in making the crossing The men took shelter behind some drift-wood, until they could recover their breath, when Capt. Keyes ordered a charge. This was promptly obeyed—the Indians delivering one fire, then run, some up, and some down the river. Capt. Keyes then scattered his men through the woods, and ordered Lt. K. to join him, when the covert where the main body of the enemy had been stationed during the day, was charged and the the enemy routed. This position was covered by a dense underbrush and large standing trees, together with a large amount of fallen timber. Through such country, the enemy were driven about two miles, until they arrived near Muckleshoot prairie. Here was a hill about 100 feet high, with a slope of about 45° and the Indians again made a stand. A charge was ordered, and executed in a gallant style. In this charge, one man was killed, 2 seriously, and 1 slightly wounded. During the entire action, one man was lost killed, and 9 wounded—among the latter Lt. Kautz. The number killed of the enemy, was impossible to ascertain—one dead Indian was seen, with the top of his head blown off, and several were seen carried from the field. Our force, engaged, amounted to 109 men—number of the enemy not known.

Immediately after the advance of the regular and volunteer forces to the Puyallup, Green and White river country, it was ascertained that a body of the enemy, numbering some forty strong, had flanked the troops, and in detached parties, under the command of Stahie, Quiemuth and others, had commenced depredations through the district of country lying between Fort Nisqually and the head of Puget Sound, and from thence southward to the Skookum Chuck, including the settlements immediately in the vicinity of Olympia.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., a teamster, (Mr. WM. NORTHCRAFT, a young man universally esteemed as an honest, quiet, and good citizen), in the employ of the Quarter-master's department, moving from Nathan Eaton's—12 miles from Olympia—to the post on the Yelm with supplies, was killed, and his team of oxen driven off by the enemy. This was the first murder committed south of the Nisqually, and immediately following this, their depredations commenced in the county of Thurston, the most populous county in the Territory. Stock was driven off from almost every settler, and the Sunday following the murder of Mr. NORTHCRAF, Mr. WM. WHITE, one of our most substantial citizens and farmers, residing near Mr Eaton's, who, with his family, were returning from church, was waylaid by a small party under the command of Stahie, fired upon, and Mr. W. killed—his family only escaping death by the horse taking fright and running away.

Up to the time of these murders, the depredations of the enemy in the Sound region had been almost exclusively confined to that portion of country lying to the northward of Fort Steilacoom, and between the Puyallup and the Snoqualmie river, embracing the White and Green river and Seattle districts—which communicates with the Yakima country by the only two passes of the Cascades north of Fort Vancouver. This district of country was, from the commencement of the war west of the mountains, the strong-hold of the enemy, and where their entire force had heretofore been concentrated. The regular and volunteer force it was found necessary to push into the strong-hold of the enemy, included all the volunteers that had been raised by proclamation of the Governor, and the entire regular force of the Puget Sound district, excepting a guard of a few men left to garrison Fort Steilacoom.

The enemy, constantly on the alert, became aware of the defenceless condition of the settlements to the southward of the Nisqually, and at once, as events have proven, Thurston county and the entire region at the head of the Sound, is a war ground. The enemy, in small parties, are now scouring the whole country, pouncing upon isolated settlers, driving of their stock and plundering their dwellings—the women and children, in many recent cases, having to flee for their lives. The heavily timbered bottom lands of the Nisqually river is now the strong-hold of the enemy, under command of Stahie and Quimuth, and from this region they move out at night upon the settlements on the prairies adjacent, and attack the settlers.

Block-houses were, at the commencement of the present war, erected in many localities in the region of country from the Nisqually river southward to the Columbia river, but recent occurrences have rendered it necessary for almost every settler to turn his own residence into a block-house, and where their dwellings have been found insufficient for this purpose, two or three neighbors have joined, and are erecting such places of defence as best they can with the means at hand. On one small prairie within five miles of Olympia, four block-houses are now erected, and on every prairie in the region, the same course is found necessary.

This war is assuming a serious aspect, and it becomes every good citizen to lend a helping hand. Nothing but the most determined action on the part of those in power, and a ready co-operation from the people generally, will save the country from general devastation and ruin. Many families have already abandoned good farms, &c., and left the country, yet the people have the power, if they will only use it, to conquer a peace. The main body of our citizens are not discouraged, even though the prospect does appear gloomy at present, and we believe they will yet hold their settlements against the savages. Then let our executive, as well as all others who are devoting their time and attention to bring about a better state of affairs, be met as they should be, and farmers may yet be able to get in their crops and resume their usual avocations.

N. B. Since the above was in type, we are informed that the body of Mr. NORTHCRAFT has been found. It was but a short distance from the road—entirely stripped, with the exception of his under-shirt. He had been shot, cut and mutilated in various ways, as was, also, the body of Mr. WHITE. Still we are told by Gen. Wool's pensioned correspondents and presses in California, that our settlements have "*ample protection*;" that the idea of a general outbreak of the Indians is all "*Humbug*." And yet we should not complain so much of Gen. WOOL, (who never visited the scene of hostilities in our territory, and, consequently "*knows nothing*,") while men are found in our very midst—well acquainted with the facts—and a press to give publicity to the very same ideas.—Who are they?

In addition to *Pat Kanim's* band, now in the field, two other bands, from this vicinity, have volunteered, and are now in the field. Capt. S. S. FORD, jr. accompanied by THOS. FORD, GREEN MCAFEERTY and Judge YANTIS, together with fourteen Chehalis Indians took their departure from this place on Tuesday last, and Lieut. GOSNELL started to day, with fifteen Indians from the reservation below Olympia, to form a junction with Capt. FORD. They will move against the Indians infesting the Nisqually bottom—those who have committed the depredations spoken of above—and it is to be hoped that success will attend them.

In addition to the above depredations we learn that a farmer near Steilacoom, while in his field plowing, together with his wife and two children was assaulted by a party of seven Indians, and they barely escaped with their lives. Twelve shots were fired by the Indians. No serious injury, however, was done. The child was wounded in the leg and the man in the thumb, but not seriously. They all arrived in safety at Steilacoom.

We have but little of interest from the war east of the mountains. The regulars were soon to move from Vancouver for the seat of war. It is said that they are to build two forts—one in the Yakima and one in the Walla-walla country. The new recruits for the volunteer force, were pushing on to the seat of war.

SOUTHERN OREGON.—From the *Times*, we learn that through the agency of Dr. Ambrose, (Indian agent,) two of Sam's tribe were sent to the meadows for the purpose of ascertaining the probable fate of the unfortunate women who were taken prisoners: they have returned, and report that Mrs. Wagoner was killed at her residence.—The Indians carried away her child five years old. Mrs. Haines and child they kept some two weeks, and they died.—They seemed desirous of keeping Mrs. Wagonsr's child, but upon learning that the soldiers had taken two squaws they massacred the child, also a half-breed of their own. Such is the certain fate of those mothers and children for whom so much anxiety has been entertained.

By Mr. A. B. STUART, we are informed that Col. WRIGHT, Indian agent at Port Orford Oregon, raised a party of forty men together with a number of friendly Indians, for the purpose of attacking a camp of the hostile Indians in that vicinity, but that the first night out, all, including the agent, were killed, except two, by the Indians accompanying the expedition. This is a melancholy evidence of the nature of the savage foe by which we are surrounded at present. And while such scenes can be enacted in the heart of an extensive mining country, composed almost entirely of men, what might we not expect here?—Yet communications are published in papers abroad, *purporting to come from our midst*, asserting that there is no danger. "Oh! shame where is thy blush?"

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The legislature of New Jersey organized on the 10th inst. The annual message of Gov. Price is regarded as an able document. After reviewing state affairs, he takes up the slavery question, and argues the justice and necessity of allowing the people interested, whether in states or territories, to decide this matter for themselves. He also endorses the position of President Pierce upon the central American question.

☞ The letter of our attentive Washington correspondent, *Thurston*, which we publish to-day, will be read with interest by all. With the democracy, it can need no other commendation than will be awarded it by a perusal. The black banner of black republicanism, made visible by a dark-lantern transparency, is floating for the last time over the national capitol. An insulted and betrayed people would be justifiable in now *compelling* an organization of the "*wool*" and "*midnight*" fusion of the House, *at the point of the bayonet*.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

WHIDBY'S ISLAND, Feb. 25, 1855.

DEAR WILEY—Nothing has ever created a greater sensation in these parts than the receipt of the San Francisco papers containing Gen. Wool's account of his visit and *labors* in Washington Territory. These astounding disclosures, it would seem, must cut up by the roots the very last vestige of confidence in the integrity of man. That a man in his high position, venerable with age and service, could make a report as palpably false as that is, is a sickening reflection, too abhorrent to be for a moment entertained. His assertions that "the people have ample protection," "the war has been greatly exaggerated," "the volunteers had fought Indians that had not committed murder," &c., are notoriously false, and their falsity could be clearly established by the reports of officers, without reference to the statements of citizens equally reliable.

"*The people have ample protection.*" The assertion was made by Gen. Wool with the full knowledge that three-fourths of all the business of Washington Territory had been destroyed; that one half the inhabitants had been driven out of the Territory; that the people were, at the very time, herded together in miserable block-houses all over the Territory; that King county, one of the best counties in the Territory, a county whose agriculture had begun to put forth the buds of promise—whose settlements had extended thirty miles or more back from the waters of the Sound—comfortable farms with fruit trees in full bearing lined the banks of the Duwamish river for forty miles up, have all been laid in ashes by the savages, the stock driven off and shot down.

Pierce county is in a situation but little better—the people driven from their homes, crowded together in block-houses, enduring extreme misery and partial starvation. It is said that every farm in King county is destroyed, and that the people, driven before their savage foe into the town of Seattle, would have all been destroyed but for the assistance of the *Decatur*. All this was fully known to Gen. Wool before he left the Territory.

"*The war has been greatly exagerated.*" If this be true, why has not a check been put to the aggressions of Indians? The work of murder and destruction of property commenced as long ago as August last, and has not yet been checked, with the exception of what the Oregon volunteers have done. We think these difficulties cannot be well exaggerated. Gen. Wool, in his comfortable quarters turning a deaf and inhuman ear to the cries of suffering, is perhaps not a judge of the magnitude of our difficulties. If these are trifles, a trifle of General could have met them.

"*The volunteers fought Indians that had committed murder.*" This is the last trick of the *jesuit*. When an application was made for *howitzers* to proceed against these Indians, no doubt then existed of their hostility in the mind of the General or any other officer, but Gen. Wool "*regrets he cannot furnish the volunteers the assistance they want, owing to his instructions*," &c. (See correspondence of Gen. Wool and Maj. Rains to Col. Nesmith.) The dance of Pee-peu-mox-mox around the scalps of the whites, the robbing of Fort Wall-walla, and the entire destruction of the settlement around Walla-walla, all of which had been reported by an officer, Mr. Olney, was not evidence of hostility to the mind of General Wool.

The truth is, Gen. Wool is afraid of the truth. The plain truth told exhibits him in a bad light, he must therefore pervert the truth to screen himself. The volunteers have accomplished something, while he has done nothing. He must therefore rob them of the little well earned credit due them, as an apology for doing nothing himself.

We might notice many other false and slanderous assertions that found their way into the California press about the time Gen. Wool returned to San Francisco, put forth either by him or those about him, declaring that "the movements of the volunteers, and conduct of citizens interested in keeping up the war, has created the principal difficulties." Now the truth on this subject might be learned from the official reports of Maj. Rains and Maj. Haller and others of the U. S. A., which show, as we all know was the case, that the war continued for a considerable length of time without interference from any one, leaving these matters to the commanding official and the U. S. troops to settle. And after Major Rains had become fully satisfied that his force was entirely inadequate for the exigency, his troops under Major Haller having been driven back by a large and overpowering number of Indians, and all the tribes began to assume a threatening aspect. It was after all this that Major Raines very wisely called upon the Governors of Oregon and Washington Territories for volunteers.

A CITIZEN.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:—

SIR:—I have noticed with much sorrow and indignation, the abuse which the executive of this territory is receiving from various quarters, but more especially from the columns of the Puget Sound *Courier*. In politics I am opposed to Gov. STEVENS. I have been hearty and honest in my opposition; but when I see a man devoting soul and body—sacrificing ease and comfort—toiling day and night for the good of his country—I must have a heart as cold as marble, and black as Lucifer's, to engage in villifying him, simply because his politics have been cast in a different mould. Let what will be said, Gov. Stevens is the man for the times, and his untiring zeal and self-devotion, demand the admiration of every man in the territory.

Since his return from his perilous mission across the mountains, his labors have been incessent. Obstacles have been surmounted and difficulties overcome, which would have caused a mind of less energy and determination to have quailed. While fault-finders and abusers of the governor, have been doing nothing for their country—taking their ease by their comfortable firesides—he has known no quiet. Through drenching rains and almost impassable roads, he has gone from one end of the territory to the other. While his villifiers have been reposing upon their bed, Gov. Stevens has been prosecuting his journey amid mud and water, or consuming the midnight lamp in preparing dispatches and other official duties. I am advised by those well informed, that, during these troublesome times, the governor seldom retires before 3 o'clock in the morning, and often devotes the live-long night to his arduous labors. From the best information I can get, I am satisfied that Gov. Stevens is doing all that it is in the power of any living man to do for his country in this great emergency, and I believe it to be the duty of every citizen, instead of spending their time barking at the governor's heels to co-operate with him—the editor of the *Puget Sound Courier* not excepted. I do not claim for Gov. Stevens infallibility—to err is human. All the plans which he has devised for the honorable and speedy termination of this war, may not be the wisest and best; but I have yet to learn that the utility of his plans, as a whole, have ever been questioned.—Let us then not forget the fable of the dog in the manger.

HONESTY.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—The arrangement between the Nicaragua Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company we understand to be substantially this: The Nicaragua Company are to sell for a fixed sum all their ships, coal and other material on the Pacific to the Steamship Company, payable part in cash and part at future dates. The Nicaragua Company will buy one or two ships for the Atlantic service, including the George Law from the Mail Company on this side. The Pacific Company will then run boats weekly to San Juan and Panama alternately, and the Nicaragua Company, in like manner, to San Juan and Aspinwall. The business of the Nicaragua route at San Francisco is to be transacted by the Pacific, Company without charge. This is a saving, we understand, of some $75,000 per annum. The gross receipts of both routes for passage and specie are to be divided—two thirds to the Pacific Company and one third to the Nicaragua Company. The rates of passage, we believe, are to be $100 in the steerage, and $250 in the first cabin. There is also an arrangement in regard to freight equally advantageous to the Transit Company. All runners are to be done away with, and a stringent economy introduced into every department, by lopping off all unnecessary expenses. The estimate of receipts made on the basis of last year's business between this port and San Francisco, gives the Nicaragua Company over two and a quarter millions per annum, which would leave a net dividend fund of 10 to 12 per cent. upon par.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 23.*

THE CHINESE.—Sir John Bowring, in a letter to the Registrar-General of England, expresses his belief that the official census of China, made upwards of forty years ago, does not overstate the population at 362,-447,183 souls. These people are none of them vegetarians. They eat any and every thing, and have no objection to fish or flesh that is rotten. Milk they repudiate, whether in its primitive state, or converted into whey or butter. Multitudes perish by storm, pestilence, famine and the executioner. Nowhere is life less sacred. Infanticide is common, and the bodies of dead infants are thrown by their parents into any hole or pool.

Memorial,

ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO RECALL GEN. WOOL.

The following memorial was passed by the late legislative assembly of Oregon, which sets forth the grievances of the people here and there, in consequence of the Indian war, and the disposition manifested by Gen. Wool to attack the whites of both territories, rather than to take the field to fight the Indians:

To his excellency the president of the United States:

Your memorialists the legislative assembly of this territory respectfully represent that early in last October the people of Oregon and Washington territories, were startled by a general outbreak among nearly all the Indian tribes in the western and middle portions of those territories. These hostilities unprovoked on the part of the Whites, were characterized by the usual modes of Indian warfare—and indiscriminate slaughter of all our citizens who fell into their hands, without regard to age, sex or condition, and by the pillaging and burning of dwellings and the destruction of property.

The people in the most defenceless parts of the country, alarmed by the dangers to which they were exposed, called upon the governor of this territory for that protection which they had a right to ask.

We are happy to say that this cry for relief was not unheeded by the governor, and that our citizens, with a promptness and zeal which a sense of danger alone could call forth, volunteers to go out in defense of their country—leaving their homes and the various avocations in which they were engaged—they have nobly discharged their duties under many adverse and trying circumstances, and are still in the heart of the enemy's country, combating the Indians, or holding possession of the country which they have conquered.

In this distressing state of affairs, and while the Oregon volunteers were surrounded by hostile Indians, it was with no little satisfaction that your memorialists, as well as the people of Oregon, hailed the arrival in this territory of Major-General John E. Wool, of the United States army.

His past services had led us to hope that he would at once have sent the forces under his command to the assistance and relief of our volunteers, who were desirous of returning to their homes. It is with regret, we confess, that in this respect our hopes have been disappointed. It is with regret that we are compelled to say that Gen. Wool has hitherto remained inactive and refused to send the United States troops to the relief of the volunteers, or to supply them with arms and ammunition in their time of need. That he has gone into winter-quarters and left our settlements exposed to the ravages of our enemies: that he has removed the greater portion of his troops from the Indian territory to Vancouver, a military point remote from the scenes of war—and that, too, while our volunteers were threatened by an overwhelming force of Indians: that he refused to go to the relief of a number of our citizens who had settled in the Walla-Walla valley, and who had fled from their homes for safety; and that he refused to send any of the forces under his command to protect the people of southern Oregon whose lives and property were being almost daily destroyed or endangered by the hostile Indians.

Your memorialists would have borne all these grivances in silence, and left these public acts and omissions of Gen. Wool, to the just judgment of the people of Oregon and Washington territories, and to the approval or disapproval of the proper officers of the United States government. But so it is, that Gen. Wool, not content with the inactive and inefficient course which he has hitherto thought proper to pursue in this war, has departed from his inactive policy only to censure the governor and the people of this territory for their commendable zeal in defending their country and to thwart all their efforts to procure supplies and the means of subsistence for the Oregon volunteers that are now in the field.

Instead of offering aid and encouragement to our people, he has shown a disgraceful activity in his endeavors to induce our merchants and those of California not to furnish ammunition and supplies for our volunteers in this trying time of need: instead of attending to the duties of his high office, he has become an intermeddler between the people of Oregon and the government of the United States, and publicly declared that his influence will be exerted to prevent the payment by the United States of the just claims incured in prosecution of this war.

Therefore inasmuch, as your memorialists, as well as the people of Oregon, have lost all confidence in the willingnes of Gen. Wool to assist and defend them in their present Indian difficulties, they most respectfully ask that he may be re-called from the command of the military department of the Pacific: and your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed Jan. 30th, 1856.

(Signed) DELAZON SMITH,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
A. P. DENNISON,
President of the Council.

THE WAKEMANITES.—The grand jury of New Haven Conn., have indicted Samuel Sly as principal, and Rhoda Wakeman (the prophetess) and Thankful S. Hersey as accessories, to the murder of Justus Mathews.

☞ It is a proverb at our colleges that the students who graduate with the highest honors are very seldom heard of afterwards.

☞ The State of North Carolina has distributed among the several counties of the state during the current year the sum of $181,000 for the support of common schools.

News by Express!

From the Atlantic Side.

We are indebted to WILLIAMS and STUART for files of papers, with dates from New York up to Jan. 24th, and New Orleans, to Jan. 26th; from which we take the following items of news—being three days later.

FROM WASHINGTON.—No speaker had been elected. The one hundred and twenty-second ballot is as follows:

Banks	90	Richardson	65
Fuller	30	Campbell	5

Porter, Colt of Alabama, Williams and Pennington 1 each.

Necessary for a choice, 98.

Col. Richardson withdrew as a candidate for speaker on the 23d. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was nominated by the caucus of the democratic party in his place. The caucus of the American party on the same night renominated Fuller.

Mr. Richardson spoke as follows previous to his resignation: He was sincerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated, here and elsewhere, that there may be an election if himself and other candidates should retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acted would bear testimony that the position he occupied is not of his own seeking, but was one from which he was anxious to recede, to relieve the House from embarrassment. He would, if possible withdraw his name to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following is the resolution adopted in the democratic caucus yesterday:

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles announced by the democratic caucus that nominated Mr. Richardson for speaker, and in view of his withdrawal as a candidate, we hereby nominate for the office of speaker, Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton presented a communication which had been received from the president in executive session, and from which injunction of secrecy had been removed, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 19th, 1853, in which it is declared that the British government intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in central America.

Mr Clayton moved that the letter be removed from the executive to the legislative journal and printed. He than expiated on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her ministers stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak, but not being well, he yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought that the debate was not now exactly proper, but definite action by the executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain, a total disregard of all treaty stipulations with this country. When the question shall be presented to the senate or congress in a tangible form, by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this government. England will be held to a strict performance of treaty stipulations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller said it had been his desire for weeks to withdraw as a candidate for speaker, and had so expressed himself to his friends; but as they had considered his name under their control, and not his own, he had permitted its use without public objection. He wished now to withdraw and have it distinctly understood. He tendered his acknowledgement for the uniform kindnes and courtesy with which he had been treated. He expressed the hope that the House would now adopt some plan by which existing difficulties might be settled, by adopting some mode of adjustment agreeable to themselves, satisfactory to their constituents, and honorable to the whole country.

The House proceeded to take the one hundred and twenty-third ballot.

Banks	96	Orr	68
Fuller	12	J. B. Ricaud M. D.	18
L. D. Campbell	3		

Messrs. Eddy, Hayen, Pennington, Miller of Indiana, Kennet and Williams each one. Necessary for a choice 102.

The New Orleans *Cresent* contains the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—A message from the president relating to Kansas affairs was received and read; after which the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—While the clerk was calling the roll for the election of a speaker, the doorkeeper announced a message from the president. Mr Campbell, of Ohio, objected to its reception. A sudden excitement sprang up all over the hall, and much turbulence ensued. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question which was agreed to. The result of the vote was as follows: Banks, 95; Orr, 68; Fuller, 29; Ricaud, 5; Campbell, (Ohio) 3; scattering, 5.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

[OF THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.]

WASHINGTON CITY, DIST. COL., *January 4th*, 1855.

ED. PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

The fifth week of the first session of the XXXIVth Congress is nearly gone, and no speaker yet. Fusionism thus exhibits its utter inability to manage the affairs of Government in the very outset. They, the fusionists, have a clear majority of about forty over the number necessary to choose a speaker, yet they cannot control a simple majority. What would a cabinet composed of such men do? or where would either of the great departments of the executive be, in the hands of such a corps of officers? Is it not plain to be seen that personal bickerings and selfish designs would be continually crippling, and finally destroy our whole system of government? Surely we should all be thankful that the people possess the power to control and manage this political imposture. That power will be used within the next two years, so as to rid the Halls of Congress of all such factionists. The XXXVth Congress will be composed of men of a different calibre altogether.

Some few occurrences worthy of note have happened in the House of Representatives since the last steamer sailed. On the 24th Dec., Mr. Campbell, (abolition K. N.,) of Ohio, moved to place Mr. Orr, (Dem.) of South Carolina, in the chair as a temporary speaker. The motion was made with some grace. It created considerable stir at the time. There was not sufficient magnanimity in the Black Republican ranks to appreciate Mr. C.'s move. It met with such ungenerous and unbecoming opposition from his side of the House, that Mr. C. withdrew the motion. The next thing to disturb the monotony of voting was a charge of bribery. Mr. Millward, (K. N.) of Pennsylvania, announced to the House that his colleague, *Rev.* Mr. Pearce, (Black Rep.), had attempted to bribe him by promising the chairmanship of a committee to him if he would vote for Mr. Banks. This announcement did not create a stir, but it caused a dead silence for awhile. The silence was broken by cries of "shame, shame—expel him," &c., from the opposition side of the House. The lie, in a parliamentary manner, passed between the two Hon. (?) gentlemen, and there the matter has dropped. Threats of a trial of the *Rev.* member were made, and talked of for a day or two, but they were all *gas*. After this little excitement, the House relapsed into its wonted monotonous voting, only to be awakened by the announcement of a message from the President, made on the last day of the year. This announcement fairly "raised them out of their boots." No one was prepared for it. They would have looked for the ghost of Old Hickory as soon. The sensation was appalling. For the first time Black Republicanism was struck dumb, *almost*, for it is said one of the classical members of that faction was heard to mutter between his chattering teeth—

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us;
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned?
Be thy intents wicked or charitable?
Thou comest in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee."—

About the time the papers were placed in the hands of the clerk, this poor fellow mustered the courage to speak. Like the boy in a night-mare, he was "all right" then. He foamed and charged against the President for his insolence, and worked his party into such a blind phrenzy, that they refused to have the message read, because it had not been received (which was then lying on the clerk's table), and in fifteen minutes after, they voted to lay it on the table. Poor fellows, they had "wated desperate with imagination." In the mean time, the message had been received in the Senate in a more complimentary manner than ever such a document had before been. You and your readers will read it. It is a masterly production. For boldness, patriotism and democracy, it has no superior. Its style, too, is equal to its general character. As a state paper, it will be remembered by the American people when the names of its revilers have passed from the memory of their own household. No wonder it fell like a bomb in the ranks of fusion. The House is still discussing the propriety of its reception! Was there ever such a party as these present fusionists? Discussing the propriety of receiving the President's message, when it *is received*, and has gone to the hearths of twenty millions of their constituents! What do they mean? Has much learning made them mad? or were they never sane? Doubtless the latter.

The serious character of Indian troubles in Washington and Oregon attracts much attention here. Both the able delegates from those two territories are actively engaged in placing things in their true light before the different heads of the departments. The northern Pacific coast has many warm friends in authority here. The prompt and gallant conduct of Capt. Alden, of the steamer *Active*, meets a hearty approval, as well as that of the other officers in command, who have been so actively engaged to punish the red murderers. No time or exertion will be spared by your representatives here to put a stop to all such sad occurrences as befel your citizens in October, if we are to judge by their conduct. In fact it seems that that neglected portion of our country will now begin to receive the attention it deserves, at least with the departments; of course no count can be made on a Congress such as we now have.

Capt. Scranton—the indomitable and ever moving Scranton—*is* here. He has a fair prospect of getting a contract to supply the people on the borders of the Sound with their mails. If the contract is given to him, and I do not doubt it will be, the service will be of very great value to the people of Washington. It will be what has been wanted there for more than four years. Scranton talks and thinks and acts in the matter just as he used to do in Olympia. His energy and perseverance is worthy of a good reward. The people will no doubt rejoice at his success.

There is no other news of interest—of course nothing in the way of legislation has been done in Congress We cannot form an idea when that most desirable state of affairs will begin. The importance of acting upon portions of the President's message does not move the House a peg towards organization. The ballots on the 2d inst., indicate no better prospect than they did a month before, and yet they might elect a speaker at any moment. Such a fusion majority cannot be "counted on."

You will perceive that affairs with our *mother country* are a little bellicose. The law is plainly laid down to them in the message. It will be observed on our part, and *must* be on theirs. This is the tenor of all the letters and accompanying documents that come with the message. Such being the stand of our Government, there need be no anticipation of trouble. John Bull can "toe the scratch" as well as any other animal of his kind, *when he is required to do it.*

THURSTON.

☞ The papers for the last fortnight been filled with marine disasters occasioned by the recent storm. Among the more noticeable of these disasters, are the wreck of the ship *Stingray*, from Canton, the Danish brig *Kong Thryne*, from Rochelle, and the hull of another foreign vessel of which all that is known is her name—the "*Duque de Braganca de Lux.*" The ship *St. Denis*, Capt. Follansbee, which sailed from New York January 1st, for Havre, foundered at sea on the 5th, taking down thirty persons, including her captain and second mate, and all the passengers. The ship *Wm Hitchcock*, which sailed from Savannah for Havre, some time in November, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and entirely destroyed. Crew saved, and taken to Liverpool.

The American ship *Flying Arrow*, was also badly wrecked off New Year's Islands.

Two disasters have occurred within a short time upon the Hudson river railroad; one near Poughkeepsie, in which three passengers were killed, and about thirty wounded, and the other at Spuytendevil creek, where a part of the train went through a bridge, killing the engineer, a fireman and a newsboy.

☞ The Chicago people are vigorously agitating the subject of a tunnel under the river at that place.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Religious Notices.

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. D. C. BEATY, Sec'y.

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

War Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enrolling officers will report to this office for marching orders.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Volunteers.
Head Quarters, Olympia, W. T., March 1, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, Letters of administration bearing date February 29th, 1856 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Lieut. William A. Slaughter U. S. army, deceased, late of said county.

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

Given under my hand the 29th day of Feb., 1856.
HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator.
Olympia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-4t

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.
Established in 1853.

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

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

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS IN—

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

At Debatutes, W. T.

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

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

Settle Up.

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

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

EUSTES HUGER.
Olympia, Feb. 29, 1856. n23-2w

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss
County of Thurston. }

ON the twenty-fourth day of March next, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in the county aforesaid, within the legal hours, all the right, title, interest and claim which Andrew J. Miller has in and to one steam saw mill and appurtenances, and one dwelling house, together with the parcel or tract of land upon which said buildings are erected in North Olympia, in the county and territory aforesaid. Said parcel or tract of land being known and described as follows: Beginning on the line between the land claims of Courtland Ethridge and Rev. Pascal Ricard, at a stake on the meandering line of the Bay; thence east 660 feet to a stake; thence south 800 feet to a stake; thence west to the said meandering line; thence northerly on the same to the place of beginning—containing nine acres, more or less. The same seized and taken into execution as the property of Andrew J. Miller at the suits of George Bush, and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. HEAD,
Olympia, Feb. 27, 1856. 23-4t Dp'y Sheriff.

General Orders--No. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Gavernor and Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Vol. Forces.
HEAD QUARTERS, }
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 25, 1856. }
Feb. 29. 23-3t.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

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

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

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.
Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO..

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 65 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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

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

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.
Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

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

SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
Up stairs, corner Battery and Sacramento sts.,
San Francisco.
Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WELLS & PROVOST,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 43 FRONT STREET,

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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 20, 1856. 22tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

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

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

Give us a call gentlemen, and if you do not find the house what it ought to be, why then call some where else. We have good stables for horses and shall pay particular attention to their wants.

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.
Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-tf

Dissolution.

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

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, W. T., Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

Livery Stable.

HAVING purchased the interest of A. J. Baldwin, in the Livery Stable, heretofore under the name of A. J. Baldwin & Co., I am prepared to furnish good saddle horses, and do all kinds of teaming on the shortest notice.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-tf.

Estray Notice.

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., BREWERS,

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

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor,
C. H. MASON, Secretary.
Olympia, January 23d, 1856.-tf.

General Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters Wallamolla Battalion, }
Walla-walla Valley, W. T., Dec. 31, 1855. }

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Sept. 29th and Dec. 3d, 1855, and January 11, 1856, all settlers having claims or parts of claims therein, are requested to appear at the Land Office for the District of Washington Territory, at Olympia, *within thirty days* from and after the 24th day of March next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines which may be found to exist among them.

Given under our hands at Olympia, this 8th day of February, 1856.

H. C. MOSELEY, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.
Feb. 8, 1856. 6m20

Attention.

All persons indebted to the firm of Allen & Co., at Tunawater, are requested to "pay up" before the first day of March next.

W. G. DUNLAP, Agent.
Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.-n18-5t.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the firm of A. J. Baldwin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Edmund Sylvester is fully authorized to adjust all business relating to said firm.

A. J. BALDWIN.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Jan. 21st, 1856.-6m-n18.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

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

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

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

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

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

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.

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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

Wm. WRIGHT,
BADDER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

W. N. AYERS,
DEALER IN
TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.
All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tripod House.
On Main Street, east side, between Fifth & Sixth Sts nearly opposite the Post-Office.
THE hungry and thirsty will find a resort for ample recuperation at the above place, in the shape of the best of liquors, cigars, and almost everything in the country, in the eating line, that a Restaurant can afford.
Private rooms for parties of any size.
Terms moderate. Come and see.
Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-tf.

Grand Mound Nursery.
Having removed a part of my Nursery to Olympia, W. T., for the better convenience of the purchaser, I would be happy to see "all lovers of fine fruit" at the garden of Maj. James K. Hurd, in the rear of the Olympia Market. In my absence, Maj. Hurd is my agent for the sale of trees.
L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Dec. 20 1855. no. 14-tf.

MOUNT VERNON.
THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Cilostat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

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

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

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.
A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.
Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, California, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of 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

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

ALL persons indebted to us are hereby notified, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first of January, in order to save trouble and expense.
Those having demands against us, are requested to come forward and receive their dues.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

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

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!
Taafee, McCahill & Co.,
HAVING made extensive arrangements for receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Direct from New York by every Clipper, as well as by Express, via the Isthmus—and having just received a Complete Assortment of every kind of goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the city and country trade.
We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.
TAAFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.
June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.
The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:
Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.
The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]
The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]
The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county Judge McFADDEN presiding.

Notice.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY, W. T.,
June 12th, 1855.
AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States, to-wit:
Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.
There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.
Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.
AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:
By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the 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 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 and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.
This notice is published for the information of the public.
The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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

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

Notice.
AT A TREATY concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the 16th day of July, 1855, with the Flathead, Koo-te-nay and upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, there was ceded to the United States, except two Indian reservations to be hereafter mentioned, a tract of country bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the south-western fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.
The reservations are as follows, viz:
1. That portion of the valley of the Bitter Root river which is situated above Loo-lo Fork, or Traveller's Rest creek of Lewis and Clarke.
2. A tract of country on the Flathead river, bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point midway between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead river to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide, whence the Crow, the Pen-in, the Si-no-el-le-em, and the Jocko rivers have their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.
The land ceded outside of the reservations is now open to settlement. The Indians however are secured in the possession of their improvements till provision is made for their being moved to the reservations.
The right to pasture their animals in common with whites on unclaimed land, to fish in common with whites, to dig roots and gather berries on unclaimed land, is also secured to the Indians.
For further particulars application should be made to the Agent in the Bitter Root Valley, R. H. Lansdale.
Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley. W. T., July 16th, 1855.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48 Gov. and Sup't.

To Country Merchants.
HAVING been jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.
We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.
GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.
Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Thomas Tenant's
SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE
SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.
CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.
U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore
AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.
Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.
Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.
Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.
Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.
General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Sterescopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.
Pocket Compasses, Thermometers, &c., with a great variety of other Instruments in the same line.
☞ Being a practical workman, (having learned my business in the manufactory of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia,) all work entrusted to me will be properly done.
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line
OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.
Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our 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
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A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
POSTAGE.
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.
San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean