PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856. NO. 21.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By GEO. B. GOUDY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

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

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POETRY.

The Place Where Men Should Die.

How little recks it where men die,
When once the momemt's past,
In which the dim and glazing eye
Has looked on earth its last:—
Whether beneath its sculptured urn
The coffined form shall rest,
Or, in its nakedness return,
Back to its mother's breast.

Death is a common friend or foe,
As different men may hold;
And at his summons each must go—
The timid and the bold!
But when the spirit, free and warm,
Deserts it as it must,
What matter where the lifeless form
Dissolves again to dust?

The soldier falls, 'mid corses piled,
Upon the battle plain.
Where reinless war-steeds gallop wild
Among the mangled slain:
But though his corse be grim to see,
Hoof trampled on the sod,
What recks it, when the spirit free,
Has soared aloft to God.

The coward's dying eyes may close
Upon his downy bed,
And softest hands his limbs compose,
Or garments o'er them spread;
But ye, who shun the bloody fray,
Where fell the mangled brave,
Go—strip his coffin lid away,
And see him—in his grave.

'Twere sweet, indeed to close our eyes
With those we cherish, near,
And wafted upwards, by their sighs,
Soar to some calmer sphere.
But, whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!

PURCHASE OF GRAIN.—The U. S. *Economist* thinks that the foreign governments named will be compelled to make purchase of grain to the extent of $147,000,000—thus:

	Total.	From U. States.
Great Britain.	$75,000,000	$23,000,000
France.	60,000,000	30,000,000
Prussia.	10,000,000	3,500,000
Rome.	2,000,000	2,000,000
	$147,000,000	$58,500,000

☞ A printer, whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician He was asked the reason of it.

"In printing" he said, "all the faults are exposed to the eye; but in physic they are buried with the patient and one gets off mere easily."

☞ Lord Ellsmore, in a recent speech in Parliment upon the war, took occasion to remark that the "United States are the the most warlike nation in the world."

☞ Mr. I. F. Jones, a compositor in the Boston *Journal* office, recently composed, distributed, and corrected one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred ems, in one week, which, at the price paid—32 cents per thousand—amounted to $38 49

☞ The Pope is suffering from an incurable disease, and it is said Louis Napoleon has his eye upon the papal chair for his cousin Lucien Bonaparte, son of Charles Louis Bonaparte, who is to be made a Cardinal.

Sharp!—We find the following in a late number of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

HE;

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife MARY BRAY, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

W. BRAY.

SHE;

NOTICE—WILLIAM BRAY having cautioned the public against trusting me on *his* account, I would respectfully state that, as he has lived upon *my* means since our marriage, it is not likely I should try to live upon *his credit* since our separation.

MARY BRAY.

West Pniladelphia, Nov. 3d.

CÆSAR'S WIFE.—The Boston *Post*, whose wits fly at all game, alluding to a late political speech of Mr Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall, says that the orator "made himself very familiar with Mrs. Cæsar, wife of Gen. J. Cæsar—taking hold of her twice during the evening."

CLERICAL EFFRONTERY.—A temperance paper in Portland, Maine, edited by a clergyman, says:

"We affirm that it is the minister's duty *to tell the men how to vote*, and if men vote wrong they should be rebuked for it, as for any other evil deed.

☞ Among the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports in October, were 34,042 bbls. flour, 4,587 bbls. corn meal, 580 bbls. rye flour, 102,886 bushels wheat, 1,986 bushels corn.

Sambo Assisting Sam.

It is a little remarkable, that while the slaves of the South are generally Democratic, the free negroes of the North are in favor of Know-nothingism, and act with that party; especially, in those States where the right of suffrage has been conferred upon them.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire the negroes have been rewarded by their Knownothing brethren, and elevated to absolute equality; and, of course, these *dark* specimens of *black* Republicanism are sound, *very sound*, on every question pertaining to the interests of "*Sam*." This may be seen from the spirit of the following resolution adopted at a late negro meeting in Boston:

"*Resolved*, That the recent aggressions of the slave power, in the admission of Texas, the passage of the fugitive slave act, the admission of slavery into California, the burning of Greytown, the rendition of two unoffending Massachusetts citizens into slavery, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the murderous outrages on the persons and property of Northern freemen in Kansas, and the scandalous decision of Judge Kane in the Wheeler slave case, all call aloud to the freemen of the north to form a great political party, fully committed, without concealment, and without compromise, to freedom."

This is the language of the negroes of Boston—a race with which black Republicanism sympathises, and affiliates, and Knownothingism hugs to its bosom, as may be seen from the following, taken from the Cleveland *Express*, a leading Knownothing sheet, in its notice of the late election in Ohio:

"*The colored population generally voted for the American ticket day before yesterday.* In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska Administration. The *colored people are natives, and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are yearly floating to our shores.*"

The above quotation closes with the true Abolition "Sam" and Sambo sentiment, and we desire all Kentuckians, Virginians, &c., in this region to remember it, when Fusion shall be made "the order of the day hereabouts." The "Catholic Irish" will be apt to remember it, and duly appreciate the compliment paid to *their* patriotism.

Abolition and Kindred Isms.

We clip the following paragraph from an exchange:

"At Ceresco, Wisconsin—a place settled originally by a company of Fourierites, under that somewhat noted abolitionist, Warren Chase—they have a society called the 'Ceresco Union,' made up of men and women who believe in abolitionism, Fourierism, and the spiritual theory of 'free love.' Latterly, they have been disturbed in the enjoyment of promiscuous felicity by certain old fogies of the neighborhood, who somehow got it into their heads that 'free love' was nothing more nor less than 'free lust,' and the 'Ceresco Union' was an institution a great deal worse than Mormonism. They determined to break it up. But the 'free lovers' denied the allegations against them, and published a 'statement,' or declaration of principles, which was signed by the men and women who owned stock in the Union."

Whatever of Fourierism, or communism, or "free love," or whatever else this demoralized condition may be designated, there is or ever has been in the United States, must be attributed to the *N. Y. Tribune*, the leading abolition paper in the country. The philosophers of that journal were among the first communists on this side the Atlantic; they nursed the transplanted sapling, and expected to make it grow into a great tree on American soil. Their sheet was the organ of all the "phalanxes" and "unions" in the land. It advocated Fourierite doctrines nearly as earnestly as it advocates Maine Law doctrines now.

It is a noticeable fact that all communists are abolitionists. Abolitionism is the high road to communism. They are kindred isms. "Free love" is the natural state arising from the prevalence of those loose, levelling doctrines which ignore alike divine and human law. It is a fruit, a consequence, of abolitionism.

THE POLAR SEA.—The existence of a Polar Sea having been demonstrated by Dr. Kane, a scientific commission is at work to find out the cause of this anomaly. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times thinks that these causes will be found in the centrifugal force and the internal heating power of the earth. The centrifugal force has a tendency to heap up the waters under the equator, thereby producing a continual surface current towards the South, and a consequent absence of water from the polar regions, which must be supplied, and is, undoubtedly, by a submarine current. The waters descend in the temperate regions of the earth, where they are much above the freezing point; their heat is retained, and probably increased at the vast depth at which they move, and when they emerge at the poles, they produce an open and warm sea, and a warm atmosphere about it. But in their flow to the South, the superabundant caloric of the water is continually being given off, until they are finally reduced to the freezing point, and ultimately become vast fields of ice.

THE JAPAN TREATY.—The Calcutta (E. I.) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on October 22, says:—A recent article in the *Official Gazette* of the Netherlands has created some sensation here. It appears to have escaped attention in Europe. It is well understood that the treaties recently signed by the Japanese government with the American and British Commissioners are frauds. Trade is no more permitted than before. No one is allowed to trade but the Imperial agents, who again will sell only provisions. All communication with the interior is prohibited, and, in fact, both nations are precisely where they were. It appears from the Dutch statement that all these deceptions were suggested from the Hague, that a Dutch official, specially selected, was sent to Japan, and that he has since acted as a kind of Foreign Secretary to the imperial government. Those facts are, indeed, admitted by the King himself, whose notes on the treaty have been published, and they appear to deserve, if not chastisement, at least attention. The Dutch in the East are jealous in the extreme of Anglo Saxon influence, and by no means scrupulous in their endeavors to undermine it. M. Dedel's cool attempt, in 1852, to claim the sovereignty of Borneo for his court is not yet forgotten.

☞ It is stated that Louis Napoleon has made his will—according to which, if the child, whether a boy or a girl, to which the Empress will shortly give birth, should die, and if at the death of Napoleon III., he should have no direct heir, France is again to become a republic, the chief of which is to be Prince Napoleon, who, for this reason, affects democratic tendencies. It is also said that the Emperor wears a cuirass, and that it was this very cuirass which turned the ball of Pianora.

☞ The price of Panama Railroad stock has risen five per cent. within a short time in consequence of the improved prospects for a large dividend in January. The receipts in October were $120,000, and the November business, it is supposed, will be about the same. The earnings for July, August, September and October, were $382,057—leaving about $225,000 to be earned in November and December, to meet the estimate of Col. Totten. The freight business — especially in express freight—is continually increasing, and the coal transportation has largely exceeded the estimates of the Company.

CAMELS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American storeship, Supply, commanded by Lieut. Comd. David D. Porter, was at Constantinople on the 15th ult. A letter from that city to the N. Y. Tribune says:

In her arrived also Major Wayne, of the United States army. You are aware that the Supply has been attached to the War Department by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of conveying a number of camels to the United States. In pursuit of this object, she has visited Tunis, Smyrna and Salonica. At the former place she took on board three camels, one presented to the United States Government by the Bey, and two purchased. These have already been on board some sixty-five days, and from their excellent appearance clearly show that an ordinary voyage across the Atlantic would not affect their health in the least. They are growing quite fat under the diet and idle life which they lead on shipboard. I hear that the Sultan designs offering Captain Porter, for his Government, a number of the best camels to be had at this place. Every person is quite well on board of the Supply. Captain Porter, Major Wayne, and M. Heap, have gone to the Crimea to examine the Bactrian Camels with two humps, in use there. They will also be able to visit the ruins of Sebastopol.

THE U. S. ARMY OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.—From the subjoined extract of a general order issued by the chief of General Simpson's Staff in the Crimea, dated October 9th, it appears that the officers of the United States Army dispatched by government on a visit of military observation to the scene of hostilities in the east, are treated with the same courtesy in the camp of the Allies, as when enjoying the hospitalities of the Russians:

No. 4. The undermentioned officers of the U. S. A. will receive from the commissariat, rations for themselves and servants, and forage for their horses, during their stay in the Crimea. Major Delafield, U. S Engineers; Major Mordecai, U. S. Artillery, Captain M'Clellan, United States Cavalry.

FIRES IN NOVEMBER.—So far as heard from, there were eighteen fires in November, exclusive of those where the loss was less than $10,000. Seven destroyed manufacturing property, and the aggregate loss is not far from $735,000. The losses by fire since January 1st 1855, amount to $11,498,000.

☞ The Fayettville *Observer* says the cotton crop of North Carolina does not exceed half the production of last year. The late spring, wet weather, and early frost have cut short the crops.

☞ The British Admiralty is out with tenders for 15,000,000 lbs. of beef and pork, for delivery before the 1st of January, 1856.

Democracy.

"Democracy in war is just the reverse of paper credit: it is weakness in the outset, but strength in the end. Its uniform want of preparation, and resistance to present burdens for the sake of future advantages, induce the former: its inherent energy and inexhaustible resources, when fully roused, occasion the latter. It will be wisdom in British statesmen to calculate on both these occurrences. They should recollect that in 1812 the Americans rushed into a long meditated war with Great Britain with only four frigates, eight sloops, and 6000 men; but they should recollect also that with these tiny forces they achieved a greater number of victories over the British at sea than the French did during the whole course of the revolutionary war, and baffled on land the veterans of the peninsular campaigns. In a contest with America, therefore, more than any other power, it is of the highest importance to strike hard and successfully in the outset. The superior military and naval establishments, more ample revenue, and larger share of patrician direction of Great Britain, give her the means of inflicting the most serious blows on America in the commencement of the war; while the extraordinary vigor of the American people, and their native courage, render it all but certain that success will come to be more nearly balanced in the end. Everything, therefore, will depend upon the energy with which hostilities are *at first* conducted, and the skilful direction of the strokes which ar at first delivered. In such a contest, it is more than probable that England will, in the first instance, assume the offensive, and strive to make the United States feel the weight of her fleets and armies, before they have assembled any considerable or experienced forces for their defence. Towards success in such a warfare, however, it is indispensably necessary that adequate forces should from the very outset be placed at the disposal of her military commanders, and the wretched system of starving the war in the beginning be froaf the beginning abandoned."

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—The basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the old world from the new, and extending probably from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand, that there the waters which he called seas might be gathered together so as to let the dry land appear and fit the earth for the habitation of man.—From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this sea-gash, which seperate the continents and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene the most ragged, grand and imposing.

The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea, would be bro't to light, and we should have presented to us at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean, "a thousand fearful wrecks," with that dreadful array of dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which in the poet's eye, lie scattered in the sea, making it hideous with the sights of ugly death. The deepest part of the north Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico, are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in New Foundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. A company is now engaged with the project of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic. It is proposed to carry the wires along this plateau from the eastern shores of New Foundland to the western shores of Ireland. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.—*Prof. Maury.*

THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.—From the journals of two missionaries who recently visited Dolromi, it appears evident that the slave traders were taking advantage of the diminution of the British blockading squadron on the south coast of Africa, to renew their lawless practices; upwards of two thousand slaves having been shipped in one month from Whydah. This is but an instance of what the entire East, West, and South seaboard of Africa would become, were the several settlements planted there removed, and the English, French, and American squadrons, stationed in the African seas, withdrawn.

We will venture to say, if there are any Americans engaged in the slave trade referred to, they will, on investigation be found to be, when at home, rampant New England abolitionists, of the Greely, Garrison, Sumner and Phillips school.

☞ An English soldier writes from the Crimea:—

"Some of our men, who were severely wounded in the Redan, and remained after we retreated, were treated very generously by the Russians. They tied up their wounds for them and gave them some rum and water to drink, and kindly bid them 'good bye' when they were going away themselves."

News Items.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that seats in the court during the trial of Louis Baker, for the murder of "Bill Poole," are commanding a premium, and that from $2 to $5 are offered for eligible places for standing.

☞ The Grand Council of the American party in South Carolina recommends the subordinate lodges to disband, and absolve their members from their obligations.

☞ Prices of breadstuffs in the United States are said to be in advance of the prices ruling in London and Liverpool.

☞ The number of Indians in the Rocky Mountain district is estimated at 180,000, divided into numerous tribes.

☞ In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, $60,000 have been subscribed for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

☞ The Superior court at Buffalo, New York, has decided that the prohibitory liquor law is unconstitutional, and says the Legislature had no right to pass such an act. In the case of the People *vs* Stevens, the defendant admitted the offence charged against him, and was discharged.

☞ The works for the perforation of the Tuscan Appenines, for the railway of central Italy, have been commenced.—This, when completed, will be one of the longest tunnels in the world.

☞ A Philadelphia publishing house has contracted with Dr. Kane to publish his Arctic expedition. The manuscript is already in a forward state, having been mostly prepared while hemmed in by the ice in the Arctic regions.

☞ Hiram Brown, the only democratic member of the Massachusetts house of representatives last year, has been promoted to the Senate.

☞ A proposition has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to purchase the home of "old Hickory." It should belong to the people.

☞ It appears by late accounts from Egypt that the Nile being very low, next year's crops are expected to be short.

ANOTHER OF THE OLD STOCK GONE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Dr. John Gentry, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Albermarle county, Va., a few days since, in his 105th year.

A MAINE LAW CITY.—In the city of Boston, during two weeks of the month of October there were 376 arrests for drunkenness.

☞ The shippers of gold from California to New York have paid between three and four millions of dollars to the New York insurance companies in the last five years; while the aggregate lossess of the insurers have not exceeded two hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The total valuation of New York city the present year, according to the report of the comptroller, is $486,998,287. The valuation of Boston is $242,000,000. Thus Boston, with a comparatively contracted area of territory, and about one-fourth the population, has half as much wealth as the great city of New York.

"OLD TI."—The Vermont Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to go to Michigan to obtain the sword, pistols, and military garments once belonging to Col. Ethan Allen, the hero and patriot.

☞ Water-proof shirts are coming into fashion. The bosom is made of sheet iron, and the ruffle consists of a handsaw with the teeth set wide.

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—The Memphis *Whig*, says:

We learn that a "groggery," in Danville, Miss., was utterly demolished a short time ago by a party of ladies—respectable ladies at that—and all the "licker" turned into the streets. Cause—the proprietors sold "pizen" to their husbands and friends.

☞ The first national Thanksgiving day was appointed by President Washington, in 1795, who designated the 13th of January.

☞ The Detroit Democrat says there are about ninety Masonic lodges in Michigan.

☞ A mule two years old and seventeen hands high, was received in New Orleans a few days since. It is supposed to be the largest *animal* ever raised in Kentucky.

☞ The quantity of powder found in Sebastopol when it was taken by the allies, is said to have been one hundred and seventy-eight tons.

GOING OVER TO THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says that the Republicans are willing to waive all differences between themselves and other opponents of slavery extension 'to save Kansas.' 'To save Kansas' the black republicans are willing to go in with 'Sam.' 'Well,' 'go it.'

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Iowa, suggests Edward Bates of Missouri for the Presidency, and Rufus Choate of Mass. for Vice President.

☞ Marshal Sax computed that in battle only one ball of eighty-five takes effect. Others, that only one in forty strikes and no more than one in four hundred is fatal. At the battle of Tournay in Flanders, in the year 1794, it is calculated that two hundred and thirty-six musket shots were expended in disabling each soldier who suffered.

☞ It is rather a curious incident that when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as minister to France, the court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a book-binder, as minister to Congress. When Dr. Franklin heard of it—'Well,' said he, 'I'll *print* the Independence of America, and M. Girard will *bind* it.'

☞ At the recent election in Louisiana, the Know Nothings tried their hands at ruling America after the same fashion of the bloody Monday in Louisville. They burnt the ballot boxes and ballots in the 7th and 9th wards in the city of New Orleans, and killed two men and wounded many more.

☞ The Seneca Indians have a law to the effect that no treaty is valid without the consent of two-thirds of the mothers of the tribe.

☞ It is estimated that about three thousand barrels of flour are manufactured daily by the mills of San Francisco and its neighborhood.

☞ A regular express has been established between Salt Lake and California.

NEW INVENTION.—A Yankee down east has invented a machine for corking up daylight, which will eventually succeed gas.—He covers the interior of a flour barrel with shoemaker's wax—holds it open to the sun, then suddenly heads up the barrel. The light sticks to the wax, and at night can be cut out and sold in "lots to suit purchasers."

☞ The depth of the Niagara river under the suspension Bridge, is estimated by the engineers, to be seven hundred feet. This, we believe, is deeper than any other rapidly running stream in the world.

☞ The passengers in a balloon excursion, state that at the height of 14,000 feet above the earth everything spoken distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo as clear and distinct as the words spoken.

☞ One of the most interesting relics in Philadelphia may be seen in North Second-street, viz: the first lightning rod erected by Dr. Franklin, which still stretches its attenuated fingers towards the heavens.

☞ "A Lawyer," said Lord Brougham, in a facetious mood, "is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself."

☞ It is said that the Chinese mix arsenic with the tobacco they smoke, and that, in consequence, the smokers get stout, hearty, rosy, and powerfully lunged.

☞ The United States possess a hundred million acres of public land that the foot of the white man has never trod.

☞ In Greenland the ice freezes so hard that they burn it for coal, as it burns before it will melt.

☞ A successful attempt at plowing by steam was made at the late Cattle Show of the Maryland Agricultural Society. The machine used was invented by Mr. Obed Hussey, a native of Maine, and formerly a resident of Portland.

☞ It is said that government has received authentic information of the fitting out of an expedition in the United States to join Walker in Nicaragua, and that the President will issue a proclamation immediately warning those concerned against such infractions of neutrality and treaty stipulations.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.—Senator Seward, in his Buffalo speech, spoke of the United States as "*the republic delivered by Lafayette, organized by Hamilton, and consolidated by Washington.*

☞ A monument to General Taylor was to be dedicated in Easton, Pa., on the 20th inst.

☞ The emperor of Austria has presented a gold medal to Prof. Morse, in acknowedgment of his "eminent merits concerning the telegraph system in general, as well as its development in Austria in particular."—Prof. M. had previously received similar testimonials from the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Prussia, and the King of Wurtemburg.

☞ In the French army, the soldiers, during the winter, wear wooden bottom shoes. The result is, that the French army is less afflicted with tooth ache and rheumatism, than any army in the world. A wooden bottom shoe is always dry, a fact that should give them a preference.

LAND WARRANTS.—The 160 and the 80 acre warrants are selling at Washington at the rate of $1,12 an acre, or two cents above the buying price; the 120 and the 60 acre warrants, $1,08½; selling at one cent and a half advance; 40 acre warrants, each $45; selling price $46.

A VETERAN PHYSICIAN'S OPINION OF WINE DRINKING.—In a volume of "Letters to a Young Physician," from the pen of Dr. James Jackson, one of the oldest and most distinguished practitioners in Boston, the author says; "I exhort all young people in health not to adopt the practice of drinking wine. But I love to tell the truth, even when it is unfashionable. I believe that very many persons are benefitted by the juice of the grape, and I choose to say so."

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Gen. WOOL AND THE WAR.

We had intended this week to have replied at some length to the flattering notices which a portion of the San Francisco press have been pleased to take of Gen. Wool, on his return to that city from Ft. Vancouver, as connected with the Indian war, which, for months past has so seriously afflicted the people of both this and Oregon territory: but on examination, we find that the press of our neighboring territory has so completely covered the ground which it was our intention partially to have occupied, as to leave us, comparatively, little to offer in addition. And as matters connected both with the present Indian war, and the position assumed by Gen. Wool, may, eventually, prove more serious in their details, if possible, than present appearances indicate, we have concluded, at another time, to publish, in brief, the strictures of the Oregon press, in reply to the "*white-washing*" Gen. Wool has received through the columns of the San Francisco *Evening News* and *Herald*, for the performance of services *which he has never rendered*, and for the credit and glory of deeds *belonging to others*.

Whilst we have no reason or desire to charge an interested, or a *wilful* purpose upon those papers, or a knowledge to the contrary, for the misstatements to which they have given publicity, we would nevertheless take occasion to say, that we *fully, cheerfully and heartily* endorse and attest to the correctness, as far as our knowledge extends, as to the prominent features in the strictures and statements of our cotemporaries in Oregon, in relation to the articles in the San Francisco papers alluded to—connected with Gen. Wool's late military operations in this and Oregon territory.

The most charitable conclusion that we can arrive at, as explaining the remarkable, unjustifiable, and, in one sense of the word we might say, *criminal* conduct of Gen. Wool, is to assume that he is *insane*. Otherwise, in all due defference to history, and his former brilliant military achievements, the evidence is clear and unquestionable, that he has, by his recent conduct, disgraced himself, and as far as he has been capable, brought discredit on the military profession. *He has never taken the field*, as asserted—never moved, personally, into the Indian territory, further north than Ft. Vancouver—never, that we are aware of, afforded the least assistance to the brave Oregon volunteers, *but actually refused them the use of two howitzers at a time when Pee-pu mox-mox with 1,000 warriors were closely besieging them near Walla-Walla*. He has actually stood in the way of, and been a detriment to the volunteer service, because it was expected he would do *something*—that *he would fight a little*. We care not, even though it should transpire that Gen. Wool himself, (or by way of proxy,) should be the "officer from Washington territory" with whom the editor of the San Francisco *Evening News* has "conversed," and upon whose statements the article laudatory of the General appears to have been predicated, we fearlessly assert that the civil and military authorities of Oregon have, therein, been *grossly and palpably misrepresented*, and a *false* coloring has been given to all things material, in relation to the present war. These things, together with what is understood to be his recent orders to the commanders of the regular forces at Ft. Dalles and Ft. Vancouver—his withdrawal of all the regular troops from the field—his recall, to California, of Capt. ORD, and company—*his complete failure to accomplish anything*—gives evidence either of the *hopeless insanity* of the General, or otherwise, a wanton and *criminal neglect and refusal* to perform his duty—unworthy an officer in the service of the United States, and for which, nothing short of his recall, and a forfeiture of his position in the army can atone for.

Thus far, *everything* that has been accomplished east of the Cascade mountains, has been obtained through the energy and bravery of the Oregon volunteers. The regulars have accomplished *just exactly nothing*. Not that the brave officers and men at the various military stations have not been anxious to take the field, *but because they were and are restrained from so doing by Gen. Wool and Maj. Rains.*

In this portion of the territory, we profess to be somewhat familiar with the past, and present threatened Indian hostilities by which we are surrounded, and feel fully as competent to determine as to the impending danger, as Gen. Wool, or any person else *who has never been here.*

As we intend, hereafter, to publish *entire*, the articles in the San Francisco *Evening News* and *Herald*, relative to Gen. Wool—the Indian war in this and Oregon territory, &c., it will at present suffice that we give to the public the following extracts, taken indiscriminately from the articles in those papers, bolstering up Gen. Wool—misrepresenting the civil and military authorities of Oregon, and *falsifying* almost everything connected with the war. The following are the extracts:

"*Gen. Wool states that the facts connected with the Indian war in Oregon have been greatly exaggerated by the Oregon papers, and that there is really much less danger to be apprehended from the Indians than is generally believed.*" * * * * * *

"*He denies that there is any combination among the Indians for hostilities, and asserts that the government has in the territory an ample force to render the inhabitants all the protection they require.*" * * * * *

"Gov. Curry and his advisers have, by their anxiety to reap all the benefits of a big war, endangered the prospect of any payment being made by the General Government to the volunteers, many of whom will be great losers—have been kept from their farms and business to go on a long march into a neighboring territory, *to attack Indians who had committed no murders*," &c. * * * * * * *

"*Through the numberless indiscretions of the whites, four powerful tribes were banded together against them in that country*, and a system of predatory warfare prevailed through all that region of country. The General immediately issued his orders for the assembling and proper disposition of the entire available force of the department, *and went himself into the field to make the necessary arrangements for carrying on an effective campaign against the savages*," &c. * * *

"On the Sound there are still about two hundred warriors, and on Rogue River about one hundred in arms against the whites: *but to control these, there are eight or nine companies of regular troops—more than enough to preserve the peace of the country*," &c. * * *

For the sake of convenience, we have taken the liberty to *italicise* those portions in the above extracts, as pointing out the particular language to which we consider it necessary to reply; and in so doing, we will confine ourself to the country, in this territory, west of the Cascade mountains.

Of the first extract, we would say, that it is foreign to the subject whether the Oregon papers have, or have not exaggerated the facts in connection with the war. But that *there really is* much danger to be apprehended from the Indians, every man woman and child—the entire country between the Columbia river and the head of the Sound, and thence to Cape Flattery afford ample evidence. Week after week, have we made mention of the fact, that the families of almost our entire farming population have been driven, for safety and protection, into forts and block-houses. The country northward, for one hundred miles along the Sound, and eastward, back to the base of the mountains, a distance from the Sound, varying from 25 to 75 miles, is, for the most part, densely timbered—matted with almost impenetrable underbrush, and closely interlarded with lakes, rivers and morasses. The everglades of Florida cannot be much better adapted for Indian ambuscade and warfare. Our forces, thus far, have been compelled to attack the enemy in his own position—in his fastnesses, in which *one* Indian, good authority has asserted, is quite equal to *ten* white men. *Hostile Indians are now quartered in the swamps—on the margins of the lakes and along the streams alluded to, in numbers, variously estimated, of from two to seven hundred fighting men*; some *twelve hundred others*, kept on reservations, partially subsisted by the Indian department, under the eye of special agents, and who are now at peace, may at any moment, for the most trivial cause, join the hostile bands, to say nothing of the danger to be apprehended from the thousands of northern British-Russia savages! *Little danger, aye!* We believe it is an almost universally admitted belief, *that there is not a town, settlement or house, this side of the mountains that is safe—that is entirely out of danger from attack, destruction and the massacre of our people!* King country has been literally blotted out, in detail, up to the stockade around the county seat, as far as inhabitants, improvements, stock, &c., in concerned, and all the inhabitants on the Puyallup, White and Green rivers have either been indiscriminately slaughtered, by families, of all ages and both sexes, or driven into towns or forts. The San Francisco press, as well as that of the eastern cities, can determine from the above whether there *really is* any danger to be apprehended here or not—particularly when the fact is known *that the total number of white male adults in the entire territory, both east and west of the Cascade mountains, does not at present exceed twenty five hundred!*

The 2d extract, is a "*whole-cloth*" falsehood, in all its parts, and is partially contradicted by the first portion of the 4th extract. In reply to the last clause in the extract under consideration, we would say, that the entire regular army force on the waters of the Sound, *does not exceed three hundred and twenty-five, rank and file*, and it is a general opinion, that in the region of country we have described, *five hundred Indians* could successfully baffle and harrass *all the regular troops of both territories*, and all our towns and settlements for a long time to come—until starvation, and a want of arms and ammunition would compel them to sue for peace.

Without using any harsh language, all we have to say in reply to the third extract, is, that between fifteen and twenty of the best citizens of this portion of the territory, whilst going or returning from the gold discoveries, near Fort Colville, were murdered, in cold blood, unprovoked, by the Clickitat, Yakima and other Indians. Mr. A. J. BOLON, an Indian agent was murdered by them. *And all these outrages occurred before war was declared against them.*

Authority for the opening declaration in the 4th extract, must have been obtained from the Puget Sound *Courier*—that paper being the organ of the hostile Indians. If, however, we are at fault in pointing out the true authority, we adopt the language of the *Oregonian* on the subject, and say with that paper that "we do not know where Gen. Wool gets his information that the war was in consequence of 'numberless indiscretions of the whites,' we only know that the assertion is *false* in toto." The balance of the extract is replied to elsewhere; as is also the 5th and last extract.

In conclusion we would briefly state the following facts, all of which we can establish:

On reaching Fort Vancouver, General Wool declared he would prosecute the war vigorously. He however ignored the whole volunteer service—disbanded the Washington territory volunteers—brought the regulars into garrison—refused to send any aid to Gov. Stevens, known to be returning from the Blackfoot council, and stated, indifferently, that Gov. Stevens could take care of himself.

A company of half-breeds was raised by WM. MCKAY to push through the Indian country, to relieve Gov. Stevens; and there was an understanding between acting Governor Mason and Maj. Rains, that they should be mustered into the service, and sent on the duty alluded to. Gen. Wool refused to sanction the movement, and the company was disbanded. The brave Oregon volunteers, however, pushed on—fought the Indians—drove them across Snake river, and opened the road for Gov. Stevens. This relieved the Governor of the necessity of fighting the whole force under Pee-pu-mox-mox, with fifty odd white men, and one hundred and fifty friendly Nez Perce Indians. The arrangements for moving with this force was nearly completed, when tidings reached the Governor of the defeat of the Indians.

The weight of testimony is against Gen. Wool. If not insane, his course has been marked with criminal neglect or worse than imbecility. He seems studiously to have sought for means to defend his inactivity or inefficiency—has assumed to believe that there were no hostile Indians in the Wallawalla valley—called the war a "stampede"—tried to break down the credit of Oregon in California, the legislature of which territory have memorialized the President of the United States for his recall from the command of the military department of the Pacific.

SEATTLE—KING COUNTY—GEN. WOOL AND THE WAR.—Notwithstanding Gen. Wool, since his return to San Francisco, has obtained the ear of the press of that city for the purpose of casting reproach upon the citizen-soldiers of this and Oregon territory—impugning in a slanderous manner, the motives of Gov. Curry, and the authorities of Oregon as connected with the war—grossly falsifying in the most shameless manner, *everything* connected with its origin, progress, present stage, the number of hostile Indians, and the extent of the combination of the various tribes—although we say his statements, may, have gained credence in San Francisco, and still more unfortunate for us, in Washington City—utterly and unqualifiedly false and unfounded though they be in every essential particular, yet *facts* exist to the contrary, notwithstanding. Will the press of San Francisco and the eastern cities "look on this picture, and on that?"

"Take one example for our purpose quite;" and, like Gen. Wool's *echo*, we too "have conversed with an officer of Washington territory," who arrived here from Seattle, King county on Monday last, "and he tells us," substantially, that when he left that place, there were not, probably, half a dozen houses in King county but what had been given to the flames, outside of Seattle the county seat, and the village of Alki, southward, across the bay; that some forty houses had been burned, and their inhabitants driven within the stockade at Seattle; that outside of that place, the county was utterly depopulated; that cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c., had shared a common fate—a ruinous proportion having been driven off or killed; that barns and stores of wheat, peas, potatoes, &c., had been carried off or destroyed—leaving the inhabitants helpless—without subsistence, and the stockade at Seattle, at the same time, liable at any moment to attack, to be followed by the indiscriminate massacre of all within the fort; that the whole country with the exceptions above named, may be said to be, *literally used up and rubbed out*, so far as population, property, or the necessaries of life are concerned. That these things are *facts* we have abundant and corroborative testimony. Chief Justice Lander, Messrs. L. M. Collins, Adams, and others have testified to the correctness of the above, in whole or in part. Mr. Collins estimates his loss, alone, at $12,000. The Sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Gansevoort, commanding, with from 60 to 80 marines, is lying off Seattle, and through the energy of Judge Lander, and others, of that place, a volunteer company is about to be raised, for the purpose of pursuing the Indians.—As it is, the town can be defended against large odds; but from Seattle back to the mountains, the distance is about 70 miles, covered with dense timber, and an almost impenetrable net-work of underbrush.—With what success a small force can opeeate against Indians in such a country, perhaps Gen. Wool can inform the public.

Pat Kanim and the Indian War.

Last week, it will be remembered, we made mention of the departure from Holmes' Harbor, Island county, on Monday, the 4th inst., of Pat Kanim, head chief of the Snoqualmie and Skokomish tribes of Indians, with fifty-five well armed members of those bands, accompanied by Col. M. T. Simmons, L. M. Collins and Mr. Fuller, for a journey up the Snoqualmie river, in pursuit of the Indians who have been engaged in the late scenes of butchery, robbery, destruction of property by the torch and rifle, and brutal savage warfare in general. Since that time, L. M. Collins, Esq., has returned to the Sound—visited this place on Tuesday last, bringing with him the heads of two Clickitat Indians, captured, tried, condemned and executed by Pat Kanim and party; which proceeding we are now compelled to regard as an earnest of his fidelity to our cause, as well as of his future usefulness to our volunteer and regular forces in these times of gloom and peril. We are indebted to Mr. Collins for the following narration of events since the party have been out, so far as he is cognizant of them:

On Friday of last week, when within about five miles of the Snoqualmie falls—some eighty miles east of Seattle, (near the base of the mountains), Pat Kanim obtained information of an Indian encampment immediately below the falls. Col. Simmons, Messrs. Collins and Fuller, then encamped in a small prairie called "Wappitu," whilst Pat Kanim and party approached the Indian encampment referred to—surrounded it, and captured all belonging to it, (seventeen) without the firing of a gun; but it so transpired, on investigation, that all but three (Clickitats) belonged to Pat Kanim's band; and that the Clickitats, perhaps in the capacity of spies, had accidentally entered their encampment, where, for three days, they had been endeavoring to induce these Indians to join them and their hostile brethren. Pat Kanim, however, ordered them all to be tied—took them down to "Wappitu" prairie—tried them all—liberated the members of his own tribe—condemned and executed two of the Clickitats, as above. The third one turned "state's evidence," and his life was spared on conditions that he would join Pat Kanim's party, and do good service during the war; and that he would at once lead them to the head quarters of the hostile camp, with the understanding that the first symptom of treachery should be visited with death. Mr. Collins thinks he cannot do otherwise than prove true.

The execution, (by hanging) and beheading, occurred on Saturday last, and as Mr. C. left immediately afterwards, for supplies of provisions, &c., he had but a short time to obtain much important information from the Indian who was permitted to survive. It was ascertained, however, that he and the others had been living on this side of the mountains all the fall and winter; that they, in common with some five or six hundred fighting men, had at different times and places, taken part in the war, and in all the massacres and robberies that had been committed; that a part of Nelson's (half Clickitat) and Leschi's bands participated, in connection with the Sabahs and Duwamish Indians, in the recent attack on Seattle, although neither Nelson or Leschi were present; that it was the purpose of the Clickitats and Yakimas, as early as practicable in the spring, to cross the mountains in force, and continue the war. He appeared to be thoroughly acquainted with the intended movements of the hostile Indians, and the exact position and whereabouts of their encampments. He represented that there were four different camps on the eastern side of White river, but a short distance apart, above where the military road crosses it; that the middle one is where Leschi and others of the ring-leaders are encamped; and that the fourth one is almost directly on the road, below, on the river; that the road is completely guarded at the crossing of White river. He has pledged himself to escort Pat Kanim and party directly to Leschi's camp, under forfeiture of his life. He states that there are now only about thirty armed Indians in the immediate vicinity of Seattle, near the lake, and Mr. Collins thinks that Pat Kanim attacked them on Monday last—that being his intention; and he also thinks it probable that by yesterday, he had made an attack on Leschi's camp. The distance is not to exceed forty miles from the Snoqualmie falls to Leschi's camp, by the route Pat Kanim intended to take.

Mr. Collins left here on Wednesday morning, with provisions, &c., for "Wappitu" prairie, on the Snoqualmie, where he left Col. Simmons, Mr. Fuller, and about fifteen friendly Indians encamped.

As Pat Kanim has now fairly committed himself and the bands under him in our behalf, he has no alternative left but to fight the war out with us—share its dangers and consequences. In him may be found the instrument of arraying all the tribes now supposed to be friendly, in open hostility against those with whom we are now at war.

HON. A. A. DENNY,

The late Speaker of the House of Representatives—Col. Wm. H. Wallace—Frank Clark—A. M. Poe—the Pizzerincktum conclave in general.

As indicated in our last issue, we feel called upon this week to pay our respects to Mr. A. A. DENNY, late Speaker of the House of Representatives—(by way of inquiry and comment),—as to how he discharged the duty, confided to him by the people, and his own honor, during the session of the late legislature of this territory. This is a question which, as a public journalist, we feel it our duty to furnish all the light and facts of which we are in possession.

A member elected to represent his constituents in the legislature, takes an *oath*, to discharge his duty, fully, fearlessly and faithfully, to the best of his ability. Mr. DENNY may have done so, to the best of *his* ability and understanding; but if so, he was not fit to be a member of that body, much less to be the Speaker—a still more responsible position.

"Facts are stubborn things," as Mr. DENNY will find out before we have done with him; and a history of his shameless course, and that of his *coadjutors*, this winter—to pass over much in his manner as a presiding officer in a legislative body that is objectionable—we will leave at rest for the present, and hasten to the main point at *issue—a violation of his oath of office!* And here we assume the ground—if he pleads ignorance of his duties, then he was not qualified for the position he occupied. If he *did* know better, and understandingly *violated his oath of office*, by overriding all precedent, trampling the laws under foot, countenancing an open violation of the rules adopted for the government of our territorial legislature—with his obligations resting upon him as a representative, then he was not only disqualified, but totally *unworthy*, in every sense, to be permitted to exercise the high trust confided to him by an honest but betrayed constituency.

Let Mr. DENNY take "either horn of the dilemma," and he stands before the public, either as a political fool, and his ignorance unpardonable; *and if he did know better*, and yet act as he has in the premises, then has he legally and justly earned for himself the brand of a political knave and trickster. One thing is certain, he has disgraced himself and the position he occupied—violated rule and law, disregarded precedent, insulted the intelligence of the people, and thrown discredit and dishonor upon the proceedings of the territorial legislature. Let the people look at the facts, sworn to by six members of the council, who, *under oath, say, substantially, that the Council never did help the House to elect a territorial printer*, whilst Mr. DENNY gives Col. WALLACE a certificate that in joint convention he (Wallace) was elected the printer; and the six members of the Council, thus testifying, constitute *two-thirds* of that body! In this transaction, let us ask, how does Mr. DENNY stand before the world in point of veracity, honor, honesty of purpose and integrity? Look at the facts! His paltry statement to the contrary does not weigh a feather against such accumulated testimony; and he stands before the people of the territory as a betrayer of their rights and interests, and as having disgraced the particular body he presided over as speaker, and *blurred* the reputation of the whole legislative assembly. And for all the odium which attaches to him for his late legislative career, his following in the leadership of Frank Clark—a political renegad—will fully explain to what source he is indebted for it. Let the people look at it! A man of Mr. DENNY's former character and position in society, to enlist under the mongrel banner of know-nothing whiggery, and black republicanism, carried by Frank Clark—the leader, in the House, of the opposition—embracing all the contemptible and despicable isms that infest and disgrace the political world! Is it not a matter of astonishment that the late speaker could so far forget and humiliate himself as to follow, blindly, in the wake of *such* a leader, to his own ruin, and the disgrace of the honest, honorable and intelligent members of what remain of the old line whig party?

Without expecting an answer, let us inquire of Mr. DENNY if he has not at various times, in conversation with respectable and responsible citizens of this place, expressed an opinion—*acknowledged*, that he believed all the proceedings of the assumed joint convention, as far as concerned the election of printer, &c., was illegal? And did you not remark to one gentleman, substantially, that you would not stand in the shoes of COL. WALLACE for one thousand dollars? That you did not believe he (Wallace) could ever obtain possession of copies of the laws, journals, &c., for publication? and if he did, that they would be furnished to him illegally? If you deny this, we have the evidence, and more witnesses than one to prove that you did so state. And yet, with your own admission against you, and *your oath* staring you in the face, you, deliberately, with open eyes, *gave Col. Wallace a certificate of an election as territorial printer by a joint convention of the legislative assembly, that you knew at the time was false and unfounded?* Now, how does such conduct comport with your pretentions of morality, upright and straightforward conduct and dealing? Your past standing as a man leads us to regret that you hold the *least possible* claim to political honesty and integrity by the most flimsy and uncertain tenure. We were not prepared to believe that you regarded an *oath* as so trivial, and in the same light that Frank Clark is represented to attach to an obligation. We have it on information which Clark dare not confront or refute, that during the session of the legislature of 1854-5—at a time when know-nothingism was encircling into its embrace many of our citizens and members of the legislature, Clark approached, in the usual know-nothing method, a stern old democratic member for this county to join the unholy conclave; when, after various inquiries by our democratic friend, as to its aim and object, Clark, in the course of reply, is represented to have remarked, in substance, that he believed there was an *oath* or *obligation* connected with gaining admission; but, (*pretending he was not then a member*), is said to have continued something like this: "that he had as leave take the *oath* as not, that the *oath* did not amount to anything; that he did not care a d—n for the *oath*!"

For the recent infamous and outrageous conduct of the speaker, and the opposition in the House, no palliation or justification can be found in the annals of any legislature, unless its counterpart be already foreshadowed in the motley know-nothing and kinky-headed band now assembled at Washington city, plotting treason against the constitution and the government, and reveling in the contemplation of the dissolution of this glorious Union.

And now we are almost as much puzzled at the position of Col. WALLACE, as that of Speaker DENNY; the former, a man in times past, laying claim to a large amount of talent and legal learning;—what are the people to think after this last demonstration of his acquirements, as a lawyer and a man of mind? Look at his humiliating position as a legal *adviser*. Have the community, thus long, been deceived in the man, and yielded to his assumption of knowledge and legal attainments he never did possess? Has he forgotten the first lessons he learned in the hora-books of his profession? It would seem so, from certain facts that have come to light. We felt astonishment at, and pity for the Col., when the evidence was placed before us that he seriously thought for a moment that the proceedings of the "one-horse," Clark convention was lawful, and that he claimed to be legally elected under its operations. But the Col. will be better understood and appreciated hereafter. The low, bare-faced trickery, falsehood and deception that he sought to practice on the chief clerks of the late legislature, in his notification to them of "having *filed* my bond this day with the Secretary," &c, is a species of pettifogging and duplicity beneath ridicule or contempt. Almost as great deceptions have before been practiced and attempted on a confiding community, but when once understood, their originators and advocates have been dealt with by the people in such a manner as thenceforth to render them harmless. We venture the assertion, that had Col. WALLACE been applied to professionally by any person, having the case adverse to the one he claims to be right and lawful, that he would have told his client—"rest contented, sir, I will gain your cause, sir, for you; I will wager *ten dollars to a dime* I win your case, sir; there is nothing in it, sir, to oppose you, sir." At this time he happens to be his own client, and resting on his past reputation, he hopes to humbug others into his opinions. Not quite so fast my dear Col., "you can't *quite come it*," the facts and the law are against you—you may not know it, but that is no reason that men of sense should be deceived, because you see proper to be a *bungler in matters of law and common sense.*

You have not now the pliant material to deal with, that you had in the legislature, in following the leadership of Councilman POE. He led you *wrong*—the people will look at this matter *soberly*, and before the bar of public opinion, obtain judgment against you for damages that you will find hard to liquidate to their satisfaction. To you it may seem a cruel alternative, and if you fail, your legal reputation is *blasted*. You stand on slippery ground, my dear Col., but then it may be your loss will not be so great as might have been supposed by many. A man cannot lose what he does not possess, and from recent developments we are perfectly satisfied that you never had much legal knowledge to lose. Col., you had better give it up—call it a piece of fun—you can't, my dear Col., "*make the riffle nary time.*" Just stand aside and say that you have only been playing a game of "hocus-pocus" with Poe and the "string game" man.—And it will be as well for you, hereafter, not to make use of so many of those high sounding, confident declarations of success. You may be hard pushed to find an excuse for them, when "slipping up" time comes. To the outsiders it was decidedly amusing to see how Poe bamboozled you in the Council, as the leader of the opposition in that body, and how Clark hoodwinked and cajoled the unsuspecting in the House, and led them there, *even Denny at their head*, to consent to disgrace themselves, and, as far as they were capable, dishonor the character of the whole body. Only think of it! A nice pair of leaders for a political party—Poe and Clark;—but they were suited to the *piebald* bipeds that they led this winter. Does Col. WALLACE forget that all things connected with the joint convention arrangement is recorded, and will come up in judgment against him at the bar of public opinion? Does he not know that the ground he has taken is untenable, and cannot be defended by reason or fair argument? And Col., when you come to reflect candidly and *soberly* over it, and find your true position, you wil ascertain that you have followed in the wake of a political miscreant of your own county—whom you helped to elect by trickery—calling him a democrat; and that thereby you got your fingers burned, and helped, politically, to disgrace yourself, by being known to keep such company—to admit it, publicly, that you allowed Clark to associate with you as a friend and your equal.

Is it possible that Col. WALLACE has become so lost to a sense of his former position in society and the political world—so regardless of that sense of honor which he is supposed at one time to have possessed—so utterly abandoned, as to make a bosom friend, social companion and legal adviser of a low, "three bean poker player"—a man whose contaminated heart and nature is incapable of feeling one generous pulsation—a man whose breath is mildew, whose touch is infamy, whose tongue is blistered with falsehood, and as a person might be led to suppose—

——"Whose blood,
Has coursed through scoundrels ever since the flood?"
——"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud
Without our special wonder?"

But we had merely intended, this week, to look after some of the *larger luminaries* of the unholy combination against legal and legitimate legislation, law, right, precedent, honor, integrity, and the interests of the people. Any other time will do as well to attend to the *small-fry*, hireling satellites, who do the bidding of the midnight conclave, and who have been revelling and steeping themselves in the same pot of political infamy that Clark & Co. have been boiling in.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.—Whilst the entire press of Oregon, as far as we have been able to observe, have been supporting, unitedly, and with determined warmth and spirit, the civil authorities of Oregon, and the officers and privates in the volunteer service—finding ample justification on the part of government and people for its vigorous prosecution on widely different grounds than those taken by the Puget Sound *Courier*, *that* paper, "solitary and alone," is engaged in preaching treason—denouncing our civil authoritias—throwing obstacles in the way of volunteer enrollments—falsifying the terms of the treaties made by Gov. Stevens with the Indians, *and virtually justifying them in their murders, robberies, and hostile aggressions!* Wonder how many copies of the *Courier* are taken in Leschi's camp?

NEW PAPER—AT THE DALLES.—We learn that Maj. TREVITT, a bro. typo, contemplates starting a newspaper at the Dalles—to be of medium size and called "The Mountaineer." Success to "Vic." and his "Mountaineer."—*Oregon Times.*

With all our heart we welcome TREVITT into the "ring" of the press. "Vic" belongs to the "*unwashed*" democracy, and "Pizzerrincktumism" in his vicinity will be compelled, either to "cut bait or fish."—We will hail the appearance of his paper with pleasure, and only regret that its publication is not to be north of the Columbia.

☞ We are in informed that JARED S. HURD, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor, as a member of his staff, during the continuance of the war. The appointment we regard as an excellent one. It will be remembered that Mr. HURD was elected, and served as 1st Lieutenant in "B" Co. (Judge G. HAYS, Captain), at the commencement of the war; and that he earned an enviable reputation for coolness, courage, and energy during the continuance of that company in the field.

☞ The South Carolina senate has passed a bill repealing the usury laws.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* says that upwards of 500 students are now in attendance at the Virginia University.

The Pioneer Company—Volunteer Companies Generally.

On Friday last, the "Pioneer," or company of Sappers and Miners, who have entered the service in the capacity of ax-men, teamsters, packers, &c., organized at Olympia, as above, by the election of the following officers:

JOSEPH A. WHITE,	Captain;
URBAN E. HICKS,	1st Lieutenant,
T. McCLAIN CHAMBERS,	2d "
DANIEL J. HUBBARD,	1st Sergeant,
COLUMBUS WHITE,	2d "
MARCUS McMILLAN,	3d "
HENRY G. PARSONS,	4th "
ISAAC LEMONS,	1st Corporal,
JAMES BURNS,	2d "
WILLIAM RUDDELL,	3d "
WILLIAM MENGLE,	4th "

As remarked last week, we consider this a very important and essential arm of the service—in the present attitude of affairs, in fact, indispensable. Their service will be of an exposed and arduous character, such as cutting roads, erecting block-houses, guarding their animals, and as occasion may require, taking part in offensive and defensive demonstrations against the common foe. We trust they may share equally in the glory and honor of a successful campaign.

Whilst on this subject, we might as well, once and for all, express our views of the present war, as regarded *politically*, and thus denounced with such unmeasured virulence in certain quarters. In times of war—in all *military* matters, we know no parties but the advocates and defenders of our country's rights and honor, opposed to our common enemy, and those who give them aid and comfort. In the election of officers to lead our citizen-soldiers to the "tented field," the name of politics or party should not be known, but an honest sentiment of patriotic pride ought to supplant the place of party jealousies and rivalry, and the *best men*, indiscriminately selected to share the honors and responsibilities incumbent on them, whilst in their country's service. And be he whig, democrat, or aught else—officer or private, who volunteers, and assists in the defence of our common territory, we are ready to herald his name to the world, do him justice, and defend him. Never will we permit any in the army, in the defence of the country, to receive through our columns, whilst under our control, a fire in the rear. Our cotemporary at Steilacoom may slander and vilify, through party animosity, men, whose every energy is taxed night and day, to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory close, to his heart's content. In its prosecution, we know *no party* or *partisans* but the brave men who defend the hearthstones, and fire-sides of our scattered defenceless citizens, and we will shout as loud for one as for another, whig, or democrat, whose rifle brings to the ground with its discharge, another, and another, and another, of our common enemies.

But in justice to the brave men, officers and privates, who have volunteered for the defence of our territory, and the punishment of Indian aggressions, we cannot close without reminding them, that there are *some* men in the territory from whom they may expect abuse, slander and derision.—We refer to that class of men, only, who stay at home, and yet, withal, are free in comments of disparagement as to the valor and conduct of those at the head of our military affairs, and of some of those about to take the field. We have a few such persons in our "mind's eye" at present, and promise them, that if they are not a little more circumspect in their bar-room harangues of traduction and misrepresentation in the future, we will give their names to the public, and that, too, in connection with matters, perhaps of an unpleasant character.

The people of our territory have every reason to expect much good service from the brave men under the commands of Capts. HAYS, HENNESS and WHITE. In short, all who volunteer and take part in the present struggle, in whatever capacity, (from the commander-in-chief, to the most humble private in the ranks,) and discharges his duty to the best of his ability, deserves the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people, and an ample, pecuniary reward from government.

Despite the croakings of the allies of the Indians in our midst and around us, the volunteer companies from this county are already on the move. May their course be onward, and their return be hailed as the evidence of a lasting peace.

☞ The *beautiful* and *chaste* Council bill (No. 183) that adorns the columns of the last Puget Sound *Courier*, was introduced on the evening of the last day of the session, (after the business of the session had been disposed of, and Judge Catlin had left the chair), by A. M. Poe, Esq.—Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., presiding! It did not reach the House in time for Clark to make a speech on its merits.

Movements of the Troops.

Radom Dottings about the War.

Gov. Stevens returned to this place on Sunday evening last, from a visit to Portland, Vancouver, &c., and we learn that at Portland he made a purchase of some 2000 lbs. of powder, with a proportionate amount of lead and caps, which will reach here by way of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers, for the use of the volunteers. For the same object he also made a large purchase of sugar and coffee, and concluded an arrangement for other supplies for the subsistence and comfort of the volunteer service.

The volunteer companies, called for on the Columbia river, we are glad to learn, are filling up rapidly, and will soon be in readiness to move into the Indian country east of the Cascades.

Company "B," Washington volunteers—Capt. G. HAYS—Capt. B. L. HENNESS' Co. of mounted Rangers, and Capt. JOSPEH A. WHITE'S company of Pioneers, are rendezvousing with all dispatch at the Yelm prairie, preparatory to moving on towards the Puyallup, White and Green rivers.—Ample stores of provisions, &c., for present use have gone out, and will accompany the command. We learn the companies are all about full—good spirits and the best of feelings prevailing amongst officers and privates.

In a few days, a substantial block-house will be erected on the Yelm prairie.

On Wednesday last a detachment of 125 United States troops, under the command of Capt. Maloney and Lieut. Davis, left Ft. Steilacoom for operations in the direction of White and Green rivers.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper, will be found the latest war news we have received as far as this portion of the territiory is concerned.

Mr. GREEN MCAFFERTY, connected with the Indian service east of the mountains, arrived here on Wednesday evening last, direct from Walla-Walla, who informs us that the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Palouse Indians, are encamped together on the Palouse river, about 8 miles from its mouth, and near 200 miles from the Dalles; and that the Clickitats, Yakimas, &c., and Kamiakin, are encamped on this side of the Columbia river, at the Priest's Rapids, about 25 miles from the Palouse encampment, to the north-west, and some 225 miles from the Dalles.

He further states that about the 25th ult., five Indians, formerly in arms against the whites, come in and surrendered themselves up to Col. B. F. SHAW, at his encampment on the Walla-Walla river, who sent them down to Maj. HALLER, commanding at Ft. Dalles. Col. Shaw is at present at Ft. Vancouver. Mr. MCAFFERTY represents the country east as being quiet.—He says that many of the volunteers are getting badly off for comfortable clothing, serviceable pack, and riding animals; that they cannot use the horses taken from the Indians to good advantage.

From the Oregon *Times*, of Feb. 2nd, we learn that three additional companies have recently been organized in that territory, under the late proclamation of Gov. CURRY, from the counties, respectively, of Yamhill, Marion and Polk, and that they are about ready to take the field.

The *Oregonian* of Feb. 2nd, contains the following opinions of B. F. DOWELL, Esq., direct from the Walla-Walla valley:

"Mr. Dowell is of the opinion that there is not a single hostile Indian this side of Snake river. He came in the whole route without any guard whatever. He thinks it safer to travel alone, from here to Walla-Walla now, than it ever was at any time to travel through Rogue river valley. He is also of the opinion that the Indians will make another stand (if pursued this winter) beyond the Snake river, and that ere long, we will hear of one of the hardest battles ever fought on this coast.

"The Wasco company under the command of Capt. Humason, was stationed at Fort Henrietta gathering cattle and horses. Upwards of two hundred head of cattle were on their way to the Dalles."

The last Oregon *Times* has information from the volunteers up to Jan. 18th. Its informant says:

"They were encamped fifteen miles above Whitman's Station. No express from the Dalles had reached them for the three weeks previous. Capt. Hembree with a scout of one hundred men, went out in pursuit of the Indians, on 17th of January, and had not returned on the 18th.

"Father Pandosy expresses fears that the Spokans are not friendly.

"Maj. Haller, Commandant of the military post at the Dalles, we are credibly informed, has *positive* orders from General Wool, not to permit a single party of troops, (Regulars) under *any circumstances* whatever, to leave the quarters—*not even to defend the town of the Dalles in case of an attack from the Indians;* and on pain of court-martial, *not to lend the least assistance to any volunteer movement!*"

☞ John Randolph once said of a man who refused to fight a duel on the plea that he belonged to the church, though no one suspected him of being a christian: "I revere true and consistent christianity; but I do not like a man who turns christian merely to hide himself under a communion table."

LATE NEWS!

Ahead of the Mail or Express!

We are indebted to Capt. PRAY, of the brig *Merchantman*—6 days from San Francisco to Port Townsend, and to W. T. SAYWARD Esq., through Capt. BOYLING, of the schooner *Willimantic*—7 days from San Francisco to Port Ludlow, for files of the *Herald* and *Alta California* up to the 25th of January. We are indebted to those papers for the following news items:

At the latest dates, no election for speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives had taken place.

The legislature of California has again adjourned without going into the election of U. S. Senator. The senate refused to meet the House in joint convention, for that purpose, by a vote of 17 to 16.—Foote, was the nominee of the Know-nothings. In caucus, the vote stood—Foote, 36; Marshall, 32; Hitchcock, 1.

The Revenue Cutter *Jeff Davis*, Capt. PEASE, arrived at San Francisco on the 24th ult.—16 days from the Sound, having experienced very unfavorable, heavy weather on the voyage. We observe that Capt. PEASE has written an article published over his signature in the *Alta*, of the 25th inst., in connection with the Indian war, and Indian affairs in this territory, which we commend to the careful attention of the press of that city and elsewhere. The *facts* with regard to the Indian war around us, will in time be made known—Gen. Wool to the contrary notwithstanding. Capt. PEASE, his officers and marines have rendered most efficient and effective service on the Sound and Straits, by furnishing aid, in various ways, and by assisting in keeping in subjection the numerous bands of Indians along our waters.

We join with the *Alta* in the acknowledgement, that "it is with pride that we point to Capt. Pease as a representative of that class of officers whose gentlemanly deportment and efficient qualifications render our country respected abroad, and faithfully served at home. We congratulate the department on having such an able commander on the station."

The *Alta* is informed that one of the prominent jobbing houses in San Francisco has received the contract for furnishing the government supplies advertised for by the Commissary Department of the Pacific division. It is said that the terms agreed upon between the parties, are favorable for the government. The goods can be purchased here now cheaper than the government can import them.

A serious difficulty has recently occurred at Hong Kong, China, between the American Consul at that place, and the British authorities. The question was one of jurisdiction, and was followed by arrest, fine, imprisonment, &c.

PURCHASE OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TERRITORY.—The N. Y. *Herald* says, that it has received reliable information from Washington, that the President will recommend in his message, the purchase of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, on this coast in Oregon and Washington territories.

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 3 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.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

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

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

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

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20tf

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

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

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

H. C. MOSELEY, Register.
E. YULEE, Receiver.

Feb. 8, 1856. 6w20

Estray Notice.

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

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

ANDREW LAWS.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 29-4t

Notice.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Olympia, Jan. 29th, 1856.*

I have appointed ISAAC W. SMITH, to act as Secretary of the Territory of Washington during my absence.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

Feb. 1st, 1856. 19-3t.

NOTICE.

OLYMPIA JAN. 29th, 1856.

HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH, has been authorized by me to act as my Attorney during my absence.

C. H. MASON.

Olympia, Feb. 1st, 1856. 19-3t

Attention.

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

W. G. DUNLAP, Agent.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.–n18-3t.

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 Chinesetts, 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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Attention All!

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

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

LOUISSON & Co.

Olympia, Jan. 18th, 1856.—3t-no. 17.

Dissolution.

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

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

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

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.

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.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

MOUNT VERNON.

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

J. L. MITCHELL.

tf:18

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

W. N. AYERS,
DEALER IN
TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order. All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 23, 1855–y1y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, 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.

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

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

POETRY.

DUST.

A QUAINT COMPOSITION.

Dust we were, and dust to be,
Dust upon us, dust about us,
Dust on everything we see,
Dust within us, dust without us:
Sith the preacher, "Dust to dust!"
Let them mingle, for they must.

Dust we raise upon the road,
Dust we breathe in dancing hall:
Dust infests our home abode,
Dust, a pall, is over all;
'Tis the housewife's daily bread,
Dust, the emblem of the dead!

When the sky above is fair,
And the sun upon us streams,
Floats the dust throughout the air,
Gleaming in its fallen beams;
Every mote is like a man,
Dancing gaily while he can.

Ere the tempest gather strong,
Blows at times the warning gust,
O'er the plain it sweeps along,
Tempest's thrall, a cloud of dust.
Every mote is like a man,
Flying from Oppression's van.

Now the swollen clouds grow dark,
Comes the long expected flood,
Falling deluge-like and stark;
Dust is beaten down to mud.
So are times when men must grovel,
In the palace as the hovel.

Thus we are but motes of dust,
On the ground and in the air,
Blown by pleasure, fear and lust,
Beaten down to low despair;
Born of dust, to come to dust,
Let us mingle for we must.

List of Acts,

Memorials and *Joint Resolutions* passed at the session of the Legislative Assembly for the Territory of Washington, 1855-6.

An act to define the time of holding the supreme court of the territory of Washington:

[Time changed from the first Monday of December to the first Monday in August:]

"An act to amend an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions:"

An act amendatory to an act entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of librarian and defining his duties:"

An act relative to the discharging of ballast in Shoalwater bay:

An act to create and regulate the office of inspector of salmon:

An act to repeal the laws of Oregon territory now in force in Washington territory:

An act for the releif of the county of Skamania:

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Thomas and Naomy Canbe:

An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between Lewis Ensign and Susan B. Ensign:

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Lawrence Pooler and Catherine Pooler:

An act to amend an act entitled "an act creating the board of county commissoners and defining their duties."

An act relating to supervisors of roads and highways:

An act authorizing Washington Hall to establish a ferry across the Columbia river:

An act creating the office and regulating the duties of harbor master of the harbor of Bruceport:

An act to define the place of holding the United States district court for Pacific county:

An act to establish the county seat of Pacific county:

An act to continue the territorial road from Pacific city to the Narcotah landing on Shoalwater bay, to Oysterville.

An act to incorporate Olympia lodge No. 1. of the independent order of Odd Fellows:

An act to change the name of Bruceville on Shoalwater bay to that of Bruceport:

An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the preservation of oysters in Shoalwater bay."

MEMORIALS.

Memorial praying an appropriation for the military road across the Cascade mountains:

Memorial praying for an increase of the prices allowed per mile for surveying the public lands of Washington territory:

Memorial relative to establishing a military post on White river Washington territory:

Memorial for the releif of John G. Parker jr.:

Memorial praying for an appropriation to indemnify citizens of Washington territory for hostility of Indians:

Memorial praying an appropriation to defray the expenses of the existing war:

Memorial praying for a military road from Olympia, to connect with the military road from Astoria to Salem, Oregon territory:

Memorial relative to the establishment of a military post at Bellingham bay:

Memorial relative to commander Isaac S. Sterrett, U. S. N:

Memorial relative to a military post at New Dunginess, W. T:

Memorial relative to a military road from Steilacoom to Bellingham bay:

Memorial for military road from New Dunginess, to connect with military road from Steilacoom to Vancouver:

Memorial relative to Columbia river mails:

Memorial relative to increase of mail service:

Memorial praying that an armed steamer be stationed on the north-west coast:

Memorial praying for a military road from Oak Point to connect with the military road from Steilacoom to Vancouver:

Momorial relative to the defense of the harbor at the mouth of the Columbia river:

Memorial for the releif of William Packwood, a citizen of Thurston county:

Memorial relative to port of delivery at Cascade city:

Memorial praying the extension and amendment of the donation law:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Relative to geological survey of Washington territory:

Relative to obstructions in the Dewamish and White rivers:

Relative to chain of military posts across the continent, including telegraph and postal communication:

Relative to military posts on Shoalwater bay:

Relative to port of delivery at Teekalet, W. T:

Relative to increased pay per diem of members of the legislature:

Relative to office of Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs:

Relative to establishing a military post at Port Townsend:

Relative to making Vancouver a port of delivery:

Relative to creating a northern land district:

Relative to an additional land office for Washington territory:

Relative to the appointment of Joint committee on the enrollment and engrossment of bills:

Relative to a marine hospital and asylum for the insane:

Relative to a military road from Bruceport on Shoalwater bay to Cowlitz landing:

Relative to the erection of light-houses:

Relative to the reception of governor Stevens:

Repealing joint resolution relative to joint committee on enrollment and engrossment of bills:

Tendering thanks to his excellency James Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island:

Relative to the suspension of joint rule No. 11:

Relative to the steamer "Active" cruising in the vicinity of Port Townsend, and Bellingham bay:

Tendering thanks to officers and men, regulars and volunteers in the existing war:

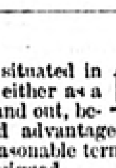
Relative to adjournment from Dec. 22d, 1855, to Jan. 2d, 1856:

Relative to the election of territorial officers on the 24th Jan., 1856:

Relative to the creation of the offices of enrolling and engrossing clerks:

Council resolution, relative to the Hudson's bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies:

Cabinet Shop.



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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

For Sale.

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

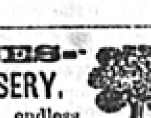
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



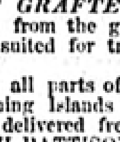
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes,&c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FRUIT TREES— IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

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 Oakinakane 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 rivers; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855 7ly.

Notice.

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

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

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

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

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

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

Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33 tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

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

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

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55.39 tf

BROWN'S NURSERY ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T., CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS, FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the above Express Company, all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe.

Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Olympia, Jan. 11, 1856.

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 mole-skin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Galters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

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

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and 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.

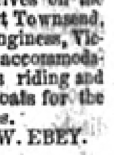
My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

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.

THE CABINS.



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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS AND 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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853 4ly.