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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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From the *Oregonian*, Feb. 2nd, 1856.

"Gen. Wool and the Indian War in Oregon."

The richest burlesque of the age will be found below. The first act is from the San Francisco *Daily Evening News* of Jan. 18, which says:

"GEN. WOOL.—Gen. Wool and staff returned to this city, in the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived last evening from Oregon. He is in excellent health and spirits. *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 attributes much of the excitement on the subject to have been prompted by parties interested in getting up the war. *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.* The Rogue river Indians are committing occasional depredations, but do not appear in any force, while the Yakima Indians have retired beyond the mountains We learn that Gen. Wool's despatches to Washington will be to this effect.

"The U. S. Commanding officers in Washington and Oregon territories, have been left full discretionary powers to act as circumstances may dictate."

A burlesque, to be interesting, should have at least a *semblance* of truth to found its incidents upon, else it loses caste and becomes insipid. We pronounce the above to be false in whole and in detail, and we propose to prove it by the following, which purports to be written on the 19th, and published in the same paper:

"GEN. WOOL.—We see by the morning papers, that in Oregon some of the editors are blaming Gen. Wool and the regulars for not sharing the exposure of a whiter campaign with part of Governor Curry's Volunteers—which he, the Governor, contrary to the advice of the Colonel of Volunteers and the old mountaineers, thought fit to send unasked into Washington territory, to endure a great deal of unnecessary hardship."

The only truth in the above extract is that *one* paper, viz.: the *Oregonian*, did "blame" Gen. Wool for not sharing the exposure of a winter campaign. No other "papers" in Oregon have dared to express an opinion as to Gen. Wool or anybody else. The balance of the paragraph is simply a *lie* in all its parts and points. Maj. Rains when in command of the regulars, formally called upon the Governor of Oregon for volunteers to march with him into the Yakima country, which is in Washington territory, to aid in putting down and subduing the tribes of hostile Indians combined together in a war against the whites. They had already murdered several citizens, among whom was Mr. Bolon, a government officer of the United States; had burned many houses, stolen and driven off a large amount of property, consisting of horses, cattle, &c., and committed many other acts of wanton hostility, violence, and treachery. Gov. Curry called out volunteers, in obedience to Maj. Rains' request, sent them on to the Dalles, where Major Rains was then concentrating his forces of regulars preparatory to marching into the Indian country. It will be remembered that Maj. Haller had previously been ordered out into the Indian country with what force there was at the Dalles, numbering only 100 men, all told, and that he had met with the combined force of Indians numbering some 1200 or 1500—had fought them for three or four days and nights, lost one-fifth of his command, and had actually been driven back in a state of discomfiture. It is also a truth well known that the regulars, under the command of Maj. Rains, and the Oregon volunteers, under the direction of Gov. Curry, marched in concert into the Yakima country—that they encountered a large body of combined hostile Indians, had a fight with them, which resulted in driving the Indians across to the north side of the Columbia river. The United States forces, under command of Maj. Rains, who also claimed to be a brigadier-general, under commission from Secretary Mason of Washington territory, and the Oregon volunteers under command of Col. Nesmith, returned to the Dalles. All this was done by the order of Maj. Rains; as the official reports fully show. The Oregon volunteers immediately marched into the Walla Walla country, where the combined Indian tribes had concentrated their forces and were making hostile and destructive movements against the whites and inhabitants of that region. About this time Gen. Wool arrived at Vancouver. He sent a small force of regulars to the Dalles, and ordered a much larger force from the Dalles to Vancouver. Gen. Wool, as we have heretofore said, has remained constantly at Vancouver; has never been a rod toward the Indian country; and has utterly refused to recognise, aid or advise with the executives of Oregon and Washington territories, or the volunteers already in the field, but, on the contrary, has denounced their whole proceedings.

Gen. Wool, when informed that the government had ordered the 9th regiment of regulars out here, immediately started for San Francisco with the avowed object of stopping them in California. He was unfortunately a little too late in arriving there, as the regiment had already left for Oregon. But, upon his arrival in San Francisco, the newspapers are made to say:

"We have conversed with an officer recently from Washington territory, and he tells us that if Gov. Curry had not have been so anxious to monopolize all the glory, and political, as well as pecuniary patronage of a big war, the volunteers and regulars could have co-operated with good will and energy in the common cause. But the Governor was jealous of control—would not seek aid or advice from Gen. Wool—whom the people have never failed to find energetic—or from the acting governor of Washington territory—into whose country he chose to order war parties of Oregonians; and the consequences are that the Oregon governor has got his men into a serious difficulty, for they are now ice-bound on the upper Columbia, with no chance of supplies reaching them until the navigation of the river opens; and at last accounts only one or two days' supply of flour was on hand."

It is fair to presume that the "officer recently from Washington territory" was Gen. Wool himself, as the balance of the paragraph sounds very much like Gen. Wool's sentiments expressed to gentlemen here. We have no objection to Gen. Wool's sounding his own praise through the California newspapers, *provided* there is some semblance of truth in what he makes those newspapers say. But in this case there is a total departure from truth, as well as evidence of spleen towards Gov. Curry, the Oregonians generally, and a species of self-laudation which none but weak-minded men would ever resort to.

Gen. Wool, using the *Evening News* as the monkey did the cat's paw, further says:

"Nor is this the worst part of it.

"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*—and by a system—or rather want of system in his disbursements, wherein he has preserved scarcely any vouchers for his expenditures, (necessarily great) he has probably put it out of the power of the Oregon delegates in congress to obtain reimbursement for the rations, clothing, horses, transportation and forage so generously supplied by the people, and so requisite for the large number of men the Governor has sent far from their homes. The lesson taught by the volunteer officers of California, in not having taken vouchers ready to show for her war debt, and her inability now to obtain the money appropriated to cover it, ought to have been a warning to him."

We have the authority of the quartermaster general and the commissary general, together with all others acquainted with the facts, besides our own personal knowledge, for saying the above is utterly and totally false in every particular. Proper vouchers have in all cases been taken and preserved by every department of the volunteer service.

Gen. Wool closes up his epistle with the following pious benediction:

"It is to be hoped that next time an Indian war breaks out, more forethought will be exercised; and the Oregonians will yet find that Gen. Wool and Col. Nesmith of volunteers, were right after all."

The Oregonians do not intend there shall be *another* Indian war, unless they are overpowered by the common foe in this war. They intend to conquer an everlasting peace.

This closes up Gen. Wool's attacks upon Oregon, her public officers and people, so far as the *Evening News* is concerned. We now extract from the San Francisco *Herald*, of Jan. 21st, as follows:

"The return of Maj. General Wool from the scene of Indian disturbances in Washington territory to the permanent headquarters of the Pacific department, has been already announced in the *Herald*. At the time Gen. Wool left this city for the north, the aspect of affairs was exceedingly formidable. *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.* The advanced state of the season forbade active operations on any extensive scale; but the heads of the various military departments were immediately dispatched from headquarters at Fort Dalles, to procure the necessary supplies, arms, accoutrements, means of transportation, and other necessaries for a vigorous demonstration: the troops were posted in convenient places for checking the incursions of the Indians, and for assailing them where practicable;—and the result has been to drive the hostile Indians to take to their mountain fastnesses and to rid almost the entire border of their presence. 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.*

"From the character for promptitude and energy enjoyed by the distinguished veteran at the head of this department, and from his brilliant military reputation, earned in many a hard-fought field and forming one of the proudest portions of the history of our country,—no less was expected than the results he has achieved. When spring opens—probably by the first of April—he will be enabled to take the field, his force well equipped and provisioned, full of ardor as they will be, under the lead of so gallant an officer; and then Gen. Wool will be in a position to follow the savages into their strongholds and bring the Indian war to a successful close in less than two months."

We do not know where or from whom 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. We do not know what orders General Wool may have issued, but we *do know* that he DID NOT "*go into the field himself*," and that if he has made any "arrangements for carrying on an effective campaign against the savages," his arrangements have not yet transpired. There is not now nor has there been a single corporal's guard of regulars in the field for months. We know further, that if the head quarters are, or have been, at "Fort Dalles," General Wool has not been at head quarters at all. We know farther, that no U. S. troops have been posted at convenient places, as represented, "for checking the incursions of the Indians, and for assailing them when practicable." The above is false in every line and sentence. The result of "driving the hostile Indians to their mountain fastnesses, and to rid the almost entire borders of their presence," was the work of the Oregon volunteers, *entirely*, and not of Gen. Wool or the regulars. Whoever gave the information to the *Herald*, upon which its editor predicated his assertions, was guilty of positive and deliberate falsehoods, designed to mislead the public mind, with a view to injure Oregon and the character of her people. We care not who it was—should it be Gen. Wool himself—we pronounce the assertion false, and the motive disreputable in the extreme. Now as to "the character for promptitude and energy, by the distinguished veteran at the head of this department, and his brilliant military reputation," we have nothing to say except that he has displayed neither in his agency thus far in the present Indian war. Whatever laurels he may have won elsewhere we hope he may wear them to the latest moment of his temporal existence. Gen. Wool, however, cannot compromise or misrepresent the people of Oregon by misrepresentation or misstatements, without correction. His "brilliant military character, though earned in many a hard fought field," does not license him or his friends to misstate facts.

We regret the necessity of being compelled to take issue with Gen. Wool upon matters of public interest to our common country. But as the plain facts in the case form an important link in the history of this Indian war, in which not only the character of the country, its future interests and prosperity are deeply involved, as well as that of the governor and other public officers of this territory; we deem it our public duty to enter our solemn protest and to correct the falsity of the statements copied above.

That we may be fully understood, we say in conclusion, that so far as we know, the officers of the U. S. army, with the exception of Gen. Wool and Major Rains, have always manifested a commendable zeal, and exhibited a laudable interest in bringing this Indian war to a speedy close. They have exhibited on all occasions the true spirit of patriotism and gallantry characteristic of the true soldier, and a friend to the country which they serve.

Gen. Wool has been guilty we believe, of misstatements of facts and Major Rains of unofficer like conduct in conducting this war. Therefore we have said what we knew to be true; and take the responsibility of establishing by unquestioned evidence, whenever called for, everything we have said.

Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1855.—A letter from Westport Mo., dated 18th inst, to the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, says that the Missourians mobbed the electors of Kansas, at different points along the river, upon the occasion of voting for the adoption of the free state constitution on the 15th. At several places the Missourians would not allow the polls to be opened.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1856.

A letter published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, Dec. 28, says the office of the *Territorial Register*, an administration paper, was mobbed, the type thrown into the river, and a lot of paper burned. The mob was composed principally of Missourians.

The free state party, at their convention, on the 22nd of December, nominated Chas. Robinson for Governor; N. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant Governor; and M. W. Delahay for Congress. The election takes place on on the third Tuesday in January. Col. Lane, who was Robinson's opponent for the the nomination, was defeated by a vote of 55 to 22.

The letter further states that Gov. Shannon and Sheriff Jones talk of resigning if the people of Missouri will not keep quiet and mind their own business.

The following is given as the substance of the settlement of the Kansas troubles by Gov. Shannon and Messrs C. Robinson and J. H. Lane:

FREE STATE PLEDGES.

1st. A disclaimer on the side of the Lawrence people of any part in the rescue of Branson from the sheriff, Jones, near Hickory Point—which was made "without their knowledge or consent."

2d, Consent to any legal process to arrest the rescuers of Branson (in which they retreat from their public meeting resolution to protect them.)

3d. That they will at all times aid the governor when called upon in the execution of any legal criminal process against any of the free state people.

GOVERNOR'S COMPACT.

The Governor made the following pledges:

1st If any of the Lawrence people are arrested in that vicinity, they shall be tried in that town before a district judge of the United States district court, and admitted to bail.

2d. All persons arrested by the sheriff without legal process, shall be set at liberty.

3d. The Governor will use his influence to aid the Lawrence people in obtaining remuneration for all depredations by the sheriff's posse in Kansas Territory.

4th. Nothing is to be construed as expressing any opinion as to validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature.

A letter from a staff officer of the free State forces at Lawrence, Kansas, claims a bloodless triumph over Goveror Shannon in the recent treaty, they having yielded no principle at issue.

It is said that the recent troubles in Kansas cost the contending parties something like a hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A gentleman of Wheeling purchased two lots in Muscatine, two or three years since, for which he paid $200, and recently sold them for $10,000.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

President PIERCE transmitted his message to Congress on the 31st December. The House of Representatives had not organized up to that time, and after ninety-one ballots, no speaker was yet chosen; on the 6th January, Banks lacking a very few votes of election on every trial.

The Message was read in the Senate from the original copy, occupying, in the reading, about two hours.

It opens with the condition of our foreign affairs, beginning with Nicaragua and the Central American question, which is presented in a favorable manner. This is the most important portion of the message, and was so considered by those prominent and experienced Senators, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Cass, whose remarks upon it were very interesting, patriotic and practical.

These two veteran statesmen unite in their views upon the Central American question. They both declare that Great Britain has disregarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and both condemn her conduct in this respect.

They also urge the necessity of maintaining the treaty in good faith, on our part, and holding Great Britain to the performance of her part of the obligations of the treaty. Were this treaty to be abrogated, the consequence would be that the United States would fall back upon the Monroe doctrine, and enforce that with our cannon—which is easier to talk of—or rather, we may say, *cheaper* to talk of—than to do.

The message of the President finds approval more or less cordial from all quarters. It is well written and characterized by dignity, firmness and moderation. The negotiations with England in relation to Central American affairs, are concisely and clearly related, and a strict adherence to the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, covenanting that neither party "will ever occupy, fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any authority over Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America,"—is asserted. Great Britain has assumed that the stipulations in the treaty were merely prospective operations, and that her rights, at the date of the treaty, comprehending the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, the intended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize and the colony of the Barry Islands, were not surrendered by the convention. The instructions to Mr. Buchanan, together with the whole tenor of the message in regard to this important question in our foreign relations, meets universal approbation, and in the discussion thereon, Senators Cass, Clayton, Seward and Weller declared their readiness to support them in any extremity. On the 3d of January, the President sent to the Senate a new treaty with Nicaragua, which repudiates the basis of the British Protectorate, and will be ratified.

The Executive recommends the settlement of our Northwestern boundary, and the purchase of the possessory rights of the Puget Sound Agricultural Society and the Hudson's Bay Company, as follows:

"I repeat the recommendation submitted at the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connexion with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the danger and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress."

The attempt of Great Britain to raise recruits in the United States, for the war with Russia, is dispassionately considered, and reparation for the national outrage demanded. Relations with other foreign powers are briefly considered, and nothing is presented of unusual import. The President states that efficient measures are taken to restore quiet and afford protection in Oregon and Washington Territories, thus:

"Information has recently been received that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undermining foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens."

He reports the Northeastern Fishery Commission as progressing in their business. He gives a satisfactory report of his diplomacy upon the Danish Sound dues, and leaves that subject open for subsequent appeal to Congress.

He trusts that the sound sense of the people of Kansas Territory, who by the its organic law possesses the right to determine their own domestic relations, will prevent any insurrectionary acts which would justify the interposition of the Federal Executive.

The condition of the Treasury and the revenue for the fiscal year are highly favorable and satisfactory. A balance of fifteen millions will remain on hand on the 30th June next, after paying the Texas indemnity of $7,850,000, and $3,000,000 to Mexico. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year are $60,476,000.

An early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports are recommended.

The course of President Pierce, in not deferring longer the discharge of his constitutional duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to them such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," is commended widely, and only disapproved by the disorganizing factions in the House and their sympathizers. Whether a Speaker be installed in another month or not, seems a matter of no great concern.

Very important recommendations are submitted in reference to the army and the navy, and the Post office department.

In speaking of the message, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The President's message continues to be the subject of general remark in all circles, and, on the whole, is more acceptable than documents of the sort generally are to all parties. I am confirmed in the opinion that the views of the message as to the state of negotiations with England meet with general approbation. But at the same time there is nothing in the whole dispute—some of Lord Palmerston's preconceived opinions aside—that presents an obstacle to the adjustment of the question relative to Central America. Our 'manifest destiny' will soon settle that matter without the aid of diplomacy.

"To a majority of Congress, judging from the votes given to-day, the views of the message are also acceptable, and that this majority represents the opinions and feelings of a vast mass of the Northern people, and of the whole South, there is no doubt."

☞ There are seven hundred millions of dollars invested in railroads in this country; of this sum seventy per cent. is owned or controlled by a foreign capital.

☞ Brigham Young the Mormon, is reputed to be worth nearly $300,000.

☞ To be thrown upon one's own resources, is to be cast upon the lap of fortune, for our faculties to undergo a development, and display an energy of which we were previously unsusceptible.

☞ A coin of the reign of the Emperor of Marcus Aurelius Antonius, who flourished about the middle of the second century, has been found at Lancaster, England.

☞ During the month of November, six hundred and seventy thousand half dollars were coined at the New Orleans mint.

☞ A woman, aged 115 years, has just died at Oravitza. She preserved her vision almost unimpaired, and all her teeth. Her husband, who died three years ago, had reached the same age.

☞ A lump of cobalt, worth two thousand dollars, was taken out of the cobalt mine in Chatham, Connecticut, a few days since.

☞ The New York *Herald* is discussing the question "shall the country continue to be governed by lawyers."

☞ Twenty years ago, Iowa was a wilderness, tenanted only by the savage.—Now she has a civilized population estimated at six hundred thousand, and constantly increasing. The emigration this year has been very heavy.

☞ If a father in Turkey refuses his daughter to a lover, and the lover kills himself in consequence, the father is liable to a charge of murder!

☞ Smith O'Brien is to publish a book—"The Principles of the Government; or Meditations of an Exile."

☞ The glory and strength of the democratic party consist not only in the purity of the principles which its votaries posess but the tenacity with which these priciples are adhered to through evil as well as good reports.

☞ The British government have prohibited the exportation of saltpetre, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, and chlorate of potash to all foreign countries.

☞ From Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Ohio it is 977 miles, with an aggregate fall of 125 feet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in Europe.

By the arrival of the "Pacific" we have Liverpool dates to 15th ult. Accounts from the Crimea are to the 30th ult.—There has been a skirmish between the Russians and the French, but all military operations on a large scale were suspended. Firing was still kept up between the north and the south side of Sebastopol. The allies were still busily engaged in demolishing the city, and constructing shelter for themselves out of the ruins.

Kars, whose gallant defense against an assault by the Russians shed so much lustre upon the Turkish arms, has at last fallen into the hands of the enemy. Starvation accomplished what the guns and bayonets of the Muscovites failed to achieve. There has been ample time to relieve this devoted garrison, and it is a disgrace to the Turkish government that it should have met with such a fate. It is a victory of more importance than the French and English papers are willing to admit.

The Government has received no advices whatever authorizing the opinion that formal peace propositions have been submitted to the Allies by Austria. Verbal overtures were made on the former bases, and messengers had been passing between five different European Courts, exchanging views upon the new programme of accommodation.

The *Moniteur* of Paris has published an article stating (semi-officially) that the treaty now concluded between France, England and Sweden, is calculated to prevent any complication of a nature that will disturb the balance of Europe. Sweden agrees to not cede any of her territory to Russia, nor to make any exchange of territory with her; nor to allow her the right of pasturage or fishery ground on the coast of Sweden.

Norway, it is said, will reject any pretensions of Russia to exercise such rights, and will inform the Allies of any proposition from Russia touching said matters.

The Allied Powers engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval power to resist all claims of that nature, or other aggressions on the part of Russia. There is a secret clause appended to the treaty, providing that Sweden shall, in time, take the field against Russia.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.—We have nothing of interest from Sebastopol or any part of the Crimea except that the Russians are maintaining a steady fire from the north side of Sebastopol.

The English government has signified to Denmark a determination not to pay Sound dues unless the United States do.

The later news from Europe is to the 22d of Dec. Sweden has acceded to the Western Alliance, the latter guaranteeing the present limits of Sweden. Count Esterhazy has taken to St. Petersburg the ultimatum of Austria, being the modified proposals for peace made by that government to France and England, and to which Austria's name is added. If the Czar rejects them, the war is continued, and Austria ceases diplomatic relations with Russia. A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea, and the Russians continued their heavy fire from the north side of Sebastopol.

Nicaragua.

General Walker's government was more popular, the country more quiet, and his troops so numerous that he had dispatched a battalion to Honduras to assist the President, if necessary, in any difficulties which may arise between his people and the Executive of Guatemala. Experienced American miners from California were very sanguine of obtaining a rich yield of gold in Nicaragua.

The steamship "Northern Light" was stopped at New York, recently, on the charge of having on board an expedition, intended to join Walker in Nicaragua, and thus violate the neutrality laws of the United States. Five of the alleged fillibusters were arrested and held for trial.

It appears to be an understood thing that President Pierce will not recognize the Walker government in Nicaragua, and consequently Col. French will not be received as minister. He persists in the assumption of diplomatic powers, and the government refuses to shake hands with him on that point.

A report prevailed on the 25th December, that an American vessel filled with Nicaraguan emigrants had been captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and taken into Cienfuegos.

The Nicaragua route is reported in fine condition, the wharf completed at Virgin Bay, and three first-class steamers on the lake, precluding any detention.

☞ The Catawba grape is found to be the most profitable kind for cultivation.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

AN EMMISSARY ABROAD!

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington—Correspondence of the Alta California—Vindication of the Washington and Oregon Authorities.

In the San Francisco *Alta California*, of February 6th, we observe a letter from its corresdondent, dated—"Portland,(Oregon,) Jan. 29th, 1856"—giving the most false and scandelous view of the existing Indian war by which both this and Oregon territory is at present surrounded. This correspondent, who signs himself "W. V. W."—is undoubtedly one WILLIAM V. WELLS, (said to be connected, editorially, with the *Alta California*)—who came up on the steamer *Republic*, and after being in Oregon some five or six days, arrogates to himself more knowledge of the Indian affairs of the two territories than the oldest and most intellegnt citizens of either. He is probably a *pensioner* of Wool's, who, having shown utter imbecility or *insanity* in his management of affairs connected with the Indian war, seems now determined to screen himself from censure by slandering and calumniating the people of both territories. We quote from his letter and authority, as follows:

"It appears that Gov. Stevens in his capacity of superintendent of Indian affairs of Washington territory, succeeded during the spring and summer of 1855, in forming what was called treaties with some of the most powerful tribes of the interior. These were a series of indefinite arrangements hastily made during the drunken revels of the chiefs, to which they affixed their marks and were then given to understand that in the event of their failure to comply with these agreements the government would invade their territory with troops and destroy them. These treaties are now denounced by the settlers as the actual cause of the war."

Here are no less than three distinct and unqualified *lies*.

1st. That the "treaties were a series of indefinite arrangements, hastily made," &c.

2d. That they were "made during the drunken revels of the chiefs," &c.

3d. that the chiefs were "given to understand that in the event of their failure to comply with these agreements, the government would invade their territory with troops and destroy them." &c.

We will examine these charges somewhat in detail.

1st. We have abundent evidence to prove that the treaties were made with great care and deliberation. Gen. PALMER, whom this "sweet-scented" correspondent so highly eulogises, and who, for his humane principles and strict devotion to duty is deserving the commendations of *honest men*, was associated with Gov. STEVENS in making the treaties, and gave assent to everything that was done. The Indians were first invited to meet in council, to sell their lands; to do which, they most unreservedly gave their consent. The council ground,—Walla-walla—was of their own selection. The Yakimas, Walla-wallas, the Cayuses, the Umatillas the Nez Perce, and kindred tribes met at Walla-walla. The council lasted fourteen days. Faithful interpretors were selected, and great care was taken to explain all the provisions of the treaty. The commissioners, Gov. Stevens and Gen. Palmer, had a record kept of all the proceedings, and to that record they fearlessly appeal, as evidence that everything was transacted with care and deliberation.

2d. The charge that the treaties were made *during the drunken revels of the chiefs*, is a most *attrocious lie*, and should cause the infamous author to be driven as an outcast from the society of gentlemen. The most stringent orders were given to prevent liquor being brought upon the council ground—*none was brought*. Some forty to fifty, citizens—many gentlemen of character, intelligence, and deeply interested in the welfare of the Indians were present, who can testify to the best of their knowledge and belief, *that not a drop was drank there by a single Indian*. We challenge proof to the contrary, and in its absence, brand the correspondent of the *Alta California*, as *an infamous liar*.

3d. The charge that the Indian were, in any way threatened that the general government would invade their country with troops and destroy them, in the event of their failure to comply with their agreements, is also an unqualified falsehood. The Commissioners, as their recorded transactions, speeches, &c., will fully demonstrate, presented not the *power*, but the *benificence* of the government to the Indians assembled in council.—The Commissioners did not for a moment anticipate bad faith on the part of the Indians, but in all their speeches and advice, illustrated the good which would result to these Indians from the treaties—believing, as they did, that the Indians would carry out their obligations in good faith. In the record of these treaties, the speeches are given *verbatim*—both of the Commissioners and the Indians, and that record will demonstrate the truth of our assertions.

But we will notice this correspondent still further, by inserting the following:

"Basing their movements on the reports of Gov. Stevens, immigrants entered the Indian country, commenced improvements, and the Indians not construing these acts as a fair consequence of the treaty, and regarding the settlers as interlopers, a number of murders were committed, the news of which speedily spread through the territories. In September Mr. Bolon, the Indian agent, started alone for the scene of difficulty, and trusting to the prestige of his office and the knowledge of the language, entered freely among the savages, enquired into the cause of the murders and demanded the surrender of the murderers. He rather imprudently threatened them with an armed invasion by the government troops if they were not delivered.

"Some arrangement was at length entered into, and returning towards the settlements Mr. Bolon was murdered on the road."

Now these treaties, were treaties of *cession*, in which certain lands were reserved for the homes of the Indians. That the Indians knew precisely the limits of these reservations, every man present at the council well knows. Maps of the reservations on a large scale, were shown to the Indians at the council ground, and they were urged to state, freely, their views in regard to the propositions of the Commissioners. Everything was agreed to *unanimously* by the Indians—especially that of opening the lands *outside the reservations*, immediately to settlement. Practically, there had been no Intercourse Law in either territory. Congress had passed a Donation Law, giving to settlers land, by a residence on, and cultivation of the same, for a certain number of years; and under this law, both territories had become settled previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title. Congress had likewise directed public surveys to be made over both territories, in advance of the extinguishment of Indian title. All this had been complained of by the Indians, and the Indian officers were of opinion that no delay should occur in making the treaties. The Indian Department had taken the same view, and after being clothed with the necessary authority, both Gen. Palmer and Gov. Stevens as Commissioners, entered, in good faith, upon the duty of making the treaties.

In these treaties, every care was taken to protect the Indians in the possession of their improvements. A provision was inserted as regards the improvements *outside* of the reservations, that their value should be appraised, and the Indians protected in the possession of them, until the value thereof was actually paid in money, or, in equivalent, improvements *within* the reservations, at the option of the parties.

The correspondent for once speaks the truth when he says that "Mr. BOLON went alone into the Yakima country to settle these difficulties." He went through, advised by friendly Indians, such as Garry, chief of the Spokanes, that the Yakamas would kill him. Such was his confidence in the good faith of these Indians, and such his earnest desire amicably to settle the difficulties, that no advice or warning could prevent him going forward. He even doubted, whether or not murders had been committed, and if so, he believed it would not be approved by the chiefs. There is no reason to believe that he "imprudently threatened" them. He was treacherously murdered, though esteemed by the Yakimas; for, said they, "having determined to go to war, we will kill our friends as well as our enemies."

Several persons, going quietly through their country, had been murdered by them, under circumstances of the most unexempled attrocity—persons going to the mines, and treating the Indians with kindness, justice and consideration, were indiscriminitely murdered by them in detail. The Indians do not allege that our people did them wrong. They allege no such cause for the war.

What was the cause?

The evidence is ample, and is still accumulating, that the war has been hatching for some two or three years. Such is the testimony of the Jesuit Fathers—such have been the reports amongst the Indians. Even before the Indians finally assembled at Walla-walla, every exertion was made to prevent the Nez Perces, known to be unfaultering friends to the whites, from coming to the council. The other tribes sent messenger after messenger, asking them to stay away. The Nez Perces came. They refused to enter into any combination with the other tribes now in arms. These tribes at Walla-walla, though they agreed to meet in council to make treaties of cession, came to the council ground, *hostile*—refusing to accept tobacco and provisions. They were hostile for several days—gradually became softened, and at the close of the council, expressed the utmost satisfaction. *To these facts are some forty witnesses, and we challenge denial.*

They were all invited to send delegations to the Blackfoot council. When Looking Glass, the Nez Perce chief, was on his way to that council, a messenger came from Kamiakin, asking him to return, saying he was in trouble, that one of his people, had killed a white man. This was probably a lie of Kamiakin, to keep Looking Glass at home—hoping that he would have his support in the war. A Nez Perce chief, E-co-tim, was told his two sons had been killed by the whites at the Dalles, and he was invited to join in the war. "If my sons have been killed," said he, "there was probably cause for it. I am still the friend of the whites." The sons soon came back alive and well. Thus, lie after lie was told to inflame the Indians—the Cayuses and the Walla-wallas taking the lead. The most extravagant offers of cattle and horses were made to the Nez Perces, the Spokanes, Cour d'Alines, and other tribes, to join in the war;—offers within the means of tribes, where it is a common thing for a single Indian to own several thousand horses and cattle. These offers were refused. *Our conclusion is, that the existing war is in consequence—the inevitable result of the supplanting of one race upon the soil of another—the natural resistance of the Indians to the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting and fishing grounds.* Can the *Alta's* correspondent furnish a *better*, or more *natural* cause for the existing war?

But according to this correspondent, "the friends of the regulars assert roundly *that there is no war!*" Yes, Pee-pu-mox-mox, the young chief Til-quo-itz, and other prominent chiefs, offer their horses and cattle to induce the neighboring tribes to join in the war—*but there is no war!* Pee-pu-mox-mox plunders Walla-walla—distributes the goods to his and other chiefs, of his and other tribes now in arms—*but there is no war!* He sends word to Gov. Stevens that he will have his hair—*but there is no war!* He tells the Nez Perces, the friends of the whites, that they shall not pass through his country—that they shall return home naked—*but there is no war!* The Nez Perce chief, Joseph, implored him to remain at peace. He replies—"I am the chief; I stand alone; I counsel with no one; my heart is for war; go home; perhaps your people will listen to you"—*but there is no war!* He says to agent Olney—"my heart is like that of a dog; I have given my flesh to the crows"—*but there is no war!* The young chief says—"I will wash my hands and face in the blood of the white man"—*but there is no war!* All the hostile chiefs assemble their banded warriors in the Walla-walla valley—burn all the houses—plunder all the inhabitants, and drive them off—*but there is no war!* They boasted that they would kill Gov. Stevens, and his party of 25 white men, on their return from the Blackfoot council—*but there is no war!* On this side of the Cascade mountains, whole settlements have been wiped out—houses burned—produce destroyed—stock driven off—whole families murdered by Leschi, and his band, and the families of quite a number of our farmers at this time remaining in forts and town for safety—*but still there is no war!*

But what said the Nez Perces, whose boast is that they have never shed the blood of a white man? *That there was war!*—and to Gov. Stevens, crossing the mountains, they offered the whole strength of the nation, to enable him to force his way to the Dalles. He was mustering his Nez Perce allies, when news reached him of the signal victory of the Oregon volunteers; and thus was he saved the necessity of fighting the whole force of the hostile Indians in Walla-walla valley, variously estimated at from 500 to 800 warriors, with 50 odd white men, (to which number his party had been increased by accessions from the mines,) and 150 Nez Perces; and thus has the country been saved from the disgrace of its Indian Commissioner and his party being sacrificed to the hostility of a savage foe.

At the time Gen. Wool was in Oregon, or at Ft. Vancouver, most of the inhabitants of the Sound country were living in towns, block-houses, &c. Four thousand friendly Indians, (of all ages and conditions,) under the charge of special agents, were collected together on reservations. The hostile Indians occupied a country within 30 miles of the principal settlements—almost entirely inaccessible, and, if possible, worse than the everglades of Florida. The most inhuman attrocities has been committed by them—woman and children had been barbarously murdered on every hand.

Since the General's departure for California, the whole of King county has been devastated, and the population driven within the line of defences of the town of Seattle. Accessions to the hostile Indians, were, and are still expected from the Clickitats and Yakimas on the other side of the mountains.—Universal alarm prevailed, and for these reasons, did Gov. Stevens call for volunteers. They are now in the field. A portion of friendly Indians have offered their assistance, and a blow has already been struck.

The course of the authorities of the two territories has been forced upon them, so far as regards operations east of the Cascades, by the *criminal* inactivity of Gen. Wool. At this moment, the Indians now hostile number one thousand warriors, and are principally on the north side of the Snake river, and they are kept from the settlements by the masterly position of the Oregon volunteers in the Walla-walla valley. The Indians should be boldly met and vanquished, east of the Cascades, before the snow disappears from the mountains, and before tribes, now friendly, may be seduced to join those now hostile, and who are now menacing the very existence of the settlements on the Sound.

For these reasons, have the authorities of the two territories, between whom exists a cordial sentiment of co-operation, determined to prosecute the war, *now*, leaving Gen. Wool to account to his superiors and an indignant public his keeping the regular force in garrison, when volunteers were contending in the field, in mid-winter, against a most formidable and almost unexempled Indian combination.

More about "Pat Kanim!"

Since our last issue, we have received further information of the operations of Pat Kanim, and his party, and for the following, we are indebted to Mr. A. C. PHELPS, of Island county, who arrived here this morning with an express, direct from Seattle.

Our informant states that about the middle of last week, Pat Kanim, with his band of some sixty Snoqualmie and Skokomish Indians, approached Leshi's camp, in the night, with the intention of surprising and capturing it; but his advance and presence was betrayed by the barking of dogs in the hostile encampment. Leschi's strong position was in the forks of a small stream on White river—a small house or defence being outside the forks.

Pat approached within speaking distance of Leschi, who said to him—"I have understood that you were coming to attack me, and I am prepared for you. I think I will have your head before to-morrow noon." To which Pat Kanim replied—"I don't know, but I think before that time I will have your head." Pat Kanim then went back to his party—made a proper disposition of his force, and early in the morning commenced the attack.

His first demonstration was made against the outside house, or protection, to which we have referred, and in which the main body of the enemy were fortified; and after a sharp engagement, in which some severe fighting took place, he drove the enemy from his position, into his stronghold, in the forks of the creek. A number of shots were fired into this last position by Pat and his party, by which he thinks a number have been killed or wounded.

An Indian report has just reached here, that Pat's party killed and wounded quite a number of the enemy in the defences, of which he knows nothing, but he is certain that *eight* were killed during the action—*one a chief*. However, but *two heads* were obtained, as six of the Indians were killed on the opposite side of the stream, and with his small force, Pat considered it imprudent to cross over after them. Leschi's force is set down at from 150 to 200, active fighting men.

The engagement lasted ten hours, and the ammunition and provision of our allies being exhausted, Pat was compelled to draw off his force and await supplies—with which he says he could easily have completely routed the enemy on the following day.

In this engagement, Pat Kanim and party have obtained a decided advantage. He is determined to continue in the field, and is expected in this direction in a few days, to make preparations for following up the blow he has already given to Leschi and his hostile band. At the last accounts, he was at his home—at Holmes' Harbor, Island county, with his command.

Col. M. T. SIMMONS, who we stated last week had accompanied Pat's war party as far as the Snoqualmie falls, is expected here to-day with the *trophies* to which we have alluded.

THE SCANDAL MONGER.—Under the caption of "trouble among the faithful"—the P. S. *Courier* of last week makes special mention of perhaps some real and some attempted "healings of wounded honor" amongst certain gentlemen of this place, and elsewhere; but with characteristic modesty, has omitted to dilate upon the part performed by one WM. B. AFFLECK.

This gentleman, as we are informed, after being designated by one of the parties as his friend or second, and *accepting the office*, was inaccessible for several hours to the friend of the challanger; and when found, at midnight, by the other second, announced his intention to "let the law take its course" and, it is generally supposed informed the police as to what was going on, no doubt through *his* friend's suggestion, and thus prevented the hostile meeting—all having been bound over to keep the peace except Mr. Affleck, or as he should be called by his *friend*, *friend* Affleck. Although Mr. A. boasts of hailing from the "Old Dominion," he is certainly more worthy of claiming to be a descendant of that band of *peaceful* heroes who followed Wm. Penn to the shores of the Delaware, rather than of the cavaliers, whose sons still hold to the fast exploding doctrine, that *personal* indignities are but compromised by *personal* satisfaction.

Let but our *pacific* friend continue in his *pacific* course, and he may have the honor of forming a *peace* society on these western shores.

☞ We learn that JAMES ROBERTS, Esq., has been appointed military clerk, to continue as such during the service of the volunteer force in the present war.

☞ Millard Fillmore, when last heard from, was at Nice, Italy.

THE INDIAN WAR:

Movements of the Troops.

Radom Dottings about the War.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. G. HAYS, Co. "B," and the "Pioneer" company under Capt. WHITE, moved on Tuesday morning last from the Yelm prairie, in this county, (leaving behind a depot and suitable military protection), and reached Montgomery's the same evening, where another depot and defences are to be established.—Capt. HENNESS' company of mounted Rangers moved in the same direction on Wednesday. The volunteers were all in good health and spirits. On yesterday, (Thursday), an election was to have taken place for Major, but we have not yet heard as to the result. The "Pioneers," in addition to carrying axes, &c., are all armed with rifles.

To-day the battalion, it is expected, moved from Montgomery's into the hostile Indian country. A ferry and block-house, it is designed, will be established at the crossing of the Puyallup river, as also at Porter's, on White river.

The Steilacoom, Pierce county, company, under Capt. CHAS. W. RILEY, it is supposed, moved yesterday, to occupy "Lone Tree Point," on the shores of the Sound. This point is only three miles from the Duwamish river, and is the issue, on the Sound, of the most important and available trail leading from the camp of the hostile Indians.

At Montgomery's station, we are informed, there are three months' supplies, and one month's forage. As rapidly as they can be manufactured, tents are being provided for the volunteers.

OPERATIONS DOWN THE SOUND.—We are informed that the northern battalion is about to be organized by the election of a Major. The companies of this battalion have been raised, or are filling up in the counties of Island, Whatcom, Jefferson and Clalm. We learn all its available strength will be sent up the Snohomish river.

The steamer *Active*, Capt. ALDEN, went to Port Townsend on Friday last, and took Capt. VON BOKKELIN's company to the mouth of the Snohomish on Sunday. There are, or soon will be, three months' supplies at Port Townsend.

Capt. FOWLER, who arrived at this place a few days ago, direct from Port Townsend, reports the Indians all quiet in that direction.

The steamer *Active* will cruise down the Sound, to protect the settlers there from the incursions of the Northern Indians, and Gov. DOUGLASS, of Vancouver's Island, has been requested to keep one of his steamers cruising in the waters of his jurisdiction, to watch the movements of the British-Russia Indians, and keep the authorities of this territory advised of any apparent threatening or mysterious conduct on their part.

THE REGULARS.—Two companies of regulars from Fort Steilacoom, under the command of Capt. MALONEY and Lieuts. FLEMING and DAVIS, accompanied by Dr. SUCKELY, have been on the Puyallup a week, and have been engaged in the construction of the ferry and block-house, to which we have already alluded. On yesterday, it is supposed, the command moved towards White river. On Monday, according to report, Lieut. Col. CASEY will take the field, in person, with an additional force. From his known energy and judgment, it is not doubted but that the regular force will give a good account of themselves, and dispose of any enemies they may find in their path.

INDIAN AUXILIARIES.—A company of Indian scouts, (principally of the Chehalis tribe), under the command of Capt. SIDNEY S. FORD, jr., will perhaps leave for Fort Steilacoom to-day, and from thence move towards the Puyallup and White rivers immediately. They will cover the advance of the volunteers, and are relied upon to obtain information of the position of the enemy, and to protect the command from ambuscades.

Col. CASEY has called for three additional companies of regular troops, and between him and our territorial authorities, the most perfect understanding exists. He has urged Gov. STEVENS to call out all the volunteers that can be enrolled, and they have agreed upon a plan of operations which will insure the most complete co-operation of purpose, and render it almost impossible for the hostile Indians to escape from the hands of our troops.

From the eastern side of the Cascade mountains, the Oregon *Times*, of Feb. 9th, through Capt. A. V. WILSON, has information from Camp Mill Creek, fourteen miles above Whitman's station, to Jan. 28th. Capt. W. left Fort Henrietta on Feb. 1st.

Through the *Times* we learn, according to Capt. W.'s report, that "Capt. Hembree, with a scout of 100 men had returned, after being out six days reconnoitering. He reports the Indians from 2000 to 2500 strong, encamped in a valley near the mouth of Snake river, some forty-five miles from camp. He went near enough to speak them at a distance—to which they yelled in reply. Several Indians came in recently, and gave themselves up, among whom was a son of Stichas and a brother of Umhowlish Wampum. They report the Indians in force at the mouth of Palouse river. They say that Stock Whitley had recovered from his wounds, and had gone to visit Kamaikin in order to get the Yakimas to come over and join him. Pee-pu-mox-mox's son, who was wounded in the leg, is dead, and Five Crows is now head chief.

"The volunteers had not been able to make any regular movement against the Indians in force, on account of the lack of supplies. Snow was from six to twelve inches deep, and had been so all winter—snowing a little almost every day—and the weather, for the most part, cold.

"It will be necessary to cross Snake river to attack the Indians—and Col. Cornelius was about to send a part of his troops to Fort Walla-walla to construct flat boats from the plank of the old Fort—for the purpose of crossing Snake river. The rest of his command was to move on to the Touchet river.

"It will require twenty days' provisions, at least, for the expedition against the Indians—as they are encamped some 45 miles distant—where a great battle is expected. Capt. Wilson is of the opinion that the volunteers will be able to give the enemy a battle about the first part of March. The command under Col. Cornelius, numbering about 400 men, intend to march to the Indian encampment the moment supplies could be obtained. Capt. Wilson is of the opinion that the Indians will give the volunteers a fight at the place where they are now encamped; that they have concentrated their full strength, and will make a desperate stand as their last effort. The volunteers already in the field are confident of their ability to conquer the enemy; they are determined to do so or leave their last man upon the ground.

"There will be an additional force of five companies, who have gone forward from Oregon to reinforce the command."

In addition to the three companies referred to last week as having been raised in Oregon, under the proclamation of Gov. CURRY, from the counties of Yamhill, Marion and Polk, another, consisting of 112 men, has been raised in Linn, and is ready to take the field.

We heartily endorse the following complimentary notice of Mr. W. H. PEARSON, which we copy from the *Oregonian* of Feb. 9th:

"W. H. PEARSON, the indefatigable mountaineer, who has long been attached to the government service, under Governor Stevens, is now raising a company of 'Young American Rangers' at Vancouver, to take the field with the Oregon and Washington volunteers. Mr. Pearson is intimately acquainted with the Indian country and the Indian character, and will render efficient aid in the service. We expect to see indelible marks made by the 'Young American Rangers' ere long. Let this company be composed of young men of like daring spirit, untiring energy, fleet riders, good marksmen, and cool courage, possessed by Pearson, and it will be '*low* the poor Indian,' whenever overtaken by the 'Young American Rangers.'"

We learn from the Oregon *Standard* of Feb. 6th, that "seventeen half-breeds from the French prairie, under command of Lieut. Despard, had left Portland to join the company of scouts under command of Capt. Cornoyer in the Walla-walla country."

The new Oregon battalion of five companies elects its own Major in command, and becomes subject to the command of Col. Cornelius, now at the head of the regiment.

☞ Thus far, we have been blessed by the most pleasant and favorable winter in this territory, known to our citizens for the past five or six years. Considerable rain, however, has fallen within the past week, and its termination may yet be of a more gloomy character.

☞ A report of the speech of Governor STEVENS, delivered at Steilacoom on the 13th inst., is in type, but has been crowded out of to-day's issue. It will appear in our next.

MEAN AND FALSE.—The Puget Sound *Courier* has twice stated that Gov. STEVENS was at Seattle at the time it was attacked by the Indians, some weeks ago.—*This*, we have good authority for saying, *is a lie*. Gov. Stevens at the time of the attack on Seattle, we are informed, was visiting the reservations on Whidby's Island, and was on his way to Bellingham bay, in company with Chief Justice LANDER and Capt. KEYES, commanding, at that time, the Puget Sound military district. We are told that these facts were stated by Gov. STEVENS in his recent speech at Steilacoom, and therefore the *Courier* has no excuse for persisting in the repetition of the *lie*

CASUALTY.—We learn from Capt. TUCKER, of Port Townsend, that on the 11th ult., whilst a salute was being fired on board the schooner *A. Y. Trask*, on the occasion of the return to that place, from the mouth of the Snohomish river, of the company of Capt. I. N. EBEY, the cannon burst, literally taking off the scalp from the head of OSCAR OLNEY, who formerly resided at this place. He also lost several fingers by the explosion. All the further damage that was done, was to the vessel.

LATE NEWS:

Arrival of Stuart's and Williams' Expresses!

Only four weeks without a State's Mail!

The President's Message—Ninety odd ballots, and no Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives yet elected!

By the arrival at this place on Friday, of last week, of the expresses of Messrs. Williams and Stuart, (the former some two hours ahead of the latter,) we are under obligations to those gentlemen for files of papers from the Atlantic cities as late as January 9th—from San Francisco up to February 7th, and from Oregon to February 9th.

At the latest dates, the U. S. House of Representatives was still unorganized, for the want of a permanent Speaker, although ninety odd ballots had been taken for the election of one; and the President having become tired of waiting for an organization, has sent in his message, which is now before the public.

To the Oregon *Times*, San Francisco *Alta California* and New York *Herald* we are mainly indebted for the items of news subjoined.

For the latest news concerning the Indian war, see elsewhere, on the inside of to-day's paper. On our first page will be found a brief synopsis of the President's message—the latest news concerning the European war—affairs in Kansas, Nicaragua, &c., on the same page will also be found an article from the *Oregonian*, of Feb. 2d, containing, *in full* the articles from the San Francisco *Evening News*, and *Herald*, *whitewashing* Gen. Wool, to which we referred last week, together with the strictures of the editor of that paper in reference to the same. By the way, through mistake of the compositors, the article referred to has been made to occupy the place designed for those of a similar character, published in the Oregon *Times* and *Standard* of the same date. However, it is sufficiently to the point for present purposes. We invite all to read it.

Locally speaking, the news from Oregon contains but little matter of interest. The legislature of that territory adjourned *sine die* on the 31st ult., and amongst the various memorials to congress, we observe the following, for the consummation of which, the people of this territory feel a deep interest.

"Praying for service on the mail route from San Francisco to Olympia, as established by act of congress, passed March 3, 1855."

"A memorial asking congress to establish a military road from Olympia, Washington Territory, by way of the mouth of the Cowlitz river, to intersect the military road leading from Scottsburg to Myrtle creek."

At the close of the session of the assembly, the members presented Hon. Delazon Smith, (Speaker,) with a gold watch as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services as speaker.

The question of forming a state government has been again submitted to the people, at a special meeting of the electors, to be had in various precincts throughout that territory, on the first Monday of April next.

The remains of Capt. Chas. Bennett, killed by the Indians in the northern war, had arrived at Salem, and the body was interred with masonic and military honors.

An affray had taken place between two members of the Marion co. company of volunteers, named Joseph H. Grigsby, and Rufus R. Eades, resulting in the death of the former. Eades was committed for trial at the next term of court.

From our San Francisco papers we learn of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Belle*, about eleven miles above Sacramento, bound to Colusi. She had on board about sixty passengers. The Captain and another gentleman were killed—two are missing, and seven others badly injured.

It was expected that the U. S. steamer "*Massachusetts*," commander Swartwout, would soon leave Benecia, for Puget Sound, with stores for the use of the army in the present Indian war.

On the 5th day of February, the Chinese, in San Francisco, celebrated, according to their computation of time, the thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eighth new year anniversary.

From the plains, we learn that Gen. Harney is operating vigorously and effectively against the hostile Indians east of the Rocky mountains.

The fate of Sir John Franklin, and the precise locality where himself and unfortunate command found a final resting place, appears to have been recently ascertained by a small expedition fitted out for the search, by the Hudson's Bay company.

The following comprise the principal news items of interest from the Atlantic states:

The Democratic National Committee assembled at Washington on the 8th of January. All the members were present except the delegates from Rhode Island, Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The proceedings appear to have been very harmonious. The first Monday in June was fixed upon for holding the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Each State is to be represented by twice the number of votes it has in the Electoral Colleges, and the committee of arrangements were instructed to provide seats for and secure them to the delegates elect. Outsiders, therefore, will have to comfort themselves with a standee. In the evening the members of the committee attended the celebration of the battle of New Orleans by the Jackson Association.

The convention of the veteran soldiers of the war of 1812 met in Washington on the 8th. The delegates present numbered upwards of two hundred, representing eleven States. The veterans, preceded by a military escort, visited the White House, where they were received by the President, the members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and a brilliant company of ladies. The demonstration is described as being a beautiful, patriotic and exciting scene.

The anniversary of the glorious victory of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans was celebrated in New York, on the 8th, by the politicians and patriots, masculine and feminine, in grand style. The hard shells held forth at the Metropolitan Hotel, the Know Nothings at the Academy of Music, and the soft shells at Tammany Hall.

The 235th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was celebrated at Plymouth, under the auspices of the Pilgrim society.

Democratic State Conventions.—Democratic State Conventions have been called in the states and at the times following, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati: Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa and Tennessee, January 8th; Florida, 3d Wednesday in April; Pennsylvania, March 4; Georgia, January 15; Illinois, May 1.

☞ The Indiana democratic state convention assembled at Indianopolis, Jan. 8. John L. Robinson was chosen president, with one vice president from each district. A. P. Willard was nominated for governor on the first ballot, and John C. Walker for Lieut. Governor.

Health of Judge Douglas.—Under date of the 13th ult., Dr. E. Reid, Judge Douglas' medical attendant, writes to a gentleman in Washington:

"Judge Douglas has, for several days, been steadily improving in his health, yet I do not deem it prudent or safe for him to start upon his journey at present, nor, indeed, until he has so far recovered that there can be no possibility of a relapse.—He hopes, however, to be able to start next week, yet I cannot now state definitely whether it will be prudent for him to do so."

He has sufficiently recovered to ride out, and his health is very much benefitted thereby.

The Difference.—The Virginia state "Know nothing" convention is strong in its expression in favor of slavery, while the Ohio state Know nothing convention is bitter against the institution.

Augusta, (Me.,) Jan. 4, 1856.

The legislature to-day elected Judge Wells, old-line democrat, governor of the state for the current year. He had 88 votes in the house and 21 in the senate.

L. M. Morrill, dem., was elected president of the senate, and Josiah Little, strait whig, speaker of the house.

☞ The New York Legislature met on the 2d of January, and the Senate organized with republican officers. In the House no organization had been effected up to the 5th—the quarrel over the speakership being similar to that at Washington.

☞ The Buffalo know nothings in convention have recommended Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the next presidency.

☞ The Massachusetts legislature met on the 5th of January, and organized at once. In the senate, E. C. Baker, k. n., was chosen president; and in the house, C. A. Phelps, k. n. speaker.

☞ The legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 1st. Wm. M. Pratt and Richardson L. Wright, were elected speakers of the senate and house, respectively.

☞ The legislature of Maryland organized on the 3d. The house elected Mr. Traverse, k. n., speaker, and Mr. Garther, president of the senate.

☞ The Nebraska legislature met on the 19th ult., and R. R. Folsom was elected president of the council. The house elected P. C. Sullivan speaker.

☞ The Pennsylvania legislature have agreed to proceed to the election of U. S. senator, in place of Mr. Cooper, on the 14th January.

☞ In New Jersey, the senate organized by the election of Col. Alexander, of Mercer, as president, and A. K. Throckmorton as secretary. They are both democrats. The house has not yet organized.

Presidential Items.—The Meadville (Crawford Co.) *Sentinel* has raised the name of Mr. Buchanan to its mast-head, and accompanies the act with a strong and well written article urging his nomination to the Presidency.

The Dixon (Illinois) *Transcript* indicates a preference for Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The know nothings of Bardstown, Ky., have nominated Mr. Fillmore for president.

☞ The Fort Madison (Iowa) *Plaindealer* is in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the next presidency.

☞ The Gettysburg *Compiler* indicates a preference for Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* favors the nomination of Hon. R. T. M. Hunter for the presidency.

☞ The Lebanon (Ohio) *Citizen*, speaking of the presidency says:

We are satisfied there never was so much unanimity in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency as exists at this time, and, we think, the man who is nominated, has only to beat James Buchanan before the national convention.

☞ Senator Clayton, of Delaware, declines being considered a candidate for the presidency.

☞ Col. Fremont has been proposed for the next president by two eastern prints—the Salem *Gazette* and a New Haven paper.

☞ The Harrisburg *State Paper* has raised the name of President Pierce, and urges his renomination.

Dallas and the Presidency.—The Dallas Executive Committee of Philadelphia, have issued an address to the Democratic Electors of the United States, urging the claims of Geo. M. Dallas for the Presidency.

☞ A government exploring party, in Florida, was attacked by Seminole Indians, on the 20th of Dec., and Lieut. Hartsuff and seven men were missing and supposed to be killed.

☞ The American ship *Liberty* on her passage from New Orleans to New York, was fired into by a Spanish cruiser, Dec. 20th, another Cuban indignity to be expiated or explained away.

☞ A Connecticut woman, named Wakeman, pretending to be a Millerite prophetess, and the head of a religious sect at Woodbridge, has created a degree of fanaticism which led to the murder of Enoch Sherry and Justus Mathews, by two of her followers.

☞ Four persons were killed and eighteen wounded by a recent collision on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad.

☞ Snow fell in New York, on the 6th of January, to the depth of two feet on the level.

☞ Ex-Senator John M. Berrien, of Ga., is dead.

☞ Late advices from Cuba, report that a fleet of English and French vessels of war would shortly rendezvous at the port of San Juan.

☞ It is said that E. G. Squiers has sold to English capitalists, for a million of dollars, the right of railway through Honduras, and pocketed $100,000 by the trade.

☞ Gen. Almonte, Mexican minister at Washington, is going home, and is looked upon as likely to occupy the presidency.

☞ French wheat buyers, as was noticed some time ago, are making large purchases at Chicago and the other western places. One of them has paid out, through the Marine bank of Chicago, over $1,200,000, and he is still in the market. It is doubtless owing to these purchases that the high prices of wheat are kept up.

☞ After the first of January you must prepay all your postage by stamps.

☞ Our last accounts from Mexico gave a deplorable picture of the condition of affairs. Gen. Comonfort, however, had just formally assumed the post vacated by Alvarez, and it remains, therefore, to be seen whether he will quietly submit to be thrust aside by Almonte and his partizans.

☞ The news from Texas is unimportant. The Indians are quiet, and the rangers, who were recently disbanded, have been paid off.

☞ Gen. Santa Anna is in Venezuela, and is amusing himself with cock-fighting and other intellectual sports.

Property of the French Emperor Frozen In.—It is stated that 150 canal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Schenectady and Little Falls, N. Y. The amount of grain cannot be worth less than $1,000,000, and ten freight cars a day are employed to carry it to tide water. They were engaged with difficulty, as the amount of freight business on the central road is enormous.

☞ A Washington rumor has it that Mr. Crampton will not be permitted to remain at Washington, and that his dismissal will lead to Mr. Buchanan's being presented with his passports.

☞ Reports of troubles brewing for Walker's government are rife in Washington, but not relied on.

☞ The following California nominations have been made by the president:—For U. S. Marshal for the northern district of California, James Y. McDuffie, of Yuba; for collector of the district of Los Angelos, Jack Watson, of the last named place; for Indian agent, James A. Patterson, of Sacramento.

☞ Several railroad accidents have occurred in the United States within a short time.

☞ Chief Justice Taney is very sick, and it is thought he will never again take his seat upon the bench. He is 78 years old.

☞ The expenses of the public school system in New York, increase faster than the population. They have already reached a million and a quarter of dollars annually, a sum which amounts to nearly two dollars a head for every inhabitant the city contains, including the women and children.

☞ A project is on foot for the establishment in Winchester, Va., of a college of high grade, to be under the control of the odd fellows.

Latest from Salt Lake.

From the files of the *Deseret News*, we make the following selections.

For some time an interest has been felt at Salt Lake to ascertain the distance which the western rivers could be navigated by steamboats, in order that something might be done to facilitate the transportation of passengers and freight to Salt Lake. This is a matter of interest to the whole Pacific coast also. The following from the *News* of the 28th ult., contains some information on this subject.

We have been informed by Mr. James Bandiere, an experienced mountaineer from Green river co., that steamboats have been run to the Great falls on the Missouri, which is, comparatively, within a stone's throw of this city.

Mr. Bandiere further says that, after the portage at the falls, keel-boats can come far up the tributaries to the right bank of that river, which interlock with the head waters of Lewis' fork of the Snake river and those of Green river, from which point freight could be wagoned a short distance to where flat boats would take it down Green river to the immigrant road, or perhaps better to the bend of Bear river where it could be boated directly to this city.

He also says that there is a good wagon route from here to the falls, either by way of Weber kanyon, Cache valley and the bend of Bear river, by way of Box Elder into Cache valley, &c., or through the Malade valley, in which case wagons can if necessary, load at the falls, which will be found of great benefit over the present mode, even though keel and flat boats are not used.

Timber, good soil, grass and other facilities, for the necessary posts, are said to be abundant on the upper Missouri and its branches, and we know that they are plenty on this side of the mountains.

A party will start in a few days, to view the route from here to the falls, and their report will enable us to write more definitely concerning the course, number and location of the required forts, length and position of portages, &c.

Singular Discovery.—The *News* says:—During last September, while making an excavation in Parowan, Iron co., Messrs. Pendleton and Barton found a copper medal in the cemented gravel, eight feet below the surface. It was in excellent preservation, is one inch and seven sixteenths in diameter; and has upon one side, in relief, the representation of a town with flanking towers and vessels in the harbor attacked by six ships, and around the border the words, "He took Porto Bello with six ships only. Nov. 22, 1739." On the reverse, also in relief, are the figures of a man, a cannon and a ship, and around the border, "The British glory revived by Admiral Vernon." How and when did it get where it was found?

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, W. T., Feb. 20, 1856. 22tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
Oregon, California and Atlantic States
EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

THE undersigned having rented the Washington Hotel, formerly kept by Corliss and 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 else. We have good stables for horses and shall pay particular attention to their wants.

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20tf

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 R. 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.

General Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Walla-walla Battalion,
Walla-walla Valley, W. T., Dec. 31, 1855.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Sept. 29th and Dec. 3d, 1855, and January 11, 1856, all settlers having claims or parts of claims therein, are requested to appear at the Land Office for the District of Washington Territory, at Olympia, *within thirty days* from and after the 21th 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

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 Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millinery Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Also—

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpareil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Proprietor,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the rarest 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-n16.

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-n16.

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.

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.-4f.

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. 20-4t

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.

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.

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.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 54f

W. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LICENTIATE of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada.

Having had the experience of fourteen years in the profession and practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its various branches in England, India and the United States, and now a resident of Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., can be consulted as above.

N. B.—A supply of genuine medicine on hand.

Terms moderate.

Jan. 13, 1855—3m18

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Notice to the Public

THAT I have entered my Land Claim, located on the Chehalis river, Lewis county, W. T., and forbid any person trespassing on said land.

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

The Tripod House.

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

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

Private rooms for parties of any size.

Terms moderate. Come and see.

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

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

MOUNT VERNON.

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

tf:18 J. L. MITCHELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

Wm. WRIGHT,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n19-1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 14tf.

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.
tf48 J. L. MITCHELL.

MEDICAL.
Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 26-1y

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 under-signed.
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.
Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.
JOHN J. MOSS.
September 7, 1855 no52:tf

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

FRUIT TREES—IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.
A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.
Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, California, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cparge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the Fist Session of the Legislative Assembly.
HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. 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-n14tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.
AT TREATIES concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas in the Walla Walla valley at the council ground, there was ceded to the United States, a tract of country having the following boundaries, viz:
By the Nez Perces—Commencing at the source of the 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 Well-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, fifty miles above the place known as the "crossing of the Salmon river;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
By the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, a tract of land having the following boundaries, to-wit:
Commencing at the mouth of Tukanon river in Washington territory; running thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perce Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshones or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of Columbia river to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on the Yakima river called Tohnosh-luke; thence to La Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up the Snake river to the place of beginning.
Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as Indian reservations:
For the Nez Perce tribe, viz:—Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nah-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of the Snake river ten miles below the mouth of the Alpowain river; thence to the source of the Alpowain river in the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grande Ronde river, midway between the Grande Ronde and the mouth of the Wol-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Wol-low-how river and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of the Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
For the confederated tribes of Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas, to-wit:
Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Lee's encampment; thence in a line to the waters of the How-tome creek; thence west to the divide the How-tome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south-west corner of Wm. C. McKay's claim; thence east along his line to the south-east corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cessions and not included in the reservations, is open to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements till removed to the reservations.
This notice is published for the information of the public.
The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to subagent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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

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

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

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

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

Thomas Tenant's
SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE
SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,
Fire Proof Block,
CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.
CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.
U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts of this Coast. All these Charts will be sold as heretofore
AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.
Surveying and Nautical Instruments, of the best manufacture always on hand.
Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.
Charts of the latest and most correct surveys, comprising a large assortment of the North and South Pacific Indian Ocean, Hornburg's China Seas, Eastern Passages, Straits of Mallacca, Sunda, &c., with rivers and harbors.
Coast Charts (latest editions) from Queen Charlotte's Island to Cape Horn.
General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, 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,
120 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 Sho-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. 39-1y

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 Sieves, 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 no6;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, Colona; 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. 39-1y

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

BROWN'S NURSERY ON PUGET SOUND.
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish fruit trees from one to two years growth, embracing more than sixty varieties of Apple, also, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Currant, Grape, 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, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. tf.

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.
WILLIAM G. BADGER,
NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.
WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.
I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.
My stock amounts to over two 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 suitable 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 r