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POETRY.

From the Y. Y. Evening Mirror.

FOUND DEAD.

There is a certain indescribable pathos in the following lines, which will remind the reader of Hood's "Bride of Sighs," though there is nothing in common between the two poems, save a touching sadness and a breathing of the "human." "Found Dead" is from the pen of Mr. Albert Laighton, whose poems we noticed at some length last summer:

Found dead—dead and alone;
There was nobody near, nobody near
When the outcast died on his pillow of stone—
No mother, no brother, no sister dear,
Not a friendly voice to soothe or cheer,
Not a watching eye, or a pitying tear.
Found dead—dead and alone
In the roofless street, on a pillow of stone.

Many a weary day went by,
While wretched and worn he begged for bread,
Tired of life and longing to lie
Peacefully down with the silent dead.
Hunger and cold and scorn and pain,
Had wasted his form and seared his brain,
Till at last on a bed of frozen ground,
With a pillow of stone, was the outcast found.

Found dead—dead and alone
On a pillow of stone in the roofless street—
Nobody heard his last faint moan,
Or knew when his sad heart ceased to beat.
No mourner lingered with tears or sighs,
But the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
And the chill winds passed with a wailing sound
O'er the lonely spot where his form war found.

Found dead—yet *not* alone;
There was somebody near, somebody near
To claim the wanderer for his own,
And find a home for the homeless here.
One, when every human door
Is closed to his children, scorned and poor,
Who opens the Heavenly portals wide;
Ah! God was near when the outcast died.

☞ Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following—the work of one now in his grave. If "History is Poetry," as one who is a true poet himself forcibly remarks, then here is "Poetry Personified."—*Harper.*

1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
1614 New York first settled by the Dutch,
1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1623 New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624 New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
1670 South Carolina settled by the Hugenots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn,
1733 Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811 Louisianna admitted into the Union.
1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836 Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
1845 Texas admitted into the Union.
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850 California admitted into the Union.

A CONTRAST.—What a contrast the two following cases present! John M. Schrock, the defaulting treasurer of Holmes county, Ohio, ran away with $22,000 of the public money. He was pursued to Europe, captured, brought back, tried, convicted, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Charles B. Smith, a resident of the same county, about the same time, borrowed a horse worth $75, rode him to a neighboring town, sold him, pocketed the money, was pursued, caught, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

TO THE POINT.—In one of Brigham Young's sermons, he addresses the following forcible language to the Saints:

"Now if any of you will deny the plurality of wives and continue to do so, I promise that you will be damned; and I will go still further and say, take this revelation, or any other revelation that the Lord has given, and deny it in your feelings, and I promise that you will be damned."

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—Preparations were being made, at our last dates at New Orleans, to commence the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Jackson. At the surface of the ground the pedestal will cover a space of thirty-eight feet, ten inches square. By steps to the height of ten feet, it will decrease to sixteen feet, eight inches square, the size of the base of the shaft. This itself will be one hundred and forty-two feet high. The height of the top of the monument above the general level of the ground will be one hundred and fifty-five feet.

Thrilling Episode in Kane's Arctic Epedition.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of Oct. 13th, says:

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice impenetrable, and a snow drift swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk to fifty-seven degrees below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty three of their companions, after encoutering great suffering, reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued were very small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion; protected only by canvass tents, with no landmarks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been, under ordinary circumstances, a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a recruiting party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrible gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers. After nineteen hours' constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden from them by the snow.

The scene, as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst out into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours was allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sowed up in buffalo robes, placed on the sledges, and drawed along by their companions. Dr. Kane walking in advance picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsall and Mortan, and even the Esquimaux boy Hance sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to destroy all conception of danger. A large bear met on the way was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waiving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon on the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering and delirium, resembled a hospital. The surgeon and one remaining attendant were in charge of the ship.

In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the open field.

Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion even now, by the stoutes hearts in the expedition.

BOUNTY LANDS.—During the year ending September 30th, 1855, the following bounty land warrants were issued:—Under acts prior to 1847, 54 warrants covering 8,480 acres; under the act of 1847, 390 warrants covering 42, 720 acres; under the acts of 1852 and 1855, 3,648 warrants covering 4,093,880 acres; making a total for the year of 38,429 warrants covering 4,404,160 acres. The total number of acres embraced in all the warrants issued up to this time, is 37,958,412. During the year there were 9 convictions for frauds on the department, and there are 9 prosecutions pending for the same offence.

RAILROADS.—It is stated that in 1828 there were but three miles of railway in the United States, 1829 it increased to 28 miles, in 1839 to 41 miles; in 1840 to 2,-167 miles, and now in 1856 it reaches 23,-242 miles. We have in addition probably 2,000 miles of double track, making in all more than 25,000 miles of iron way, or a length more than sufficient to encircle the globe at the equator Within ten years the length has been quadrupled, and since 1850 alone, trebled. There are now at least 6000 miles in process of construction that will be in use before the end of the year 1857. Valuing the completed railroads at $30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to $697,-250,000.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

As it is a matter of much interest at this time to know precisely what were the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we publish below those articles which refer particularly to the Central American question:

Art. 1. The government of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will obtain the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof; or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Art. 2. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain, traversing said canal, shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of said canal as it may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. 8. The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but aslo to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practical communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practical, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citizens or subjects of the United States or Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

A TRUE WIFE.—She is not a true wife who sustains not her husband in the day of calamity; who is not, when the world's great frown makes the heart chill with anguish, his guardian angel, growing still brighter and more beautiful as misfortunes crowd around his path. Then is a time for a trial of her gentleness—then is the time for testing whether the sweetness of her temper beams only with a transient light, or like the steady glory of the morning star, shines as brightly under the clouds. Has she smiles just as charming? Does she say, "Affliction cannot touch our purity, and should not quench our love?" Does she try, by happy little inventions, to lift from his sensitive spirit the burden of thought?

There are wives—no! there are beings who, when dark hours come, fall to pining and upbraiding—thus adding to outside anxiety the harrowing scenes of domestic strife—as if the blame in the world would make one hair white or black, or change the decree gone forth. Such know not that our darkness is heaven's light; our trials are but steps in a golden ladder, by which, if we rightly ascend, we may at last gain that eternal light, and bathe forever in its fullness and beauty.

"*Is that all?*" and the gentle face of the wife beamed with joy. Her husband had been on the verge of distraction; all his earthly possessions were gone, and he feared the result of her knowledge, she had been so tenderly cared for all her life. But, says Irving's beautiful story, "a friend advised him to give not sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids, until he had unfolded to her his hapless case.

And that was her answer, with the smile of an angel—"Is that all? I feared by your sadness it was worse. Let these things be taken; all this splendor, let it go! I care not for it; I only care for my husband's love and confidence. You shall forget in my affection that you ever were in prosperity; only still love me, and I will aid you to bear these little reverses with cheerfulness."

Still love her! a man must reverence, aye, and liken her to the very angels, for such a woman is a living revelation of heaven.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

From Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 23d, and the Baltic on the 24th January—the former bringing three and the latter four days later news from Europe. The latest dates from Liverpool are to the 12th January.

Expectation was on tiptoe to learn the issue of the peace propositions made to Russia; but the prospects of a speedy peace appeared to be more remote than ever.—All the numerous speculations on the question in the European journals seem to point to but one result, namely—the rejection by Russia of the stringent terms offered her by the allies, and a continuation of the contest with renewed vigor.

Sweden is said to be making warlike preparations on a large scale, preparatory to a demonstration in favor of the allies in case Russia is obstinate; and it is also reported that even Naples is disposed to draw the sword in behalf of the same cause, and under the same contingency. All these tendencies foreshadow a prolonged and probable European war.

The news by the Baltic, although later than that given above, does not materially change the aspect of affairs.

Rumors of all sorts were flying thick, but the truth is that nothing could be known for at least a week, the terms having been extended for Russia's decision to the 18th January.

Nevertheless Berlin and Vienna dispatches do not hesitate to assert that advices are already in these capitals indicating that the Czar will make no further concessions.

On the other hand, it is certain that formal conferences on the propositions are actually in session in St. Petersburg, and are attended by Counts Nesselrode, Esterhazy, and Barons Seebach and Somner.

The Independence Belge publishes what purports to be the text of the propositions laid before Austria, and if the document be authentic, the demands are so stringent that there is little hope of Russia accepting them.

The general impression is that Russia will neither absolutely reject or accept the allied terms, but will send (by Count Strakelberg,) counter proposals to Vienna. In any case, considerable delay seems inevitable.

Denmark has published a circular stating that she will remain neutral, and that she has no connection with the Swedish alliance.

Correspondence say that France and England are taking a very high tone with Prussia, and threaten to extend the blockade to her ports.

The Emperor Napoleon has again taken the idea of assuming actual command of an army, and the report goes that he stated to Gen. Bosquet he should accompany him to Finland in spring.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the long-talked of alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France has been formally consummated, the first binding herself to send into the field ten to twenty thousand men in the spring, while her interests, particularly in Cuba, are to be protected by France and England.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—There is little of interest to report. Correspondence reaches to December 28th. Prussia is redoubling her efforts to induce Russia to come to terms.

The King of Holland has added his efforts to those of his relative, the King of Prussia, to urge on the Czar the necessity and policy of peace.

FROM HAYTI.—By our papers from New York, under date of Jan. 24th, we get the following:

Late advices from Hayti announce that a battle had been fought between the Haytians and Dominicans, in which the former sustained a disastrous defeat. The Emperor Faustin is a fugitive, and a reward of ten thousand doubloons is offered by the Dominicans for his head. It is said also, so exasperated are his own people, that they would certainly shoot him should he escape from the pursuit of the Dominicans. The Emperor's invading army consisted of 30,000.

SOUND DUES.—The Danish Government has now lost all hopes of bringing anything like a conference together on the Sound Dues. The Government is described as in the greatest embarrassment and disunion as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States, on its first attempt to pass Kroneborg, duty free, after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared that the attempt, if successful, will be imitated by other nations, and the example become widely contagious. It is even affirmed that the Danish authorities have at least deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them for presentation when the subject of the Sound Dues shall have been adjusted.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

Last winter a gentleman in New York, connected with the Mission Sunday School of Dr. Alexrnder's church, found a little girl selling candies and apples on the corner of the Park one Sunday morning. The child was scantily clad and the morning was bitter cold. The girl's appearance in other respects indicated suffering and perhaps abuse. The gentleman invited her to go to the Sunday School. The child was willing, but could not go, because the woman with whom she lived obliged her to sell on Sundays as well as other days. The evident distress of the child led the gentleman to make inquiry. It was found that she had neither father nor mother, (both having died of ship fever), that the woman with whom she lived, who was a regular old haridan, had no legal claim to her, perhaps had stolen her, and that there was gross cruelty and hardship in the whole business. The teachers of the Sunday School, for a while, paid the old woman fifty cents a Sunday, (which was about what the girl could make by selling), and thus secured for her the privilege of attending the school. But when it leaked out that there was fraud as well as cruelty in the case, they took steps to have her placed under the care of the law.

She was sent to an asylum, and thence to a farm house in the country. In the latter place, the lady to whom she was bound out was so much struck with her manners and character, that she questioned her closely about her reminiscences of early childhood. The little girl recollected that she had come from England in a ship with her father and mother. She recollected her grandfather's name, and some other circumstances, by which eventually the town and county were ascertained. The lady then wrote a letter to England, and soon received the joyful intelligence that the grandparents were both living in Sellinge, Kent Co., England. The family were substantial farmers, and forthwith sent funds to bring the lost one home. She went, accordingly, in the next steamer, and is now living once more in comfort and affluence at the old homestead. We have given only the general outline of the story. The details are of a most romantic character, quite equal to those found in works of fiction. A narrative, giving the whole story, has just been issued by the American Sunday School Union, under the title of "The Candy Girl."—*Ledger.*

☞ The Koran, the Mohammedan bible, thus describes the heaven in prospect for those who follow the Prophet: "The righteous shall be dismissed to gardens of eternal verdure. They shall rest upon couches, and be served by youths of unfading bloom, from vessels of silver and gold. Green carpets and cushions shall be spread, rivers of milk and clarified honey shall flow around them, and wine that setteth not. Celestial nymphs, created of pure musk, secluded from public view, in spacious pavilions of hollow pearl—a most peculiar race, having complexions like rubies and pearls, and refraining their eyes from all but their espoused—shall bestow upon them all their love, and obey them as masters and lords."

DECISION IN MRS. GAINES' CASE.—The New Orleans *Delta*, referring to the recent decision of the supreme court of New Orleans, in favor of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, says:

The last will of Daniel Clark, charged to have been destroyed—the will of 1843 recognizing the legitimacy of Myra Clark Gaines, and creating her his universal legatee, has been ordered by the court of last resort, in this state, to be admitted of probate and executed. The effect of this mandate will be to give Mrs. Gaines the very highest title to one of the largest estates in the United States—an estate of millions. The property involved in this litigation consists mostly of sugar plantations, and some of the best city property. It is generally held by wealthy persons. The city of New Orleans has sold, with a full warranty, a large portion of this property, and will be liable therefor. Of the five judges of the supreme court three concurred in the decision.

☞ The great monument, which it is proposed to erect at Plymouth, in commemoration of the Puritan Fathers, is to consist of a collossal figure of Faith, pointing to the skies, and holding a bible under the left arm. The figure will be of granite, 70 feet high, and supported by a pedestal 80 feet high, making in all a noble and unsurpassed monument of 150 feet.

☞ In this country no young man need be unemployed. Wealth and respectability are couditions to which he may attain. He has no right to be idle; he has no right to be ignorant; he has no time to be vicious; and, generally speaking, no man has a right to be poor.

☞ The state of Maine owns a merchant marine valued at over $50,000,000. It is greater than the shipping of any commercial nation in Europe, England alone excepted.

☞ The following question is now before the Hichabobpachwack debating society:—"Which has ruined the most men—giving credit or getting trusted? We should not wonder if this led to a considerable wrangle. We await the decision with much interest.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO JACKSON.—In a speech recently delivered at Rocky Springs, in this county, Col. Edward Pickett, jr., said in reference to the democratic victory in Tennessee:

"It was well for the memory of the immortal sage of the hermitage, that the bigoted crusade against foreigners should receive such a rebuke from the people of the state beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose. In every drop of his blood Jackson was an Irishman. His father was one of the Irish patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppression and insults offered to his native land. His mother's cheeks were fanned by the soft breezes that blow over the blue bay of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grow on the sod of Erin. But if, as the hero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol, to take the oath of fealty to the constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears that the president elect was an Irishman and therefore an anti-American, one hand would have been laid on his breast and the other would have grasped his sword, and he would have grasped his sword, and he would have said, "Yes, in every drop of my blood and every nerve of my arm, I am an Irishman; but here at least is an American heart, that while it beats will love the constitution, the liberty it guaranties, and here an American sword that shall be ready to defend that liberty till this arm is palsied in death."

WEAR A SHAWL.—If you want to be in fashion, wear a shawl; if to ladies an attraction, wear a shawl; if to sheep and cows a terror, or like shanghais in full feather, or even rags upon the heather, wear a shawl; if your hips are badly moulded, or your shirt and vest unfolded, or unpleasant to behold, wear a shawl—if you are courting some fine linnet, wear a shawl; you might wrap your lassie in it—in your shawl. Its like charity on pins, and hides a multitude of sins—although it causes grins—does your shawl. If you want to be a dandy, wear a shawl; or have a cover handy, wear a shawl. In a word it is a most useful article, as you may wrap your feet, head, body, knees, make a seat, a blanket, a bed, a muff, a pillow, a wrap-rascal or a Scotch plaid of your shawl.—In our perambulations through the city, we notice some very tasteful articles of shawls for gentlemen. They are most fanciful in style and color, and can only be excelled by the fanciful manner in which they are worn. Wear a shawl by all means—or if you can't wear a shawl—Wear a blanket—wear something ridiculous, and be in fashion.

UPRIGHT MEN.—We love upright men. Pull them this way and the other, and they only bend, but never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they would be out and bright. You cannot keep them down—you cannot destroy them. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project?—They build our cities, whiten the ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their cars. Look to them, young men, and catch the spark of their energy.—*Boston Transcript.*

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—A pious minister, after lecturing a Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan;" meaning the hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."

☞ The public debt of Missouri, if increased to the full extent authorized by the act of the legislature in relation to railroads, will be $16,000,000.

☞ There are 170 places called Washington in the United States, besides the one in the district of Columbia. This is at least five to every state; and this estimate does not include the dozens of Washington heights, Washington hollows, Washington villes, Washington corners, Washington lakes, Wasingthon mills, Washington butte, and Washington South Yaba.

☞ The following advertisement is extracted from an Irish newspaper:

"Missing from Killarney, Jane O'Fogarty. She had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black with red hair and tortoise shell combs behind her ears, and large spots all down her back, which squints awfully."

THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.—The U. S. special inspector of customs at Panama has prepared a statement of the valuation of merchandise shipped from the port of New York to San Francisco, across the Isthmus of Panama, from the 1st of September, 1854, to the 31st of October, 1855. The total is $2,755,700, of which $2,439,-333 is domestic goods, and $317,367 foreign.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—There are several Chinese firms in California that have invested over $500,000 in their business; and there is more than two millions of dollars capital invested in the trade between San Francisco and China, owned and controlled by Chinese residing in that city.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

THE INDIAN WAR!

Battle on Connell's Prairie!

THE VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS!!

From various sources we have derived the following information in reference to the Indian war now raging in this Territory:

By letters from Col. SHAW to Adjutant General TILTON, we learn that he has at present eighty men, mounted and armed, ready to march at any hour, to any point from Fort Vancouver.

Col. SHAW, who, it will be remembered, was appointed as such last winter, to take charge of the Washington Territory volunteer forces east of the Cascade mountains, at the latest dates was well, and still engaged in the recruiting service. The probability is, that in addition to the already liberal supply of men, ammunition, &c., forwarded, through his instrumentality, to this portion of the Territory, that, in his recruiting service, he will be enabled to forward much more than has already arrived safe. Authorities speak in the highest terms of commendation of the services rendered—of his efficiency, and indomitable spirit of the men under him. We hope to see him and his command over here before long, although they are held in a sort of "durance vile," to go anywhere they may be commanded, at the shortest possible notice.

Capt. MAXON, of the Southern Battalion, arrived here during the week. He is an old Indian fighter, and was a Captain in the Cayuse war. His command arrived as above, 54 strong, upon fresh horses, and armed with rifles and revolvers—all in good health and with the sinews war about them. His command made an extraordinary march—having originally been ordered into the Walla-walla country—completing it, from the time they were overtaken, to this place, in six days.

Great credit is due for the celerity of this march, to Col. H. R. CROSBIE, who left here, overtook the forces, and, per order, had them recalled to this portion of the territory, where the seat of war actually exists.

Through advices received from the Columbia river we are informed that Quartermaster Hathaway has a supply on hand of very nearly everything requisite for the subsistence, together with comfortable quarters, of 200 men for two months.

The following is the gross amount of provisions now in store at the Southern Battalion's head-quarters: 2000 bushels of wheat, together with a proportionate amount of potatoes, peas, beans, and forage. The wheat is being ground at the mills near Vancouver.

Dispatches from Col. ED. FITZHUGH to Adjutant Gen. TILTON, up to date, reports that Capt. PEABODY, with twenty men, has gone to join the Northern Battalion at the Snoqualmie. This reflects great credit upon that portion of the country, as but few men are left to defend the settlements.

Lieut. HUGER was dispatched, with the steamer *Traveler*, last Saturday, to Victoria for a supply of ammunition, clothing, &c.

The Quarter-master and Commissary department for the Territory has been very busily occupied since the commencement of the war. The efficiency and ability with which it has discharged the duties incumbent upon it, deserves the gratitude, esteem and affection of the whole people. No person, "with an ordinary allowance of common sense," can, with truth, say anything to the contrary. In order to close up all quibbling, it is only necessary to say, that there is now two or three months' supplies on the ground, ready for the use of the men in the field—all of which were delivered there without any loss.

Recent dispatches have been received from the Indian agents among the Nez Perces, the Cœur d'Aleines and Spokanes, showing these Indians to be entirely friendly.

The available force of Maj. HAYS, according to our advices, does not amount to more than 75 men, and that of the regulars, under Col. CASEY, numbers at least that many. It has been charged that Maj. HAYS is a coward. It may be possible, that Col. CASEY, might be charged with the same thing.

The following are the particulars concerning the engagement on Connell's Prairie, which lasted 7 hours, connected with the report of Major G. HAYS, commanding Central Battalion, W. T. Volunteers, also Dr. Burns' report of the sick and wounded:

CAMP CONNELL, March 10, 1856.

I. I. STEVENS, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief, W. T. Volunteers:*

SIR—At about 8 o'clock this morning, Capt. White with his company were ordered to the White river to build a block-house and ferry, supported by Capt. Swindal and ten privates. He had not proceeded more than half a mile from camp, when he was attacked by a large Indian force, supposed to be at least 150 warriors and a large number of squaws. I immediately forwarded Capt. Henness to his support with 20 men. Capt. Henness moved with great rapidity—a tremendous volley of guns announced his arrival. I became satisfied that additional force was necessary, and I dispatched Lieut. Martin, of company B, with 15 additional men. The Indians by this time were seen extending their flanks to the left with rapidity. I then forwarded Lieut. Van Ogle, company B, with 15 men to check their flank movements, but before he could gain a position, they had so extended their line as to make it necessary to send another party of 12 men, under command of Capt. Rabbeson, who succeeded in checking them. The fight by this time extended the whole length of our line, and one continuous volley could be heard from the Indian guns on the hill, and the guns of our own men in the bottom. This firing continued for some two hours. I saw the advantage which the Indians had in position, and I determined to charge them. I ordered Capt. Swindal to charge them from his position, which was central, and Capt. Rabbeson to make a simultaneous move against their extreme left, while Capt. Henness and Capt. White were ordered to hold the position which they occupied. This order was promptly obeyed, and the charge made in the most gallant style by Capt. Swindal against their centre, and Capt. Rabbeson against their left through a deep slough, drawing the enemy from their position, and pursuing them some distance in their flight. Capt. Rabbeson returned to camp, while Capt. Swindal took a position on a high ridge in the rear of the main body of Indians. I ordered Capt. Rabbeson to take his men and join Captains Henness and White, and to say to Capt. Henness to charge the Indians from his position, if he deemed it advisable. The Indians in front of Captains White and Henness held a strong position from behind logs and trees, and from an elevated hill. It was deemed too dangerous to charge them in front. Capt. Rabbeson was ordered to take a few men and join Capt. Swindal—make a flank movement to the right and charge the enemy in their rear. This they succeeded in doing in the same gallant manner that they had done at an earlier hour during the fight. Simultaneous with this movement, Captains Henness and White charged them in front. The Indians were routed, put to flight, and pursued for a mile or more along a trail or trails covered with blood. It is believed that not less than twenty-five or thirty Indians were killed dead on the field, and many wounded. They were seen carrying off their wounded and dead from the time the fight commenced until it terminated. Withs and ropes were found on the ground they occupied, which had been used in dragging off their dead into the brush. Hats, blankets and shirts were picked up with bullet holes in them stained with blood. They were forced to give up their drum, which they abandoned in their retreat. But two Indians were found dead on the field, one of whom has been recognized as Chehalis John, the other was placed under a log, and has not yet been examined.

I regard the *victory* of this day complete—a grand triumph. The Indians had together their whole force—they picked their own ground—they brought on the attack without being seen by our troops.

I do but justice to the officers and privates when I say each acted a distinguished part in this fight—each performing his whole duty. I gave no command that was not obeyed most promptly, let the danger be ever so great. There was the most vigorous effort on the part of every man, from the captain to the private, to render his name conspicuous and his country some service.

It is proper I should state that JAMES H. GOUDY rendered important service in carrying intelligence from place to place during the fight, and is deserving the highest praise.

I cannot close this communication without referring to the smallness of our force, being but 110 men all told, and to the still more important fact that, in my judgment, if our force had been but 100 more men to-day, we could have captured or cut to pieces the whole of the Indians engaged against us in war this side the mountains.

Col. Casey would have gladly furnished us aid, but his forces were all absent on scouts. In this fight we had four men wounded, all of whom I think will soon get well.

In haste, very respectfully,
GILMORE HAYS,
Com'g Central Battalion W. T. Volunteers.

DR. BURNS' REPORT OF THE WOUNDED.

CAMP CONNELL, March 10, 1856.

JAMES TILTON, *Adjutant General W. T. Volunteer Forces:*

SIR—I herewith transmit my report of the men wounded in the engagement of yesterday, between the Central Battalion of W. T. Volunteers and 150 Indians at Connell's Prairie:

COMPANY B, 2D REGIMENT.

1st Corporal N. B. COFFEY—gun shot wound through the hand—severely.

PIONEER COMPANY.

Private B. H. WHITING—gun shot wound in hip—severely.

Private THOMAS RONEY—gun shot wound in hand—severely.

Private WM. CAMPBELL—gun shot wound in leg—severely.

Very respectfully,
MATHEW P. BURNS,
Surgeon 2d Regt. W. T. Volunteers.

In connection with the above reports, we publish the following letter received from Capt. J. A. WHITE, of the Pioneer company:

CONNELL'S STATION,
March 10th, 1856.

MR. J. W. WILEY:

Sir—In haste, I address you a few lines to inform you and the citizens generally, that I am still "right side up with care." You have doubtless learned, how well the Pioneer company have performed their mission—of the various block-houses and boats they have built—of the roads they have opened—and of the amount of labor generally, they have performed, since entering into the service.

Now I am going to tell of some of the *fighting* they have done to-day. Early this morning, I started with my command—armed with rifles, axes, cross-cut saws and scribeing awls, for White river, in accordance with the command of the governor, for the purpose of erecting a block-house and ferry, at the crossing. After gaining the edge of the timber and going down a steep descent, my advance guard commanded by Lieut. Hicks, was suddenly and furiously attacked by between 50 and 100 armed Indians, from the top of the hill we had just descended. At the same instant I, with the rest of my company received a murderous fire from the same devils—all within "point blank" shot—and not over 100 yards from us. I ordered my men to take shelter behind logs and trees, and stand their ground—which was done admirably. We immediately returned their fire, with such firmness and deliberation that the Indians soon found we were ready for the emergency, and which told to them that we were as well skilled in making a mark with our guns, as we were with a scratch-awl, and that when we strike *a line*, it is sure to be pretty straight. We maintained our position, for perhaps half an hour, before assistance could reach us from camp, it being near a mile off. As soon as I learned that assistance was at hand, I ordered a retreat—back up to the top of the hill. On gaining the top, I found that we were, and had been, nearly surrounded by the Indians. I again ordered my men to seek shelter and while doing so, the Indians supposed we were retreating back to camp, when they came out in full view and poured a storm of bullets and shot at us. Upon examination, I found that several of my men were pretty badly wounded, when I dispatched assistance to camp, and resumed my stand. Most of the other companies had by this time gained positions and the battle waged hot and furious.—The Indians soon found that they were badly mistaken at our movement, as numbers paid the penalty of their lives for their rashness. The remaining and unhurt portion of my company were up and doing all the time, either in deliberate firing or making and conducting charges upon them in their strong holds.

The fight continued until about three o'clock in the afternoon, and considering the great advantage the Indians had over us, I consider it one glorious victory. We completely routed them with great loss on their part, while with us, we lost none and but a few wounded. Three men of my command were pretty badly wounded, but none dangerous. I think the Indian force must have been near 150 strong—ours, all told did not exceed one hundred.

Now sir, you find that the Pioneer company are able, not only to do the *work*, but they are also able to *fight*, when the word is given. This has been one of the proudest days of my life as my whole command, to a man, stood up to the work manfully. After this I think the Indians will know that there is "deep water" about when they see axes, shovels, saws, and brave men packing them.

Yours in haste,
J. A. WHITE.

We are indebted to the authorities at this place, for the following just tribute of respect, to Maj. HAYS, and the gallant men serving under him, in the recent victory over the savage foe:

OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Olympia, W. T., March 13, 1856.

MAJ. G. HAYS, *Commanding Central Battalion 2nd Regiment W. T. Volunteers:*

SIR—Your dispatch dated Camp Connell March 10th, 1856, announcing the success achieved by the gallantry and constancy of the troops under your command, is received.

This victory has inspired the most lively satisfaction throughout the country, and reflects great credit upon the battalion, and the territory.

The commander-in-chief desires me to communicate his gratification to the central battalion and express to yourself, Captains Swindle, Henness, Rabbeson, and White, and the officers and men of the command, his thanks for the efficient and daring service rendered at the battle of Connell's prairie.

The charges you spoke of, made by the battalion, and the result as shown by the 25 or 30 slain of the enemy, exhibit unmistakable evidence of the valor and discipline of the central battalion.

The morale of the enemy being now shaken, by the shock it has received from the blows lately inflicted by the central battallion, following so rapidly upon the defeat lately sustained from the U. S. regulars under the gallant Col. Casey of the 9th infantry, it is confidently expected that the savages will be speedily annihilated or driven over the Cascades.

Reinforcements are being moved up towards your line of operations as rapidly as possible. The southern battulion under Lieut. Col. Shaw is ordered from the Columbia river to assist in following up the blows the central battalion have so well bestowed.

Capt. Maxon's company of horse is here from the Columbia and are ranging the country from Ft. Henness to Montgomery's and protecting the trains moving towards the White river country.

Agents have been dispatched to California and Vancouver's Island for supplies, and it will be the subject of vigilent attention at headquarters, that the brave and devoted citizen soldiers, now shedding their blood, and devoting their services to their country, shall be supplied with every facility accessible during the war; and of the grateful remembrance of a suffering people in all time to come, they may well assure themselves.

Yours sir, very respectfully,
JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Volunteers.

By order of the governor and commander-in-chief.

Opinions Abroad.

All we ask, is, that the members of the last *pizzerrinctum* majority in the house of representatives, of the last legislature, and their friends, put the following in their pipes, and smoke it.

"THE ASSEMBLY IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY—ELECTION OF A TERRITORIAL PRINTER.—It seems, from the reports of the proceedings in the assembly of Washington territory, that the opposition undertook to *force* the election of a Public Printer, without the consent or concurrrence of the Council to go into such an election. A joint convention was agreed upon for the election of certain territorial officers, named in the joint resolution—of which that of Public Printer was not named. On assembling in joint convention, an attempt was made to coerce the Council into an election of a Printer. The president ruled it out of order. The joint assembly adjourned; and the next day the House, without the Council, as a body, elected their man, Col. Wallace, Public Printer. In the Council, this matter was discussed. Hon. SETH CATLIN, president of the Council, made some remarks, which shows up the true state of matters.

"From the *Pioneer and Democrat* of Feb. 8th, we learn that Col. Wallace has made a formal demand upon the clerks of both Houses for copies of the journals and laws. It seems however that his bonds have not been approved, or regularly filed in the secretary's office.

"George B. Goudy, the regular territorial printer, has made a demand on the clerks for copies of the laws and journals—on the ground that his term of office does not expire until the 21st day of April next. He contests the election of Wallace.

"The opposition seem to have been carrying on business there with a high hand. They attempted an outrage upon the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the assembly—and have brought merited disgrace upon themselves as law-makers. However, the people will, we trust, correct these evils at the next election, by electing these men *to stay at home*. We are surprised that Col. Wallace should, while a councilman, descend to such a course of low trickery to forward his own personal and pecuniary interests—*Oregon Times.*

☞ We received by mail the *Pioneer and Democrat* of Feb. 8th, which contains the singular proceedings of the lower house of the legislative assembly of Washington in relation to public printer. The old printer claims the office till April, and claims that the action of the house in electing a new one was illegal.—*Democratic Standard.*

☞ We last week stated that Col Wallace, k. n., had been elected public printer of Washington territory. It now appears that the proceeding was irregular, high-handed and void. A resolution provided for a joint convention to elect commissary, and several other officers named, among which was *not* printer.—When the convention met, a knownothing member of the house moved to go into the election of printer.—The president, a democrat, refused to entertain the motion, as the convention was not called for that purpose. After some angry discussion, the joint convention adjourned to the following day. Upon the arrival of the hour of adjournment, the council, a majority of which are democrats, sent the house, which is knownothing, word that they declined again meeting them in convention, as they had attempted fraud the day previous. The four k. n. members of the council went individually into the house, and took part in what was called the joint convention, the democrats generally refusing to vote or recognize it. In this kind of a "joint convention" Wallace was elected. In the meantime the five democrats of the council went on with the session of that body. This shows to what knownothingism will resort for power.—*Oregon Statesman.*

DISTANCES OF THE NORTHERN COAST.—The Crescent city *Herald* gives the following table of distances from San Francisco to places on the Northern coast:

To Humboldt Bay, Cal.	230 miles
" Trinidad, Cal.	20 "
" Crescent City, Cal.	50 "
" Port Orford, O. T.	70 "
" Gardiner, Umpqua, O. T.	75 "
" Astoria, Columbia River, O. T.	200 "
" Shoalwater Bay, W. T.	50 "
" Gray's Harbor, W. T.	40 "
" Puget Sound, W. T.	130 "
" Olympia, W. T.	200 "
By sea	1,065 "

The distance inland, which to some of these places is more or less considerable, is not included in the above statement.

Arrival of the Mail—Late News!

By the arrival of the mail to-day, we have news from New York to Feb. 5th. The most important item, is the organization of the House on the 2d February, by the election of Mr. BANKS, black republican, over Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, speaker. The election took place on the last day of the ninth week of the session. He was elected under the plurality rule—receiving three majority.

From other sections of the country, there is a good deal of interesting news, of a political nature, but we have not time to attend to it this week.

Affairs in Europe have not materially changed since our last advices.

STUART has since arrived—40 hours from Portland—to whom we are indebted for late papers, containing much interesting news, but too late for this week's issue.

From the *Standard*, we obtain the following in reference to the recent massacre near Port Orford. The Indians are led by a Canada Indian named ENOS, who was formerly a favorite guide of Col. FREMONT. We have only room for the names of those killed. They were not murdered, as stated last week, while engaged in an expedition against "*hostile Indians.*" They were SETTLERS—among them WOMEN and CHILDREN—and were murdered by Indians upon a reservation—supposed to be *friendly.*

LIST OF KILLED.

Capt. Ben Wright,	Capt. John Poland,
H. Braun,	Mr. Smith,
E. W. Howe,	Mr. Seaman,
Mr. Wagoner,	Mr. Warner,
Barney Castle,	Jno. Geisell & 5 chldn.
Geo. McClusky,	P. McCullough,
Henry Lawrence,	S. Heidrick,
W. R. Tullus,	Jos. Leroc & 2 sons.
Mr. Bossman,	Mr. Wilson,

Besides three or four, names unknown. Mrs. Geisell and daughter are prisoners and in the hands of the Micano band of Indians, about eight miles up the river.—Dr. M. C. White escaped by jumping into Yuca creek and secreting himself under a pile of driftwood, remaining there for an hour and a half and until the Indians had given up the search.

The stores of Coburn & Warwick, F. H. Pratt and W. A. Upton were probably all destroyed.

Gen. WOOL has returned to Oregon. We have not yet learned where his "*head-quarters*" are to be located this time, but if in the right quarter he *might* be compelled to make a "loud call" upon our "*amply protected*" settlers for aid. Previous to leaving, however, his *pensioned* press in San Francisco, has admitted that a war *does exist* in southern Oregon.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that Wool has arrived at Steilacoom with two companies of regulars. We are glad to learn this fact; and should he visit White river, he may find that WAR exists elsewhere than in Rogue river!

The Indians have almost entire possession of southern Oregon.

They are also maintaining their ground in the Walla-walla country.

Particulars next week.

LEWIS COUNTY, March 10, 1856.

To Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

My attention was called to a letter from your correspondent, in your last issue, signed "ION," in which I notice the following contradictory language:

"On our arrival here we found that the Battalion under command of Maj. Hays had taken up the line of March for Puyallup river, with 37 wagons laden with subsistence and forage for the use of the troops. Everything is going on smoothly, and all the troops are on the best of spirits."

In the same communication I find—

"The persons employed in the country to forward supplies have not displayed much energy, according to the information I received. They do not seem to act with such energy as they ought, or as the emergency of the times require. This I have from good authority."

Now I am unable to discover the "nice point" in Ion's communication. He either means "something or something else"—perhaps something else. JAMES K. HURD, Esq., is the only person known here to be employed in the country to forward supplies, and a more efficient man, in my humble judgment, could not have been found in this Territory. He possesses all the requisite qualifications for such an important position. He has practical experience, energy and judgment. His honor or integrity who will question? If this is the man Ion refers to, he is doing a disinterested and involuntary public servant great injustice. He had better come among us and ascertain the feelings and sentiments of the people residing in Lewis, Chehalis and other counties from which Mr. HURD is forwarding supplies, before writing another letter.

A. FARMER.

☞ The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that be drunk three times in six months does not constitute an "habitual drunkard."

☞ Gunpowder, which was 10 cents a pound in New York on the opening of the war, has advanced to 20 cents.

Deferred News Items.

☞ According to the Paris coerespondent of the *National Intelligencer*, the cost of the eastern war greatly exceeds one million of dollars per day. This is indeed enormous. Such an outlay, long continued, must produce disastrous results to the nations immediately engaged. It is said that of the 80,000 horses sent to the Black sea by France, only 10,000 remain. The other 70,000 either perished in the battle or through exposure, fatigue and neglect.—The average cost was about $100 each, and about as much more to convey them to the Crimea.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In England a brace of bankers who swindled their creditors, were transported for thirteen years; the Detroit *Free Press* says a banker in Michigan who committed a like offence, has been elected to a seat in the house of congress.

☞ One of the dangers of the secret order has recently been developed in a trial in Greene county. Four knownothing jurymen refused to convict one of their brethren of an infamous crime, although satisfied of his guilt.

☞ Pennsylvania now produces as much iron as was manufactured in Great Britain thirty years ago, and of a quality that compares very favorably with it.

A MORMON GRASSHOPPER.—A grasshopper from Utah was exhibited in New York last week, which measured five inches in length! No wonder they had short crops in that territory.

MAINE SHIP-BUILDING.—Maine, during the last forty years, has built three-eighths of the whole United States tonnage. And though other states have immensely increased their ship-building of late, that state still enjoys the preeminence over every one.

☞ Mr. Erricsson is reported to be still engaged in his caloric enterprise. His new caloric engine is forty horse power, and, compared with its predecessors, has been greatly simplified, and its cumbrous parts dispensed with, not only avoiding friction and diminished expense, but effecting a great saving in space. Formerly there were four cylinders with duplicates placed above them on pumps. The latter are done away with under the new arrangement.

☞ Recent news from Liberia states that the canvass for governor was very spirited, and has resulted in the choice of Mr. Benson.

☞ Mr. Benton visited the house of representatives the other day as a looker-on, and was greeted by a large number of members. He takes as much interest as ever in the doings of congress and appears in unimpaired health and spirits.

DOMESTIC WINES.—The Cincinnati *Chamber of Commerce* in a recent report on the business of that city, states that there are not less than 2,000 acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1,600 acres are bearing; and that by the average production of the last few years, this area will yield 700,000 gallons annually, and in a short time, must be greatly increased. Already dry and sparkling wines and brandy, commanding the highest prices, are made here and the demand for them is greater than the supply."

☞ It is stated that Col. Fremont has taken a dwelling house in New York for himself and family during the winter, his object being to enjoy greater facilities in preparing and publishing his Pacific Railroad explorations. The Col. expects to have his work ready for the press before the adjournment of Congress.

THE NEW YORK CHRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute has purchased this stupendous structure, on condition that the Legislature will pass an act authorizing the Common Council to lease them the ground for 25 years. The Palace was sold for $125,000.

☞ Professor Bache notes the following difference in the motion of the tides of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans: "On our own coast, in the Atlantic, they flow from east to west; and on the Pacific their motion is circular—they sweep round by Asia, turn, and flow back. The phenomena is an interesting and peculiar one."

VALUE AND DEPRECIATION OF RAILROAD CAPITAL.—Mr. Henry C. Carey, the well-known writer on Political Economy, estimates the capital invested in railroads in this country, at seven hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Carey, in a pamphlet recently published, has prepared a table of twenty-four principal railroads, the aggregate capital of which amounts to ninety-eight millions of dollars, the total earnings of which were $16,000,000 in 1854, against $10,000,000 in 1853. Notwithstanding this increase in the earnings of these roads, Mr. Carey notices that the stocks of these roads, which could have been sold two years ago for more than one hundred millions of dollars, are now quoted at prices in the market that would only realize $75,000,000. If this rate is carried out as the basis of calculation, the depreciation could not be less than $175,000,000 on the railroad property of the country. Mr. Carey attributes the depreciation solely to over importations of foreign goods, and the consequent neglect of home manufactures, particularly iron and articles of the plainer sorts of raiment. Mr. Carey undertakes to prove that the whole tendency of free trade is towards the destruction of the value of railroad property. He argues that if we can keep our gold in the country, we can make railroads, encourage home industry, and independent. Mr. Carey's reasoning is certainly not without force, but there are undoubtedly other causes that have operated very strongly in the depreciation of railroad investments.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, about Louis Napoleon's ideas of a war between England and the United States, says:

"Our alarm has, in a great measure, passed away, and the language used by Napoleon at a private *soiree* at St. Cloud last night, would seem to dissipate the smallest ground for fear. 'Such a war,' were the words, 'is not to be dreamed of for a moment. The whole Christian world would cry shame upon it. We are in alliance with England for good and ill, but England would cut off her right hand rather than strike a blow at America.'—His Majesty uttered these words with marked emphasis, and in the hearing of twenty persons who were standing in his neighborhood. It was evidently his desire that they should be repeated. The old Bonaparte policy, as instanced in the sale of Louisiana to the States by the first Napoleon, was to cherish America. The great Bonaparte was then at war with England, and his object was to foster the nascent power that had gallantly asserted its independence, so that one day its maritime strength might form a counterpoise with the gigantic force of Great Britain. Napoleon the third has an acute and far-seeing vision. 'So deal with your friends, as remembering that one day hence they may become your enemies,' has been sententiously remarked, and his Majesty may possibly look forward to the contingency of lukewarmness, where all now is *couleur de rose* and romantic ardor on the part of his ally, in which case the policy of his ancestor—that policy which, through another and more circuitous path, he follows not less closely—may, in this instance have a very cogent attraction for him. Whenever the day arrives that he quarrels with England—as come it will, perhaps, if he lives, he will look to America—and many think that he will not do so in vain.

☞ It is stated that private telegraphic dispatches from Halifax announce that the proposals from a number of American houses, for the contract of beef and pork, have been accepted by the British government. There is a rumor that all the bids from this side have been accepted.

We notice by the New York papers that Land Warrants have declined considerably lately. Warrants for 120 acres have sold as low as $1 per acre, with downward tendency. As there will not be a demand equal to the supply for some months to come, we look for a further decline.

A Rich Acquisition.—A letter in the New York Sun, from Washington, says:

"The reports from the Messilla Valley are exceedingly interesting, and the private notes of the U. S. officials are worth their public reports, twice over. The whole country is a vast ore-field; silver, copper, iron, platinia, gypsum, and coal, in vast beds, abound in every direction, and are in the richest quantities in the region along the Pecos, and up the 33d parallel, which had been thought the poorest section of the Rio Bravo Valley."

☞ The Montreal Gazette states that the Hudson's Bay company, sanctioned by the British Government, have guaranteed to the Russian authorities the unmolested possession of the Russian territory upon this continent while the war shall last, upon condition that the posts and trading operations of the former in the neighborhood of that territory shall continue during the same period to be free from attack.

Worthless Friends.—It is a deplorable fact that there are persons who *call* themselves friends, in almost every community, who will at any time desert the truest friend they possess on God's earth, if adversity overtakes him—if the "popular" party is against him—or the jingle of the "almighty dollar" is no longer heard in his pocket. Such are but a disgrace to the name of friend, and a dishonor to the world.

☞ The cunning of the foe is not intelligence, but instinct; and the cunningest men affect to censure all artifice, in order that they may make use of it themselves on some grand occasion, and for some great personal interest.

☞ A Philadelphia letter to the New York Herald says that of the delegates elected to the Pennsylvania State convention, 110 are for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and 20 for Mr. Dallas.

☞ The London Globe says it was not Buchanan, but Gen. James Watson Webb, who "loudly proclaimed that the American people would rally *en masse* to our side, if we needed their aid."

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.

Notice

Is hereby given, that William P. Wells has petitioned the Probate Court of Thurston County for a decree directing the administrator of the estate of James McAllister, late of Thurston County deceased, to convey unto said Wells certain real estate in accordance with an agreement by and between said Wells and the deceased. Said petition will be heard by said Probate Court at its regular term, to be begun and held at Olympia, in said County on Monday the 14th day of April next, 1856. All persons interested in said estate will then and there be heard, when opportunity will be given to defend said petition, or to file any objection thereto.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
Judge of Probate, Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, March 14th, 1856. n25-4t.

War Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enrolling officers will report to this office for marching orders.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Volunteers.

Head Quarters, Olympia, W. T., March 1, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, Letters of administration bearing date February 20th, 1856 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate court of Pierce county, Washington Territory, upon the estate of Lieut. William A. Slaughter U. S. army, deceased, late of said county.

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

Given under my hand the 29th day of Feb., 1856.

HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator.

Olympia, Feb. 29, 1956. n23-4t

C. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS

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

BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

Established in 1853.

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

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

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF
ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES....

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be dispatched to and from the
ATLANTIC STATES
By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. ☜

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.

S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855. 39-tf

FRUIT TREES—IN THE WASHINGTON 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 cuarge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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 Pisquonse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

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

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

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

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

WILSON & DUNLAP,

—DEALERS 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.

February 29, 1856. 23-tf

Settle Up.

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

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

EUSTES HUGER.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss
County of Thurston. }

ON the twenty-fourth day of March next, will be sold at public auction, on the preimses, in the county aforesaid, within the legal hours, all the right, title, interest and claim which Andrew J. Miller has in and to one steam saw mill and appurtenances, and one dwelling house, together with the parcel or tract of land upon which said buildings are erected in North Olympia, in the county and territory aforesaid. Said parcel or tract of land being known and described as follows: Beginning on the line between the land claims of Courtland Ethridge and Rev. Pascal Ricard, at a stake on the meandering line of the Bay; thence east 680 feet to a stake; thence south 800 feet to a stake; thence west to the said meandering line; thence northerly on the same to the place of beginning—containing nine acres, more or less. The same seized and taken into execution as the property of Andrew J. Miller at the suits of George Bush, and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. HEAD,
Dp'y Sheriff.

Olympia, Feb. 27, 1856. 23-4t

General Orders--No. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General W. T. Vol. Forces.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 25, 1856.
Feb. 29. 23-3t.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

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

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

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

Jan. 18, 1856—n17-3m.

WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

HOYT, PIDWELL & CO..

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

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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

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

SAMUEL HOYT,
J. T. PIDWELL,
A. F. BEARDSLEY.

Dec. 7, 1855-n11-3m.

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

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

Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

WELLS & PROVOST,

PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 43 FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

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

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

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

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

All orders for the purchase of merchandize, 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 eles. We have good stables for horses and shall pay particular attention to their wants.

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20-tf

Dissolution.

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

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

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

Livery Stable.

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

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 25th, 1856.—tf.

Estray Notice.

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

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., Brewers,

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

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE-BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

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

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

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

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor,
C. H. Mason, Secretary.

Olympia, January 23d, 1856.—tf.

General Orders.

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

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

3. Especial thanks are due to the Nez Perce volunteers, for their cheerful obedience to orders and exemplary 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. Dorr 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 movment 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 24th day of March next, or previous to that time if convenient, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment and settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines which may be found to exist among them.

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

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

Feb. 8, 1856. 6w20

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.—n18-5t.

Notice

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

A. J. BALDWIN.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Jan. 21st, 1856.—6m-n18.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, Jr., Master,

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

Retur

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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 Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

THE CABINS.

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

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

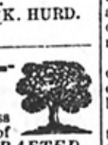
Cabinet Shop.

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

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

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

FRUIT TREES—
IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

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

Statutes of W. T., Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly.
HAVING been at the expense of a re-print of a number of forms of the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of territory of Washington, the undersigned has for sale a limited number of copies. The work is bound in accordance to the direction of the last Legislature—contains 488 pages, with a copious index. The legal profession and others desiring it, and not entitled to a copy by law, would do well to make immediate application to
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.
Price $5.
Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855–n1-tf

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

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can 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 Uumatilla tribes and bands of Indians ;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers ; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains ; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.
There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit :
Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river ; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks ; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains ; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers ; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers ; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river ; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river ; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.
Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery ;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.
By an express provision of the treaty, the country embraced in the cession and included in the reservations, is opened to settlement, excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation.
This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sayward's Line

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

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz :
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.
Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:
For any one of the four Reviews, per annum....$ 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, do.....5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, do.....7 00
For any four of the Reviews, do.....8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, do.....3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, do.....9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, do.....10 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.
CLUBBING
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 ; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 ; and so on.
POSTAGE.
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.
WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

130 Clay St., are the exclusive agents for the sale of the STODART'S PIANO FORTES AND PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the Manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making a personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation. Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire.
San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 36-tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

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

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

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

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

W. T. SAYWARD,

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