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Important Correspondence

Between Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *commanding the Pacific Military Department, and* I. I. STEVENS, *Governor of the Territory of Washington, connected with the present Indian War in Washington and Oregon Territories, &c., &c.*

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, Feb. 12, 1856.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory:

SIR—I received your communication of the 23d of December and 29th January, 1856, on the 6th instant, but too late to reply to it by the return steamer. For the information which it imparts, you have my thanks. When you know my instructions to Col. Wright, of the 9th Infantry at Vancouver, you will discover that many of your suggestions have been anticipated. In presenting, however, your plan of campaign, which is a very extended one, you should have recollected that I have neither the resources of a Territory nor the treasury of the United States at my command. Still you may be assured that the war against the Indians will be prosecuted with all the vigor, promptness and efficiency I am master of, at the same time *without wasting, unnecessarily, the means and resources at my disposal, by untimely and unproductive expeditions.*

With the additional force which recently arrived at Vancouver and at the Dalles, I think I shall be able to bring the war to a close in a few months, provided the extermination of the Indians, which I do not approve of, is not determined on, and private war prevented, and the volunteers withdrawn from the Walla-walla country.

Whilst I was in Oregon, it was reported to me that many citizens, with a due proportion of volunteers and two newspapers, advocated the extermination of the Indians. This principle has been acted on in several instances without discriminating between enemies and friends, which has been the cause, in Southern Oregon, of sacrificing many innocent and worthy citizens, as in the case of Maj. Lupton and his party, (volunteers) who killed twenty-five Indians, eighteen of whom were women and children. These were friendly Indians on their way to the Indian reservation, where they expected protection from the whites. This barbarous act is the cause of the present contest in the Rogue River country, and, as Captain Judah, U. S. A., reports, is retaliatory of the conduct of Maj. Lupton.

By the same mail which brought me your communication, I received one, now before me, from a person who I think incapable of misrepresentation, which informs me that the friendly Cayuses are every day menaced with death by Governor Curry's volunteers. The writer says they have despoiled these Indians—who have so nobly followed the advice of Mr. Palmer to remain faithful friends to the Americans—of their provisions. To-day he says these same volunteers, without discipline and without orders, are not yet satisfied with rapine and injustice, and wish to take away the small remnant of animals and provisions left. Every day they run off the horses and cattle of the friendly Indians. These have become indignant, and will not be much longer restrained from resisting conduct unworthy of the whites, who have made them so many promises to respect and protect them if they remained faithful friends.

The writer further says, if the volunteers are not arrested in their brigand actions, the Indians will save themselves by flying to the homes of their relatives, the Nez Perces, who have promised them help, and then all the Indians of Oregon and Washington would join in the common defence. This information is, in a great measure, confirmed by a person who I am assured enjoys your respect and confidence.

I need not say, although I had previously instructed Col. Wright to take possession of the Walla-walla country at the earliest moment practicable, that I directed him to give protection, as soon as he could, to the friendly Cayuses from the depredations of the volunteers. It is such conduct, as here complained of, that irritates and greatly increases the ranks of the hostile tribes, and if the Nez Perces join in the war against us, which I hope to prevent, we shall require a much larger force than we now have in Washington and Oregon Territories to resist savage barbarities, and to protect the whites.

I have recently sent to Puget Sound two companies of the 9th Infantry. These with three companies there, will give a force of nearly four hundred regulars, commanded by Lieut. Col. Casey. This force, with several ships of war in the Sound, to which will be added in a few days the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, it seems to me, if rightly directed, ought to be sufficient to bring to terms two hundred Indian warriors. Capt. Keys, in his last report received, says there are not quite two hundred in arms in that region.

Lieut. Col. Casey has been directed to prosecute the war with the greatest vigilance and activity.

The gallant Capt. Swartwout, who goes in the *Massachusetts*, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in the Sound will, I am assured, zealously, efficiently, and I trust successfully co-operate with Col. Casey to bring the war to a close.

In regard to the operations east of the Cascade mountains—if Governor Curry's volunteers have not driven the friendly Cayuses and the Nez Perces into the ranks of the hostile tribes, and they should be withdrawn from the Walla-walla country—I have great hopes that I shall be able to bring the Indians in that region to terms, notwithstanding the volunteers killed the chief, Peu-peu-mox-mox, scalped him, cut off his ears and hands, as reported by volunteers, and sent them to their friends in Oregon. All this, too, after he met them under a flag of truce, declaring he "was for peace, that he did not wish to fight,"—and that if any of his young men had done wrong, he would make restitution; while he at the same time offered the volunteers cattle for food. Such conduct may have caused feelings difficult to overcome. I trust, however, I will be able to do it.

As soon as the war is terminated east of the Cascade mountains, I will be able to send all my disposable force against the Indians on Rogue river and Puget Sound. It is however due to truth to say, that at no time were volunteers required, or in any sense of the term necessary for the defense of the inhabitants of Oregon from depredations or barbarities of Indians occupying the country east of the Cascade mountains. Nor was there any circumstance to justify Governor Curry in sending his troops from Oregon to Washington territory to make war on the Walla-wallas from whom the Oregonians had no danger whatever to apprehend. On this subject I would refer you to the report of the secretary of war, dated the 3d of December, relating to the affairs of the army, in which he says, "the department at this distance, and in the absence of more definite information, especially in regard to the extent of the combination among the hostile tribes, cannot judge what volunteer re-inforcement to the regular troops may be necessary. This is a matter which must be necessarily left to the military commander in the department of the Pacific."

At the conclusion of your communication you say, "it is due to frankness that I should state, that I have determined to submit to the department the course taken by the military authorities in disbanding the troops raised in Washington territory for my relief. No effort was made, although the facts were presented both to Major General Wool and Major Rains, to send me assistance. The regular troops were all withdrawn into garrison, and I was left to make my way the best I could through tribes known to be hostile. It remains yet to be seen whether the commissioner selected by the president to make treaties with Indians in the interior of the continent is to be ignored, and his safety left to chance."

In your "frankness" and determination to represent me to the department, I trust you will be governed by truth and truth only. Perhaps it is equally due to frankness on my part to say, that your communication is the first that I have received in relation to yourself, or on ony subject whatever touching the Indian war, from any civil functionary either in Washington or Oregon territories, and I have received but one from the military, and that was from Col. Nesmith, who requested me to furnish him with two howitzers which I refused.

I have only to add that I disbanded no troops raised for your relief; and your communication gave me the first intelligence that auy were raised for such a purpose.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TER. WASH.
Olympia, March 20, 1856.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Pacific Division:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th February, and to state, generally, in answer thereto, that the events of the past four weeks, in connection with your own official course, affords satisfactory evidence that the most objectionable positions of your letter have been abandoned, and that you have finally become awakened to the true condition of the Indian war, and are seeking to make some amends for the unfortunate blunders of the past.

You have probably learned how much you have been misled in your views of the operations by the Oregon volunteers, and how much unnecessary sympathy you have wasted on the infamous Peu-peu-mox-mox.

For your own reputation have I felt pain at the statement made in your letter to me, for I am the authoritative witness in the case, and in the letter which submitted your own action in refusing to send me succor, I have presented briefly the facts showing the unmitigated hostility of that chief. I assert that I can prove, by incontrovertible evidence, that Peu-peu-mox-mox had been hostile for months—that he exerted his influence to effect a general combination of the tribes—that he plundered Walla-walla and the settlers of the valley, distributing the spoils to his own and the neighboring tribes as war trophies—that he rejected the intercession of the friendly Nez Perces to continue peaceful—that he had sworn to take my life, and cut off my party—that he and the adjoining tribes of Oregon and Washington had taken up their military position as warriors at the proper points of the Walla-walla valley—and all this before the volunteers of Oregon moved upon him.

Peu-peu-mox-mox was slain fairly. I have investigated that matter on the ground, having not only the testimony of the officers of the Oregon volunteers and the eye witnesses of his death, but the testimony of the friendly Indians, both Cayuse sand Nez Perces. He was not entrapped by a flag of truce. I, of course, reprobate the indignities subsequently committed upon his person.

Are you aware, sir, that the great victory achieved by the gallant volunteers of Oregon in the Walla-walla valley was fought near the line seperating the two Territories, and that more of the Indians of Oregon were engaged in it than the Indians of Washington? Your letter would seem to show that you were ignorant of this fact. Where, sir, did you derive your information?

Half the Walla-wallas live permanently in Oregon; all the Umatillas, over one-half the Cayuses, all of the John Day's, Deshutes and Tyh Indians. These were the Indians that met the volunteers of Oregon; and all these Indians were, by an arrangement made between Gen. Palmer and myself, under the charge of the Oregon agents. These Indians were reinforced, after the first three days fight, by 100 Palouses detached from the force under Kamai-akan.

That some turbulent men of the Oregon volunteers have done injury to the friendly Cayuses is unquestionable, and it is reprobated by the authorities and the citizens of both Territories. It has, however, been grossly exaggerated.

Had, sir, the regulars moved up to the Walla-walla valley, as I most earnestly urged both Major Rains and Col. Wright, both by letter and in person, these Indians would have been protected. They could not act, because they had no authority from you. The presence of a single company would have been sufficient.

The responsibility, if evil follows, will attach, sir, to you, as well as to the volunteers.

The Nez Perces, though a portion live in Oregon, are, by the arrangement before referred to between Gen. Palmer and myself, all under my administrative charge, and if left alone will continue friendly. I have heard from them long since the friend to whom you allude. I have a staff officer in their country. They are organized for self protection, and if your operations are conducted with ordinary judgment, not a man of them will join in the war.

I have to refer you, sir, to my memoir for my views, which will be found to bear the test of experience, and I would advise you, sir, in considering that memoir, to bear in mind that as regards the opinions of men who, with perhaps not very inferior abilities to your own, having greater special experience, and a knowledge of the country and the Indians to which you cannot pretend, it will be prudent not to despise them.

In your letter of the 12th January, you state, "I have recently sent to Puget Sound two companies of the 9th Infantry. These with the three companies there, will give a force of nearly or quite four hundred regulars, commanded by Lt. Col. Casey. This force, with several ships of war in the Sound, to which will be added in a few days the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, it seems to me if rightly directed ought to be sufficient to bring to terms two hundred Indian warriors. Capt. Keyes in his last report received, says there are not quite two hundred in arms in that region."

Here you have exposed a very confident opinion. You thought proper to quote Capt. Keyes as to the number of Indians, but you found it did not suit your purpose to refer to the requisitions he had made upon you for six additional companies, two of which only had been sent forward; nor could you find time to refer to the fact that Col. Casey had recommended, after the war was over, that eight companies should be permanently stationed for the protection of the Sound.

You think volunteers entirely unnecessary, although after having received from the executive of the territory, information as to the condition of the country.

It is now March, a month later, and you send two additional companies of regulars, and direct Col. Casey to call upon me for two companies of volunteers.

Thus have you practically acknowledged that you was wrong, and that I was right, and thus have I given your testimony, as against yourself, in vindication of the necessity of my calling out volunteers.

As regards this call for volunteers, it is presumed that Col. Casey informed you, that the whole available force of the Sound territory was bearing arms, and that the great proportion of them were actively engaging the enemy.

That orgauized in two battalions, the northern battalion occupied the line of the Snohomish, where they were establishing block-houses, and closing the passes of the Snoqualmie.

That the central battalion was occupying the military road over the Nachess, in relation to which road and its military bearing, your aid-de-camp, Lieut. Arnold, will be able to give you full information, and that on both lines, decisive blows had been struck, and also that it was beyond the ability of our citizens to raise an additional company of even fifty men to honor your requisition.

I have a right to hold you to a full knowledge of our condition here. If you say you were misinformed, then you are not fit for your position, and should give place for a better man. If you were informed, then your measures, as a military man, manifest an incapacity beyond example.

Therefore, the call on me for two companies of volunteers, is a call upon me to withdraw the troops now in the field, with sixty to eighty days provisions, after decisive blows have been struck, and when everything is ready to strike *a*, and perhaps *the* decisive blow to end the war.

I am, sir, too old a soldier ever to abandon a well considered plan of campaign, or to do otherwise than to press forward with all my energies in the path marked out, promising, as it does, the speedy termination of the war; and, sir, I am too wary a man not to detect the snare which has been laid for me. You never expected, sir, that the requisition would be complied with. You knew it was a practical impossibility; but not having the courage to acknowledge your errors, it was resorted to in the hope that my refusing your requisition might enable you to occupy my vantage ground, and throw me on the defensive. I hold you sir, to the facts and necessity of the case, clearly demonstrating by your own confession the propriety of my course, and the necessity, on my part, of a steady adherence to it.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Lt. Col. Casey, in which my views in regard to this scheme of yours, is given in full.

You have referred to the atrocities committed upon the friendly Indians by the whites. I know nothing of what has occurred in southern Oregon, but I have to state that no man, to my knowledge, in the territory of Washington, advocates the extermination of the Indians. The authorities here have not only used every exertion to protect them, but their exertions have been completely successful. Did you learn, sir, in your brief visit to the Sound, that nearly four thousand Indians, friendly Indians, had been moved from the *war ground on the eastern shore of the Sound and its vicinity* to the adjacent islands, and have for nearly five months been living in charge of local agents? That not an Indian in the whole course of this war has been killed by the whites except in battle?—That where a military commission, composed of a majority of volunteer officers, tried some months since, eight Indians, only one was convicted, and that the sentence of death, passed upon him, has not yet been executed? It is the good conduct of our people, sir, that have so strengthened the hands of the authorities as to enable them to control these friendly Indians, and prevent any considerable accession to the ranks of the hostiles.

And yet we have daily rumors, and have had for the last five months, that this tribe and that, would break out. For at times, great uneasiness here prevailed amongst them, and they are Indians, and as such, they sympathise with their brethren. But the course of the authorities have been firm and decisive, commanding the confidence of the community, and the affections of the Indians.

Besides these four thousand on reservations in charge of local agents, we have three thousand more on the western shore of the Sound and on the Straits of de Fuca.

I have recently heard from the Nez Perces, the Cœur d' Alcines and the Spokanes. The former are firm in their allegiance.—But the Spokanes urge me to have a military force on the great prairie between them and the hostile Indians, so these latter may not be driven to their country and thus incite their young men to war. The letter of Garry, chief of the Spokanes, is a most plaintive and earnest call for help, so his hands may be strengthened in keeping his people to their plighted faith; and the coincidence is remarkable, that this Indian chief, a white man in education and views in life, should ask me to do the very thing I have urged upon you, for you will remember in my memoir, I urge that the troops, in operating against the Indians, should be interposed between the friendly and hostile tribes to prevent those now friendly from joining in the war. I have, sir, studied the character of these Indians, and my views as to the influence upon the friendly Indians of the mode of carrying on the war against the hostiles are confirmed by the only highly educated Indian of either Oregon or Washington, and the head chief of the tribe, in reference to which I made the recommendation and felt the most solicitude. Not a word has ever passed between us in reference to the subject.

You are doubtless informed that the Indians have commenced offensive operations east of the Cascades, and have attacked the steamers plying between the Cascades and the Dalles, and the trains moving toward Walla-walla. This bold course will enable them to operate upon the Spokanes, the Colvilles, the Okinekanes, the lower Pen d'Oreilles, the Cœur d'Alcines who have five hundred warriors, and the tribes north of the line who have three to five hundred more. Unless struck east of the Cascades before the close of May, you will have to meet a combination of from 1800 to 2000 warriors. Their families and stock will be in secure retreats in the mountains, and unless before that time the Indians here are completely subdued, the passes over the mountains secured by block-houses, it will be within the range of probabilities that a large portion of the friendly Indians on the Sound can be incited to hostility. The Clickatats and Yakimas know all the passes of the Cascades and can readily cross after the mouth of May. Hence the necessity of the most vigorous blows now, of no changes of plan, of having troops in the settlements to guard against any sudden outbreak of the friendly Indians. Two men have recently been killed within 14 miles of the capitol of the territory, by a band of marauders, who have only been driven out within the last few days.

It seems to me that the present condition of things imposes upon you the necessity of recognizing the services of the volunteers of the two Territories now in the field, and of your doing every thing to facilitate their operations. But if you waste your exertions in the fruitless effort to induce either the authorities to withdraw their troops, to abandon their plan of campaign in order to comply with your requisition, or to meet your peculiar notions, I warn you now, sir, that I, as the Governor of Washington, will cast upon you the whole responsibility of any difficulties which may arise in consequence, and that by my firm, steady and energetic course, and by my determination to co-operate with the regular service, whatever may be the provocation to the contrary, I will vindicate the justice of my course and maintain my reputation as a faithful public servant. I warn you, sir, that unless your course is changed you will have difficulties, in relation to which your only salvation will be the firm and decided policy of the two Territories, whose services you have ignored, whose people you have calumniated, and whose respect you have long since ceased to possess.

You have erred in your judgment as to volunteers being needed at all here; and as I have before observed, in calling for volunteers after increasing a force deemed by you sufficient, two companies, you have indicated the justice and necessity of my acts in organizing the people of the Territory as its executive.

I have thus, practically, your own endorsement that I have judged rightly when you were in error, and my judgment having thus been sanctioned in calling out volunteers, I prefer to rely upon it in the matter, both of the numbers required and the organization which will give them the most efficiency.

Can you presume, sir, to be able to correct your opinions by a hasty visit to the Sound of a few days? and do you expect, after having taken my deliberate course, that I shall change my plans on a simple intimation from you, without even a conference between us? Were you desirous, sir, to harmonize the elements of strength on the Sound, you would have seen that it was your duty, at least to have informed me of your presence, and to have invited me to a conference. There was ample time for it, for it was less difficult for me to reach you, on receiving notice, than Colonel Casey, and I have shown throughout the most anxious desire to co-operate with the regular service.

Whilst in the country in the fall and winter, you complained that the authorities of the two Territories did not communicate with you. Why did you not inform me of your presence in the Sound on your arrival at Steilacoom? I learned of your probable arrival, by simply learning, on Saturday morning by my express, of your having left Vancouver; and I immediately dispatched the chief of my staff to wait upon you with a letter. But you were gone; and whether you did not know the courtesy due to the civil authorities of the Territory, who had taken the proper course to place themselves in relations with you, or whether you were unwilling to meet a man whose safety you had criminally neglected, and whose general views you had been compelled to adopt, is a matter entirely immaterial to me. I enclose a copy of the letter transmitted by the hands of Adjt. Gen. Tilton, the Surveyor General of the Territory of Washington.

After the defeat of the Indians in the Walla-walla valley, they were completely cowed, and for weeks, spies only crossed the Snake river to examine the country; gradually becoming emboldened, they have since come over in small parties and got some small successes in running off horses, and now they have more than recovered from the prestige of that defeat. They are making attacks on the whole line of communication, and are more firm and united, more hopeful and have more strength than when the war commenced.

What, sir, would have been the effect if Gov. Curry had not made the movement which you condemn, and my party, with the friendly Nez Perces, had been cut off? Sir, there would have been a hurricane of war between the Cascades and Bitter Root, and three thousand warriors would now be in arms. Every tribe would have joined, including the Snakes, and the spirit of hostility would have spread east of the Bitter Root to the Upper Pend 'd Oreilles.

I believe, sir, I would have forced my way through the five or six hundred hostiles in the Walla-walla valley with 50 odd white men and 150 Nez Perces. Would you have expected it? Could the country expect it? And what was the duty of those having forces at their command? Gov. Curry sent his volunteers and defeated the enemy You disbanded the company of Washington Territory volunteers raised expressly to be sent to my relief.

I have reported your refusal to send me succor to the Department of War, and have given some of the circumstances attending that refusal. The company was under the command of Capt. Wm. McKay. Before your arrival, there was a pledge that it should be mustered into the regular service and sent to my assistance. Major Raines informs me that he did everything in his power to induce you to send it on. Wm. McKay informs me that he called on you personally, and that you would do nothing. I am informed that your own Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Arnold, endeavored to get you to change your determination. What was your reply? "Gov. Stevens can take care of himself." "Gov. Stevens will go down the Missouri." "Gov. Stevens will get aid from Gen. Harney." If Gov. Stevens wants aid he will send for it." These were your answers, according to the changing humor of the moment.

And now, sir, in view of your assertion that you disbanded no troops raised for my relief, and that my communication gave you the first intelligence that any were raised for that purpose, I would commend the chalice to your own lips, "that I trust you will be governed" hereafter "by the truth and the truth only."

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor Territory of Washington.

LETTER FROM GOV. STEVENS TO COL. CASEY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TER. WASH.,
Olympia, March 16, 1856.

LIEUT. COL. SILAS CASEY,
9th Infty, Com'g Puget Sound District,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.:

SIR—I have received your letter of the 15th inst., advising me of the accession to your command of two companies of regulars, and requesting me to issue my proclamation calling into the service of the United States two companies of volunteers, to serve on foot for the period of four months, unless sooner discharged. These companies you wish to be mustered into the service at Fort Steilacoom.

You also express the opinion that if this requisition be complied with, that you will have a sufficient number of troops to protect this frontier without the aid of those now in the service of the Territory.

I am also advised that you have been authorized to make this requisition for troops by the General commanding the Department of the Pacific.

You have been informed by me, not only of the volunteer force which has been called out to protect the settlements and to wage war upon the Indians, but of the plan of campaign which I have adopted, of the position which these troops occupy, and of the blows already struck by them against the enemy.

I take it for granted that this information has been communicated to General Wool, and has been considered by him in his official action.

In the two visits which I have made to Steilacoom to confer with you, one of them made at great personal inconvenience, I have waived etiquette in my anxious desire to co-operate with the regular service. I have communicated unreservedly my plans and views, and have endeavored, so far as my sphere was concerned, to conduct affairs in a way to insure the whole force operating as a unit, in the prosecution of the war.

I am happy to say, that in our several interviews and communications, you have met me in the same spirit of co-operation to the extent that the impression has been made upon my mind, that such disposition had been made of the volunteers, in your opinion, as to make them an efficient element in the general combination.

Now your requisition on me to issue my proclamation to call into the United States' service two companies of volunteers, in connection with the expression of your opinion, that if the call be complied with, the services of the troops now in the service of the Territory may be dispensed with, is in fact a call upon me to withdraw all the troops now in the field with their sixty to eighty days' provisions, to abandon the block-houses, to leave the settlements both north and south open to the attacks of the marauding Indians, and at the very moment when our troops were prepared to strike *a*, and perhaps *the* decisive blow, to abandon the campaign and re-organize anew.

Are you aware that in the patriotic response of the citizens of the Territory to the call of the executive, over one-half of our able bodied men are bearing arms? that the people are almost entirely living in block-houses? and that it is entirely beyond the ability of our citizens to organize an additional company of even fifty men?

The two companies you call for, can therefore not be raised, except by the withdrawal of the troops and abandoning the campaign at the very moment the prospects are flattering to end the war.

For these reasons alone, it will be impossible to comply with your requisition. Nor can I suppose that, in making the requisition, either Major General Wool or yourself believed for a moment that the requisition would be seriously entertained by me.

But I am of opinion, that even were the

requisition complied with, your force would not be adequate to the protection of the frontier and the settlements. Having the highest respect for your opinion, knowing how conscientiously and carefully you approach any field of labor, and how thoroughly you investigate it and reach your conclusions, I am constrained to express my judgment that you would soon be obliged to call for an additional force, fully equal, in all, to the force which has been called out by my previous proclamations.

In such a case I have no alternative than to act according to my own deliberate judgment, for if, waiving my own judgment to yours, injury should result, the responsibility would attach to me no less than to yourself.

Otherwise, why is the militia organized and the Executive made its commander-in-chief? It is to meet emergencies like the present. But were it practicable to comply with your requisitions, and were those requisitions for a force, in my judgment competent, I should not deem it expedient to place the force thus raised under the command of the officers of the regular service.

The war has now gone on five months. It is a war emphatically for the defence of the settlements. So much so, that I have ordered to the Sound four companies from the Columbia river, and at this critical period, it is important that there should be no changes in the command or in the plan. In view of this, and also in view of the changes of opinion and of plan on the part of the officer in chief command on this coast, growing out of a want of a proper understanding of the difficulties to be encountered, I am of opinion that the whole force will be more efficient, and that there will be a better spirit of co-operation, if the regular and volunteer services are kept distinct.

Be this is it may, the campaign is, I trust, approaching its consummation, and changes of plan can only be fraught with mischief.

The citizens of this Territory have very great confidence in the officers of the regular service, and especially is this the case with the people of the Sound. These relations have been more than cordial,—they are the witnesses of the efficiency of the troops stationed here, and their gratitude has been announced on several occasions since the organization of the Territory.

The force now in the field has not been mustered into the service of the Territory, but into the service of the United States. My authority, as the highest federal officer of the Territory, is derived from the same source as that of the Major General commanding the Pacific Division. I am commissioned by the President, and I act under the authority of the laws of Congress and the responsibility of my oath of office.

For these reasons your requisitions cannot be complied with. At the same time, you may rest assured of my doing every thing in my power to co-operate with you, and I hope that through the action of us all, the war may soon be closed, and the suffering inhabitants of the Territory may be rescued from their present unhappy condition.

Truly and respectfully,
Your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.—It is intimated that the Kow-Nothing Convention, which is to meet at Baltimore on the 22d inst., will adjourn without making nominations for President and Vice President. It is generally conceded that the Presidential nomination lies between Ex-President Fillmore, Commodore Stockton and George Law.

NICARAGUA.—Everything in Nicaragua was quiet. Col. Kinney had gone up to Granada, but was placed under arrest and sent back by Gen. Walker. He (Col. K.) has expressed his intention of returning to Texas, as the Government of Nicaragua have issued a proclamation declaring all his title in, and to any portion of the Musquito Territory, null and void.

MEXICO.—In Mexico, Gen. Comonfort had met with some opposition on the part of the church, and at the date of the last accounts received at Manzanillo, the clergymen were in possession of Puebla.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. — Washington, Feb. 11. The President has issued a proclamation stating that associations in Kansas, as well as in other remote States now organizing, interfere with domestic institutions of the Territory. He delares that the whole power of the General Government will be exerted to the support of the Territorial laws and the suppression of revolutionary movements.

Col. Parker H. French is in Washington. He has made a second application to be recognized as Ambassador from Nicaragua, and was told, in very plain terms, that the objections to his recognition which existed at the time of his first application, had not been removed. It is understood that these objections are wholly of a personal nature, as the administration just now is sympathizing with Walker's movements, and an Envoy from his government less objectionable than Col. French would be accredited at once. Col. French has publicly announced that he will leave the country by the next steamer for Nicaragua.

THE MISSING STEAMER.—Washington, Feb. 11. The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the steam-brig Artic, Lieutenant Hartstein, commander, to go in search of the missing Collins mail steamship Pacific, now nearly a week over due in New York. The Artic proceeds from New York to-day, if she gets her stores on board in time.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—Chief Justice Taney, for a long time confined to his house by illness, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

[☞ Although there are several apparent discrepencies in the following, which we copy from an article recently published in the *New York Times*, it nevertheless contains many wholesome truths and stubborn facts, and is, withal, the most sensible and considerate article, coming from the Atlantic side, touching our present Indian war, and the subject of which it treats, in general, that we have yet seen. Leaving our intelligent readers to discover for themselves whatever therein contained may be inconsistent, we adopt it, in this place, in lieu of aught else we might have to say. For the information of our readers at a distance, however, it might not be improper to observe, that neither the authorities of this or Oregon territory ever *dreamed of*, much less *meditated* a war of extermination against the red-skins; and that the total number of able-bodied Indians warriors in this and Oregon territory, east and west of the Cascade mountains, cannot be less than 7,000—two-thirds of whom are located in Washington territory.—ED.]

Indians—a War of Extermination.

A brilliant historical writer has compared the Indian character to rock, whose form cannot be changed without the destruction of its substance. The whole annals of the ill-fated red men corroborate the simile. The aboriginal races within the United States have, with few exceptions, resisted all civilizing influences, utterly refused either subjection, amalgamation, or improvement, at anglo-saxon hands, and have fallen, rank after rank, fighting to the last, within the shadows of their ancestral forests, for the hunting grounds of their fathers. Their van has been driven back, and further back, until they are forced beyond the Mississippi. And now, suddenly, they are pressed by great detachments from civilization, who flank them from Utah and New Mexico, and encroach upon their narrowing territory from the rear, in California, Oregon and Washington. Upon the barren plains, and among the dreary mountain ranges of the great desert-heart of North America, they have for some time maintained a precarious existence from the yearly decreasing bands of buffaloes, the trifling avails of other hunts, and the insignificant fruits of some little unskilled agriculture, eked out with wild roots. But the ring of advancing settlers now hems them in on all sides. From Minnesota, Washington territory, Oregon, California and the Mormon and half-Mexican settlements at the south, they are steadily compressed within their narrowing deserts; and steadily is starvation staring them more and more nearly in the face.

With the stubborn hardihood of their race, however, the few survivors seem to be resolved to die in the vain effort to maintain what ground is left to them, unsoiled by the step of the white man. By the advices which the last few arrivals bring from our Pacific and trans-Mississippian possessions, there seems to be now waging a concerted and general, yet loose and disorganized attack upon the whites, similar in character to the enterprises of King Philip, of Pontiac, of Tecumseh, and Black Hawk. In the Columbia, Rogue river and Willamette valleys, beyond the Rocky mountains, in the mountainous region east of the California settlements, in the vast plains haunted by the Sioux and Pawnees, which stretch from the foot of the Black hills eastward to the settlements upon the borders of our states, the Indians seem to be everywhere rising after their old manner, ambuscading individuals, and parties, firing houses, murdering and scalping man, woman and child; in short, devastating and destroying every person and thing which has the mark of civilization on it, with all the old Indian blood-thirstiness and blind, unthinking recklessness of consequences. And, as always heretofore, the more slowly moving anglo-saxon power is rising around them with its old, steady, exterminating purpose, to erase forever these last remnants of the red tribes.—Harney moves westward from the frontier forts upon the Sioux and Pawnees, with a strong body of regulars. Governor Curry, of Oregon, is preparing to sweep the Rogue river, Walla-walla and other Pacific tribes, out of Oregon—and existence—with a thousand frontiersmen and three hundred United States troops. Governor Mason, of Washington territory, has summoned volunteers from that section for a like purpose. The whole white population is beyond endurance exasperated at stealthy daily murders committed by the Indians, in their national warfare. Thirty men and women are heard of, assassinated singly or by families, within ten days. Sixty more similar cases are registered at another time. Daily reports of such atrocities have awakened all the settlers; and they will probably not rest until there are no more Indians left within our borders. This done, there will be none of the race in the United States, except those settled in agricultural communities in the different "nations" and "reservations," west and northwest of Arkansas, and the few scattered relics farther east.

A great outcry has more than once been raised about the diabolical injustice, so called, of the exterminating and revengeful character of the measures now being pursued against the Indians. This, however, is far from being a reasonable objection; although we must confess that the case is *prima facie* strong against the present administration, since it is one where we, the stronger nation, are arming against the the weaker—a well known trick of the heroes now managing the executive departments. And this final extinction of whole nations, who are, moreover, after their savage fashion, only striking for their fatherland, their homes, and their rights, is inexpressibly sad to the philanthropist and the christian. Yet it is, apparently, a necessity. The anglo-saxon race will spread—and the forests must fall, and the deserts *must* grow green and flowery, before and around its advancing footsteps. Its pioneers will be rude and uncultivated men, of fierce hearts and strong and ready hands—who will reck little of the wild savage, his rights or his wrongs, his comfort or his anger. The proud and passionate savages will waylay and murder, as they always have; and the revengeful frontiersman *will*, as heretofore, kill the "Indian devils" like so many dogs. Unless the forest pioneers are exemplarily forbearing and forgiving christian, or unless the savages shall become such in advance of them, neither of which conditions seems likely to be fulfilled, the collision is absolutely necessary; and as surely as it comes, the aboriginese will perish. Their few remaining roving bands, scattered and weak as they are, can offer no substantial resistance to the attack of the whites. Their numbers are set, by guess of the Oregon papers, at 10,000; it is, however, very unlikely that there are more than 1,500 or 2,000 fighting men of them, all told. Few or many, they will all have perished ere long; and the roving Indians of central North America will be known only in tradition.—*N. Y. Times.*

ARRIVAL OF COL. SHAW.—Col. B. F. SHAW, with his command of some 75 men, it is said, will be at the falls of Shutes river this evening. They are represented, in the main, as being a young, vigorous and daring band—admirably adapted to the service they will be called upon to perform. Col. SHAW has done as much, if not more, than any person in the Territory, since the war commenced, to keep the friendly Indians at peace, and to prepare for giving a check to the hostiles. After agent BOLON was murdered by the Yakimas, Col. S. was immediately appointed by Major CAIN, as special agent. He has been, for the most part, since that time, actively, vigilantly and vigorously employed in the country east of the Cascades, in the discharge of his duty, and has but recently accomplished that which perhaps but few other men in the Territory could have done. He comes to us, for our protection and defence, with a body of men who have volunteered their services, under him from Oregon. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Col. S. for the active part he has taken in the Indian troubles since their commencement; and this mark of confidence manifested towards him by the people of Oregon, in volunteering under him, is a matter of which he may well feel proud. Col. S. has seen some service ere this time—having served in the Cayuse war, and we trust that an opportunity may be afforded him and his brave command to do something *handsome*—to strike a decisive blow against the hostile Indians in the present war ere its close.

PAT KANIM.—Pat arrived at this place on Monday last, on the steamer *Traveler*, direct from Fort Hays, White river, having accompanied the command of Major VONBOKKELIN to that place up the Snoqualmie river, and across, from the falls. It does not seem to be very consonant with his feelings, or that of his party to be under the command of the "Boston" officers, and they think of retiring from the field, for the present, at least, in order to put in their crop of potatoes, on Whidby's Island and Snoqualmie river. It is but just and proper to remark, that Pat, in his last engagement with the hostiles, killed at least twenty of them. This information we have on authority of Mr. L. M. COLLINS, of King county, who, since the engagement, passed over the battle ground, and counted over twenty new made graves. Pat's party of Snoqualmies and Skokomishes, some 75 in number, are expected up from Ft. Steilacoom this evening, in order to receive pay for their services. In Indian hunting and fighting, Pat would do much better to be accompanied by but two or three white men, as heretofore, where he could control his own movements, and act independently, in his own way. Indian character cannot brook control.

☞ No States' mail this week. No news in the Oregon papers with regard to the movement of the volunteers east of the Cascade mountains, since the command crossed Snake river.

THE INDIAN WAR!

Movements of the Troops.

Since the late encounter and repulse of the Indians near Connell's prairie, by the volunteers, under command of Maj. HAYS, and the regulars, commanded by Colonel CASEY, they appear to have taken their departure from the immediate presence of our troops, but whither they have gone, remains to be seen. From every indication, their trail seems to have led up White river, and by many it is thought that the main body have passed over the mountains; whilst by others this movement is regarded only as a strategy of the enemy, and that it is their intention to strike off to the head of Skookum Chuck or the Cowlitz, and attack the settlements in that direction. A force of some 300 regulars, under command of Maj. GARNETT, immediately after the engagement alluded to, started in hot pursuit of the retreating savages, with four day's rations; and if the enemy has made his way over the mountains, that fact will soon be ascertained; and if, on the other hand, he has made a diversion in the direction of the Cowlitz or Skookum Chuck, that, too, will be known in due time; and luckily for the settlements, the command of Col. SHAW, just arrived from the Columbia, and company of Capt. MAXON, now on scouting duty, will be able to give them a warm and disastrous reception. The net to encompass them is pretty well spread, and it but requires to be drawn with a steady and skillful hand.

On the 23d inst., Maj. VONBOKKELIN, with 48 men of the northern battalion, reached Maj. HAYS' camp on Connell's praire, eight days from the falls of the Snoqualmie. He was accompanied by Pat Kanim and his band of 75 friendly Indians. The weather was rainy, the streams high, and the march was very difficult. The route was by the prairie above the falls, and towards the head waters of Cedar and Green rivers. But few traces of Indians were seen. The command struck Green river at the point where Pat Kanim had his fight with Leschi some weeks since, and where was still standing the hostile winter camp of twenty board houses. The signs were, that the Indians, at least in small bands, were high up Green river, probably near the edge of the snow.

On the 21st, Maj. HAYS sent a scouting party of 35 men some four miles beyond Porter's, who report that Indian sign was seen up White river. Previous to this, Maj. HAYS had built a substantial blockhouse at Porters', the lower story 26 by 22 feet, and the upper 28 by 24 feet.

The scouting parties are of opinion that the Indians are either trying to cross the mountains, or to pass near the mountains on to the head waters of the Puyallup, the Nisqually, Cowlitz or Skookum Chuck.

Capt. ACHILLES' company reached the falls, near this place, on the 26th inst., and will co-operate with Capt. MAXON in a scout to the head waters of the Nisqually and Puyallup. This duty will mostly have to be performed on foot. If no signs of Indians are found, they will move at once to White river.

Capt. MAXON has thoroughly scoured the prairies from the Nisqually to the Mound, and is satisfied no body of hostile Indians, except a small party of eight, have been in that vicinity.

The Indians have been badly whipped, and as it is probable that the passes will be closed some time longer, there is every hope that they will be struck again.

The wounded in the volunteer camp are doing well and the men are in fine spirits.

The Indians on the reservations are generally contented, and many are putting in their crops. It is their opinion that the hostiles "are tired of the war."

The central battalion have commenced erecting a post at Porter's prairie, on the 21st.

The remainder of the party from which Dr. SUCKELY, of the regulars, so gallantly captured 15 of their number at the Stuck, (mentioned last week) have come in, and gone to the reservation opposite Steilacoom.

A block-house is being built upon the Duwamish river, 15 miles above Seattle, to be garrisoned by the company under command of Capt. LANDER, from Seattle.

The revenue cutter, *Jeff. Davis* has added her strength to the naval forces aboard the *Massachusetts* and *Decatur*, now garrisoning the the town, in co-operation with the force under Capt. LANDER. We may indulge a reasonable hope that Seattle will not be captured as long as our naval forces maintain their present firm position in that harbor, although the *Active* has left to resume her surveying duties on the coast of California.

Letters have been received from Washington city, from distinguished federal officers and members of Congress, which evince deep interest on the part of the government in the war here, and assure us there will be no delay in legislative action for the relief of Washington Territory, and those of her inhabitants who have so nobly fought the battles of the United States against her enemies, or supplied material for the war.

☞ We cheerfully give place to the following letter from the captains of three of our brave volunteer companies, whose names are thereunto subjoined. We sincerely regret the reason that has called it forth, and all parties concerned can rest fully satisfied that it has ever been far from our purpose to cast an unjust aspersion upon Maj. HAYS, or any other officer or soldier, volunteer or regular, who are now so bravely and gallantly serving in the present Indian war. A file of our paper for months past, will attest the sincerity of this declaration. It should be remembered, however, that we are entirely indebted to *volunteer* information, to arrive at a knowledge as to the movements of the forces in the field. It will certainly be admitted that those movements are legitimate subjects of criticism; yet, for ourself, we disclaim all intention to have given an endorsement to aught ever published as to what mere idle rumor may have said. Our only regret is, that such a rumor found its way into our paper. We thought the qualification given to it at the time, amongst persons of ordinary intelligence, would be sufficient to exonerate us from any censure in the premises.

FORT HAYS, *March* 17, 1856.

J. W. WILEY—*Sir:*—Having heard that certain individuals were attaching blame to Major Hays for the move made against the Indians on the 6th inst., on the opposite side of the White river—state for the information of *such* as well as others, that we were severally consulted by the Major as to his proposed movement, and that we considered his plans wise and prudent, and most heartily approved them.

As to the statement made by the same class of persons that Major Hays agreed to attack the Indian camp at 6 o'clock A. M. on the next morning, it is false. Maj. Hays in his note to Col. Casey (a copy of which is before us) distinctly informed Col. Casey that it would be impossible to move from camp earlier than 6 o'clock A. M.—at which time the command moved as rapidly as it was possible to do. It is true, too, that the Indian camp which it was proposed to attack, had, or was about being removed at the time Col. Casey's express arrived at our camp. Persons would do well to cease their misrepresentations of army movements. It will be time enough to attach blame when a wrong is committed.

A. B. RABBESON, *Com. Co. B.*
JOSEPH A. WHITE, *Com. Pioneers.*
B. L. HENNESS, *Com. Co. C.*

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. WOOL AND GOV. STEVENS.—On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an interesting and important correspondence between the gentlemen alluded to, and which, although somewhat lengthy, yet we hope will receive a careful, deliberate and unbiassed perusal by all our readers. The subject matter treated of not only involves a question of *fact*—of official capacity—of wonton and criminal neglect on the part of a high, commanding functionary, but one, also, which embraces the safety of every house in the territory from the torch of the hostile savage, and the life, or indiscriminate slaughter of the entire population of our territory.

The reply of Gov. STEVENS to Gen. WOOL requires no comment. It so completely annihilates every position taken by Gen. WOOL, as to leave not even the semblance of a "hook to hang an answer on."

FROM CAMP.—For whatever news may be found in to-day's paper from our volunteer and the regular forces on White river, we are indebted to Mr. JAMES H. GOUDY, one of the most daring and thorough-going express riders in any service. Mr. G. left Ft. Hays at 5 o'clock, Mouday evening, and arrived here on Tuesday morning, at day-light—a distance of some sixty miles. If there are any class of persons in the public service, in the present war, that deserve to be well paid, it certainly is our expressmen. Their duty is exceedingly arduous, and all those acquainted with the nature of the country between White river and the prairies, well know it to be dangerous in the extreme. For miles along the road, a thousand Indians might secrete themselves, unseen, within a stone's-throw of the road.

☞ Although we had designed to do so, yet week after week, we have neglected to notice the recent improvement in appearance, and enlargement of the *Oregon Statesman*. A few weeks ago, it made its appearance in an enlarged form and in an entire new dress. It presents a fair and neat appearance, and is one of those regular, straightout, democratic journals that knows "neither variableness, nor shadow of turning." Mr. BUSH is an able exponent of the principles of the democratic party, and this recent improvement and enlargement of his paper is an evidence of his unconquerable energy and untiring zeal in the cause of democracy, as it will be remembered that something over a year ago he lost an entire new establishment, purchased in the eastern states, with which was connected a power press, through the wreck of the miserable, rotten irresponsible steamer *Southerner*, near the Straits of Fuca.

Our Washington Correspondent.

Through the repeated, and oft complained of, failures in the arrival of the mail at this place from San Francisco, the letters of our attentive correspondent, which should have come to hand weeks ago, have just been received—not through their regular channel, but by way of the Sound—the mail having been brought here by the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Capt. PEASE.

To show how far we are removed from the federal capital, as far as mail communication is concerned, it is only necessary to state that our correspondent informs us that the last dates he had received from this territory, were *only* as far back as Nov. 25! The letter from which we extract the following, is dated Jan. 31st, but as the postcript will show, was closed just after the organization. Although the letter is an excellent one, it refers chiefly to the chaotic *disorganization* prevailing in the national congress at its date. It closes as follows:

"The P. M. General has determined not to let the contract for a mail to San Francisco which Mr. J. H. CLAY MUDD so shamefully failed to perform, until there is further legislation. His reason for this determination, is the insufficiency of the appropriation. No one will take the contract for $120,000, as the service is to be performed, stopping at all the ports on the coast. I hope the result will be the passage of a bill to authorize *direct* mail service to San Francisco. After much urging by persons here, interested, the P. M. Gen. has agreed to recommend the passage of such a bill. And he will recommend, too, the transportation of the mail by steam between the ports on the Sound. He will not take the responsibility of putting on such service, without an act of congress to authorize it.

"Mr. A. B. RABBESON will doubtless be appointed Surveyor at Nisqually. No better man, or truer democrat, could receive the appointment. You will be glad to hear, too, of the appointment of Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, of Portland, as special Postal Agent for Oregon territory. He is an active, energetic and working man, and lives a little nearer your territory.

"FEB'Y 3.—Since the foregoing was written, BANKS, of Mass., has been elected Speaker of the 24th congress. Nathaniel P. Banks!—the man who boasts of representing the largest abolition majority in congress—the man who is *ultra* on all sectional questions—the man who advised and counselled the resistance of the laws of his country by mob violence—the man, above all others, the most odious to the mass of our people,—this man is placed in the highest position within the gift of the house of representatives! And to crown the climax of this disgraceful desecration, the oath to support the constitution of the United States was administered to him by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio!

"To what base uses *have* we come at last."
THURSTON.

OUR DELEGATE.—We are indebted to Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, our delegate in congress, for valuable documents, received by the last mail. Now, that the "wool" and "bat" majority in the present congress have effected an organization, no assurances need be required but that our delegate will exert every energy in his power to obtain justice—speedy legislation, in the shape of appropriations, in aid of the present war, for the relief of our distressed and jeopardized people. No one acquainted with Col. Anderson will for a moment doubt, but that when the *true* condition of our territory shall have been made known at Washington, his earnest labors will be employed, day and night, to the end that our people may be extricated from the fearful danger that now threatens its very existence as such. As little as he can yet have learned of the danger that surrounds us, the following extract from a private letter received from him, dated Washington city, January 31st, will serve to show that he has not been idle. Should speedy relief not be vouchsafed us, it most assuredly will not be the fault of our delegate. The following is the extract:—

"I have been highly gratified at all the accounts which I have received in relation to the gallant bearing of the volunteers in the present war. I shall do all I can for them; and I may say the secretary of war and heads of departments generally promise assistance. The secretary of war has agreed to send 400 more *recruits* out to fill up vacancies in the companies of the 4th Infantry. The *boys shall get bounty land* if there is any justice in the present congress."

☞ We have received a private letter from Maj VANBOKKELIN, dated at Ft. Tilton, March 13, detailing much valuable information with regard to the Indians, and the progress of the fortifications in that direction. The Major writes an excellent letter, and from his style, (not having the pleasure of his acquaintance,) infer that he is a man of more than ordinary ability.—From all we have heard, we are led to believe he will prove an energetic and thorough-going officer—destined to make his mark, should occasion offer, before the war is over. We will take the liberty, in some future number, to make some extracts from the letter alluded to.

☞ We have also recently received a rather *starchy* letter from our friend Capt. SWINDAL, of the Suwamish county company. Capt. S. will observe that *now* there is no necessity for its publication; however, the captain can rest assured that we would like to hear from him *often*—nevertheless.

LATE NEWS!

Ahead of the Mail.

By the arrival at the port of Olympia, on Wednesday evening last, of the steamer *Traveler*, Capt. Horton, from places on the Sound below, we are indebted to Williams' Express, and Capt. Jas. M. Hunt, connected with the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, for San Francisco papers, two days later than was received by us by the last mail.

The papers were brought into the Sound by the U. S. revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Capt. Pease.

The public are indebted to Capt. Pease for the trouble he has taken in bringing up the letter, and part of the newspaper mail, from San Francisco, neglected at that city on the sailing of the last steamer for Oregon—due over two weeks ago. The cutter arrived at Seattle a few days since.

For the following summary of news, we are indebted to the *Alta California* of March 8:

Both Houses of Congress, on the 7th, adjourned over to the 11th Feb., when it was expected Mr. Speaker Banks would announce the standing committees of the House of Representatives.

The House has voted three times for a Printer—the last time with the following result: O. Follett, (Republican) 74; Cornelius Wendell, (Democrat) 66; Robert Farnham, (K. N.) 25; and there were 24 scattering votes.

The officers elected besides the Speaker and Clerk, are A. J. Grosvenor, sergeant-at-arms; Robert Morris, postmaster, and Nathan Darling, door keeper.

The Senate has transacted but little business. Mr. Weller introduced a resolution on the 5th, authorizing the Mint at San Francisco, to coin "Unions" and "Half Unions," of the value of $100 and $50, respectively.

Mr. Cass introduced a resolution authorizing an enquiry into the expediency of an increase of the Navy.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Finance committee of the Senate to prepare and report Appropriation bills.

Col. Weller, of California, and Gen. Lane, of Oregon, were at Concord, N. H., on the 7th Feb., where they addressed a mass meeting of the Democrats of Merrimac county.

The troubles in Kansas.—Every mail brings accounts of "troubles in Kansas," murder, maiming, house burning, etc. These accounts fill columns, but in brief may be summed up, that during the local elections fire-arms were used by the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties, and that somebody or other was killed or wounded.

The Sound Dues.—The United States has offered to Denmark $30,000 in full compensation for the expenses incurred in improving the navigation of the Sound.

Accident to Gen. Cass.—A serious accident occurred to Gen. Cass yesterday. He was descending the steps of the Patent Office, and fell a distance of four steps, striking on his head. The first reports received here by telegraph, were that he had fractured his skull and broken one of his arms; but these were subsequently modified, and the latest dispatches pronounce him out of danger, unless inflamation of the brain should set in.

Washington, Feb. 9.

The physicians in attendance upon Mr. Cass report that he is considerable better this morning.

☞ Mike Walsh is at Sebastopol, and James Gordon Bennett at Rome.

The Legislature of Maryland had agreed to go into an election of U. S. Senator on the 14th ult.

☞ The American State convention of New Hampshire have re-nominated Mr. Metcalf as a candidate for Governor.

The European War.

It is stated that the French and English Cabinets have come to a perfect agreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligerent powers continue their preperations for an earnest continuance of the war, should peace not result from the present endeavors.

It is hoped that such armistice may be signed on or about the second of February.

These favorable indications have given increased advance and firmness to the funds, English and Continental.

Orders Given to Suspend Hostilities. Berlin, Jan. 21—Letters from St. Petersburg state that orders were sent off on the 18th to Gen. Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea.

Gen. Gortschakoff is expected, without delay, at St. Petersburg, to be invested with the functions of governor of Poland.

It is generally believed, in Berlin, that an armistice will be concluded between the belligerent powers.

Havre, 23—The *Courtier du Havre* states that an order from Paris, dated afternoon of 22d, has directed that the loading of the ships intended for the Crimea shall be provisionally suspended.

Russian Motives for Opening Peace Negotiations.—A London correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, gives the following explanation of the origin of the peace propositions, and Russia's motives in the matter:

No one now doubts that the entire proceedings were concerted from the first between Austria and Russia. Russia, it is assumed, said, "Find from the Allies their lowest terms—then submit these terms to us, and threaten us that you will join our enemies if they are not instantly accepted. We will instruct Prussia, Saxony, and the other German powers to assist the plan by giving us strong advice, and at the same time in order still better to keep appearances, we will cause your representatives at St. Petersburg to be treated with coldness, and our people generally to raise an outcry against Austrian ingratitude. All this will keep up the confidence of the allies in your sincerity and give you a more potent voice in every final question.

"At the last moment before the withdrawal of your ambassador, and after you have gone through with the pretence of refusing to entertain the slightest modifications, we will unreservedly accept all that is necessary, and proclaim that in doing so we yield not to the allies but to the will of Europe. In the jubilee for peace, few will care to inquire why we refused to submit to the voice of Europe until we had caused the death of half a million of human beings, or why, if it is not necessity that compels us to yield, we descend to terms ten times worse than those which a year ago we declared no nation could submit to without dishonor.

"When oblivion of the past suits the convenience of nations the logician is never heard, and even before the treaty of peace is signed the Czar will again be a magnanimous monarch, and capitalists in London and Paris will have no higher hope than we intend to ask them for a loan."

The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition in the neutralisation of the Black Sea, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, Russia being ready to discuss the other points.

Affairs in the Crimea.—Accounts from the Crimea to the 6th of January, mention no fact of the least importance. The cold was intense, and the sea had frozen along the coast, but particularly in the ports of Kazatch and Balaklava, and in the roadstead Sebastopol.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—A good deal of attention has been fixed on this treaty respecting the point in Central America,—which figured so largely in the President's message—and it is gratifying to observe that the whole of the British press, without an exception, which has discussed the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that such a miserable bone of contention is beneath the dignity of embroiling the two greatest nations in the world.

☞ We are indebted to Williams' express, and Capt. James M. Hunt, for a file of late San Francisco papers, delivered on the arrival of the steamer *Traveler* at this place on Wednesday, brought to the Sound by the *Jeff Davis*.

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 to all persons holding accounts for supplies furnished the Volunteers raised under the proclamation of Acting Governor Mason, that for said accounts scrip will be issued by the Qr. Master and Commissary General upon the presentation of said accounts, approved by the officers commanding at the time the accounts were created.

The accounts in all cases must specify the articles and the quantity furnished.

This is done in order that all the accounts for supplies furnished during the war may be placed upon an equal footing and in proper form for adjustment by United States Government.

WILLIAM W. MILLER,
Qr. Master and Commissary General.

Olympia, W. T. 26tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned having established themselves permanently, at Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, in the mercantile business, will have constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c,

Together with a variety of other articles to suit the wants of the community.

GRENNAN & CRANNEY.

Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, March 17, '56.–3m26

**Puget Sound Courier copy 3 months and send bill to G. & C.

War Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enrolling officers will report to this office for marching orders.

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

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of May 1856, for the performance of the following work, viz:

On the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom.

1st To build a bridge at the crossing of said road, as laid down on the maps of the survey, to be seen at Surveyor General's office, Olympia, W. T., and at Vancouver, on the Nawaukum river, 200 feet or thereabouts in length, the bridge to be constructed of hewn timber (none of which shall square less than 1 foot;) in the most solid and durable manner, the carriage way 16½ feet in width to be of 3 inch plank firmly spiked on, and enclosed by a railing on each of 3X4 inch scantling. The entire structure to be 20 feet above the ordinary stage of the water, and to be supported by a pier or piers of crib-work, solidly filled in with stone: the left bank of the river to be cut down to the height of 20 feet forming an abutment for the bridge, and an abutment of crib-work filled in with stone to be raised to the height of 20 feet on the right bank. The pier or piers will be constructed with their angles up and down stream, to direct the drift, and from each abutment a wing or apron of crib-work, 30 feet in length will be carried out on the up stream side for the same purpose. The whole to be inspected, approved and received by the engineer in charge on behalf of the U. S. before payment is made. And, from the abutment on the right bank, a causeway is to be thrown up 8 feet in height, and 16½ feet wide, to be made of solid earth, or gravel, forming a good road way across the Nawaukum bottom, for the distance of one half mile or thereabouts, and connecting the said bridge with the high prairie land at Saint Martin's. And the said causeway is to be constructed with slopes of 2 or 1 and to have culverts properly constructed at sufficient distances to carry off the water that may accumulate by its side.

2d To open and construct from St. Martin's to the bridge on Skookum Chuck river, 12 miles or thereabouts the U. S. Military road, on the line surveyed and marked out as follows, viz:

The road to be cleared entirely of trees, brush and fallen timber, and other obstructions, for a width of 33 feet, and a track or carriage way to be included in these limits 16½ feet in width, in which all roots, stones and other obstructions must be grubbed out at least 9 inches below the surface of the soil.

And in all places of low, wet or marshy ground the road is to be built of logs in the manner usually called a corduroy road, laid on a sufficiently high embankment, at least 16½ feet in width to prevent its being overflowed, and to render it easily practicable for a heavy loaded wagon during the rainy season or season of freshets. And it is to be well and distinctly under-stood by the contractor that the object of this advertisement is to have a good, substantial wagon road made between the points above named, which shall be easily practicable for a loaded wagon with its usual team *at all seasons of the year.*

And no road or portion of road will be received which does not fully come up to the meaning of this condition.

In their proposals contractors will propose separately for the bridge and causeway, and at a stipulated sum per mile for the construction of the road.

Contracts will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, at the discretion of the superintendent of military roads, in Oregon and Washington territories.

The work is to be completed by the 1st of November 1856, but will not be inspected until after the commencement of the rainy season, to ensure the fulfillment of the conditions.

Proposals must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties, ensuring the completion of the work in case a contract is given.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposal for opening the advertised section of the U. S. Military road from Vancouver to Steilacoom W. T." or, for bridge across the Nawaukum river W. T., and directed.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. DERBY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers
San Francisco, Cal.

Olympia, March 21 1856. n25-t April 15

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

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

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.

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

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 immediately for settlement to my agent, Mr. James Roberts.

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

EUSTES HUGER.

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

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of THOMPSON, GRENNAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the old firm will be attended to by Grennan & Cranney.

JAMES THOMPSON,
LAWRENCE GRENNAN,
MARSHAL CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CRANNEY.

Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, March 17, 1856.—26

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.

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. Robie is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of subsistence at the Dalles.

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

19th. M. P. 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.

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, Grocereis, 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.

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 charge, 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

W. WALLACE WARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

NOTICE

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

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

Oregon, California and Atlantic States

EXPRESS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE!!

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

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

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

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

Charges moderate.

J. W. & W. B. GOODELL.

Olympia, Feb. 7th, 1856. 20tf

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 Indan Ag't.
Puget Sound District.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of W. T.

By the Governor.
C. H. Mason, Secretary.
Olympia, January 23d, 1856.–tf.

General Orders.

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

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

3. Especial thanks are due to the Nez Perce volunteers, for their cheerful obedience to orders and exemplary 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. Doty will assume the command of the Walla-walla Battalion, consisting of the Stevens Guards and Spokane Invincibles. They will be moved to the Dalles, as soon as the weather moderates, and there is a probability of grass on and at the terminus of the route, and there be mustered out of the service.

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

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

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

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

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

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

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

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

Oct. 26, '55.–7tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

Nonpereil Saloon,

S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Proprietor,

Main Street, Two Doors North of the Pacific House.

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

It shall be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to maintain the good name and character this house has ever sustained. He will ever keep on hand the best of Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Cigars, &c., and conduct the establishment in such a manner, that few shall "equal—none excel."

Oysters, lobsters, sardines, eggs, &c., furnished to private parties, if desired.

A ball alley and billiard table are attached to the premises.

Prices moderate. Terms cash. "Narry" credit, and "halo" books.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.

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

STOP THIEF!

Beware of the Sheriff!!

THE undersigned being about to leave for the states, and having disposed of all his interest in the "Nonpereil Saloon," would respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, request all who may know themselves to be indebted to me, on book account or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, and thus avoid any further delay and expense.

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

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

J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the "Tripod House," are requested to come forward and pay their accounts at once, as we wish to settle up our books for the old year.

Dec. 28, 1855–n14.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n19-ly.

W. N. AYERS,
DEALER IN
TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.
All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Cliatat 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.

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.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

EL SACRAMENTO BRAND—dark, peach flavor; El Sacramento brand—dry, light colored;
Mayflower brand—12 plugs to the pound.
These above brands of Jones' & Hudson's celebrated manufacture, in lots to suit, for sale by
SAM'L. H. PRICHARD,
San Francisco,
Agent for the Manufacturer.
Jan. 18, 1856-n17-3m.

The 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.

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. 31tf

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

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, Groceris, 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.

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, Calliforna, 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

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.

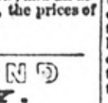
THE subscriber will be prepared to furnish the public the coming fall, with the best leading varieties of fruit trees. Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Currents, Gooseberries, &c., which have been selected with care from the States and Oregon nurseries.
My ground being well adapted to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

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

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

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

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 "Wenat-shapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

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

This notice is published for the information of the public, and the attention of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory, is especially called to the above provision, and for further information they are requested to apply to sub-agent A. J. Bolon.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't Ind'n Affairs, W. T.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.
COUNCIL GROUND,
WALLA WALLA VALLEY,
June 12th, 1855.
June 29, '55. 42-6m
*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

Sandwich Islands Produce,

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

Notice.

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

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 south-easterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the south-western fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 16th, 1855.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m48 Gov. and Sup't.

To Country Merchants.

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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

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

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

Sayward's Line

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

Scott's Republications.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (TORY.)

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

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

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

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.
CLUBBING
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
POSTAGE.
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.
Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
June 15, 1854. 40-tf

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

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

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claims may accordingly be filed either at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at Olympia, or delivered to the agent for the Puget Sound District, Col. M. T. Simmons, or the sub-agent for the Columbia River, W. H. Tappan, who will attend the various courts during term time for the purpose.
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Sup't. Indian Aff's.
Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

E. P. Seymour,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

Advertising Agency.

L. P. FISHER, IRON BUILDING, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS.)
Sacramento Union; San Joaquin Republican; Marysville Herald; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus, Coloma; Mountain Democrat, Placerville; Amador Sentinel, Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Statesman, Corvallis, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound; Puget Sound Caurier, 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, Goosberry, etc.
Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.
Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

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 coustantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.
My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.
The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.
Persons buying my clothing will find large and suitable sizes.
Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

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 GROCERIES
AND DRYGOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

**Notice to Far