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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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From the Oregon Weekly Times.

Col. Cornelius' Letter.

We are indebted to Adjutant Farrar for a copy of the following letter, which gives the lie to many of Gen. Wool's assertions. This coming from the Colonel in command of the Northern Regiment, will have a neutralizing effect on Gen. Wool's misrepresentations:

HEAD-QUARTERS 1st Reg't. O. M. Vols., Portland, O. T., June 13, 1856.

SIR—In a communication under date of "Benicia, Cal., April 2, 1856," published in the *National Intelligencer*, over his own signiture, Gen. Wool indulges in several direct and weighty charges against the Volunteers who were then under my command in the Walla-walla country, indirectly reflecting upon myself. It is due the Volunteers and the people of Oregon that these malicious inventions, unsupported by a single circumstance and having no foundation in truth, should be noticed and refuted.

Gen. Wool asserts—"As the Volunteers, having no boats, could not cross Snake river, the retreat of the Indians closed the winter campaign except to plunder the friendly Cayuses of their horses and cattle." This charge is unqualifiedly false. It has no relationship with truth. And as Gen. Wool has never placed his foot within a distance of nearly two hundred miles of the "friendly Cayuse" camp, he cannot consistently make claim to any personal knowledge of the correctness of his grave accusation. Not an officer or soldier under him has visited the Walla-walla country since the inception of the present Indian war. Who imparted to him the information he so boldly declares and vouches to be true, he does not disclose; but whoever his informant is, that man has imposed upon the aged and credulous General, and deceived him by statements the reverse of truth. On the approach of our troops in December last to the occupancy of the Walla-walla country, the friendly Cayuse and Walla-walla Indians implored our protection from the threateped vengeance of their own brethren. These friendly Indians numbered, men, women and children, about one hundred and thirty. The remainder of the Cayuse and Walla-walla, the Umatilla and Deshutes Indians were in open hostility to us, and this rupture had long been planned and determined. It was the result of no sudden impulse. It was not produced by the forward movements of our troops to their country. The legitimate certainty of these facts will be apparent from the testimony adduced on the trial of certain Indians in February last, a report of which will be submitted to you by Judge Advocate W. H. Farrar.

The protection claimed by the friendly Indians was readily promised and afforded, although to the serious inconvenience and detriment of the service and the company employed therein.

Throughout the winter, and until the removal of those Indians to the Nez Perces, they were encamped at a distance of ten miles from the encampment of our troops, except that, at their urgent solicitation, the French and half-breed company (K) camped at their village. Several times in the winter I was at the Indian village, and held council with the chiefs and principal men. Never a word of complaint was lisped to me against company K. Twice, and twice only, did the Indians complain of any wrong having been done them by the Volunteers, and both acts consisted in taking of a horse. In each instance the horses were restored and the Indians were satisfied. On one occasion some three hundred head of horses were driven into our camp. Nearly all were wild, unbroken animals. They were believed to belong to members of the war party. They were, however, claimed by some of the friendly Indians as their individual property, and, although the brands upon the animals did not correspond with the brands given to us by the Indians as their own, in order to prevent any ill-feeling and difficulty all but one horse were turned over to the Indians on their mere claim of ownership. The retention of the single horse I justify. It bore the brand of the notorious Five Crow, one of the principal hostile chiefs. It was identified by a large number of Volunteers as having been used by him in the battle of Walla-walla, and it bore the evidence of a gun-shot wound received in that battle. It is true we obtained, and used for subsistence, some of the cattle claimed by the friendly Indians. This was never done, however, when we had, or could procure, beef from any other quarter. But in every instance the cattle were *purchased* from the Indians, and the price agreed on therefor was the same as allowed to our own citizens with whom we contracted for cattle. The Indians repeatedly expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the business transactions between us. The imputation that the Volunteers and their officers "*plundered* the friendly Cayuses" is a malignant fabrication. I hesitate to believe that Gen. Wool has so grossly debased himself as to originate this shameless defamation. In his distempered spleen he has suffered to be palmed upon his eager willingness to believe all things detrimental to the citizens of Oregon, these shameless libels which had their origin in the vicious brain of one or two persons whose reputation for truth and veracity is not of a very high order in the community of their residence.

Gen. Wool should have made some little inquiry as to the character of his informants before lending the prestige of his name and official station to the endorsement of so grave a charge. It would have been far better for his own reputation for prudence and a willingness to accord to the Volunteers their just deserts, had he resorted to this precautionary measure. It would have saved him from the painful exposure of a portion of his vindictive sentiments towards our citizens, which he has frequently and weakly suffered to become manifest.

Another statement made by Gen. Wool I beg to notice. He says: "In February, thirteen wagons loaded with supplies, including ammunition, for the volunteers, guarded by only four men, were captured by the Indians between the Umatilla and Fort Walla-walla." This charge is as basely false as the one to which I have above replied. Until I read this in the *National Intelligencer*, the report had not reached my ears, and I was not aware that this unmitigated untruth was employed by Gen. Wool to the disparagement of the Volunteers and discredit of our whole people. From the commencement of the war to the month of March last, not a single wagon belonging to the volunteer service had been between "the Umatilla and Fort Walla-walla."

At no time were there as many as "thirteen wagons" in any train, loaded or unloaded. From first to last, the Indians have *not* "captured a wagon train, loaded with supplies." *During the whole period of the war the Indians have not succeeded in capturing a single article of Quartermaster or Commissary stores or supplies, ammunition, or a wagon.*

In this respect the Volunteer service presents a much clearer record than does that of Gen. Wool. The Indians *have* captured from the forces of Gen. Wool supplies for the regulars, while from the Volunteers they have not such success to boast. In this connection I may allude to the fact that in April last, in the Yakima country, my command re-captured from the Indians a portion of the ammunition obtained by them when they attacked and captured the Cascades within rifle-range of the veteran Wool's own trained bands.

I have thus noticed the only accusations preferred by Gen. Wool against the Volunteers and their officers since the date of my commission as Colonel of the Northern Regiment—the 21st of December. I regret the necessity that demanded of me the refutation of the grave and serious falsehoods promulgated by Gen. Wool, and so persistently adhered to by one, who might have added laurels, and enhanced the esteem in which he was once held by the people of Oregon, if he had applied his strength to the defense of our wide-spread and unprotected settlements, in lieu of having wasted his energies in unmanly dissemination of base detractions and false accusations of those brave and gallant men whom I had the honor to command.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
THOS. R. CORNELIUS,
Col. 1st. Regt. O. M. V.

To his Excellency GEO. L. CURRY,
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Sawamish county, W. T., June 26, 1856, convened for the purpose of arriving at and giving expression of public feeling in regard to the course pursued by Gov. ISAAC I. STEVENS, in reference to the proclamation of Martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston, as also his course in general as the executive of this Territory, Charles Graham was chosen president, and Wm. M. Morrow secretary of the meeting.

The Hon. David Shelton being present, was called upon to state the object of the meeting, which he did in a few very appropriate remarks.

At a previous meeting of the citizens of said county, John T. Scott, David Shelton, and Wm. M. Morrow were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of public feeling in said county, who, being present, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being read and considered, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In a free government, the people have the right to assemble *en masse*, and there publicly express their approval or non-approval of the public acts and doings of their officers of government, or of any portion of their fellow citizens, however humble or exalted may be their position in life; and

Whereas, Our present Executive, Gov. ISAAC I. STEVENS, did, for divers good reasons, deem it his duty to arrest certain individuals, citizens of Pierce county, who were charged by some of the officers, and almost universally by the volunteers and citizens of the county, with giving aid and encouragement to our present hostile foe, to an extent which rendered their own lives, with those of our citizens, extremely perilous; and

Whereas, Certain individuals, for reasons best known to themselves, did manifest sympathy for the prisoners, and appeared to be determined to effect their release at all hazards, whereupon Governor STEVENS, as Commander-in-Chief, proclaimed Martial law over the counties referred to; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Sawamish county, do fully, frankly, and freely approve, in the most emphatic terms, of the action of the Governor in the premises.

Resolved further, That we believe if the Governor had not arrested the citizens referred to, and proclaimed Martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston, that he would have had a host of far better men down on him, than those who are apparently taking sides with our common foe, and showing a disposition to oppose the action of the Commander-in-Chief in his efforts to save the lives of our citizens.

Be it further Resolved, That as McCloud did on the 25th of December last, feed and lodge a party of the enemy, as reported by himself, and published in the *Puget Sound Courier*, and still remained on his claim until ordered in, and after being in, did return in violation of law, and the orders of the executive.

Resolved further, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability of Governor STEVENS to discharge the arduous duties assigned him as Governor, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of this Territory, and that he has the will to do so; and that his best energies are devoted night and day, to promote the best interests of Washington Territory; and that his removal from office, under existing circumstances, would be disastrous to the public interest, (of which event, however, we have no fears), we therefore proclaim to his and our foes, and the rest of mankind, that Sawamish county is in for the war, and will uphold, and do endorse the actions of the executive in the faithful discharge of his official duties, the conduct of Chief Justice *Lander*, together with the eight *distinguished* lawyers whose circular creates no very great enthusiasm (but a good deal of condemnation) out side of the camp of Leschi, to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, and that a copy be sent to the President of the United States, and one copy each to Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON and Hon. JOSEPH LANE, Delegates in Congress from Washington and Oregon Territories, with a request that they resist any and all attempts of the removal of Gov. STEVENS from office by his calumniators.

Thurston County Convention.

The following resolutions were prepared to submit to the convention, held Saturday, June 28th, but were not introduced in consequence of the immediate adjournment of the convention, after completing their proper labors. We publish them as matter of information, for the democracy elsewhere; and have no doubt, that they, if submitted to the meeting, would have been adopted unanimously. They read as follows:—

Resolved, that the democratic party is the only political organization that has a history or a future, a national or a steady policy, and is therefore the only party in the hands of which, the affairs of our government may be committed with safety.

Resolved, that the principles of self-government contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which the *source* of the laws for the territories is taken from the hands of non-residents, and left with the people for whom the laws are made, is the genuine doctrine of republicanism, and he therefore who under cover of the name of *Republican* makes war upon this doctrine "has stolen the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil."

Resolved, that the so called know-nothing order, being composed chiefly of out-casts and renegades from other political parties, without political principles or dignity of character, is therefore the most dangerous and corrupt of all the *isms* of the day, therefore the nominees of this convention by accepting such nomination, are thereby pledged if elected, to use all honorable means to defeat the objects and ends of said order, and to rid the country of the curse of its existence.

Resolved, that of the political measures and bold and able state papers of president Pierce, by which the fundamental principles of the democratic faith have been illustrated, we give our cordial approval.

Resolved, that we seek no alliance, and accept no compromises, but rely with the utmost confidence upon the intelligence and patriotism of the masses for the final and triumphant success of the *national democracy*.

☞ Mrs. Swisshelm says: "Judging from the enormous circumference of the dresses of the young ladies of the present day, we feel inclined to the truth of the old saw, that 'a *miss* is as good as a mile.'"

Mass Meeting at Olympia.

At a mass meeting convened pursuant to public notice, in the town of Olympia, to take into consideration the course pursued by the executive of the territory, and the emergency which caused him to declare martial law in Pierce county; B. F. Yantis was called to the chair, and J. W. Goodell appointed secretary.

After some remarks relative to the object of the meeting, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:

Hon. Victor Monroe, Wm. Rutledge Esq., Chas. E. Weed, H. D. Morgan and Andrew J Chambers.

The committee retired and shortly reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in the prosecution of the existing Indian war in Washington territory, certain settlers in the county of Pierce are strongly suspected of affording aid and comfort to the enemy, and certainly did remain in safety upon their farms whilst all other settlers in the vicinity were, either in block-houses, or if found by the enemy were massacred:

And whereas, the above suspected persons did in our opinion furnish provisions and information to the enemy, inciting the continuance of the war, and when ordered into the towns of Steilacoom or Olympia or to Ft. Nisqually, did in defiance of orders from the executive, and the general sense of the citizens, return to their claims to re-establish intercourse with the enemy; and also when the said settlers were arrested and placed for safe keeping in the hand of the commanding officer of the U. S. garrison at Ft. Steilacoom, preparatory to a trial by a military commission, a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for to relieve them from said confinement, which would have had the effect to turn into the theatre of active military operations a band of active Indian sympathizers and probable spies, not only rendering abortive the military operations, but leading to civil war and bloodshed: and,

Whereas in view of these facts, the executive on the 3d day of April, 1856, proclaimed *martial law* in the county of Pierce and afterwards enforced it by the arrest of the judge and clerk, in their attempt to hold the usual term of the court. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that martial law having been proclaimed it became the duty of the governor to *enforce it*.

Resolved, that we approve of the course of the executive in enforcing martial law.

Resolved, that the question is simply as expressed by the governor in his "Vindication" dated May 10th, 1856, "whether the executive has the power in carrying on the war, to take a summary course with a dangerous band of emissaries, who have been the confederates of the Indians throughout, by their exertions and sympathy, can make, to a great extent, the military operations abortive," it is a question whether military power, or public committees without law, as in California, shall see that justice is done in the cause.

Resolved, that we will sustain the executive in enforcing martial law, at least until the trial of the suspected spies and Indian sympathizers.

After considerable discussion the preamble and resolutions were passed.

B. F. YANTIS, *Ch'n.*
J. W. GOODELL, *Sec'y.*

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

SAWAMISH COUNTY, July 6, 1856.

ED. PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

I desire, through the medium of your paper, to say to the people of Washington Territory, that the citizens of Sawamish county are not willing for the Territory, which bears the name of the illustrious Washington, and the authorities which have so manfully held her reins, to be derided and stigmatised.

They are not Indian sympathizers, neither do they sympathize or defend those who aid and give shelter to our enemies, while their hands are stained with the blood of our best citizens.

They do not cry out against the authorities and condemn them for trying to defend their homes and firesides from the torch and scalping knife of the savage.

They do not croak about war for political fame, or pecuniary interest.

They do not desert their country in time of need, but frown indignantly on toryism, and say they are too proud to divide and wrangle among themselves when their country is involved in an Indian.

They are ready and willing to assist in the present war—to help fight the battles of our common country. I am proud to say that the citizens of Sawamish do not turn from the path of duty when our country call. They have done all that was possible for a people to do. There are only five men in the county who are not at their country's service.

We unanimously condemn the course pursued by the learned bar at Steilacoom; also the resolutions passed, same day, at the same place, by the same people, purporting to be by the citizens of Pierce county. Now readers, you are all probably acquainted with these circumstances, and what could have been the design of those men? I can freely answer the question. It was not for the good of our country, but to gratify their own selfish desires, and to effect unjust ends.

When I think of the picture of the present war, I am lost in wonder of astonishment. I have always thought, heretofore, that the American people were united when their country was involved in war with any other nation. But here I see a different state of affairs, which deserves the most rigid condemnation. Well, these things, ere long, will be known throughout the area that our history extends, and these noted characters will blend the pages of future history with disgraceful marks. Rather than lay back in my sofa, or easy chair, (as some men have done), and place myself in opposition to those who have been defending me, and fighting the battles of my country, I would choose to be a "dog and bey the moon."

Then look at Gen. Wool's conduct towards Oregon and Washington Territories. It has always heretofore struck me, that the army of the United States was organized and supported for the express purpose of defending our common country against our enemies. But on the Pacific coast it appears different—the commanding officer deriding our misfortunes, and the unhappy people of two Territories, charges them with being outlaws and murderers, just merely to clear his unfortunate blunders. Now, all those who are working against our unfortunate people, are trying to stop any appropriations being made by Congress to defray the expenses of the war, and indemnify citizens for their all, which has been stolen or burned by the Indians; and should this be effected, then, I say, for one, we can fight the battles of our country, even though we be neglected. We must maintain our just rights. I had rather live on dried clams and salmon, and defend my country, than desert her in time of need, as Gen. Wool has done.

ONE OF THE SAWAMISH BOYS.

Letter from Giles Scroggins.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

SKATTER CRICK, W. T.
June 11th, 1856.

MISTER EDITER:—I haint had mutch time to drap yeu a fue lines fur a good long time. Sence I've ben in the wars out yander, I ben etin so mutch hoss meet, I begin to want to jump stif-legged, and cant steddy myself mutch to riten leters, yeu better beleve. Gist to think on it, to bee out fiten ingins an livin on hoss meet, I tel yeu Mr. editer it's no fun at al, yeu better beleve it aint enny wa yeu kin ficks it.

I gist got hoam to look arter my family and crops, and heerd about the grate fuss sum of yeur pepil at Olimpy an Stilicum, is makin with guvener Stevins. Wee out hear on Skatter crick, wil bee up thare about that time an se the lick them darnd lawyers want to do things by, an like as not hav a hand in too, an se that justis is dun to guvener Stevins, an that no under holts is takin by them alfierd medlers of lawyers. I dont think it will take mutch out hear to stur up a hornits nest that wil sting sum of them fellers mity hard. I tel yeu now tha hed better look out fur brakers, or thare wil bee more than one fante, an more than one pare of pants spiled the next time; the pepil aint agoin to stand mutch moar of this kind of bizines no how. Guvener Stevins has got a plenty to do, to fite the ingins, an save the countrey, an haint got no time to be a foolin awa with them fellers no how.

Has bruther Evans rekivered his helth sence he fanted an spiled his pants? Poor feller, I'm so glad he aint ded. That vinigar factury man, Kendall, the peepil tels me is mity ni mad; well, he kinder loox that wa al the time; and Clark tha tel me, hes quit playin thre bean poaker, an plays fur 5 sents a game now; he is gitten kwite rispectibel fur him. Duz Kernel Wallace git drunk as mutch as ever? Lord hev mursey on them sinners I sa, is these the men makin al this darnd fuss? I think it's time we out hear on Skatter crick begin to look to these matters, an al the peepil al over the contry, and have a say and a hand in it now to the last, thare is sum accounts that shood hev long sence bin setteled, an now wil bee a good time to pas receits, an wipe out ole scars. I am in, for one, by Juli, an no mistake, *nary time*. Thare aint no yuse now, of tawkin, tha must face the musick or fante this time. Lord won't we have a time, and sum fun? You better believe we will.

A good menny peepil wanted me to cum up thare with 'em, an sta an find out all about these things. I kalkilate it wil bee time a plenty to be thare sum foar or five daze befour the time, an wee don't inten to let mutch go on that wee hev no hand in, for the hull peepil's good yeu better beleve, I am in airnest now I tel yeu.

Wee, the peepil out hear on Skatter crik are a goin to stan by him.

1st Becase he has bin a doin al he cood to save the contry an the peepil:

2d Ef he can't do it, thare aint nobody out hear what kin do it, I tel yeu, an the contry wil bee cleen gon in.

3d Wee want him to beat the ingins, an ficks the contry up agin; if these *darn'd lawyers*, and them enemys of the contry, sich as tha hev got prisiners kin keap bankin him an botherin of him al the time, it wont do no how, I tel yeu:

4th When he gits dun fiten the ingens, wee want him to help fokes git ther pa fur the war, an etin ther meet, an sleapin on the groun without enny kiver, while ther familys hev to liv in blok-houzes.

I will gist cloze this leter by telin yeu that me an mi naburz, an al the rest of mankind, wil be up to Olimpy to se fare pla, an wee wil hev it an no mistake; an stan by guvener Stevins, becaze he iz stan in by wee the peepil; an I tel yeu sum of them fellerz better bee makin trax afoor wee git them. The wa things hev bin a goin wee out hear, ar alfired madd, I kin tel yeu, I am in blud airnist. Sea whot that littel Gun hes cum too, by preetchin' treesin agin the contry.

Mr. editer, I remane
yuer's til deth,
GILES SCROGGINS.

P. S. Ef things dont look rite let mee no kwick, send mee werd by xpres, in hast, an wee wil cum roalin up like grum thunder, an maik them fellerz skwat in ther trax, an tare ther sherts an spile ther pants agin.

Good-bi in hast,
yuer's til deth,
GILES SCCROGGINS.

N. B. I'll drap yeu a fue lines agin beefour long as I dont kalkilate to go to war agin fur sum fue weax, no how til this fuss iz oaver.

yuer's &c.,
GILES SCROGGINS.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

FORT ALDER, RANGER'S PRAIRIE,
Snoqualmie, June 27, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—I avail myself of the present opportunity to dispatch you a few brief items relative to military movements in this section of Washington Territory. On the 19th inst. Maj. Van Bokkelin left this place, with a command of about sixty men, for the Snoqualmie pass, a distance of about forty-five miles from Fort Alder. It was the intention of Major Van Bokkelin when leaving here, upon reaching the summit of the mountain pass, to have selected some feasible location, and have built a fortification, and thereby cut off and prevent all communication from the hostiles, on the eastern side of the mountains, with the Indians on the lower Sound. But unfortunately his plans proved abortive, owing to the insufficiency of pack animals to keep him and his command supplied with provisions. The Major took a detachment of 18 men out of companies H and I, and left the main body under command of Capt. Peabody, and took a more northerly direction for the purpose, if it were possible, of finding a nearer and a more practicable route for pack animals across the mountains. Owing to the many obstacles which he had to encounter, in the way of logs and density of under-brush, his progress was considerably impeded, and was much longer in joining the main body than he anticipated. He traveled pretty much an entire day upon snow. His command were destitute of provisions for two days, having, as the only alternative at this juncture, to subsist upon the inner surface of spruce bark, which they stripped from the trees and scraped. This article of diet, I would here remark, is held in great esteem by the Northern Indians, but it is rather too much on the green *persimmon* order to be found very palatable to an anglo saxon or civilized volunteer soldiery.

The Major found, upon reaching Capt. Peabody's command, after being detached about six days from them, that many of the command were complaining of being sick with coughs and fever, which they had contracted through hunger, exposure, fatigue and inclemency of weather. It had rained pretty much the entire time they were out, some six days. Finding it impossible to maintain his position at that point, under the then existing circumstances, he deemed it expedient to fall back and wait till his men and animals were recruited. The Major succeeded in reaching this place last evening, wet and exhausted, having traveled about forty-five miles in a heavy rain, and that, too, on a rugged mountain Indian trail, proving to all conversant with the character of our mountain trails, that the Major is no ordinary pedestrian.

Since the return of the Major and Capt. Smalley, of company G, from Connell's prairie to this place, the battalion has been actively engaged in building a fort upon Ranger's prairie, and cutting a road from this place to the crossing of Cedar river, a distance of some 20 miles; and during the time also, scouting parties have been dispatched in different directions in this section of country, in search of lurking spies whose foot-prints and other signs have frequently been found by our men, lucidly demonstrating to us that our every movement has been watched with an eagle-eyed vigilance, so characteristic in our treacherous *red skin foe*.

This section of country, where we are now located, is surely the most excellent, in an agricultural point of view, that I have seen in Washington Territory.—Rangers prairie, upon which Fort Alder is built, contains, from a rough estimate, (tho' we think an approximate estimation) about ten thousand acres of very excellent land; and it is certain that there is an hundred thousand acres of good vine maple land here, bordering on the river, susceptible of agriculture. The natural advantages are not surpassed, I am free to say, in no other portion of this Territory. Since my arrival in the Territory in 1853, I have traveled over a great deal of the country, and paid particular attention to the character of the soil in the choice agricultural localities, and am fully confirmed in the opinion that the soil here is much more fertile than any other that I have seen, not excepting Whidby's Island, which I have heard pronounced, by men of agricultural science, to be the garden and granery of

Washington Territory. And I am fully persuaded (without grabbing at straws, like a drowning man), that the day is not far distant when this section of country will meet with a rapid and heavy settlement. There are two points by which an easy ingress and egress can be had, both by land and water, from the waters of the Sound to this place. Being well conversant with the character of the country between here and Seattle, I have no doubt as to a road being made from here to that point in a distance forty-five miles. On the other hand, by simply removing a few rocks out of the Snoqualmie river, a steamer of light draught can ascend as far Fort Tilton at any season of the year, as there is at least three feet of water to be found in the river at all points, at the dryest season. This I assert without fear of a successful contradiction. This country is in its infancy—it is undeveloped; in fine, it is unknown, and I think I may say with due propriety, that the oldest pioneers in the Territory know but very little of the extent and topography of this country, when millions and millions of people yet unborn will subsist upon the productions of its soil. *More anon*, in this connection.

Yours very respectfully,
J. T. TURNER.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—We would call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and vicinity to the notice of Mr. and Mrs. WHITWORTH, to be found in our advertising columns, announcing a public examination, on Friday, the 18th inst., at the Olympia school house, of the pupils connected with their school. It is worthy of attention. While war is raging in our midst—public attention and industry more or less diverted from their usual channels—let not the interests of the rising generation be forgotten.

FRANKLIN.—There are some men who follow some kind of business to obtain a livelihood, and there are others who live by subscriptions, &c, or are, in other words, like professional gamblers, *non-producers*. The attention of this class of persons is respectfully invited to the following anecdote of BENJ. FRANKLIN. Read and *reflect*:

"Franklin was called on by a committee appointed to collect subscriptions towards building a church in or near the city of Philadelphia, I do not recollect which. The committee was introduced to him in his study, and after paying their respects handed him the subscription paper, soliciting him to commence the same, being desirous he should be the first to contribute, with a view to influence others, he being at that time President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The Doctor took the paper, read the heading, and wrote: "Benjamin Franklin—Five Pounds," and handed the paper back. Hard money, as it was called, was very scarce, and paper money at a discount. The gentlemen looked at the amount, then at each other, and at the Doctor, they still holding the paper in their hands. "What's the matter, gentlemen? Have I made a mistake?" "Why, your excellency, we were rather surprised at the smallness of your donation." "Let me see again," and taking the list in his hand immediately wrote opposite his five pounds, "Paper money," and handed them a five-pound bill of the State of Pennsylvania, saying: "Every man is the best judge of what he can give, and I wish to give no false impression. He that gives more than he can afford is a fool."

THE WAY JOAN CHINAMAN FIXES HIS DEBTOR.—A Chinaman in San Francisco was recently observed with one side of his face painted sky blue, presenting a most ludicrous and grotesque appearance, in contrast with the dirty yellow on the other side. A gentleman passing stopped him and asked the reason he painted himself so singularly. The Chinaman told him it had been done by a creditor whom he was unable to pay. When asked why he did not wash it off, he replied "So long no payee money, so long no washee off," and he passed on apparently resigned to the punishment the custom of his country had imposed upon him.

How many sky blue cheeks would there be amongst our patrons, if the same practice were adopted? If they *blue* Uncle Sam on account of some *charters* and *cash* expenditure of Gen. WOOL to accomplish *nothing*, and then for refusing to pay scrip for *actual labor performed*, would he not hereafter be more properly styled *Blue* Sam?

DUELLING.—The following is an excellent burlesque upon this worse than foolish practice:—

Two mosketoes, one morning met on a leaf in the garden. Both were filled with blood during their last nocturnal depredations They were silent and dumpy, cross and savage. One of them run out his sting and wiped it on his fore leg. The other thrust out his sting, and pointed it toward the first mosketoe. This was considered an insult; and the offended mosketoe steps up to the other and says:

"Did you turn up your sting at me?"

"I run out my sting; you can apply it just as you choose."

"Sir," says the first mosketoe, "you are very impertinent."

Answer—"Sir, your remark savors of rascality."

"Ha!" exclaims the other, "a downright insult! No gentleman mosketoe will submit to such treatment without demanding satisfaction! Draw, villain, and defend yourself at once!"

They rushed together, and running one another through the body, died "honorably."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Legal Advertisements.—After this date, (April 4, '56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in this paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

To Delinquents—U. S. Scrip.—Those indebted to the Pioneer & Democrat office for subscription or advertising, are informed that U. S. Scrip will be taken at *par* in payment of *old* debts, or even to settle accounts to date.—4th April, '56.

Democratic Ticket.

Regular Nominations for Thurston County.

For the Council,
JAMES W. WILEY.

For Representatives,
B. L. HENNESS,
C. B. BAKER,
JAS. LONGMYER,
DANIEL KISER,
G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
WM. RUTLEDGE, JR.

For Sheriff,
SAMUEL COULTER,

For County Commissioners,
A. J. CHAMBERS,
JOS. CORNELL.

For County Auditor,
WM. WRIGHT.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
VICTOR MONROE.

For County Treasurer,
G. K. WILLARD.

For Assessor,
T. W. GLASGOW.

For Coroner,
H. D. MORGAN.

OLYMPIA PRECINCT.
For Justice of the Peace,
J. C. HEAD.

For Constable,
WM. MITCHELL.

Whigs, Black Republicans, &c.

A few days since, the whigs (so called) of Thurston county held what was termed a mass meeting, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported on Monday next — composed mainly of voters from Olympia precinct. Notwithstanding the movers in this matter opposed the covention system (which would, at least, afford an *opportunity* for all sections of the county to be represented), but two or three precincts *were* represented, and yet it is styled a *mass* meeting—a meeting of *the people!* The democratic party saw fit to hold a "convention," and about all sections of the county *were represented*. This *convention* cast thirty-four votes, and the highest vote cast, if our memory serves us right, in the whig "*mass meeting*," was twenty-six. It is urged that a mass meeting was called to allow the *people* professing to be whigs to *speak!* Where are they? If we were allowed to answer, we would say that it was a *last* dying struggle of whiggery. The *whig party* did, within our recollection, hold conventions, but now they resort to *mass meetings*. Oh! *what* mass meetings!! It reminds us of the coroner's jury, composed of one man, (not the people *en masse*) who was called to sit upon his own body to see "if he was *dead* for certain, or only *kind o' 'gin 'eout*." The conclusion in his case, if our recollection is right, was—"*died for want of wind*."

To the *remains* of this party we are willing to pay all *due* respect. It seems that its burial has been assigned to the extreme north-western portion of the United States. We neither hear nor read of a whig organization in any other locality—we know of none in Congress—and, consequently, presume that it has been transferred to Washington Territory for final interment. That it is dead in the States, all men know who *read*, but it may be that Washington Territory is destined to revive, infuse new life, and resurrect it; or as PRENTICE once said of PENN—"He was in-*terred*, but *rose* again."

If such has, and is to be the fate of the whig party, will not ne-gro-ology "gin 'eout" or "die for want of wind" in the coming election? Senator WADE made the declaration near a year since, that "the whig party was not only dead, but *stinketh!*" And if this be so, how will niggerism smell? If ne-gro-ology has sprung from the ruins of this political *stench*, it must, necessarily, partake of its putridity, and, not only in this north-western portion, but throughout the entire possessions of the United States, the *hot* summer months of 1856 will hasten its decay.

To oppose these two parties we have only the democratic. That there exists a system of "bargain and sale" between the two, Monday next will fully demonstrate to any man, "even though he be a fool." Alas! how fallen! The once great whig party which professed and advocated *principles* that affected this whole country, is now what? The *weak* ally of a *sectional* party—set in motion by prejudice and propelled by the fires of fanaticism, and, too, against the great principles of the constitution—the constitution that has made us great and happy. Fraternal love is to be turned to hate, and "narrow, not noble, base and degrading, not generous and elevating" principles are to rule the land.

On Monday next, we will be called upon to act, and we say,

"God give us a man! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a *will*;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie."

Not a man who is arrayed under the banner of hatred and disunion, but national men entertaining national principles, who neither contemplate nor will admit of a dismembered confederacy—men abhorring all proscriptive sectionalism—men seeking the good of our common country, and who will introduce and sustain such principles in our now young Territory. We want no more mock legislatures. He that receives your suffrage, should be a man,

——"Sun-crowned, who lives above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking—
Who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatt'ries without winking—
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps."

Martial Law.

Our readers hardly need be informed that Martial law was, for reasons which heretofore have been explained and are generally understood, declared over the counties of Pierce and Thurston—that it was enforced by the arrest of the judge,—or that the judge attempted to have the executive arrested. These facts are well known, but it seems that the ball must still go on. Judge LANDER, KENDALL, EVANS, and the "members of the BAR," are still inclined to "pitch in"—to throw any and every obstacle in the way of those who are spending their best energies to *serve* our now suffering Territory, in the vain effort to make *something* of themselves—to, in short, serve Leschi and the ruthless savage, rather than suffer their nice "*legal sense*" to be violated.

Last Monday the Governor, together with nine others, were arraigned for contempt of court, in having resisted the marshal while attempting to serve a writ upon the person of the Governor. The nine persons were all *acquitted*, and the Governor fined the *enormous* sum of fifty dollars! The dignity of the court is not a matter of so much importance after all. Hereafter, should our country be in danger from a foe—should prompt and energetic measures be necessary—if women and children are being butchered in our very midst—if rapine and murder be the order of the day—if traitors are found in our midst, or sympathizers with our enemies around and about us, we would advise the commander-in-chief—for the sake of public quiet at home—reputation abroad—impressions upon our enemies—to prevent broils and disturbances—to step forward in advance, should he deem it necessary to take unusual steps to secure the public safety—such as might interfere for a moment with any of the *sacred* rights of the legal profession—and pay over his fifty dollars to appease the wounded honor of that fraternity.

Judge LANDER presided, KENDALL prosecuted, and Judges STRONG and MONROE acted for the defense.

After the termination of this farce, the PEOPLE met and gave an *opinion*, which will be found fully expressed in the following report of their proceedings. Comment we deem unnecessary:

At a meeting of the citizens of Thurston county, called immediately after the rendition of judgment in the case of Gov. Stevens—charged with contempt of court, and tried before chief justice Lander—the following proceedings were had:—

Judge S. S. Ford was elected chairman and Mr. George Gallagher secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the chairman, and on motion of judge Monroe a committee of three was appointed to danft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

Said committee was appointed by the chair, and consisted of Messrs. Victor Monroe, George Gallagher and Jas. K. Hurd. The committee then retired and after a short absence the following resolutions were presented, read and unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, That it was the most imperative duty of Gov. Stevens to arrest Smith, Wren and McLeod, residents in Pierce county, who were suspected of treasonable conduct, in aiding and abetting the bands of hostile Indians, that infested and overun the district of country known as the Nisqually plains.

Resolved, That it is our opinion as citizens of this territory, that had the governor failed to arrest these men, and after their arrest to prevent them from returning to their claims, to renew their unlawful intercourse with the Indians, he would have betrayed the trust reposed in him by the government of the United States, and further, have exhibited an imbecility of character and purpose which would have unfit him for the office he now holds—the duties of which he has ever discharged with constancy, unwavering integrity and eminent ability.

Resolved, That for his numerous public services we owe him much, and we open our greatful hearts to him in thanks; and we say to him with feelings of respect and warm affection, that we are rejoiced to know, that in him is to be found embodied, a Pauld, a Williams and Van Wert, to cut off the treasonable designs of the traitorous Arnolds that have recently appeared amongst us.

Resolved, That we immediately pay the fine and costs, as adjudged by chief justice Lander, against Gov. Stevens for having committed a contempt of court—a crime which as we believe, has no existence except in the disordered minds of the enemies of our country.

Resolved, That while his course continues to be as it has heretofore—marked by rectitude and honesty, as a fearless defender of his country and its constitution—he commands our admiration and esteem, and our most cordial support against the enemies of our common country; and whilst we reprobate the unjust persecution to which he has been subjected, we pledge ourselves to support and sustain him by all lawful and honorable means within our power or control, until peace is again restored to our suffering and afflicted people.

V. MONROE,
G. GALLAGHER,
JAMES K. HURD,
Committee.

Mr. Q. A. Brooks then introduced the following additional resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while this meeting does not undertake to pronounce upon the decision of judge Lander, it does say that under the peculiar difficulties under which this territory at present labors, and the very urgent necessity for the constant and unremitting exertions of the executive in the discharge of the weighty and responsible duties that at present officially devolve upon him, that the course of the Judge was unnecessary and uncalled for, and calculated to plunge the territory still deeper into the unfortunate dilemma in which she is now involved.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in front of the governor's office, where he was called upon to address the people.

S. S. FORD, *Ch'n*
GEORGE GALLAGHER, *Sec'y*

After the meeting adjourned, a large number of citizens assembled in front of the Governor's dwelling—the same place where KENDALL, EVANS & Co. *exhibited* themselves—the same place where the Governor's wife and children were compelled to listen to blackguardism—to hear the husband and father accused of all manner of crimes—to hear such things as would lead them to suppose that he was to be cut and quartered by these *gallant gentlemen*—where he addressed them—ably vindicating his acts (though a vindication was entirely unnecessary) in the discharge of his official duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the present disordered state of affairs. He was followed by Judge MONROE, in a neat, able, and well-timed address.

Our time this week will not allow a further notice of the *extraordinary* proceedings enacted during the past few days. But as they border more upon the *ridiculous* than anything we have been called to witness recently, (not even excepting the legislature of last winter), and knowing that Mister SCROGGINS was present during the progress of the trial, as also his ability to comprehend matters of *great moment*, and that he has in his possession copious notes, we, at least for the present, defer a further notice of this burlesque upon *common* sense.

Fourth of July.

Notwithstanding the present unsettled state of the country—the incursions of Indians and "*members* of the *bar*"—some respect was paid to the "*glorious fourth*." Quite a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia embarked upon the steamer *Traveler*, well supplied with little *ictas* for a handsome pick-nick at some point to be selected below on the Sound. So far as we have learned, everything passed off pleasantly.

The revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Lieut. MURDOX commanding, accompanied the party on its return, and fired a handsome salute, which was repeated, and for which we, in behalf of our citizens generally, return thanks; and in doing so, belive that we but echo the sentiments of the community.

The evening was celebrated by a large and well attended ball at the Washington Hotel — everything well arranged — the best of good feeling prevailing, and all retiring well satisfied with the enjoyments of the day. During the evening the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* exhibited a variety of fireworks, under direction of Lieut. MURDON, really beautiful, and for which he deserves the thanks of the community generally.

In addition to the above, a national salute was fired in the morning, at noon and night. Also, quite an array of flags—Mr. BARNES and the Messrs. WILLIAMS showing their colors handsomely

"CHARLEY."—We have received a communication from this gentleman. The crowded state of our columns prevents its appearance this week. It is good, and *will appear*.

THE INDIAN WAR!

Movements of the Troops, &c.

By the latest advices from Col. SAAW we learn that his command reached the Columbia river opposite Wallawalla on the 30th of June, and boats would be had in readiness by the 5th of July, to cross them over to Wallawalla. The entire volunteer force numbering about 400 men would be concentrated in the Wallawalla valley by the 7th or 8th inst.

The main body of the hostile Indians are supposed to have gone north. A few straggling Indians were seen between Wallawalla and the Dalles by Messrs. KANE and COFFEY who brought the express from Col. SHAW. The hostile Indians of that region are supposed to have broken up in small bands, and very much scattered, with the exception of about 300 concentrated at the head of John Day's river.

This side of the Cascade mountains, no signs of hostile Indians have been discovered, or anything of interest transpired in the military service for the last few weeks.

Much credit is due to assistant Quartermaster general HURD, Judge CUSHMAN of Quartermaster department, and Capt. ROBIE in command of the train accompanying Capt. GOFF's command, for their prompt and efficient labors in fitting out the expedition.

We committed an error in our last week's issue in stating that Mr. H. TILTON had charge of the pack train accompanying Capt. GOFF's command, and also in reference to the appointment of Mr. L. ALEXANDER as special agent. Such is not the fact.

The friendly Indians on the different reservations in charge of local agents are peaceably and quietly engaged in preparing their winter supplies.

Col. WRIGHT according to our latest advices, was *quietly* encamped and *begging* all straggling Indians to *treat!* His position was *somewheres up north*.

Representations.

As stated last week, we republish the volunteer and citizen representations, with an additional number of names. It may be that some names are printed twice, but our time will not permit us to revise them carefully, and consequently we let them go as they are, knowing that errors, if any, can be corrected hereafter. We only remark, at this time, while *legal* mockery holds sway—while *common sense* is being burlesqued, and the feelings of the people outraged, that it is a proper time for the *people* to speak—*they do speak*.

REPRESENTATION

To the Honorables J. Patton Anderson and Joseph Lane,

Delegates in Congress from the territories of Oregon and Washington:

OLYMPIA, June 10, 1856.

We the undersigned, citizens of the territory of Washington, would respectfully represent to the delegates of the territories above named, that in consequence of an unprovoked Indian war, waged against the citizens of the territories aforesaid; grave, and at the time, serious—and as is supposed—well founded suspicions were entertained, *almost unanimously*, by the citizens of Thurston county, and the volunteers in the field, from all portions of the territory, that certain persons in the county of Pierce, had been engaged in aiding and abetting the enemy, contrary to the rules and articles of war. [See John O'Bryans on "American Military Law and Courts Martial," page 344, articles 56 and 57, now in force.]

ARTICLE 56—"Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

ARTICLE 57.—"Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

The same authority, page 146, closing paragraph, reads as follows: "The 56th and 57th articles relate to offences closely allied to treason. The 56th article is so explicit as to need no elucidations. It enacts that, "Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or amunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

The 57th article provides the same penalties against "Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

The same authority, page 147, closing paragraph, reads as follows: "It will be observed that the word 'whosoever,' contained in the 56th and 57th articles, that their provisions are applicable as well to those in civil life, as to those who belong to the military state, &c., &c.

It is deemed unnecessary further to pursue this subject, at the present time. The arrest of Messrs. L. A. Smith, John McLeod and Charles Wren, on the charges above mentioned was, almost unanimously demanded by the citizens of Thurston county, as a matter of *public safety*, and self-preservation. They were charged as being guilty of offences against the articles of war, as above quoted, and charges and specifications were made out against them, in accordance therewith.

Indeed, the commander of a battalion intimated his design to the governor, to withdraw his forces from the field and cease a further prosecution of the war, unless the persons enumerated were required to abandon their claims. Thus, it will be readily perceived, that a blow was aimed at the volunteer service, in the midst of war, to jeopardize it, and require its being abandoned, in despite of a regular programme for its prosecution. The persons before alluded to have been regularly charged with holding correspondence with the enemy, of affording him shelter, and of furnishing him with provisions and ammunition; in consequence of which, governor Stevens ordered them to rendezvous, until said order was revoked, at Olympia, Steilacoom or Ft. Nisqually. You yourselves can judge of the surprise it afforded the volunteer service, when a short time afterwards these men were found at their respective places of abode, in utter contempt of the public service, and in violation of the expressed will and order of the people of Thurston county, and executive. They were again quietly arrested, and remanded to Ft. Steilacoom. At this time the most essential evidence against them was in the field, on general scouting duty, and otherwise. But a few days elapsed after their arrest and confinement when, as the undersigned believe, with an object of pecuniary reward, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out to the end that they might be brought before judge Chenoweth for trial. Be it remembered that the material evidence against them was in the field, and their immediate whereabouts unknown. Besides, it was greatly feared, that a systematic course would be pursued by their attorneys, and *other evil disposed persons*, to procure their unconditional release at all hazards. In consequence of which, the executive and commander-in-chief remanded the then prisoners, from Pierce to Thurston county; and to the end that justice might be done in the premises, "*Martial Law*" was proclaimed over Pierce county, and a military commission summoned for the trial of the offenders. In brief, chief justice Lander, at the time holding a commission from the governor, as lieutenant colonel in the volunteer service, volunteered, in consequence of a notice to that effect, of the indisposition of judge Chenoweth, to hold a term of the United States district court at Steilacoom, the county seat of Pierce county, that county being within judge Chenoweth's district. The "proclamation" of Martial Law was enforced in the arrest of chief justice Lander by lieutenant colonel Shaw. Immediately subsequent to this, chief justice Lander sought to hold a term of the United States district court in Thurston county, sought to arrest the governor, and place him in close confinement, for an alledged contempt of court in Thurston county; and this occurred, too, whilst he, (the governor) was laboriously engaged in discharging his duties as commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces. The result was that Martial Law was also declared over the county of Thurston, and through the instrumentality of the military volunteer forces chief justice Lander was again put under arrest, and the trial of these supposed offenders, before alluded to, regularly proceeded with, in conformity as before stated, and with the almost unanimous approbation of the citizens of Thurston county

In closing this representation, we, the citizens of Washington territory have only to remark, that we originally approved of the arrest of the persons heretofore enumerated, and that we now consider the proclamation of Martial Law, as a matter of *public necessity*, over the counties of Pierce and Thurston, although the same has now been revoked. That as far as the prosecution of the present Indian war is concerned by the executive and commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces, that he has labored day and night, to bring the same to a successful and honorable close—that he commands the respect and confidence of the forces under his command and that in all his efforts to bring the blessings of peace to our borders, he has been actuated but by one motive, and that is the preservation of the lives of our people, and the safety and security of their property from the torch of the savage. That we have heard with profound sorrow and indignation, that accusations have been made to the home government against Gov. Stevens, to the effect amongst other things, (as we believe, *false and unfounded*,) that he is habitually intemperate, and that as governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, his disbursements of public moneys, &c., placed in his hands, show evidence of fraud. These charges we believe to be false, and as we believe, are only made to procure his removal.

We, therefore, would most respectfully and earnestly represent, in conclusion, to the delegation in congress from Oregon and Washington territories, that we *fully, frankly and freely*, approve, in the most unqualified terms, as citizens of said Territory, of the course pursued by governor ISAAC I. STEVENS, as commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces in the present Indian war, and we most earnestly request you that you use your influence with the authorities at Washington, to the end that he be not removed, at least until peace with the Indians has been established, and security of life and property again restored to our suffering people.

(A TRUE COPY—*SIGNED.*)

Ellis Barnes, Quincy A. Brooks, James W. Wiley, S. D. Ruddell, G. C. Blankenship, George Gallagher, Edward Furste, George B. Goudy, Chas. E. Weed, L. R. Chandler, T. J. Mounts, T. B. Martin, Thomas Hughes, J. W. Woodward, M. B. Tilley, W. F. Donk, Truman H. Fuller, W. W. Miller, M. Bettman, S. W. Percival, Richard D. Herrington, D. T. Wheelock, B. D. Wright, Edmund Sylvester, D. J. Chambers, G. W. Tyrrel, S. L. D. Westbrook, A. J. Kane, William Wright, D. M. Mounts, DeWitt Crist, P. J. Cameron, Joseph T. Bush, Charles H. Eaton, Mclain Chambers, C. S. Allen, Wm. F. Parsons, John M. Hawk, T. F. McElroy, J. C. Pal-

ton, Wm. Rutledge, Henry Gallagher, C. A. Wallace, J. L. Clark, B. F. Yantis, Chester Andrews, W. H. Pullen, W. S. Conolly, Isaac Lightner, Alfred Hall, William N. Horton, Lewis Ensign, G. F. Whitworth, David Martin, James C. Head, O. Cushman, John N. Low, Wm. Mitchell, Thomas J. Chambers, Francis Lindner, U. E. Hicks, Joseph L. Mitchell, Silas Galliher, James Doty, S. C. Whittaker, Wm. Trout, C. Carl, C. Guthrie, Gabriel Jones, E. P. Wallace, Joseph Walraven, James K. Hurd, John W. Cullen, Isaac M. Brown Sam'l. Carlton, G. W. French, G. K. Willard, Finneas Doud, W. B. Goodell, W. A. Goodell, Nathan E. Goodell, Richard Lane, Geo. Shazer, V. Monroe, J. L. Perkins, James Castor, John Scott, Mathew P. Burns, M. D. James H. Goudy, George W. McAllister, J. T. Stewart, Joseph Dyer, J. R. Wernon, Joseph Tebo, Lewis Bettman, S. Davenport, A. J. Cain, A. J. Baldwin, Nathan Eaton, John D. Snider, William Elders, James Morton, Joseph Shaw, Joel Risdon, F. M. Sarjent, C. Byles J. R. Mills, J. C. Wood, A. J. Chambers, V. Davis, D. L. Phillips, A. Frankel, Jas. Cornelle, B. S. Cornelle, A. McMillan, W. C. Dobbins, Thos. Rutledge, G. Thompson. T. W. Glasgow, John Kinneth, Lee Hancock, Wm. M. Morrow, Chas. Graham.

Jas. Allen, Wm. Rutledge, sen., Joseph Shazar, Wm. Mize, S. S. Ford, sen, T. J. Ford, J. E. Ticknor, E. Mills, R. W. Brown, S. H. Williams, A. Haggerty, A. Sarjent, G. B. Roberts, N. Bonnes, A. Gagloff, G. L. Wanch,, Lawton Case, J. Mabee, Wm. Packwood, J. W. McAllister, G. T. Spurgeon, Joel Myers, G. Melvin, T. Oven, J. A. Packard, E. Marsh, Wm. Mengel.

PIERCE COUNTY.

J. S. Jaquith, D. Collins, Peter Runquist, Henry Delane, S. S. Ford, jr., Moses J. Spicer, W. Sails, M. H. Frost, John Walker, Chas. W. Riley, F. Taucett, Robert Tomson, Christopher Matson, Newton Fahey, Henry Minson, Isaac Woolery, Henry Whitesell, Thomas J. Perkins, W. T'Clinton, L. C. Richardson, Wm. Lane, Wm. K. Melville, Abial Morrison, L. F. Thompson, O. H. White, Jacob B. Lad, Warren Gove, Nathaniel H. Orr, Patrick Fowler, John Rigney, Augustus J. Knecht, Wm. P. Dougherty, W. H. Wood, A. J. Byrd, Nicholas Delin, Israel H. Wright, Chas. H. Bitting, John P. Byrd, Thomas Wright, Green McCafferty, F. W. Sealy, Peter Anderson, R. Nix.

CLARKE COUNTY.

S. D. Maxon, D. D, Wigle, H. P. Ambrew, Wm. H. Dillon, O. Martin, Wm. S. Hatlen, C. Pauly, H. Wild, T. M. Coffey, Dean Blanchard, W. P. French, H. Cochran, J. Lowe, G. B. Bailey, G. B. Hunsaker, W. Dickenson, T. Adams, J. Galloway, B. F. Tanner, P. Faulkerson, M. Baker, T. S. McDowell, L. Douthitt, W. Swanson, J. V. Coyd, J. Zoet, J. Brant, L. D. Shepardson, D. Parker, J. Schmidt, P. C. Eubank, L. Farnsworth, A. Eldred, Reuben Riggs, J. P. Stockley, B. Hunsaker J. Tooley, J. T. Dillon, M. Farr, John Thompson, G. J. Tooley, E. Durgan, I. N. Zuck, J. S. Tooley, E. C. Durgan, P. S. Khight, Nathan Towusend, T. Neston, J. Campbell, B. G. Gardner, J. Proctstell, B. Hinkley, J. B. Parker, W. P. Mabey, G. B. Simpson, H. Strong, G. T. McConnell, N. G. Bird, J. G. Gher, James Proctstell, J. McAllister, W. H. Hart, J. R. Lewis, P. Birch, G. Hayden, J. E. Messenger, W. T. Demolly, A. Gentis, J. M. S. Raybourn, M. B. Millard, Quartermaster and Commissary W. T. V.; J. R. Knapp, J. Graham, J. Frindsley, D. Brown, Tho. M. Brackett, I. Patterson, H. Klihpel, Robt. Germain, A. Burns, W. P. French, A. Kiney, Pliny Shepardson, H. Clarke, W. C. Hazard, J. H. Jones, C. A. Rooss, J. Barker, J. Webster, T. Aberny, M. McClung, G. W. Wigle.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Montgomery, June 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned citizens, and volunteers in the service of the United States, operating in the territory of Washington, for the safety of the heretofore unprotected inhabitants from the merciless outrages of a savage foe, would beg your attention to a few facts connected with the manner of our commander-in-chief in conducting the present movements of the troops at his disposal, *viz:*

1st. We deem it our positive duty, to obey all orders given us by our commander-in-chief, not inconsistent with common sense, and which may have as an object the vigorous prosecution of the present Indian war—thereby causing a speedy close to hostilities, and a restoration of peace to our homes and firesides.

2nd We are confident that we have obeyed no orders, other than those calculated to produce the desired object, notwithstanding we have been advised to the contrary by the supposed legal authority of the territory.

3rd We know that there was a necessity for the summary steps taken by the executive, in ordering in from the outskirts of the settlements, "certain evil disposed persons," living in Pierce county, and knowing this necessity, we have recommended that such a course be pursued before the executivedid so. The following are some of the reasons why we recommended such a course:

1st We believe that they were the original cause of the war on this side of the mountains, as they were opposed to any treaty being made, and after made, they willfully misinterpreted the stipulations.

2nd It looks suspicious for them to remain at their homes on the outskirts of the settlements, in perfect safety, while the American born citizens were driven to forts and block-houses, or inhumanly massacred.

3rd It was our opinion, that they acted as spies for the Indians, and were furnishing them with supplies, from the fact that several of the principal Indian chiefs had been seen to visit their houses, and fresh Indian tracks leading to and from their houses have been seen at various times.

4th That previous to the arrest of these persons, it rarely happened that the volunteers could find an encampment of the enemy without the enemy having previous notice of their coming, but since, they had been successful on various occasions, finding also in their encampment subsistence raised on the farms of these persons.

The ordering of these persons into the settlements, had a good effect on both hostile and friendly Indians, as by it a considerable source of intercourse between each was cut off, and an example shown them that we regard all as enemies who did not aid our movements, no matter whether they were white or red.

These facts were well known to the civil authorities of Pierce county, for more than six months previous, but they took no steps to prevent the continuance, while those who sympathised with the enemy, were loud and clamorous in their denunciations of the course pursued by the executive.

Witness the editorials of the *late* "Puget Sound Courier," published in Steilacoom, and the circulation of a set of resolutions purporting to emanate from the citizens of Pierce county.

After the arrest of these persons by the executive, efforts were made by their sympathisers to wrest them from the power of the military, and claim their trial before a jury of their own selection; the result of which would have been to turn them loose again on the community, and re-open intercourse with the hostile Indians.

To meet this evil, the executive determined to declare and enforce martial law over the county of Pierce, and afterwards for the same reason over the county of Thurston.

Notwithstanding these facts, chief justice Lander resolved to hold a term of the district court in Pierce county, (judge Chenoweth's district,) in defiance of the proclamation of martial law. He gives as a reason for his determination, that his oath of office compelled him to hold court in said district, at all hazards. We differ with him on this point, and the more so, when we take into consideration that a large portion of the citizens of said county were at the time actively engaged in the field, against the Indians, and it would have been very difficult to collect a proper grand jury, or satisfactory petit juries, besides many of the volunteers had important cases at issue, and probably would have sustained severe losses by having their cause called and they not being able to answer, as they could not leave the field without violating the orders of their officers, and causing detriment to the service.

And further, most of the principal witnesses against these persons that the governor had arrested, were among the volunteers, and their evidence would have been lost.

If chief justice Lander was right, then judge McFadden of the southern district was wrong, for the latter called a term of the district court in that district, and then, for the same reasons as stated above, adjourned without attempting to do any business. But we are inclined to believe that judge McFadden was right.

Now gentlemen, we take this method of expressing our hearty approval of the course pursued by the executive in the prosecution of the Indian war in this territory, and more especially in his declaring and enforcing martial law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston, knowing as we do, that this was the only alternative left to insure success to the military operations, in that section of the country. We do not pretend to discuss the legality of the question, but common sense teaches us that when necessity exists, a positive course must be taken, in order to preserve the lives of our citizens. And we fully endorse the statements made by the executive in his "Vindication."

As to the course pursued by the "bar" at Steilacoom, we have only to say that they have been "feed" by these persons under arrest and consequently sympathise with them.

And in reply to judge Chenoweth we will say, that in *our opinion*, he could have rendered his country more service, by shouldering his rifle and assisting us to repel our common enemy, than he did by giving us as *his opinion* that our officers had no right to order us, and we were not bound to obey.

(A TRUE COPY—*SIGNED.*)

B. F. Shaw, Lt. Col. Comd'g Right Wing 2d Reg. W. T. Volunteers; H. J. G. Maxon, Major Comd'g Southern Battalion; William Delacy, Adjutant, Right Wing 2d Regiment; William P. Wells, Com. Sergeant, Fort Hicks; Calvin Swindal, Capt. Co. F, Comd'g Central Battalion; Whitfield Kirtley, Com. Sergeant, Fort Stevens; Urban E. Hicks, Captain Comd'g Pioneer Co. 2d Regiment W. T. V; Benj. F. Lewis, 1st Lieut. Pioneer Co.; Wm. Sherwood, 2d Lieut.; John Press, John Geary, G. W. Downy, Marcus McMillan, M. P. Clute, James A. Lake, Wm. H. Ruddell, Joseph Bensor, Noncommissioned officers; Jas. H. Bell, Jos. Broswell, Chas. Bacheldor, George Campbell, Thomas Fossitt, Thomas W. Ghear, John Howe, Daniel J. Hubbard, Alex. Kison, Geo. H. Larmand, Henry Mowry, John Moihee, Andrew Mahony, John Weirson, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Roame, Jacob Sigo, James Steedley, Peter Thompson, Chas. Wacklin, Benj. F. Whiting. D. E. Burntrager, Capt. Co. B, 2d Regiment W. T. Volunteers; —— Brady, 1st Lieut. Co. B; True Hack, J. H. Roundtree, J. L. Myers, Chas. Miller, N. Code, J. P. Eckler, A. J. Moses, S. Tebeau, J. Lemare, George Brail, James Longmire, Levi Shelton, Peter Thompson, John Shelton, John Swindal, L. B. Morton, H. W. Scott, Thomas Walker, Milton Kirtley, Jacob O. Eckler, Wm. S. Conelly, Wm. Krise, L. D. Barnard.

B. L. Henness, Capt. Co. C. 2nd Regt W. T. V. C. Bishop, 1st Lieut. Co. C, W. T. V. F. P. Goodwin, 2d Lieut. Co. C, W. T. V. W. E. Klady, 1st Serg. Co. C. D. C. Beaty, 2nd Serg. Co. C. Andrew Laws, 3d Serg. Co. C. J. F. Frame 1st Corporal Co. C. M. W. Bullard, S. P. Anthony, John Axtell, T. J. Axtell, Seth Bullard, M. T. Goodell, D. W. Bush, David F. Biles, Wm. W. Plemb, Wm. Mahard, Jas. Smith, Oliver Platter, Joseph Gibson, N. G. Thallhiner, L. D. W. Shelton, Geo. Tikel, Wm. F. Kennedy, V. Monroe, A. Hall, D. L. Phillips, W. Guess, S. Hays, A. S. Lemmins, A. J. Baldwin, J. Huibert, H. Gallagher, Sergt. Maj. southern battalion. A. J. Kane, Grundy Morrow, J. M Mounts, Thos. Cooper, Wm. Wilson, John Webber, D. Mounts, James Canedy, R. R. Foster, A. J. Roundtree, Thos. Hicks, M. R. Tilley, James Castor, Richard Lane, J. W. Woodard, Joseph Dupeny, N. E. Goodell, N. B. Coffey, M. D. Woodin, W. B. Goodell, Geo. Lennon, Jas. McLard, J. E. Sotten, Thomas Hughes, Milford Offitt, Calvin W. Swindal, Capt. Co. F, 2nd Reg. W. T. V. J. L. Morrow, 2nd Lieut. Co. F. A. M. Collins, F. K. Perkins, H. Geal, David Martin, J. V. Brezee, Jacob Ott, Henry Johnson, 4th Corp. Co. C. Conrad Schneider, J. W. Goodell, James Burris, J. H. Foster.

Lewis County.

Jno. Barton, W. Timon, J. Sutherland, J. Gardiner, (believe the governor's action demanded, by the exigencies of the case.) U. G. Warbass, Henry Pinto, W. Pumphrey, J. Moore, G. Drew, (approves of the course of the executive, but knows nothing of the bar being "feed") G. Palmer, R. Hughs, J. Cardwell, Peter Tam, J. Urquhart, W. Cagle, S. R. Hudson, W. Whittle, F. Whittle, H. Whittle, Commodore Moore, E. W. Lyon, H. H. Pinto.

J. R. Jackson, W. W. Davis, J. M. McDonald, H. N. Coonse, O. Bushard, Benj. Laramie, A. St. Martin, I. Lousien

NORTHERN BATTALION.

J. J. H. Van Bokkelin, Major commanding Northern Battalion, 2d Regiment, W. T. V.; H. Hill, Adjutant; Robert C. Hill, Sergeant Major; Samuel McCurdy, Surgeon; J. T. Turner, Assistant Surgeon; Daniel Smalley, Capt. company G; Geo. W. Ebey, 2d Lieut.; E. M. Grubb, Orderly Sergeant; Jas. H. Allen, 2d Sergeant; Thomas Ewen, 3d do; Thomas Hartie, 4th do; J. W. Daught, 1st Corporal; Paul K. Hubbs, 2d do; Wm. Ross, 3d do; Chas. Bend, 4th do; James H. Mounts, Josiah G. Lawrey, Joseph L. Moddex, John Coorush, E. Underwood, C. Wheeler, G. Davidson, T. Greene, Dr. A. Vincent, John Smith, Wm. Crosbie.

Robert Peabody, Capt. company H; C. C. Vail, 1st Lieut.; Frank Mahoney, 1st Sergeant; Enoch Compton, 3d do; John Clark, 1st Corporal; Peter Cogles, 3d do; Chasrles Follingsbee, John Long, Andrew Wilson, W. B. Stuart, Robert Drummen, Chas. E. Roberts, Ed. Chandler, J. G. Jewett, John Short, James Grant, Thomas Roberts, John Whitbread, Louis G. Loder, Geo. Shatan, Dick Williams, Thos. Boston, Francis Cooty, Wm. Allmer, Wm. Tamburee, John M. Small, Henry Dealand, H. Ramsell, Ko-mo-li, M. Keirven, John Jonson, George Coroan, Joseph White, Christian Neelsen, James Hall, Ferdinand Fransen, Chas. Anker, Wm. Eldridge, H. Roider, Frank Dolan, H. C. Pace, Wm. Bishop, Ed. Eldridge, Chas. Sebert, John Price, R. Brunn, John Aitker, R. Smallman, Chas. Williams, Jas. Wilson, Henry Johnson, Geo. Jones, John Thornton, Chas. Thompson, Ed. Strand, J. New, J. S. Bailey, M. T. Truman, J. W. Fledge, Wm. Hughes, James Indger, John Reid, Joel Clayton, E. C. Fitzhugh, Lieut. Col.; Morris Connor, James Wotson.

G. W. Beam, Capt. company I; Thos. P. Sinnot, 1st Lieut.; B. Wilcher, 2d Lieut.; C. H. Miller, 1st Sergeant; W. C. Conner, 2d do; R. W. Trovers, 3d do; W. Stat, 4th do; Samuel Libbey, 1st Corporal; W. Williams, 2d do; John Hampton, 3d do; W. S. Ebey, Quarter-master and Commissary Sergeant; S. McClain, Geo. Foster, Peter Hileagen, Henry McClung, P. Doyce, Edward Brady, P. Riley, Thomas Maylor, H. W. Watkins, John Debond, John Nicholas, Ulrick Freund, Thomas Gankee, George Jones, John Thompson, Samuel Mason, Wm. Ross, Nathaniel Armstrong.

CAMP MONTGOMERY.

T. Hack, Z. S. Miller, J. L. Myers, R. Neston, Henry Clark, Samuel Klady, M. T. Chambers, W. Miller, Robert Hunt, J. Morse, John Brady, 1st Lieut. company B; D. Binor, Daniel Forbes, C. Miller, Wm. N. Montgomery, P. Emery, H. M. Hills, A. Smith, W. H. Cooper, J. McFadden, Henry Anderson, I. Snyder, Levi Prince, G. Jones, J. Prince, John D. Eaton, Wm. N. Yantis, Albert Eggers, Oliver Shead, Capt. Train Guard; Freeman Brown, W. K. Temple, 2d Lieut. company B; Van Ogle, John B. Forbes, N. T. Morrow, Franklin Vandormer, G. H. Morrow, Henry Willard, Albert R. Hawk, Geo. Cook, A. McMillan, H. P. O'Bryant, 1st Lieut. Train Guard; Lemuel Bills.

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 first and third Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

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.

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.

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.

Public Examination.

THERE will be an examination of the various classes connected with the school taught by the undersigned, on Friday, the 18th inst., to which the friends of the school and the public generally are invited to attend. Hours of examination from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

The reading of compositions, and the declamations will be attended to in the evening. The exercises will commence at half past 7 o'clock. P. M. precisely.

G. F. WHITWORTH,
M. E. WHITWORTH.

P. S. The next quarter will commence on Monday, July 28th, 1856.

G. F. W.
M. E. W.

Olympia, July 11th, 1856. 1w

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th day of June, 1856:

Anderson, Henry		Waymire, Samuel	
Abegast, Jacob		Walker, James	
Atwell, Houser		Wilson, Absalom	
Alen, Lrfayette		Woolery, Isaac	
Brown, James		Turner, Chapman	3
Barge, Robert		Thompkins, Cornelius	
Barrier, E. P.		Pierce, A. W.	
Beam, G. W.		Pruett, Wm.	
Clendenin, Mrs. S.		Reed, Everline	
Calder, N. Overton		Morse, W. B.	
Davis, John E.		Maccay, Betsey	
Dufery, Joseph		Miller, George	
Daniel, Francis	2	Maddox, Joseph	
Eckels, Jesse		Finch, Eugene L.	
Fitch, Ruben		Hayens, C. H.	
Flaherty, Edward		Hart, Mr.	2
Vernon, John R.		Jamison, James	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

U. S. M
STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

FROM OLYMPIA *via* STEILACOOM to SEATTLE, semi-weekly. For freight or passage apply on board.

Olympia, June 27th, 1856. n34-tf.

Register and Receiver's Notice

TO SETTLERS

IN	Township	13	North	of	Range	4	West,
"	"	14	"	"	"	10	"
"	"	17	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	20	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	25	"	"	"	3	East.
"	"	25	"	"	"	4	"

The above townships having been surveyed and the plats thereof approved on the following dates respectively:—Feb. 29th and May 21st, April 4th, January 29th, January 24th, and January 11th.

All persons 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 first day of November 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 25th day of June, 1856.

WM. A. STRICKLER, Register,
E. YULEE, Receiver.

June 28, 1856. 6w34

A Farm to Rent.

The undersigned being desirous of going into other business, would inform the public that he has a land claim which he will rent on advantageous terms to any person who may feel disposed to take the same. It is situated above the claim of Joseph Borst, on the Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, known as the "Wanch claim." On it there is is about 160 acres under fence and cultivation, with some 100 acres of standing grain. On it there is a good barn, and comfortable house, with other out-buildings, with farming implements to keep the claim in order and good repair. A man with a family is desired. Terms made kaown on application to

GEO. WANCH.

June 27, 1856. 34tf

JONES, TOBIN & CO.

Importers & Jobbers,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

Grand Mound Nursery.

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

L. D. DURGIN.

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

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-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 to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

Notice

IS HEREBY given that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Skamania county and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned, on the estate of BENJAMIN BROWN, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the deceased are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence at the Cascades. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

JAMES TRYON,
Administrator.

Cascades May 31, 1856. 6w34

LOOK HERE!

Those interested are respectfully informed that the notes, books, accounts, &c., of J. J. WESTBROOK, late of Thurston County, have been left with the undersigned for collection.

A portion of said accounts should have been long since paid. The notes have been for some time due, and unless debtors will avail themselves of the coming month in adjusting the same, they will probably find these accounts placed in such hands and shape as will insure their collection.

EDWARD FURSTE, Agent.

P. S. Washington Territory scrip taken in payment of accounts at *current* value.

Olympia, June 21, 1856. 4w33

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration have been granted by the Probate court of Skamania county, and Territory of Washington, to the undersigned on the estate of George Groswold, deceased, late of said county.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date, at his residence at the Cascades. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment.

C. J. PALMER, Adm'r.

Cascades, May 31, 1856. 6w33

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

WM. G. BADGER.
NO. 109.
Battery Street.

IMPOTER of every variety of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS; also of BLANKETS, DUCK, DRILLS, SHEETINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND BROGANS.

By RECENT ARRIVALS has received a very large invoice of the most.

Desirable Styles of Clothing,

and it is the LARGEST STOCK ever offered in this market. The goods are manufactured under my own supervision, are of the best material, well cut, large sizes, and made in the most durable manner.

Traders from the Country

Are invited to examine this HEAVY STOCK, and they will find the prices LOWER than they can be found elsewhere in the market.

Purchasers may rely on receiving the best and most saleable goods, as each article is guaranteed.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

10,000 pairs assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants,
10,000 pairs assorted Fancy and Plain Satinet Pants,
7,000 pairs Linnen Pants,
2,000 pairs Goodyears Rubber Pants,
1,000 Goodyears Rubber Coats,
200 cases Goodyears long and short rubber boots,
200 cases miners Shirts,
1,000 doz super Flannel Overshirts,
200 doz Fancy Cassimere Overshirts,
1,000 doz White Shirts,
650 doz heavy Hickory Shirts,
500 doz heavy Check Shirts,
800 doz Merrimac Shirts,
600 doz Lambswool Undershirts,
300 doz Regatta Undersoirts,
200 doz Grey Flannel Undershirts,
450 doz Lambswool Drawers,
250 doz Bleached Drill Drawers,
1,500 doz Overalls,
1,000 Denim Frocks,
1,200 doz country knit Wool Socks,
1,500 doz Heavy White and mixed cotton socks,
1,000 doz super Silk Packet Handkerchiefs,
100 doz super Black Silk Neckerchiefs,
200 doz Cambric Handkerchiefs,
250 doz Rubber Belts,
250 doz Buck Gloves,
400 doz Buckskin Gold Bags,
1,000 Doeskin Business Coats,
400 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
2,000 assorted Overcoats,
600 assorted Pea Coats,
3,000 Silk, Cloth and Velvet Vests,
20 bales Blue and White Blankrts,
50 kales A Sheetings,
50 bales Drills,
50 bales assorted Duck,
50 cases fine Felt Hats,
100 cases Straw Hats,

For sale by WM. G. BADGER,
Wholsale Clothing Warehouse,
109 Battery street, cor Merchant,
San Francisco.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail. may 9—3m.

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.

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND MEAT MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

HAVING recently leased the above well known establishment, formerly under the direction of Messrs. WEED & HURD, and of late owned by J. K. HURD, would inform the public that they have just received, and intend keeping constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Candies, Nuts, Confectionaries, &c.,

which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

They will also keep on hand for the trade the best of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Butter, Eggs, &c., as also all the best garden vegetables of this country.

In the baking line, we shall endeavor to furnish our customers with a good article of Bread, Pies, and Cakes, all of full weight and good quality.

The farmers are requested to give us a call with their produce, and purchasers are requested to call upon us with their cash, for which we will guarantee them the best of bargains. So bring along your money.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, April 11, 1856. 29ly

Keystone Temperance House,

JACKSON STREET,
(A few doors below Davis,) SAN FRANCISCO.
MRS. M. HERRING, Proprietress.
PRICE OF BOARD REDUCED!

Board and Lodging per week	$8 to $10 00
Board and Lodging per day	1 50
Board per week	7 00
Meals, each	50
Lodging, per night	50c. and 75

This House is fitted up with double and single rooms only.

Superior accommodations for families.

Strangers arriving by the night boats will observe the House by three Signal Lights at the Mast Head.

April 18, 1856. 3m30

United States Mail.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of September, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1858, on the following routes in the TERRITORIES OF OREGON and WASHINGTON, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until the 8th day of July, 1856, to be decided by the next day:

OREGON TERRITORY.

12735 From Starr's Point, by Grand Prairie, to Eugene City, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Starr's Point every Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Eugene City same day by 4 p m;
Leave Eugene City every Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Starr's Point same day by 4 p m;

12736 From Port Orford, by Randolph and Coos Bay, to Gardiner City, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Orford every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gardiner City next Wednesday by 3 p m;
Leave Gardiner City every Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford next Saturday by 3 p m;

12737 From Scotsburg to Winchester, 54 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Scottsburg every Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Winchester next day by 3 p m;
Leave Winchester every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Scottsburg next day by 3 p m;

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

12741 From Pacific City to Chenook, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pacifi City every Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Chenook same day by 5 p m;
Leave Chenook every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrived at Pacific City same day by 11 a m;
Bids to run by a different schedule will be considered.

12742 From Vancouver to Steilacoom City, and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals after senedule time, not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the pay for the trip may be deducted. The contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the post office law, or far disobeying the department's instructions. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service at a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may alter the schedule, provided the running time be not diminished; also, he may curtail the service, or discontinue it altogether, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, on condition of his allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with.

No increased pay will be allowed for excess, if any, of actual over advertised distance, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. The contracts are to be executed by the 1st of September next.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

MEN WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY.

A Few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can easily make $600 or $1000 a year to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores.

We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from $15 to $20 per week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business, will for particulars, requisites, &c., address post-paid.

C. L. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers and wholesale booksellers.
Sandusky City, Ohio:

Editors of newspapers by giving the above and the following 3 insertions, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper containing it, will receive any three of the following works, viz:

Life of Josephine, by Headley,	$1 25
" Napoleon, "	1 25
" Lafayette, "	1 25
Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life,	1 25
Lives of Mary and Martha Washington,	1 00
Odd Fellows' Amulet,	1 00

Any person wishing any of the above books, can have them sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address

33-3t C. L. DERBY & CO.

HORACE GREELEY.

THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELY; Editor of the New York *Tribune*. By JAMES PARTON. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 442. Price $1,25.

It is agreed by friends and foes of Mr. Greely, that no more ably, entertainingly and instructively written biography has ever made its appearance in America. Every one who has any desire for a familiar acquaintance with the famous New York editor, should read Mr Parton's book, and he will know Mr. Greely as well as if he had been "brought up in the same town."

"Worthy of a place by the side of the life of Benjamin Franklin."—[*Hartford Religious Herald.*

"The most spicy and attractive biography of the day."—*Boston Journal.*

"His 'Life' is a living epistle, proclaiming that virtuous endeavors and unselfish toil, will sooner or later meet a fit recompense."—*N. Y. Intelligencer.*

"Of absorbing interest, and containing much of pleasant humor, sparkling wit and instructive anecdote."—[*Bangor Courier.*

"As an incentive to youth in poverty to be honest, faithful and persevering, apart from its personal interest, it should go into the hands of the youth of America generally."—[*Middletown Standard.*

"A volume for earnest men and boys to read and study."—[*Springfield Republican.*

"As interesting as any novel, yet it is all true."—[*Painesville Democrat.*

We could append 500 favorable notices by the press of this book. Already nearly 30,000 copies have been sold. It is for sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the retail price.

Any newspaper copying this advertisment three times, and sending us a copy marked, will receive a copy of the book, by mail, post-paid.

MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

NOTICE.

The unders

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. 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 20, 1856. 23-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*

Wm. WRIGHT.

SADDLER,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order.

All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.

March 24, 1855. n28-ly.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

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

W. P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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

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

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

in all its varions 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

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. 8, 1856-n17-3m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late "Tripod House," either by account or otherwise, are informed that *United States Scrip* will be taken, at PAR, in payment of said debts.

James Roberts is my authorized agent.

EUS[illegible] HUGER.

April 4th. 1856

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

FO[illegible] [illegible]C.

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 n52:tf

Special Notice.

IN consequence of the death of one of our firm, we have concluded to close up our business. Those wishing to buy Dry Goods, Clothing, 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, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cuarge, at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

ISAAC LIGHTNER,

At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Toba co 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.

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

Special Order.

OFFICE ADJ'T. GEN. W. T. Vol's.,
Olympia, Wash. Terr'y.,
May 1st, 1856.

Quartermaster and Commissary James K. Hurd, is appointed assistant Quartermaster and Commissary General, with the rank of Lt. Colonel, in the Washington territory volunteers.

He will report to Quartermaster and Commissary General Miller, at Olympia, for orders.

[Signed] JAMES TILTON.
Adj't. Gen'l. W. T. Vol's.

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

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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 south-easterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

There is, however, reserved from the land above ceded, for the exclusive use and occupation of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included with the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Attahnam river; thence westerly along said Attahnam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of mount Adams, to the Spur whence flows the waters of the Klikatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass river from those flowing into the Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakima, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass river; and thence up the Yakima river to the place of beginning.

Also a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam river, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery;" which said tract shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct.

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

By the Walla Wallas, Caynses 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 - 1y.

Notice.

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

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence 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 SAWMILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Tmhoas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.
Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.
Admiralty charts in great variety.
Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.
Nautical Almanacs and Books.
Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.
Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33 tf

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

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

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

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

---

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

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

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

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

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

J. W. Sullivan,

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

June 8, '55.39 tf

BROWN'S NURSERY

ON PUGET SOUND.

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

Orders accompanied by the cash promptly [illegible] to, and trees carefully packed and sent [illegible] the Sound.

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-ly

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WOULD invite country Merchants who are visiting San Francisco to call and and examine my large stock of Clothing, &c.

I have on hand and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State.

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision; are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and xamine 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 GROCERIES

AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

Notice to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method to inform the farmers of Washington Territory that he is carrying on the Fanning Mill making extensively, five miles southeast of Olympia, on Eaton's prairie—sometimes called Chambers' prairie.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish purchasers with a superior article of the kind ever yet invented, and will warrant them to clean five hundred to one thousand bushels of wheat per day with ease, if properly tended, at the moderate price of fifty-five dollars at the shop.

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

140, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to the One Hundred Thousand Readers of this Popular Monthly, that with the May Number commences the publication of

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

of some of the most celebrated Musical Personages. The following, which are already engraved, will appear in the course of the year, accompanied with a biographical sketch of each, viz:

JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG,
CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, AND
MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK.

If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character, as they are determined that the Wreath and Annual shall continue to be not only the cheapest, but the Best Dollar Magazine in the World! The contents will be entirely original, from the pens of the ablest and purest writers in the country. Although a Literary Magazine, every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. It will be the aim of the publishers to blend entertainment with instruction that will not only captivate the taste but also elevate the thoughts and improve the heart.

Each number will contain a FINE STEEL ENGRAVING and a BEAUTIFULLY COLORED FLOWER PLATE, also engraved on steel, with occasionally Popular Pieces of Music, and thirty-two large octavo pages printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title page, making in all twenty-five embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages. All who are interested in a pure family literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the Best Native Talent, are invited to become subscribers, and aid in its circulation by inducing their friends to secure for One Dollar a Magazine worth Three, as either the Steel Engravings, the Flower Plates, or the Literary Contents, are worth the price of the whole.

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

TWO volumes a year, commencing January and July. The Publishers of this Popular Magazine render their grateful acknowledgments for past favors. It has been and will continue to be their aim to make it a

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

A work that parents may with safety put into the hands of their sons and daughters. Its pages will be filled with articles from the pens of many of the BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Among the literary contents may be found descriptions of the Inhabitants, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Scenery of other countries; Pleasing Conversations on Physiology and the Laws of Health; Moral Tales, Biography, and Poetry, besides useful and interesting instructions to parents and children, &c., &c.

The twelve numbers will contain 385 pages of reading matter printed on fine white paper, embellished with twelve fine engravings and Four Beautifully Colored Flower Plates, also engraved on steel, with occasional Wood Cuts and Music, making, when bound, a splendid Gift-book, or ornament for the Centre table.

Notwithstanding the high price of paper, and great cost of engravings, contributions, and other expenses attending the publication of these works, we will continue to furnish either of them at the exceeding low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Four copies, one year,..........$3 00
Seven copies, " 5 00
Ten copies, " 7 00
Fifteen copies, " 10 00

In forming clubs either the Wreath or Keepsake may be used.

Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to postpaid applications of those desiring to subscribe or form a club.

All communications in any way connected with the Wreath or Keepsake must be directed post-paid,

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf