PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855—u49-ly.

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

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PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
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G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLARK DREW,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—THIRD SESSION.

COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, passed April 3, 1854, designating the first Monday in December of each year, for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The following members appeared in the Council Chamber:

Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific—Seth Catlin.
Clark, Skamina, Walla Walla—Jefferson Huff, Ira Patterson.
Pierce—Wm. H. Wallace.
King—Wm. A. Strickler.
Thurston, Sawamish—D. R. Bigelow, Wm. Cock.
Island, Whatcom, Clalm—A. M. Poe.
Lewis and Chehalis—C. C. Pagget.

Om motion of Mr. Poe, Hon. D. R. Bigelow was chosen President, *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Cock, E. Furste, Esq., was chosen Clerk *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Poe, Mr. Mitchell, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Huff, Mr. Gallaher was chosen Door-Keeper *pro tem.*

Mr Huff moved that a committee on Credentials be appointed by the President, with instructions to report to-morrow morning. Messrs. Huff, Poe and Cock were appointed said committee.

On motion, the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. The journal of yesterday read, corrected and approved.

Mr. Huff, from committe on Credentials, made the following report:

"Wm. H. Wallace, Wm, Cock, and C. C. Paggett, having presented their credentials, we find the same to be correct."

The said members appeared and were sworn, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Poe, the Council adjourned till tomorrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1855.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of the previous day, read, corrected and approved.

On motion of Mr. Paggett, the Council adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 1855.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—The Journal read and approved.

A message from the House, through their Clerk, was received, informing the Council that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Poe moved the Council proceed to elect a President, by ballot.

Mr. Huff moved to amend, by voting *viva voce*—motion carried, as amended.

The Council then preceeded to the election of President, with the following result:

Mr. Catlin received 4 votes; Mr. Bigelow 3 votes; Mr. Huff 1; and Mr. Paggett 1.

There being no choice, the Council proceeded to ballot a second time with the same result. On the 10th ballot, Mr. Catlin received 6 votes; Mr. Bigelow 1 vote; Mr. Huff 1 vote. Mr. Catlin receiving a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected President of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Cock, a committee of two was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cock and Wallace, to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Catlin, returned thanks for the honor conferred, as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Council—this second token of your confidence and kindness, is very gratifying to my feelings. Your kind indulgence, at the last session, lays me under obligations which I know not better how to discharge, than by a faithful and impartial discharge of my duties at this.—I flatter myself, that your partiality is more from my inclination to do my duty, than my great ability to do so, which is the more gratifying, as the one is at my own election, the other is not. I thank you gentlemen, for your kindness, and I shall look with confidence for the same kind indulgence and assistance which I have hitherto received."

After which, Mr. Lowell, of Clark county, was elected *Chief Clerk.* Mr. David A. Phillips, *Assistant Clerk.* Mr. J. L. Mitchell, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, and Mr. Milas Gallaher, *Door Keeper.*

The several officers took the oath of office required by law, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties.

On motion, Council adjourned until tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FRIDAY DEC. 7th 1855.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—President Catlin in the chair.

The President announced that he had received a letter from Capt. Hays, in regard to the present Indian difficulties, and asked leave to have the same read—leave granted and the letter read—referred to committee on military affairs.

A message from the House by their clerk, was received, informing the Council that the Speaker of the House had appointed a joint committee, to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory is organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Wallace moved that the standing committees of the Council be appointed by the President—carried.

Mr. Wallace, from joint committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the Governor would meet both Houses of the Legislative Assembly in person, in the hall of the House of representatives, immediately.

The Council then adjourned to the hall of the House to hear the message of the Governor.

After the Council returned to their chamber, the President announced the following standing committees:—

Judiciary—Wallace, Bigelow, Paggett.
Elections—Paggett, Poe, Patterson.
Ways and Means—Wallace, Huff, Cock.
Education—Bigelow, Wallace, Paggett.
Claims—Poe, Patterson, Strickler.
Military Affairs—Wallace, Strickler, Cock.
Roads and Highways—Huff, Poe, Cock.
Rules and Orders—Wallace, Cock, Bigow.
Engrossed Bills—Poe, Paggett, Strickler.
Enrolled Bills—Strickler, Huff, Patterson, Paggett.
Indian Affairs—Paggett, Strickler, Huff.
Commerce—Poe, Strickler, Biglow.
Printing—Strickler, Cock, Patterson.
Corporations—Biglow, Wallace, Paggett.

Mr. Biglow gave notice, that on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to regulate the school fund, for 1855.

Mr. Wallace moved that 1,000 copies of the Governor's message, be ordered printed for the use of the Council.

Mr. Poe gave notice, that he should contest the right of Mr. Strickler, to a seat on the floor of the Council.

Mr. Cock moved it be referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Poe objected, as he was a member of that committee.

Mr. Biglow moved its reference to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Paggett moved that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Wallace thought that a special committee, was the proper one to enquire into the merits of the case; the last Council erred, he thought, in reconsidering the whole matter, by a single vote of the Council. The draft should have been reconsidered first—and then the motion to decide the right by draft; a special committee could enquire into the facts, and report accordingly.

Mr. Biglow—I rise to a point of order—my point of order is this—where a seat is contested, both contestants should be present—as it is, but one member claiming the seat, is here—therefore, no one here, has a right to contest his seat. I do not suppose the gentleman from Whatcom, claims the seat.

Mr. Poe—God knows that I do not.—I have one seat, and that is sufficient.

Mr. Cock—I am not much acquainted with dictionary, but I should like some one to define the word "contest".

Mr. President replied, as far as he understood the word, it meant: "a strife between two or more to gain the same point."

Mr. Biglow—I withdraw my point of order, and move to refer the whole matter to Messrs. Huff, Patterson and Poe, as a sdecial committee—carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Council met at the usual hour. President Catlin in the Chair.

Journal read, corrected and approved.

Mr. Huff, chairman of the special committee in the case of the contested seat of Mr. Strickler, asked and obtained further time to report.

Mr. Cock declined to act as chairman of committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Wallace was appointed to act in that capacity.

Mr. Cock moved that the committee on Memorials be instructed to draw a statement of the present Indian difficulties, and memorialize Congress upon the same.

Mr. Wallace thought such a memorial should emenate from the committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was adopted, and referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Huff moved that the committee on Printing be instructed to furnish the members and officers of the Council with 10 copies of the *Pioneer & Democrat*, each.

Mr. Cock said he thought, as there were but two papers published in the Territory, the patronage of the Council should be equally divided between them.

Mr. Poe moved to amend the motion of Mr. Huff, by inserting after the words "Pioneer & Democrat," *and the Puget Sound Courier.* Both the motion and amendment were adopted.

A resolution was received from the House, relative to memorializing Congress for increased mail facilities between San Francisco and Puget Sound, and asking the Council to appoint a joint committee on the part of the Council to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, to prepare said memorial.

Mr. Cock moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution acted upon immediately—motion adopted and the Resolution passed.

Messrs. Wallace & Paggett were appointed said committee on the part of the Council.

Mr. Wallace moved that the Clerk be instructed to report to the House, immediately, the action of the Council upon the Resolution.

No objection being made, the motion was adopted.

Mr. Bigelow introduced a bill to regulate the distribution of the School fund for the year 1855.

The bill was read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bigelow moved that all bills be ordered printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered by the Council—adopted.

Mr. Poe offered a motion that the committee on printing be instructed to order 50 copies of each resolution, bill or memorial introduced into the Council, and also 50 copies of all bills, resolutions and memorials passed by the House printed for the use of the Council. Laid on the table till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Strickler, the Council adjourned until Monday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 10th, 1855.

President Catlin, in the Chair.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Council Bill, No. 1, introduced by Mr. Bigelow on Saturday, came up, relative to the distribution of the school fund for 1855—read second time.

Mr. Wallace called the attention of the Council to the first and second sections of the bill, and thought some amendment necessary, as there might be some confusion in making the distribution of money. For instance: A scholar may carry an order from the school superintendent to the county treasurer and demand its payment, but is informed that the clerk of the district to which the scholar belongs, has drawn all the money the said district is entitled to, and, therefore, the county treasurer could not cancel the order or pay the amount due said scholar.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Paggett gave notice, that on to-morrow, or some future day, he would offer an amendment to the present law relative to the duties of coroners.

Mr. Poe gave notice that on to-morrow, of some future day, he would offer a bill to incorporate Olympia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F.

Mr. Bigelow gave notice that at an early day, he would introduce a bill to divide all counties entitled to more than one representative, into single representative districts.

Mr. Wallace moved that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message, and that it be made the special order of the day at 2 P. M.—carried.

Mr. Bigelow offered a resolution that the Council go into the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. Wallace moved that the rules be suspended, to enable the Council to act on the Resolution immediately—carried.

Mr. Strickler called for the ayes and noes.

AYES—Messrs. Bigelow, Huff, Patterson, and Wallace—4.

NOES—Messrs. Poe, Strickler and Mr. President—3.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the Council now proceed to the election of Chaplain, by ballot—carried.

Messrs. Bigelow and Poe were appointed tellers.

1st ballot—Whitworth 4; Miles 2; Brigham Young 1; blank 1.

2d. ballot—Whitworth 4; Miles 1; Young 1; blank 1.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the election of Chaplain be postponed until to-morrow—carried.

Mr. Wallace in the Chair.

Mr. Catlin asked leave to introduce a bill in regard to revenue.

The bill was read the first time—rules suspended and read a second time by title.

After some remarks by way of explanation in regard to the bill, by Mr. Catlin, it was referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Huff moved that the Council adjourn till 2 o'clock, P. M. Adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met in committee of the whole, to consider the Governor's Message, Mr. Cock in the Chair.

The Clerk read the message for the information of the Council.

Mr. Poe moved, that, that part of the message which relates to trade being carried on with Indians, be referred to the Judiciary committee—so referred.

On motion of Mr, Wallace, that portion of the message which referred to opening roads to Bellingham Bay on the North, and through the valleys of Chehalis and Willappah to Grey's Harbor, Shoal Water Bay and some point near the mouth of the Columbia River, on the South, was referred to committee on Roads & Highways.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, that part of the message which referred to paying for services of citizen soldiers, and for supplies furnished and property destroyed, was referred to committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Poe, that part of the message that refers to the public surveys, was referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Huff moved that, that portion of the message in relation to the organization of the Territorial militia, be referred to committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Catlin, that portion of the message which relates to the hire of Northern Indians by whites, was referred to committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Paggett, that portion of the message which refers to more increased mail facilities, was referred to committee on Memorials.

On motion of Mr. Poe, that portion of the message which refers to mail facilities on the Sound, was referred to a select committee of three.

On motion of Mr. Paggett, that portion of the message which relates to the settlement of the boundary question, and the extinguishment of the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, was referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, that portion which relates to an armed steam vessel on the Sound, was referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Wallace moved that the committee rise and be discharged from further consideration of the subject, at present. The committee rose and were discharged—report of committee adopted.

Mr. Poe, on leave of Council, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved.—That a committee of three be appointed, to wait on the Governor, and ask him to furnish the Council with a copy of all correspondence in his possession, relating to the present war with the various Indian tribes of Washington Territory and the United States.

Resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Council adjourned till tomorrow, 10 A. M.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, Dec. 3rd, 1855.

This being the day prescribed by law for the meeting of the Legislature, the House of Representatives temporarily organized by electing Dr. JOHNSON, of Chehalis, Speaker, *pro tem.*, and B. F. KENDALL, Esq., of Thurston county, Clerk. The members were all in attendance except Messrs. Van Cleave, of Pacific, Crosbie, of Clark, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. D. Smith, Esq.) and R. J. Robinson, of Jefferson. We learn that the member elect from Walla Walla, Mr. Craig, has resigned his seat in the House.

Messrs. Clark, Phillips and McElroy were appointed a committee on credentials. When the House adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1855.

The committee on credentials having reported, Chief Justice LANDER, administered the oath of office to the members present, and the House proceeded to elect a Speaker.

The first ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. A. A. DENNY, of King county—who was conducted to the Speaker's chair by Messrs. Morrison of Pierce, and McElroy of Thurston, and returned his thanks to the House, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—You have this day conferred upon me an honor which I highly prize, and for which I am truly thankful. But I am well aware of the fact that in conferring this high honor upon me, you have also imposed a weighty responsibility, and I can but lament my inability to discharge the duties you have thus imposed. We are assembled to-day, under the most discouraging circumstances. Our infant Territory is now surrounded by hostile savages; our citizens murdered in our very midst, and our constituents look to us in this hour of gloom to render every exertion, and make every effort in our power, to secure assistance and insure protection. Under these circumstances, I am not expecting too much of you, gentlemen, when I ask your kind indulgence in the discharge of the duties this day assumed, heartily trusting and believing that you will do all in your power to render those duties easy, and thus promote dispatch in the business now required at our hands."

The House then proceeded to complete its organization, which was effected in the choice of

ELWOOD EVANS, *Chief Clerk*;
QUINCY A. BROOKS, *Assistant Clerk*;
JOHN B. DICKERSON, *Sergeant at Arms*;
JOHN SCOTT, *Door Keeper.*

A motion being made by Mr. Morrison to procure the services of a Chaplain, considerable discussion was provoked.

Mr. Morrow, of Sawamish, opposed the motion, because: There is no delegated authority in the Organic Act, to get up Legislative prayers, and if no authority exists to create the office of Chaplain, how can the House proceed to fill the office. He could not, for one, consent to convert this Hall into a religious Session Room, nor transform the Legislative Assembly into a political prayer meeting. There is no power in the law to authorize the election of a spiritual officer. He believed all had souls to save or be lost, but a Legislative body, as such, he did not believe had. He proceeded to give his belief in the saving power of Grace, and his respect for the ministerial calling. He believed that they who employed a minister should pay him, but he was not for creating an office which would never be paid for by Uncle Sam, and certainly their constituents would not justify them in taxing the Territory. What, because their constituents have honored them with seats in this Legislature, are they to have the special privilege of going to Heaven at the public expense. Such special privileges he believed anti-democratic. As a member of this House, he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Show anything in that which provided such an office. It is in direct violation of it, however. Art. VI, expressly declares there shall be no religious test required as a qualification for office—and how is a Chaplain to be judged of except by his profession of religion.—Would not the election to that office of a non-professor or an avowed infidel be a palpable absurdity? He could not vote for the motion, for these and many other reasons. He meant no disrespect to the gentleman designed to be elected. He was himself a professor of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he tried so to walk as to show his respect to His laws. Were one elected, he would be punctually in his seat to attest by his presence, his regard for the Chaplain's calling, and his respect for the public worship of Almighty God.

Mr. Morrison, of Pierce, said in reply: He had no fear of the union of church and state which would result by this House electing a Chaplain. All he could say, was in reply to the question of constitutionality. Congress had set the example, followed by all the Eastern States, and he would inform the gentleman, that Minesota, with an organic act similar to our own, has a Chaplain. Here, a clergyman, Rev. J. F. DEVORE, offers his services *"gratis."*—He guaranteed to gentlemen of the House that the appreciation of such an offer, was not going to ruin this Territory. Washington Territory can elect a Chaplain to her House of Representatives, and that will not call down upon her devoted head, any of the dreadful calamities or dire losses under which Priest-ridden European countries grown, and against which gentlemen seem to have such a horror—when they cry out so loudly about a union of church and state.

Mr. Clark, of Pierce, followed, briefly, in which he stated that if we elected a Chaplain, he, for one, thought he ought to be paid for his services, and upon examination of the organic act, it would be seen that this assembly could not create any officer which could or would be paid by the United States. This was his whole reason for opposing the motion.

The motion being put, was carried, and on a motion, by Mr. Morrison, to proceed to the election of a Chaplain, the ayes and nays were called, by Mr. Hale—and was carried by the following vote:

AYES.—Anderson, Baker, Buchanan, Caples, Chambers, Doughitt, Eldrige, Hale, Harris, Johnson, Morrison, Packard, Phillips, Roe, Walker, Whiffle, and Mr. Speaker.—17.

NOES.—Bishop, Clark, Gillam, Howe, Jones, McElroy, Morrow, and Ward.—8.

On the 3d. ballot, Rev. J. F. Devore was elected Chaplain.

Then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, 1855.

The House not yet full, in consequence of the continued absence of Messrs. Crosbie, Robinson and Van Cleave.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the Session. The names of the chairman of the most important committees are appended, for the information of the readers of the *Pioneer*:

Elections—David Phillips, of King.
Judiciary—Frank Clark, of Pierce.
Memorials—J. W. Anderson, of Lewis.
Roads & Highways—J. R. Johnson, of Chehalis.
Indian Affairs—B. B. Bishop, of Skamania.
Claims—W. M. Morrow, of Sawamish.
Education—H. R. Crosbie, of Clark.

Mr. Johnson, of Chehalis, moved an investigation of the legality of Cyril Ward holding a seat in this House as a Representative of Thurston county. He finally modified his motion so as to refer the question to the committee on Elections, which motion was carried.

During the pendency of the question, Mr. Johnson said he did not rise to question the right of any member to a seat on that floor. He had heard doubts expressed, and he desired information. He wished the committee to have the power to investigate the matter—send for persons and papers, and make a report to this House.

Mr. Ward—would not discuss the question at this time. It was a matter of indifference to him, personally, what the decision was; if he had no right to a seat here, he did not wish to hold it. He occupied a delicate position, and when the time come, should the committee make a report, he might then have something to say in defence of his course. He hoped the whole matter would be thoroughly investigated.

On motion, Messrs. Morrison, Hale and Johnson were appointed a committee to inform the Rev. J. F. Devore of his election as Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk was instructed to inform the Council, that the House of Representatives was now fully organized and ready to proceed to business.

Then adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 1855.

The House met at 10 A. M. In addition to the members heretofore present, Mr. R. J. Robinson, of Jefferson, appeared in place this morning, and took the oath of office according to law.

The committee on elections, Mr. Phillips, made a report this morning, on the

case of Cyril Ward—asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and expressing a hope, that as the whole matter was a question of law, it might be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Clark moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject—which motion, provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Clark said, the reasons which induced his support of that motion were these: The committee on credentials had, on Tuesday, reported Mr. Ward elected and entitled to a seat in this House. At the time, objection could have been made—if there was any, it should have been made; but Mr. Ward was permitted to take the oath of office.—By our Rules, adopted on Wednesday, that vote might have been reconsidered—it was not—and for the credit of the house, he hoped their journal would not expose such inconsistencies. As the member had been sworn in, there was but one way to reach him, and that was by impeachment—arraign him at the bar of this House, prefer charges and establish them. He felt satisfied that if that course was pursued, it would waste much of useful time, and only result in the member retaining his seat.—He then referred to the law in the case, quoting the Organic Act, and the Election Law, which were the only authorities bearing upon the subject. The view he took was, that a Representative, though elected for a county, was a Territorial officer, and elected to discharge duties beyond his county, The Organic Act, so far as it alluded to the question, only referred to members of the first Legislative Assembly, and the Election Law, according to his judgment, fixed the matter and did not exclude Mr. Ward from the seat to which he was elected.

Mr. Johnson followed, taking decided ground that the Organic Act was explicit; it provided that Representatives should live in the county for which they were chosen. The Election Law, following up that idea, expressly declares a vacancy shall occur when the Representative moves out of the county for which elected. The Doctor alluded to his own case, as elected for the county of Chehalis. What does the Hon. Gentleman say—I, who am elected for Chehalis, am a representative of the whole Territory? *Nara time.* I am the member for little Chehalis, not for the county of Pacific, or any other county.—The gentleman may call his election for the whole Territory logic, but if it is "*I am no judge of Physic.*" It is difficult to follow the Doctor through, but he concluded, by saying, he wanted an investigation of the whole matter, and the right precedents established.

Mr. Ward asked the indulgence of the House to define his position. It was a matter of much delicacy for him to occupy the place he did, with the eyes of the whole Territory turned upon him. Some weeks ago, he had misgivings about the matter, and expressed a determination to his friends to resign his seat in the House. He would gladly be released from the duty, and if he consulted his own feelings, he would this day be home. He had talked to his fellow citizens of Thurston county—of all parties—and he was proud of the unanimity with which he was desired to retain his seat.—The people of that county had elected him, and he owed them a debt of gratitude, and he could not frustrate their wishes; he could not act against their judgment. He did not wish to hold that seat if there was a doubt about it. He courted an investigation of the legality of it, and since it had been agitated, he had examined the subject. He had a full, ample defence for his course. While he believed with his friend from Pierce, that it was too late to move in the matter, as the House had already decided his claim once, and he had been sworn, yet, he did not wish to rest upon that. The law gave him his seat, and if it did not sustain him, he trusted he would be dismissed. He examined the various laws of the Territory bearing on the subject—read portions of the Organic Act, and Election Law, and concluded by leaving the whole subject with the House, expressing a confidence in the position he had taken.

Mr. Morrow briefly followed, expressing the hope that the action of the House would settle the question. He was glad that the Hon. member, whose seat was in question, appeared the most anxious for investigation. He trusted the vote would be upon a proposition which would dispose of the question and put it at rest. He briefly alluded to the law of the case, and doubted whether the motion now before the House, was the proper one upon which to argue the matter, or continue its investigation.

The question being taken upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject, it prevailed by a large vote.

Mr. Morrow introduced a Resolution relative to Hon. Frank Clark holding a seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. Howe, Resolution laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the House and its officers, supplied during the session with ten copies of the *Pioneer & Democrat*, and ten copies of the *Puget Sound Courier*.

Then adjourned until Friday, at 10, A. M.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, 1855.

This morning, the Council having permanently organized, and having so informed the House, a joint convention of the two Houses was held in the Representative Hall, to hear the Message of Acting Governor MASON. The Message was delivered in person.

After the adjournment of the joint convention, the House resumed its session, and ordered 1000 copies of the Message to be printed.

Mr. Packard introduced a Resolution relative to the stationing of a war steamer on Puget Sound, which Resolution was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the Resolution relative to the seat of Hon. Frank Clark, of Pierce county—carried.

Mr. Clark asked what were the grounds upon which his right to a seat, was questioned.

In reply, Mr. Morrow, who moved the Resolution, rose, and addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—I, as the mover of that Resolution, and as a friend to Mr. Clark, will most cheerfully respond to the motion of inquiry, by saying, that it was currently reported among "*outsiders*" that the honorable gentleman from Pierce county was not legally entitled to his seat in this House, from the fact that he was attached to the Army of the United States, contrary to the following provisions in Sec. 5th of the Organic law, viz: "that no person belonging to the Army or Navy of the United States shall be entitled to, or hold any civil office or appointment in said Territory." I had understood from the gentleman's own mouth, the relation he stood to the Army, and was satisfied. But as the honorable member for Thurston county had been very justly permitted to give an explanation of the reasons why he should retain his seat which proved so decidedly satisfactory to the House, I thought it due to the Hon. Frank Clark, that he be allowed in the same public manner to give an explanation of his position in the army; and that it would be most satisfactory to the public mind, I did not entertain the least doubt. I expected the resolution and the whole matter to take the course it has taken, and in conclusion will say, that for the acquaintance I have with both the honorable gentlemen, whose right to seats in this House has been questioned, that I entertain the kindest feelings of respect, and will be happy to co-operate with them in all measures of public interest. I am particularly well pleased with the disposition of those cases on the part of the House.

On leave, Mr. Morrow then withdrew said Resolution.

Then adjourned until Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Hon. H. R. Crosbie, elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of S. D. Smith, presented his credentials, was admitted to a seat in the House, and took the requisite oath.

Mr. Robinson introduced a Joint Resolution, providing a joint committee to memorialize Congress, to make an increased appropriation for mail service between San Francisco, California, and Olympia, Washington Territory, by way of Puget Sound. The Rules being suspended, said Resolution received three several readings, and was adopted.

The Resolution as to placing a War steamer on Puget Sound, was read and referred to committee on memorials.

Mr. Morrison introduced a Resolution, instructing our Delegate in Congress, to use his influence to procure a special appropriation, to indemnify settlers for actual losses, occasioned by the hostility of Indians now waging war against the United States. Resolution read, and referred to committee on Memorials.

Then adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Governor's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Assembly:

In the absence of the Executive, I have the honor to respond to your call. To the people of this Territory, and to me especially, that absence is, at this time, particularly to be regretted, for the present juncture of affairs requires all the experience, ability, and energy, so justly conceded to the distinguished gentleman who has the honor to preside over this Territory, and whose duties in such absence by law devolves upon the Secretary of the Territory. With real sincerity I will assert, that many and grave doubts have arisen in my mind, as to my ability to discharge the weighty and responsible duties incident to, and arising out of our present Indian relations; but, with a firm reliance upon the patriotism of the people, and their hearty co-operation, I have endeavored to compensate for want of experience by an earnestness of purpose, and a zealous effort to discharge my whole duty.

It is a subject of regret, that pressure of business and multiplicity of labors, prevent as full and careful a review of matters as is desirable. Should, therefore, things seemingly important, be omitted, or slightly alluded to, the neglect must be attributed not to intention, but rather to an attention to more pressing matters.

Since you were last assembled, an important, and, I regret to say, disastrous change has taken place in our social prospects.—While peace and security seemed to reign about us, and every person was, as usual, pursuing his customary avocations, an Indian war breaks out in our midst, spreading alarm throughout the whole Territory. Families are murdered, property is destroyed, claims are abandoned for the fort and the blockhouse, and the whole country, instead of portraying the usual peaceful occupations of American citizens, has the appearance of desertion, and nothing but parties of armed men are to be seen in motion. How long this state of affairs is to continue, it is impossible to say; but, from the energy which our citizens have shown, and the measures which have been adopted, it is earnestly to be hoped that the end is not far off.

The extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the Territory, had been long and loudly called for by the people. This was a matter absolutely necessary for our welfare, in order that there might be no conflicting claims between the settler and the Indian, and that the Indians might be placed in such a position, that, while they were taken care of and protected, they could at the same time, as far as possible, be prevented from doing harm.

In the month of December, 1854, in pursuance of instructions from the general government, Governor Stevens entered upon this delicate and arduous task. The first treaty was made in the county of Thurston, in the vicinity of the Nisqually river, on the 26th of December; was ratified by the United States Senate before its adjournment—March 3d, 1855,—has been proclaimed by the President, and is now a part of the supreme law of the land. The basis of that treaty, is the basis of all that have been concluded since. Great care was taken to explain the provisions, and the objects of negotiation to the various tribes. Careful interpreters were secured, and every individual was allowed to speak his views. Similar treaties have been concluded with all the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains, with the exception of the Chehalis, those residing in the neighborhood of Shoalwater Bay and on the Columbia, as far east as the Dalles.

In pursuance of the instructions and line of policy marked out by the Indian Department at Washington City, Governor Stevens crossed the Cascade Mountains, and in conjunction with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, treaties were effected with the various bands known as the Yakima tribe, the Cayuse, the Walla Wallas, and the Nez Perces. He then proceeded to Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, where a great council had been called, to conclude and settle a definite peace between the tribes divided by the Rocky Mountains, hostilities between which had continued ever since the whites have had any knowledge of the country.

This measure was of vital importance to the Territory of Washington, as, while these hostilities continued, there could be no safe travel or communication by the great northern route connecting the waters of the Columbia and Puget Sound, with the headwaters of the Mississippi. It may be well here to state, that the latest information received, will justify the belief that that treaty has been concluded, and the return of Gov. Stevens is daily looked for.

In the midst of this favorable appearance of things, while the ink was scarcely dry, with which treaties had been written, Indians, who had entered into these stipulations, and solemnly pledged their faith to preserve amity and peace towards all American citizens, have risen in arms, treacherously surprised, and barbarously murdered our inoffending citizens, killed an Indian agent, while in the performance of his official duties, and in defiance of all plighted faith and written obligation, waged a war, accompanied with all the horrid brutalities incident to savage life.

The sphere allotted to this message will not justify a recital of the preliminary aggressions. Satisfactory evidence, however, has been afforded, indicating that both in Oregon and this Territory, for a great length of time, preparations for war had been going on, on the part of the Indians. Simultaneously with the murders committed in the Yakima valley, southern Oregon became the scene of Indian warfare, and the moment troops move from Puget Sound across the mountains, an outbreak takes place on the White river prairies.

On the 23d of September, in addition to previous floating rumors, positive information was received that two of our citizens had been murdered in the Yakima valley, while travelling on the military road across the Nachess pass. A requisition was immediately made upon the commanding officers of the military posts of fort Steilacoom and fort Vancouver, for sufficient forces to proceed, by different routes, into that country, to procure, if possible, the murderers, if not to punish the tribe, and to furnish protection to such persons as might be travelling to, or returning from the Colville mines.—Both of these requisitions were promptly complied with. Previous to this, Major Haller, commanding fort Dalles, being nearer the scene of action, and having earlier information, had moved into the field, and on the 6th of October was attacked by an immense ly superior force, and, after a gallant and desperate conflict of about forty-eight hours, succeeded in driving off the enemy, losing five men killed and sixteen wounded, together with a large portion of his animals, and all of his provisions. This last compelled him to return to the Dalles. Upon the receipt of this information, Major Rains, commanding the Columbia, river and Puget Sound district of the United States army, made a requisition upon the Governor of Oregon for four companies of volunteers, and upon the Governor of Washington for two. The proclamation by the respective executives, calling for these forces, were responded to with zeal and alacrity by the citizens of this and of our sister Territory. In consequence of the scarcity of arms, existing in this section of country, in order to furnish the volunteer force being raised here, it became necessary to make a requisition both upon the United States sloop-of-war "Decatur," and the revenue cutter "Jefferson Davis," for such as could be spared. Much praise is due to the commanding officers of those two vessels, for the willingness and promptness with which they responded to that request, thus enabling the first company of Washington Territory volunteers to be equiped and ready for the field, the moment their organization was completed.

On the 30th of October, Major Rains, having received from me the appointment of Brigadier General of the volunteer forces serving in the Yakima war, moved into the field with all the disposable regular troops, and having the co-operation of nine companies of Oregon mounted volunteers, under command of Col. Nesmith. After proceeding as far as the Yakima Mission, having several skirmishes with the enemy, capturing some of their cattle and horses, and destroying several large caches of provisions, the whole command returned to the Dalles, the unusual inclemency of the season preventing a winter campaign. In the meanwhile the command moving from fort Steilacoom, under command of Lieut. Slaughter, proceeded across the mountains, through the Nachess pass, to within about twenty-five miles of the Atahman Mission, where, learning of the return of Major Haller to the Dalles, they fell back, first to the summit, and then to the upper prairies on White river. Being reinforced with seventy-six regulars and company B, of the Washington Territory volunteers, under command of Captain Gilmore Hays, the whole detachment, under command of Capt. M. Maloney, U. S. 4th Infantry, again advanced; but, after crossing the summit, were overtaken by an express, informing them that delay had taken place in the movements of the troops from the Columbia river. Capt. Maloney consequently fell back to the first grazing ground on this side of the mountains—the White river prairies. During these movements, a band of rangers had been organized, under command of Capt. Charles H. Eaton, whose duty it was made to guard the outskirts of the settlements, and watch the various mountain passes. Scarcely had the command commenced its operations, when a detachment of eleven men, on regular scouting duty, were suddenly attacked by Indians, heretofore supposed to be friendly. Taking refuge in a log house, after gallantly sustaining a siege of some sixteen hours' duration, the Indians were repulsed. The murder of several highly esteemed citizens, travelling from Capt. Maloney's camp into the settlements, and the massacre on White river, followed.

The return of the command under Capt. Maloney, cannot but be looked upon as a most fortunate event for the settlers on Puget Sound, as it is impossible to say what might have been the result, with the settlements entirely unprotected, and many of the Indians at open war, and the rest, to say the least, wavering. The battle on White River, in which both, regulars and volunteers, so admirably distinguished themselves, cannot fail to impress the Indians with the superiority and power of the white man, and that, however protracted the contest may be, ruin and desolation must necessarily come upon them.

The calls upon the people of the Territory for their services in the present war, have been met by the organization of 12 companies, consisting of two companies of Rangers, and ten companies of the 1st Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, amounting, in all, to upwards of seven hundred men. Of these about five hundred are mounted. In addition to these, there is a company of Rangers at the Cowlitz Farms, under command of Capt. Peers, not regularly mustered into service, but ready to perform such duty as may be required of them.

I deem it my duty, here, to make public acknowledgements of the services rendered by His Excellency, JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor of Vancouver's Island. Upon the alarm naturally attendant upon a serious Indian outbreak, almost within arms-length of us, and owing to the scarcity of farms and ammunition, application was made to him for such an amount of these munitions of war as he could possibly furnish. That application was promptly and cordially responded to, to the extent of his power; he at the same time regretting that he had at the moment no vessel of war at his disposal, and that his steamers, the "Otter" and "Beaver," were both absent, but upon the arrival of either, she should be dispatched to the Sound, to render such service as might be required of her. Since then the "Otter" has visited this place.

This movement on the part of the Executive of Vancouvers Island, cannot fail to have its influence upon the Indians residing upon our waters, having a tendency to show to them that whatever differences may exist between the Americans and the Englishmen, in their social and political organization, as far as savages are concerned, they are but one.

The Indians west of the Cascades, with the exception of those be fore alluded to, still continue friendly. They have been collected at various points, disarmed, and placed under the surveillance of local agents, and arrangements have been made for their support. The only fear, at present entertained, is that, by some act of indiscretion, they may be frightened into the hostile ranks.

The disposition which has been subsequently made of the troops in the field in this portion of the Territory, has been with the design—while at the same time to keep the hostile Indians in check, adequate force should be moving on the outskirts of the settlements—in order that the farmers might be enabled to return to their claims to provide for the comng years subsistance.

The general stagnation in trade and industrial pursuits arising out of the present state of affairs, loudly calls for prompt and speedy action on the part of the general government. Should Congress adjourn without affording the relief so pressingly needed in this emergency, it will much retard our Territorial growth and advancement.—I therefore earnestly recommend a memorial calling for a sufficient appropriation to remunerate the citizen soldiery for their valuable and patriotic services, and the citizens generally for the supplies they have so promptly furnished, and for the property destroyed.

Beyond the limits of our Territory to the North, the Coast and inumerable Islands are inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians of a fierce and warlike character, bands of which are constantly in the habit of descending into our settlements for the ostensible purpose of procuring labor. Besides the alarm occasioned to the most exposed settlers by the presence of these unwelcome visitors, complaints frequently arise from the various thefts committed by them. In case punishment is attempted to be inflicted, isolated settlers, as we already know from past experience, are liable, in revenge, to be cut off by them. In view of these facts, in order to discourage their coming within the limits of the Territory, I respectfully submit to your consideration, whether or not it would be advisable to enact a law, making it penal for any person to employ for hire any of these northern bands. In connection with this subject, considering the nature of the waters of Puget Sound, the numerous tribes residing on its borders, the liability to incursion from foreign tribes, and the utter inefficiency of sailing vessels for rapid communication, I will recommend that you memorialize the Navy Department to station within our waters, an armed steam vessel.

I will here call your attention to the trade that has been too largely carried on with the Indians in guns and ammunition. Our very self-pres ervation demands that it should entirely cease, and that very stringent laws should be passed upon the subject.

The present existing war, has suggested many deficiencies in our Militia Law. It provides for the election of officers, but on the subject of enrollment of men, and the rendering the militia effective, it is extremely defective. I would respectfully recommend the election of the general staff, consisting of a Brigadier, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary General, by the Legislative Assembly, and a system of enrollment of all capable of bearing arms in the various counties, and that the formation of companies be entirely volunteer—to elect their own officers, and to be formed into battalions or regiments as circumstances may require. The scattered nature of our settlements, and the isolation of some of our counties, seems to dictate this as the most effective means for their protection, and at the same time, the most expedient for combination or general action. I suggest it for your consideration.

During the past summer, rumors of discoveries of gold fields near Fort Colville, induced many enterprising and energetic citizens of the Territory to visit that region.—Many have returned on account of the war, and the impossibility of obtaining provisions there, during the winter. Although the extent of the gold bearing district is not known, yet the fact is certain, that those who worked the bars and prospected the country near Fort Colville, found gold in sufficient quantities to pay well for working. Wherever the more experienced miners dug, either upon the bars or upon the hill-sides, gold was found, and even with the rude mode of working with pans, an average of $10 per day has been made, and those who are still at the mines, report profitable employment. I have no doubt that with improved machines and better preperations for working to advantage, these gold mines will prove amply remunerative to many citizens who may go there, whenever the state of the country will permit communication between the Columbia River and Puget Sound settlements and the gold bearing region.

The prosecution of the public surveys during the past year, has developed large bodies of fertile lands, and made great addition to the topographical knowledge of the Territory, which will be useful to emigrants in search of the best lands. As to the amount of work thus far accomplished, the office of the Surveyor General shows the following results:—Total amount surveyed while this Territory was under the Oregon office, 1876 miles; amount surveyed and under contract since the organization of the Washington office, 3063 miles; proposed to be surveyed in 1856 and 1857, as per annual report of the Surveyor General, 5688 miles—all lying west of the Cascade Mountains.

The general government has made liberal appropriations for publicsurveys in the Territory, but the Surveyor General has found it impossible to obtain surveyors willing to contract for the whole amount, as the exceedingly difficult nature of the country, and the high prices of labor and provisions have subjected to loss those who undertook the work, even at the maximum prices allowed by law. The present Indian war has stopped all field work in this important part of the development of our Territory; but it is hoped that it can be resumed in the spring, and that you, by your action, will second the urgent request of the Surveyor General to the General Land Office, that an increased sum per mile be allowed by the general government, for further surveys.

At the last session of Congress, appropriations were made for the military roads in this Territory:—One from fort Benton, in Nebraska, to Walla Walla; one from the Dalles to Columbia barracks; and one from Columbia barracks to fort Steilacoom.—A reconnoissance has been made of the two latter during the present fall, and, it is expected, work will be commenced thereon during the coming spring.

In addition to these roads, communication should be opened by land to Bellingham Bay, on the north, and through the valleys of the Chehalis and Willapah to Grey's Harbor, Shoalwater Bay, and some point near the mouth of the Columbia, on the South. These roads will be of great importance, in a domestic point of view, as opening a large section of country to settlement, and communication with other settlements; and, in military affairs, as affording means of communication with exposed points, and of rapidly marching troops into the fastnesses and lairs of those savages who may hover upon the outskirts of the settlements. I call your attention to this as a subject of memorial.

In the "act making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes," it was provided, that the Secretary of War shall equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed, and now in possession of the several states, so that each state which had received less than its pro rata share, shall receive a number sufficient to make an equal pro rata proportion for all the states, according to the number of their representatives and senators in Congress respectively.

Under this provision, the amount falling due to this Territory is 2000 muskets. An effort was made to draw them in rifles, but failed from some regulation to the contrary. In addition to this, our annual quota of arms is 137 muskets, which amount, consisting of 2137 muskets, have been drawn in 1980 muskets, 100 rifles and accoutrements, and 30 cavalry sabres. The whole amount—to which 208,000 caps were added—have arrived at Vancouver, in this Territory, some mistake having occurred in their shipment. Owing to the difficulty of transportation at the present season of the year, between the Columbia river and Puget Sound, efforts have been made to procure the proper portion, suitable for the Puget Sound section of country, transported direct, by sea, from Vancouver to this place.

Your attention is urgently requested to the subject of the Postal arrangements for the Territory. Mail routes have been established throughout the Sound, and a large appropriation has been made for carrying the mail from Olympia by Sea to San Francisco.

The contracts of the former have not as yet been let, and the latter has proved inadequate for the service required, and has thus far been of no avail.

In the present critical state of affairs our exposed position demands from the general government a more rapid communication with San Francisco and New York.

By an act of the last Legislative Assembly, the public buildings of the Territory were located, and by subsequent resolution, the Governor was requested to draw the amount appropriated by Congress to be used in the erection of the Capitol.

During the vacation of the Legislature, and as soon as a site for the Capitol could be cleared, the plan of construction was adopted, and a contract entered into for its erection. The building was fast reaching its completion when the Indian war broke out, taking from said building the artisans engaged, and preventing the possibility of securing others. Under these circumstances, a suspension of the work was ordered, and I have been compelled to employ, temporarily, the hall used by the Legislative Assembly at its last session. The architect and contractor of the capitol assures me, however, that the work will be finished shortly.

In reference to our boundary question, and the extinguishment of the rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, I refer you to the last message of the Executive.

In conclusion I will state, that as far as my limited judgment extends, every effort has been made on my part, for the protection of the Territory. An Indian war, existing all around us, demands from every citizen a unanimity of opinion, and a concert of action.

From the uniform courtesy which has ever been extended to me by the citizens of this Territory, as long as the duties of acting Executive devolve upon me, I shall rely upon your patriotism and earnest co-operation, and, having in view but one object—that of duty—shall leave it to you, how far that object has been accomplished.

C. H. MASON.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

A Tarantulus at Work.

"And vipers crawled and twined themselves amongst the multitude,
Hissing—but stingless."—BYRON.

"A rat! a rat!—Dead—dead for a ducat."
SHAKESPEARE.

A correspondent of a late number of the Puget Sound *Courier*, and who signs himself "*Scorpion*"—with all his knowledge, does not tell the "*whole truth*" in his statement of the treaty that has been ratified, by the last Congress, between the Indians of this territory, and the agents of the government. If he has *mistaken* the terms of that treaty from *ignorance*, to some extent the writer is pardonable; but if from *design*, then is he *culpable*, and should receive the just indignation of an insulted public. But the matter is so nearly balanced, as to which matter or principle prevails, as to leave us in doubt which to determine—*veracity or ignorance*—but out of *charity* we are constrained to believe the latter. Some persons pretend to think, *names* are idle things, and unimportant, and others attach consequence and importance to them. We are of the latter opinion, and consider a well selected name as indicative of the sentiments and feelings of the writer—as portraying the heart, mind, and *instincts* governing. The author of "*Scorpion*" has exhibited judgment in the selection of his *nom de plume*—as if it was his own choice; it evidently adapts itself to his *feelings*, and portrays his nature. *Scorpion?*—This name means a vile *snake*—a *reptile*—a venomous serpent—with *poison* on its tongue—*vengeance* in its heart, and ready to deal *death* to all who may come in contact with it.—It moves noiselessly along the path of the unsuspecting passer by—hissing, bites and retreats—leaving a loathsome, slimy, trail—and details to its vile confederates its valient deeds of death and destruction.

There is no accounting for the formation of *tastes*. We attribute them to the natural bent of the mind, to education, and to association; and thus account for the appropriation, by its author, of the fictitious signature above alluded to, and its adaptation to the *mind* and *heart* of "*Scorpion*"—scribbler in the *Courier*. We advise you to keep your eyes skinned, and look sharp—*for there are breakers ahead!*

But let us turn from this loathesome subject, to one of a more pleasing nature, and contrast the action of the great mass of the people of the territory, who are now in the "tented field," and battling for their country, and the honor of their race. How their deeds contrast with these vile croakers, who have remained at home—to mar the joys and peace of former happy families—who have not courage enough to help to defend them! And now let us pay a just tribute of regard to those gallant sons of freedom—those men who have left their homes and firesides, for their country's glory. May God bless each man of them, and may multiplied honors rest on each and all of them and around them; and may prosperity follow all of them to the remotest parts of the earth, wherever they go.—May God speed you, and blessings attend

you. It is your due—you have earned it, and the people give it to you, in the name of the Architect of the Universe.

And what shall we say for the gallant dead—martyrs to their country's honor, glory, and human freedom? May God, in infinite goodness, rest their ashes in peace, and protect the widows and orphans of these fallen patriots. Let their names live in the memory of each lover of his country, and may the All Wise Creator extend and place around their unprotected families His outstretched arm. Let their epitaphs be written in letters of living fire, on pillars of marble and brass, that they may be enduring, and remain undimmed for all time.

And now let us contrast the conduct of our valient citizen-soldiery, with his *snakeship*—"*Scorpion*"—heaping vile abuse upon an absent soldier—a gallant man—whose services in Mexico, and elsewhere, stamp him a soldier, of true courage and unflinching nerve. We mean Gov. I. I. Stevens. Can the white-livered, cowardly, crawling reptile—"*Scorpion*"—look such a man in the face, and utter one word of disparagement against him? No!—No!! He would rather seek employment at one cent per day, to dig for himself a coward's grave, beneath the bosom of the earth! And such a "*Scorpion's*" grave should be in some dark, gloomy, and secluded spot, where the sun's glorious rays, that greens the grass, can never reach his resting place. Let him rest in ignominious solitude, and depart—

"To the low vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Such miscreants, to abuse Gov. Stevens—a man who has done more for the country, and forgotten more, than this pink of impudence, whoever he may be, ever knew, or has capacity to learn, should he live until the resurrection trump shall awake the nations of the dead! How modest!

Slanderer and *reviler* of the absent brave!—and of a man whose heart beats at this moment for the welfare of the people of this territory, do you not know that the evidence is accumulating every day, from the most honorable men in the country, that this war has been determined upon for years by the Indians, and only awaited a sufficiency of arms and ammunition to to commence their work of death? Upon the first fair evidence of the rapid encroachments of the white man, their resolution was taken—and for its commencement, preparations have ever since been rapidly, but stealthily going on, although their means of augmenting their supply of arms and ammunition have been slow, and it has taken years to accomplish it.

With all these facts within the reach of every thinking man, we are only astonished to think that any sane man could be induced to believe such trash—as from week to week appears in the columns of the Puget Sound *Courier*. To "*Scorpion*" and the troop of assailants of the executive and territorial administration we would say—

"Avaunt! and quit my sight!
Let the earth hide thee! Thy bones are marrow less
Thy blood is cold!
Hence! Horrible shadow!

P. S.—Since the above was written and in type, we have examined a communication in the Puget Sound *Courier* of Dec. 7th, signed "Nothing Derogatory," which handles "Scorpion" without gloves.

We know not, neither do we care to inquire, who "Scorpion" really is. Neither do we care anything more about Gov. Stevens, than a host of others in the territory. But when a plot is laid for his destruction—politically—as an honorable man, and an agent for government, we will defend his course, in his absence from the territory, as far as truth, right, and consistency will permit.

"Let justice be done, though the Heaven's should fall."

Apologetic—Our readers must excuse the lack of general news matter, which should appear in to-day's paper. It will be observed that legislative matters are supposed to crowd out everything—*outside*. We may, perhaps, be able to *overtake* all news of special interest, "*in the course of human events*," and if we do, it will appear in its order as nearly as we can arrange it.

Judge G. Hays, Captain of the Puget Sound Mounted Volunteers, was in town last week. He left his company, temporally, at Ft. Steilacoom, on a visit here, and looks like a soldier of ten thousand battles. It will be remembered, he, and his company, have, since its organization, crossed and re-crossed the Cascade Mountains, and took a prominent part in the late action on White and Green Rivers. He expected, on leaving here, to join the command of Maj. Rains, on the eastern side of the mountains, but was, fortunately for the Territory, timely recalled by express, by orders from Ft. Steilacoom. The company is still in the field.

☞ We are indebted to Burgess, Gilbert & Still; J. W. Sullivan; the Pacific Express Co., and the "Noisy Carrier," San Francisco, Cal., for favors, in the way of late papers, periodicals, &c., received by the last mail and express. Accept our hearty thanks—*all of you*.

Important from the Troops.

Lieut. Slaughter Killed.

☞ In consequence of having been disappointed in obtaining from the chairman of the committee on resolutions, appointed by Olympia Lodge, No. 5—on Saturday evening last, relative to the expression of its sentiments, as to the murder, by the Indians on White river of Lieut. W. A. Slaughter—5th Infantry—U. S. A.—the remarks prefatory thereto—as also the resolutions of the Lodge, will be deferred until next week.

The following is an account of the murder of Lt. S., and others, from our extra of last week:—

By an express just received by acting Gov. Mason, brought here yesterday evening by Mr. Bradley, we have intelligence from the command of Lieut. Slaughter—stationed near the forks of White and Green rivers, by which we are informed—as the subjoined letter to Capt. Hays, from Capt. E. D. Keys will show, that Lieut. Slaughter has been killed outright, and others mortally wounded. Amongst the killed, are Corporals Berry, and Clarenden, (Capt. Wallace's company,) and wounded privates—Beck, Nolan, McMahan and Grace. One man of Capt. Keys' company of the artillery, mortally—since dead.

The following is the despatch referred to, to Capt. Hays:

Head Quarters, Puget Sound District,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.,
6 P. M., Dec. 7th, 1855.

Capt. G. Hays, Com. Company "B,"
Washington Territory Volunteers:

Information has just been received at this post that on Tuesday night, while Lieut. Slaughter was encamped about 15 miles below Morrison's, and about 2½ miles above Capt. Hewitt's camp, Lieut. Slaughter, whilesitting in a small house on Brannan's prairie, near the forks of Green and White rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lieut. Harrison, and Doctor Taylor, they were fired upon by a large number of Indians, and at the first discharge, Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart.—Two others were killed outright—one mortally wounded (since dead,) and five others wounded.

Lieut. Slaughter left 40 men and his animals at Morrison's, and it willbe necessary to relieve them at once. Upon the receipt of this, I wish you to concentrate your command immediately at Bradley's and in advance, report to me when you will be ready to march from that place.

Very Respectfully,
Your most obed't serv't,
E. D. KEYS,
Capt. 3d Art., commanding.

Highly Creditable.—The message of Acting Governor, Charles H. Mason, which we publish in to-day's paper—delivered by him in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to both branches of the Legislature, after an organization was effected—will be found well worthy of a perusal. It is a statesman-like document, and portrays the condition and necessities of the Territory, in an able and masterly manner. On the subject of the present Indian war, now spreading devastation, accompanied with death along our borders, and threatening its extension into the interior, the subject matter is peculiarly well digested, statistically and otherwise. The message was listened to with marked attention, and we are satisfied, will be read with interest.

Reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature.—In the present Council, A. J. Price, Esq., a gentleman of experience and ability, has consented to report the proceedings of that body, during the present session. In the House, Elwood Evans, Esq., Chief Clerk of that body, has consented to confer a similar favor. They are, both, gentlemen of intelligence and capacity, and will furnish reports of a different and more satisfactory order, than those of the previous sessions.

Best joke of the Season.—It has been industriously circulated in this latitude—particularly amongst members of the Legislature—that our cotemporary of the Puget Sound *Courier*, is, and ever has been a democrat! What does friend Gunn say to this allegation? Is he as "clay in the hands of the potter?" Will he admit himself to be made use of as a ball of wax in the hands of designing demagogues, for the purpose of cloaking his *political* as well as *other* principles? Is he determined to sell out—*body and boots*—to any *purchaser* or *horde of confederates*? We have a better opinion of him, than to suppose that he will risk *all* that he has worked faithfully for. What will be the answer of the *Courier*?

To Correspondents—We have several communications on hand, which the present crowded state of our columns, with Legislative proceedings, &c., will not, at present, permit us to give publicity to, and they must bide their time. Did we think that "Giles Scroggins, of Scatter Creek," intended to be personal in his communication, we would "bar the door" on it; but as his style is an humorous one, and as we do not think he meditated any harm, we will try and give it a place next week, inasmuch as his communication is first on file.

Generalities.

The Legislative Assembly, &c.—As will be observed by the proceedings, the third session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, met at the Masonic Hall, "pursuant to adjournment," on Monday, the 3rd inst., and effected a permanent organization in the Council, on Thursday, of the same week, by the election, *viva voce*, of that unflexable veteran and old patriarch of democracy, Hon. Seth Catlin, President. Mr. J. J. Lowell, of Clark county, was elected Chief Clerk; D. A. Phillips, of King, Assistant Clerk; J. L. Mitchell, of Lewis, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Milas Galliher, of Thurston, Door Keeper. The organization is democratic throughout.—Indeed there are but two avowed whigs in that branch, and must stand alone, unless they receive "aid and comfort" from members who were elected as democrats. All the members of the Council are now here, and it should be sufficient for the people to know that both branches are "duly at labor" in the discharge of their respective duties.

Although the House is nominally democratic, yet an entire whig, or rather fusion organization, has been effected. Hon. A. A. Denny, has been elected Speaker, and if a democratic House must require the selection of a whig Speaker, we do not think they could have done better. However, it is none of our business; and if the democracy of the House, and the party at large, consider themselves *complimented* by the selection, *we shall not break up the House in a row!* This is the third term in the House, which Mr. Denny has occupied a seat, and certainly shows the appreciation which the people of King county place upon his character and services. Hon. H. R. Crosbie, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, we rejoice and are proud to see, is also here, for the third time; and, least some misapprehension should exist in the minds of some of the democracy of Clark county, of which he is a representative, it is due to that gentleman to say, that he did not reach this place until after an organization of the House; neither had Mr. Van Cleave, a sterling democrat from Pacific, arrived; and, if we are not misinformed, Mr. Robinson, from Jefferson, of the same political faith, had not reached here at the time. Mr. Craig, of Walla Walla, had resigned some time previously, it will be remembered. Had those gentlemen been in their seats, the result might possibly have been different. Although there are many good democrats in the House, there is such an *infusion* of the *fusion*, "milk and water," "*bogus*" element, that we fear that body will be controlled by the opposition. However, "we shall see what we shall see," and be governed in the character of a journalist accordingly We hope no offence in that.

The other old members of the House, are Messrs. Hale, of Thurston, Howe, of Island and Clark of Pierce,—the first two were representatives during the first session, and the latter was a representative last winter.

In the Council, Mr. Cock, of Thurston, occupies the seat made vacant by the expiration of the term of Judge Yantis—Mr. Pagget, of Lewis, that made vacant by the expiration of the term of Mr. Miles, and Col. Wallace, of Pierce, represents that county—it and King county, having been represented jointly, last winter, by Messrs. Strickler & Terry—Mr. Strickler, of King, retaining his seat as representative of that county.

Thus far all things appear to move off smoothly, which, we trust, will continue to the end, and should the "know-nothing" mill again be set to grinding out "klonas" members, our readers will be promptly advised of the fact. We intend to have

"A chiel amang 'em ta'en notes,
And faith we'll prent 'em."

The political news from the States, is not interesting. As stated last week, Ohio has gone for the "Kinky-ites" and "fusionists," but not by such a terrible majority as it was at first supposed. Chase is elected Governor, but with no very great majority to brag on. In the Legislature, fusionism is triumphant.

The election in Georgia, has resulted in the complete, and almost entire overthrow and absorption of both "Sam" and "Sambo." Johnson has been elected Governor, by at least 5,000 majority, with a democratic member in Congress.

The gallant General Harney, of the Dragoons, has recently obtained a brilliant victory over the Indians amongst the Sand Hills, on the north side of the Platte, some distance north of Fort Laramie. Report says, that from seventy to eighty Indians were killed, and a large number of women and children taken prisoners. The loss on the part of Gen. H. was but trifling.

Nothing new from Oregon or the Rogue river country since our last. At the last accounts, Maj. Rains' command were still at the Dalles, inactive. The Oregon papers are largely filled with a correspondence going on amongst the field officers. We are not advised as to the plan of the winter campaign.

Capt. Eaton's company of Rangers, continue to occupy a station on the Tenalquot plains, awaiting orders. Most of the families in that direction, continue at Fort Chambers.

After the murder of Lt. Slaughter, and all his brave comrades, we are informed that the whole command on this side of the mountains, (with the exception of Capt. Eaton's little company,) under Capt. Maloney, returned from the White and Puyallup rivert to Fort Steilacoom. But we learn thas preparations are again being made by the whole force, to take the field Lt. Slaughter was buried on Sunday last, at Fort Steilacoom, with masonic and military honors. We have heard of no new outrages being committed since his murder.

We learn that Samuel McCaw his resigned his commission as first Lieutenant in the volunteer company of Col. Wallace. Sam. is a good fellow, and we doubt not, made an excellent officer.

We neglected last week, to notice the arrival, at Steilacoom, of the steamer "*California*," from Ft. Vancouver, with arms and ammunition for the Territory.—After discharging, she immediately departed.

The sloop of war, *Decatur*, Capt. Sterrett, has took her departure from Steilacoom for Seattle. We believe the Revenue Cutter, Jeff. Davis, Capt. Pease, remains at Port Townsend.

We learn that Col. I. N. Ebey, of Co. I., (W. T. Volunteers,) maintains his position at the mouth of the Snohomish river, in the vigerous discharge of his duty, at which place, a substantial block house has been erected, and a nine pounder placed therein. All appears to be quiet in that direction.

Col. M. T. Simmons, Special Indian Agent, took his departure from this place, on Wednesday last, for Penn's Cove, to attend to matters connected with the Indian Department. We have conversed with a number of persons who reside down the Bay, and they all unite in the expression of the belief, that to the energy and promptitude of Col. S., in separating the Indians supposed to be friendly from those supposed to be hostile, and placing the former under the care of temporary agents, on reservations, the people on the Sound are almost exclusively indebted for the peace and quiet which now prevails along its waters.

☞ We respectfully invite attention to the card of the "Tripod Coffee House," in our advertising columns. Those who feel hungry, and want a good stew, steak, roast, or anything else that can be procured in the country, in the way of *eating*, would do well to step in.

Obligations.—We are indebted to Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, for a copy of his report, showing the progress of the survey, during the year 1853. It is a large and valuable work, containing fifty-four sketches. or maps, showing a full reconnoissance of the Pacific coast. It is valuable, as a work of reference, and the donor will accept our thanks for the copy forwarded.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

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

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

THE TRIPOD COFFEE HOUSE.

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

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

Private rooms for parties of any size.
Terms moderate. Come and see.
Olympia, Dec. 14, 1855. no.12-tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the December term, 1855, of the Probate Court of the County of Thurston, W. T., the subscriber was appointed administrator on the estate of HENRY MATTICE, late of said county, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same.

C. H. HALE,
Administrator, &c.
Olympia, Dec. 14, 1856. no.12-4t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term 1855, of the Probate Court in and for the county of Thurston, W. T., the undersigned was appointed Administrator on the estate of James W. McAllister, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, and those indebted will settle the same. T. W. GLASGOW.
Administrator.
Olympia, W. T., Dec. 15th, 1855—3w.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, W. T

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the December term of the Hon. Probate Court, in and for the county of Thurston, Washington Territory; the undersigned was appointed Administrator on the estate of William H. Hicks, deceased. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and pay up, and persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within one year from date, or they will be forever barred.

ELI MONTGOMERY,
Administrator.
Olympia, W. T., Dec. 15th, 1855.—3w.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, Jr., Master,

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

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

For freight or passage inquire at Parker's Storehouse at Olympia, or of Messrs. Plummer & Chase, Seattle.
Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

BROWN'S NURSERY
ON PUGET SOUND.

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

Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.
Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

Special Notice.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

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

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, Dec. 3, 1855-n11.

JONES, TOBIN & CO.
Importers & Jobbers,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, White and Black Silk Blonde Laces, Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Jaconet and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, Ladies' Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and 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 Childreas' Hoseiry, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings and Braids, India Rubber Balls, Assorted Toys and Babies' Wax Dolls, and assorted China Dolls, Game Bags, Shot Belts, and Pouches, Porte Monais, Envelopes and Letter Paper, assorted Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Ink. Also—

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

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

☞ N. B. New Goods received from New York by every steamer.
Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

E. P. SEYMOUR,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Wood and Willow Ware, Nets, Seines, Twine, Mats, &c., &c.,

CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS., San Francisco—constantly on hand: Salmon gill nets, from 50 fathoms to 200 do; Herring nets, Smelt nets, Dip nets, Cast nets, Bird nets.

A fine assortment of Hauling seines from 20 to 200 fathoms long. Pikes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 feet. Perch traps, Salmon twine, India twine, Linen ball twine, Seine twine, Cotton twine, &c. Cedar buoys, Cork buoys, with every article belonging to this trade.

The above goods are manufactured by the "American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.," and are guaranteed in every case, to give satisfaction.
Oct. 19, 1855.-n6-3m.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

WORKS, 87 Washington Street, San Francisco We have on hand and for sale, 50,000 gallons of bleached and refined Oil—embracing Sperm, Lard, Polar, Elephant, China, Neatsfoot, and Tanner's Oil. Fresh Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcholol and Whisky of all kinds and of the best quality. Also, Soda Ash, Potash, Tallow and Grease, Soap, &c.

Dealers desiring a genuine article at low rates, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

R. K. KNOX & CO.
Manufacturers.
Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.
January 15, 1855. 20tf

NOTICE

Office Indian Affairs,
Puget Sound District.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

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

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

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
116, 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.

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.

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., Brewers,

136, Pine street, are now manufacturing and offering for sale the above named Ale and Porter, in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit.
n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

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.

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

Official

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

Edward Lander to be Aid, to the Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, during the present war with the Yakima and other hostile tribes of Indians.

Dr. Gallio K. Willard, to be a Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, during the Indian war.

A. B. Stuart, to be Commissary of subsistence and supplies for the post at Olympia, during the present Indian war.

C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.
Executive Office,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13, 1855.

General Orders.

Adjutant General's Office,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 2d, 1855.

General Orders No. 1.

1st. The company D. Capt. Wallace, raised and organized in Steilacoom, is accepted, and mustered into service, and will co-operate with the garrison at Fort Steilacoom until an expedition against the enemy is made.

2d. The company of mounted Rangers of Mound prairie, Capt. Henness, is accepted, and will be mustered in upon rendition of their muster and descriptive rolls.

3d. Capt. Hewitt's company of volunteers from Seattle, being now upon an expedition against the enemy, will be placed upon the rolls of this office as in service, upon rendition of their muster and descriptive rolls.

4th. Captains or other officers commanding companies will keep this office informed of their movements, and report as often as possible all the information they may obtain relative to the movements of the enemy, &c., &c.

Commanding officers of companies will report to this office the names of any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who may distinguish himself by any remarkable gallantry, or extraordinary good service.

5th. Should any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private refuse a detail for an expedition, or misbehave in action with the enemy, such person will be reported to this office by the commanding officer of the company or detachment, and receive a dishonorable discharge from the service.

6th. Any habitual neglect of guard or fatigue duty, or general absence from roll call—inattention upon post, and general disobedience of lawful orders from superior officers, will be also reported at the option of officers commanding companies or detachments.

7th. An intelligent and gallant citizen soldiery must see the absolute necessity of discipline, to make courage efficient—to insure success against the enemy—and make the duty equal upon all.

By order of the Acting Governor.

JAMES TILTON,
Adjutant General of volunteer forces, W. T.

Adjutant General's Office,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13th, 1855.

General Orders, No. 2.

1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Aid to the Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Volunteer forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

Lieut. Col. Lander will make a tour of inspection, visiting the various companies of Volunteers and Rangers now in the field or in garrison, and report to this office upon their condition, efficiency and requirements.

2d. Dr. Mathew P. Burns is commissioned as Surgeon of Company B. from date of company organization.

3d. Dr. R. M. Bigelow, is commissioned as Surgeon to Company D. and will report for duty to Capt. Wallace, Company D.

4th. Dr. Gallio K. Willard is commissioned as a Surgeon of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers, and will attend professionally to such of the Volunteers and Rangers now in service, as may apply to him.

5th. A. B. Stuart is commissioned as Commissary of subsistance for the post of Olympia, and will furnish rations for all Volunteers and Rangers at the post of Olympia, or those temporarily there on duty.

6th. Company A., Capt. Wm. Strong, having been mustered into service at Fort Vancouver, has marched to join Brig. Gen. Rains in the Yakima country, and will receive orders from Brig. Gen. Rains or the officer commanding the expedition from Fort Vancouver.

7th. Company E., Capt. Isaac Hays, has been organized and accepted into service and will for the present occupy the country adjacent to Chambers' Prairie, and remain in readiness for marching orders should the exigencies of the war require a forward movement.

8th. Company G., Capt. McCorkle, of Cowlitz county, is mustered into service and will guard the passes of Lewis' river, and intercept all communication between the hostile tribes east of the Cascades, and the Indians inhabiting the country west of the mountains.

9th. Company H., Capt. Hewitt, having transmitted his muster and descriptive rolls to this office, will establish a post at the forks of White and Green rivers, and place himself in communication with Capt. M. Maloney, U. S. A., commanding combined regular and volunteer forces at Camp Montgomery.

10th. Company I., Capt. Ebey, is accepted into service and will maintain its position at Port Townsend—furnish a guard at the mouth of the Snohomish river to prevent any of the enemy from descending the river, or having any communication with the friendly Indians inhabiting the shores of the Sound.

11th. The success achieved at the engagement of White river by the gallantry and constancy of the troops under the command of Capt. Gilmore Hays, Company B., 1st Regiment W. T. Volunteers, and the Regulars of the 4th U. S. Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Slaughter, being detachments from the command of Capt. M. Maloney, 4th Infantry U. S. A., has inspired a hope that any further accession of the tribes to the enemy is checked, and the war on the western side of the Cascades is rapidly approaching the defensive on the part of the savages.

12th. The forces now in the field are deemed sufficient to pursue the enemy and follow up the success already obtained. It is therefore expressly enjoined upon all officers commanding companies or detachments, to prevent all private warfare upon Indians, as unauthorized persons may drive into hostility, tribes now friendly or wavering.

Officers and soldiers will also bear in mind that Indians now friendly or indifferent may be rendered hostile by careless conduct, and while the gallantry of the Volunteers will lead them to look with contempt upon the number of their foes, they will consider that isolated families may suffer from any recklessness on the part of those, who are so courageously defending them.

By order of the Acting Governor, and Commander-in-chief.

JAMES TILTON,
Adj't. Gen. of the Volunteer forces of W. T.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CCXII.—An Act to change the Boundaries of the Land Districts in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Iowa lying north of township line dividing townships ninety-three and ninety-four, and east of the range line dividing ranges twenty-four and twenty-five, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Turkey River district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now situated in the northern land district, which lies north of the township line dividing townships eighty-five and eighty-six, and not included in the Turkey River and Dubuque districts, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Fort Dodge district, and the name of the northern district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called the Fort Des Moines district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now lying in the Kanesville district, and situated north of the township line dividing townships eighty-five and eighty-six, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Sioux River district, and the name of the Kanesville district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called, the Council Bluffs district. That townships eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, and ninety-three, of ranges seventeen and eighteen, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Dubuque land district, and townships sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, and seventy-five, of ranges thirty-two and thirty-three, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Charitan land district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for each of the districts respectively hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the respective office to which he may be appointed, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts respectively, (with the exception of sections numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and such other tracts as may be selected for military or other purposes,) to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions, as the other public lands of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate the sites at which each of the several offices shall be established, and to remove the same to any other places within said districts respectively, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 5. *And be it furthei enacted*, That any locations or sales of land, in either of the districts of land now subject to sale at Dubuque, Fort Des Moines, or Kanesville, after the passage of this act, and before the receipt, by the land-officers respectively, thereat, of instructions from [the] Commissioner of the General Land Office, under this act, shall be as good and valid in law as if this act had not been passed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCXIII.—An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no master of any vessel, owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory, as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other article or articles, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers on enclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act.—It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and, when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation;—and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers, or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilaters to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers, one of which shall be placed in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely:—if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all such ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report, to be made and approved, as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or mester of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by-messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck, occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisons, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereon; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water of provisions.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) the master, or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entited to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same mannner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating these provisions, and such vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the navtive country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after time that this act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the act of twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 2.] Joint Resolution to modify or change the original plan of the Custom House at New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso attached to the appropriations for the New Orleans custom-house of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, August thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be so modified as to allow the substitution of wrought-iron beams with light segmental brick arches, instead of the present heavy groined ones in the upper story; and also that, instead of the marble roof contemplated by the original plan, authority be given to substitute such other suitable fire proof roof as shall be found best calculated to relieve the walls from superfluous weight.

Approved, December 19, 1854.

[No. 4.] A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York.

Approved, December 27th, 1854.

[No. 5.] A Resolution providing for the engraving, Lithographing, and Publishing of Drawings, Maps, Charts, or other papers for Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, when any charts, maps, diagrams, views, or other engravings shall be required to illustrate any document ordered to be printed by either House of Congress, such engravings shall be procured by the superintendent of the public printing, under the supervision and direction of such committee as the House ordering such document shall direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the paper necessary for the execution of all such engraving shall be obtained in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as are now provided by the act of August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the obtainment of other printing paper.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all plates which have been engraved for any document ordered by either House of Congress, and now under the charge of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the Superintendent of public printing.

Approved, January 18, 1855.

[No. 6.] A resolution relative to the construction of the Laws for the Allowance of additional compensation to the Clerks in the Census Bureau.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be so construed as to extend to the clerks employed in the census office the same additional compensation granted by the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Approved, February 3, 1855.

[No. 7.] A Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition, commanded by Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. K. Kane.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby, authorized to provide and despatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic Seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, of the United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command: *Provided*, That such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the navy and others who may declare their willingness to be so engaged.

Approved, February 3, 1855.

[No. 9.] A Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet, for Eminent services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect.

Approved, February 15, 1855.

[No. 13.] A Resolution accepting the Sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the thanks of Congress to the Family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong, for the present of the sword worn by General Andrew Jackson while in the military service of his country; and that this precious relic be hereby accepted in the name of the nation, and be deposited for safe-keeping in the Department of State; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

Approved, February 28, 1855.

[No. 14.] A resolution in relation to the New Orleans Custom House.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make such change in the made of constructing the New Orleans custom house as will best, in his judgment, lighten the foundations from the great weight of the superstructure.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[No. 23.] Joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of Territorial lands.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of territorial libraries for each of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[No. 24.] A resolution explanatory of an Act passed August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the intention of the act of Congress, approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the same shall be construed, to give to Wisconsin in aid of the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, a quanty of land, equal mile for mile of its improvement to that granted to Indiana, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[No. 25.] Joint resolution making appropriation for the payment of those entitled to the benefits of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, voting extra compensation to Pages, Folders, and others.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum voted by the House of Representatives, March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the payment of pages, folders, and other employees, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, he is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence:

And whereas, satisfactory information has been received by me that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island—to with: grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broomcorn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr, or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags;—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

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

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

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 charge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1855. 6m:no3

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

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

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

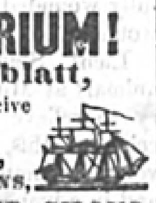
For Sale.

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

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

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

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,



KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.,
Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.
Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.
Orders promptly attended to.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.
Olympia, 1854. 12tf

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

MOUNT VERNON.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C. C. Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

THIS calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity.
JOHN G. BARKER, JR.,
Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.
March 29, 1855. 29tj

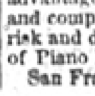
Cabinet Shop.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.
CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.

THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's THE House for the weary."
The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.
A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the
Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,
Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead,
With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

New Goods!
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole skin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests, Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.
WILLIAM G. BADGER,
NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

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

For Sale, or to Let.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, clothed and papered inside, designed either as a Store or Tavern, situated on Main street, Olympia, between First and Second.
Application made at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat."
Oct. 5, 1855 tf:no4

COOPER'S
Eye, Ear and Orthopaedic INFIRMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sansome street, near the Rassette House. Patients laboring under disease of the Eye, the Ear, and those afflicted with all varieties of deformities resorting to this institution, will find at once a home, where miners as well as others, can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in plain or costly style according to their tastes.
Dr. Cooper has visited all the important Hospitals of Europe for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine and Surgery, and will give the Infirmary his immediate supervision.
N. B. All surgical operations free to patients who present themselves at the *Clinic* on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
For particulars apply to DR. E. S. COOPER,
At the Infirmary.
Oct. 5, 1855 3m:no4

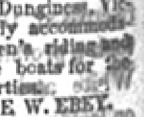
THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

Sandwich Islands Produce,

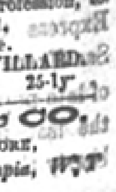
AND a general assortment of provisions &c. may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.
Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

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 accommodation of pleasure seeking parties.
GEORGE W. EBEY.
July 20, 1855. 46tf

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



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

M. LOUISSON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets. Olympia, W. T.