

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY W. B. AFFLECK.

STEILACOOM, W. T. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856.

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Puget Sound Courier.

THE POWERS THAT BE.

The following extract we take from a private letter, trusting the writer will excuse us for the liberty. It gives such a good idea of what people in other parts of the territory think of Gov. Stevens and his acts, that we could not resist the temptation of clipping it:

Feb. 17, 1856.

I feel like many others, much disgusted with his [Gov. Stevens] late political proceedings. Did you know that a clique at Olympia presented him a petition, requesting him to dismiss all but his clique from office during the war? He jumped at it, and is acting accordingly. I know this to be a fact, from good democrats who were asked to sign his petition and refused. Is it not a damnable disgrace? I know enough of his actions to disgust me, or any one else. I could forgive him for false steps and blunders, but the idea of mixing his foul political faith up with this war, is too bad.

I expect this will be a long war. Stevens appears to be totally ignorant of the state of affairs, or the character of the Indians. The fact is, he is so blinded in his stubborn locofoco principles, that he loses sight of his duty to the territory. Hoping soon to see you,

I remain, &c., W.

We have a few lines to add, to show more fully this nefarious business of removing from office all but locofocos. We are sorry the harm should not fall on the instigators of it, and their denial, we doubt not, will be like the Bilingsgate language common to their organ, all of which, probably, comes from the same source.

In this removing, we know of two Indian agents, whigs, who shared the fate of the guillotine; and we do not know of two persons, whigs or democrats, who could have filled the situations any better. We mean Dr. J. B. Webber and Mr. John Swan, both of this county, who have been through the fire and not found wanting. We know there is not another man in the world who could have done the service performed by Mr. Swan, in negotiating with the hostile Indians for peace, and in going to and from their camp; but he is a whig, so off with his head.

Again, not content with such preformances, the tools of "his excellency" are empowered to form a press gang. A number of men of this county, have been taken by force for the volunteer service, along with their property. One, a democrat, who had his team, resisted such wrong, taking his gun to protect himself and property, but was told nothing would be done. He put confidence in their story and put aside his gun, when they pounced upon him, and tying, put him into own wagon and drove away. Another was at work on his claim, when he was taken and compelled to go. There being no martial law governing the territory at present, we would like to know if Gov. Stevens has any such power? If not; is there no law to protect the people from such outrages? We believe there is.

GEORGE SCROGGINS BEAT.—We received a communication, with the caption: to the Head hitter of the Puget Sound scourer, which waxed so decidedly "fat," all the way through, that we concluded not to publish it.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

LETTER FROM FRANK CLARK.

MR. EDITOR:

Although opposed to you in politics, I derive confidence from your motto—"Truth without fear," and ask to submit through the columns of your paper, that having been placed, by the free suffrage of my fellow-citizens of Pierce county in the responsible position of member of the late Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, it becomes a duty which I owe to myself, and to my constituents, when assailed as I have been, publicly to vindicate my course; also to unfold and render to the people the reasons that have called forth—from a journal claiming to be the democratic organ of the territory, the low, coinable, rabble slander, that is weekly heaped upon myself, and every other member of that body who dared to do other than obey the behest of miserable, worthless, dung-serving politicians who infested our session—asking office, and urging speculative and fraudulent legislation.

Yes, it is a fact, that the late Legislative Assembly, was at times beset with the offensive presence of these out-door jobbers and hangers-on. But that their advances were frowned down, and that they signally failed in the effort to control the action of that body, is, if possible, plainly shown by the venal, vulgar, vile attempt made in the last few issues of the "Pioneer and Democrat" to commit petit larceny upon the character of a majority of its members.

Now, let us examine and see, whether its reflections upon myself and others are fraught with truth and justice, or whether they are augmented more, than a fabricated gazette of fraud and falsehood upon those who, in the late legislature, presumed to advocate the interests of our country, to uphold the Organic act and the laws of the Territory. Section first, of an act, passed by the first legislative assembly of this territory, providing for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals, provides "That there shall be elected annually by the legislative assembly, upon joint ballot, a territorial printer, who shall serve for one year from the date of his election, &c."

That is the statute law. That is the paramount law of the land, relating to territorial printer. It was by virtue of an election under that law, that the late incumbent, George B. Goudy, held the office of territorial printer. During the session of the legislature for '54 and '55 a bill was introduced, amending the law so as to extend the term of office to two years. The house of representatives refused to pass the amendatory bill, and among other reasons given for their action thereon was the following: That the then incumbent had not to say the least of it, been over zealous in the discharge of his official duty. That nearly twelve months had elapsed since the enactment of the laws by which the people were governed, and still they were without them, when one had the time was abundantly sufficient to have enabled him to furnish them as required by law, if he had devoted himself more to his business, and less to Bacchanalian revelry. The case of dereliction of duty, then staring them in the face was of itself an ample and conclusive reason, why the amendatory bill should not pass, and become a law. But that there were more. That it, was neither right, just, or democratic, for one legislature to elect an officer and force him upon the succeeding session.

Now, what was the duty of the late legislative assembly. With the statute law before us?—the action of the previous session leaving no question about its construction, could we, without a culpable and criminal neglect of duty,—refuse to go into the election of public printer? I answer, No—and I sincerely trust, that the law-loving, law-abiding, high minded, independent and intelligent voters of Washington territory will at the ballot-box at the next election echo back my answer, and say in a manner not to be mistaken; we send men to the legislature, not only to en-

act laws; but to observe those pertaining to, and defining the duty of members of that body; and we will not consent that you prostrate your high position, to become panders to the cupidity of any out-door jobbers, much more, to that of the minions of a miserable, slanderous, time-serving press. So much for the law relating to public printer, and the duty of the late legislature in that behalf, &c.

Having disposed of a question by way of premise, which the "black mail affair"—(more familiarly known as the *Pioneer and Democrat*) has not, because it dared not discuss, I shall proceed to the consideration of the joint convention—a matter about which the *thing has* croaked, long and loud. And I would ask the attentive perusal of this part of my communication.

Now, the position I take is this: that the joint convention is the creature of the statute, and not as claimed by the machine at Olympia, and the scounders from the convention, that of the joint resolution. The joint convention derived its existence from the statute law. By that law, its powers are defined, and the legitimate subjects for its action, are, distinctly, and specifically set forth and determined. The joint resolution should have specified, simply, the time at which the two branches of the legislature would meet the other, and organize themselves into a joint convention, to perform the duties enjoined and prescribed by the statute law—and if the joint resolution embodied more than was its province to contain, that more should be regarded as surplussage.

But it did not. The time was appointed for the two houses to meet in joint convention, and reasons were engrafted in the resolution, by the council—the body in which it originated showing to the other house, why the resolution should pass. It is true, that all the reasons were not given, that there was no allusion made to the fact, that if we forgot ourselves as honest men, still we should not forget our oath of office, and by a breach of its obligation render ourselves guilty of the crime of willful and corrupt perjury. I should presume, that, was thought unnecessary. But the resolution did pass; and pursuant to agreement made between the two houses by its adoption—upon a time to meet in joint convention—the two houses did meet; and organized the convention. Now, had the convention thus legally convened any duties to perform—any prerogative rights as a body? If so, what were they, and how were they to be determined? Was it by the unwarranted assumption of dictatorial power, by one of the *Pioneer and Democrat's* professed apostles, because by virtue of his position as President of the council, he happened to be chairman of the convention? No.

Was it a minority who chose to follow him, when he discovered that the democratic doctrine—that a majority should rule, would prevail,—and he saw fit to withdraw from the convention? No.

Was it by the passage of a resolution, by a partisan majority, at an irregular session of the council,—vilifying the motives and ignoring beforehand, the action of the convention? No, because the convention as a body had powers peculiar to itself, given to it by the statute, by virtue of which it was convened; and a majority of the convention had just as much right to govern its actions, as a majority of either branch of the legislature had to govern that of theirs.

At least such was my opinion, and my action as a member of that convention, like that of others, was governed by my honest convictions of duty. I regarded it as the duty of the convention to carry out the provisions of the law of the territory and elect a territorial printer; and although the influence which a man so young and inexperienced as myself exerted over the actions of that convention has been much exaggerated by the "black mail sheet," at Olympia, still it is with a feeling of satisfaction I acknowledge, that to the best of my abilities, I did exert myself to uphold the law of the land, and

sustain the dignity of the body of which I had the honor to be a member—and I here take the occasion to assert, that notwithstanding all the croaking calumny that has been heaped upon me, by "that machine" (because its pecuniary interests were affected by the change of territorial printer, which a majority of the convention thought essential to the public interest, and therefore made,) I have not one regret for the course I took; also, to say, that if I were placed again in the same position, my actions would be precisely the same in the premises.

I have not at heart political preferment, and if I had, I would not seek to acquire it, or to secure the auxiliary of a public journal to advance my object, at the sacrifice of principle. But I have an ambition, if my actions have been characterized with probity, that no leperous effusion under the spoiled banner of the press, shall rob me of my fair fame and character. And entertaining the opinion of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, that I do, I have no fears of being thus injured in the estimation of fair minded, honorable men, by aught that journal can say. I may as well now, give my opinion of it. It is one of the libelous, and disgraceful publications which furnish the enemies of our government, our liberal institutions, of the freedom of speech and of the press occasion for ridicule and sarcasm, and which has grown into considerable affluence by the sad contributions of the democratic party in this territory. It has been, and is, the worst foe of the democratic party, under pretence of giving it assistance; the deadliest enemy to its interests, under the mockery of supporting its character.

Bloated with the public spoil, and blooded in the chase of character, no abilities can arrest, no piety can awe, no misfortune affect, no benevolence can conciliate it.

Am I right in my description? Who has the hardihood to dispute it? If any, let him commence by showing a palliation for the libel contained in the issue of that paper of the 15th inst., upon the late speaker of the house of representatives—Mr. Denny, a gentleman who came not to this country to establish a reputation, but brought one with him, which, for piety, integrity and fair dealing was not only above suspicion, but is so still. Perhaps he may tell me, that those who supplied the article, were mistaken, or misled as to circumstances? I will answer—the responsible person for that libel lived upon the spot and had the best possible information. Perhaps he may say that its truth was believed in? But no; it must have been known, that every syllable of the publication was as false as perjury.

No; persons, will not only search in vain for such a palliation; but they will find this publication, springing from the most odious origin, and disfigured by the most foul accompaniments, founded in a character of self-interest so debasing that human pride forbids its ridicule, and deformed by falsehoods at which perjury would hesitate. So much for the "concern" and its attacks upon Mr. Denny.

And now in closing, let me say that, for myself I know that in all my transactions in private life, as well as in the service of the people, I have never varied from honor and strict integrity. I have unlimited confidence in the intelligence of the people—I believe they will regard the statements of a time-serving press, but as a breath blown away in dust, and form their estimate of men, by a knowledge of their transactions.

Hoping that my communication will find a place in your columns, I am

Very Respectfully,

FRANK CLARK.

Steilacoom, Feb. 17th, 1856.

The Purser of the steamer *Active* informs us, that the *Active* did not arrive at Seattle, until after the fight at that place was over.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The United States regulars of Fort Steilacoom have been making active preparations, of late, of taking the field, there to drive the savages from their hiding places, and visit them with punishment due for their crimes and depredations. Four companies have already marched for the Puyallup and White river country. We opine there will be some good service done by them. They left the Fort as follows:

On Wednesday, 13th inst., (as mentioned in our last issue,) Capt. Malouey, with company A, 4th Infantry, consisting of 60 men. Also, Lieuts. Davis and Fleming, with company D, 9th Infantry, 55 men, accompanied by Ass't Surgeon Geo. Suckley, U. S. A.

On Thursday, 21st inst., Capt. Guthrie and Lieut. McKibbin, with company H, 9th Infantry, 71 men. The Quarter-Master also despatched 28 pack animals, with a number of packers, for the same destination.

On Tuesday, 26th inst., Col. Casey, of 9th Infantry, commander of the forces, Capt. Keyes, Lieuts. McKeever and White, with company M, 3d artillery, 60 men.

These movements make a large drain upon the Fort, leaving only one company (C, under command of Lieuts. Nugen and Shoof,) to hold the post, which, in our estimation is a very small force, but hope there will be no need for greater protection. Lieut. Nugen has command of the post.

It is the intention of Col. Casey, we believe, to establish a permanent post on White river.

The volunteers' teams were in Upper Steilacoom on Wednesday night, 20th inst., and Ass't Quarter-Master W. Gove sent out 15 wagons, loaded with provisions for the Indian country.

The volunteers moved from Montgomery's on Saturday last, under command of Maj. Hays, consisting of three companies, viz: Capt. Rabbeson, company B; Capt. White, Pioneer company; Capt. Henness, Mounted Rangers. They will establish a ferry and block-house at Biddings', on the Puyallup; and also at Porter's, on White river.

Capt. Chas. W. Riley, with a select company of fifteen men from this place, moved on Friday last to Lone Tree Point, about 22 miles below, on the Sound. Five of the company returned on Wednesday evening for supplies, having completed a good substantial block-house. This is an important point, a few miles from the mouth of Puyallup river, and the termination of a large and important trail leading from the camp of the hostile Indians to the Sound.

C. B., No. 183.—We observe the Pioneer is most dreadfully shocked at the circumstance of that bill being published in the Courier. What a sensitive, modest, and innocent little man Wiley is!

One question: While the two whigs were passing the bill, what were the seven democrats doing, Wiley? Not working fizzes, we hope!

This is equal to Frank Clark controlling the house of representatives. Try again, you bungler.

The U. S. steamship Massachusetts, Swartwout, commander, arrived at Seattle on Tuesday last from San Francisco, bringing supplies to the sloop-of-war Decatur. By her we received full files of the Alta California to February 16th.

PAT KANIM.

Some days ago, Mr. Collins, of Duwamish river, arrived in tow with despatches and trophies from Pat Kanim, the Snoqualmoo chief. It is probably known to most of our readers, that this chief with a band of warriors, selected from several of the more northern tribes of the territory, has been engaged by our executive to assist the whites in the prosecution of the war. Many have doubted the policy of arming a body of Indians in our midst for fear of treachery, but the general sentiment of the people was in favor of it, and this first bold blow is an assurance that Pat will prove faithful and of service. The trophies to which we referred above, were the heads of two Klikatats, captured, tried and executed by Pat Kanim, near the falls of the Snoqualmoo. One other Indian captured at the same time had his life spared, he promising to conduct the warriors to Leschi's camp. There can be no doubt that this band will prove valuable auxiliaries, for they are familiar with the whole Indian country, and as brave and cunning as their antagonists.

P. S.—Since the above has been in type, we have been informed by Mr. Fuller, that Pat has had another fight with Leschi and his band, and that Pat had to withdraw on account of scarcity of ammunition, but came off victorious, bringing from the battle ground two more heads as trophies. One of them was a Temanus or medicine man; a number of other Indians were also killed.

Pat in a speech to his braves, gave particular orders "not to kill women and children, as the whites did not do so;" but to his sorrow, some of his warriors attacked a house belonging to Leschi's band, not knowing who were in it, and killed a number of men, women and children. As soon as Pat found out that they were in the house and being killed, he drew off his forces.

Pat and his men fought all day, and only having a few rounds of ammunition left, withdrew from the field until a new supply could be furnished. Gov. Stevens sent Mr. Collins with the needful, but before reaching Pat he found he was too late. The last trophies of the fight were taken to Olympia. These are the facts of the last fight as we have understood them. We regret very much that ammunition and supplies sufficient had not been furnished Pat, yet we have heard of no blame being attached to Gov. Stevens, Col. Simmons, or others, in the matter.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT STEILACOOM.

We notice a number of good buildings are going up at the Fort, quite changing its former appearance. The rows of one-story log buildings, brown and gray, are signs of pioneer days; but the presence of those made by skillful mechanics, seem like intruders. Among those already completed, were a huge store-house, a large building for quarters, one for a bakery, and a large log guard-house. A convenient hospital, another store-house, and a building for officers quarters, we believe, will soon be erected. Some of the improvements, however, are but temporary, and not built in that substantial character which length of time would probably permit.

We further understand, that it is likely this post will soon become headquarters for the territory.

By the Alta California, with dates from New York to January 21st, we learn that no speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, was elected on the 118th ballot.

A terrible railroad accident recently happened on the Hudson River Railroad, in which a large number were killed and wounded.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGES.

We have just cause for boasting of our list of agricultural exchanges, and our regret is, that for want of help, we cannot re-publish some of the choice articles contained in them; but so soon as we get back to our original size we will give quite an amount of agricultural matter to our readers.

The Ohio Cultivator, our old favorite, has come out in a new dress, and continues as interesting as ever.

The Albany Cultivator, still continues to stand A No. 1. How the publishers can get up so much matter at such a low price, is a mystery to us.

The New York Horticultural Review, is decidedly one of the finest works of the kind, we have ever seen.

The Country Gentleman, another fine publication devoted to the farming interests, still holds its own.

The California Farmer comes to us much improved, which shows that Col. Warren is keeping up with his trans-mountain contemporaries.

Success to you all. We will take pleasure in showing our farmers specimens of the above, when they call in.

A scurrilous scribbler in the last Pioneer, "brimful of wrath, and cabbage," blows at a tremendous rate about "one" Wm. B. Affleck, because he would not allow a criminal offence to be committed. We know our duty, and knowing it—will perform it; the blusterings of bullies to the contrary notwithstanding, and more especially, when menials are goaded on by the officials at the "mudflats," to insult gentlemen. The circumstances of that attempted duel are too well known; and that the reflections which were intended to be cast on that one Wm. B. Affleck—stamps and condemns the author as a scoundrel. It is believed that bullies are driven on by a set of pap-suckers, and that "the whips of their masters" compel them to take up any quarrel that Hamesticks or Falstaff, either, may get into. We have other business to attend to, than that of being a second in a duel, and

"Dare do all that may become a man; Who dare do more, is none."

Dr. Maynard, Special Indian Agent, having some 350 Indians under his control, at Fort Ktsap, informs us, that 150 of them desire to fight if arms and ammunition could be furnished them. They are well disposed towards the whites, and that they fear the Stickenes making an attack. The Dr. says that the Klikatats are endeavoring to get the Stickenes to join in hostilities against them—the attack to be made by the Klikatats on land, and the Stickenes in their large canoes on water. The Stickenes are desirous of making slaves of these Ft. Ktsap Indians. Seattle, the chief of the Seattle division, is anxious to fight the northern tribes, and wants to be prepared for them, should they pay his tribe a visit.

We further understood from Dr. M. that the Indians under his charge, have 60 guns, and are doing all they can to get more; and will take the field immediately, against any hostile tribes in our territory—if allowed to fight in their own mode of warfare.

Mr. Fuller informs us that a company of volunteers, were raised in Jefferson Co., 42 in number, and increasing daily. The company elected J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, capt.; Milton L. Mount, 1st Neut.; Daniel Smalley, 2d do.; Geo. M. Ebey, 1st serg't.; Mr. Humphrey, 2d do.; James H. Allen, 3d do.; Thos. Haas, 4th do.; Jas. Doughty, 1st corp'l.; Paul R. Hubbs, 2d do.; William Ross, 3d do.; Chris. Bond, 4th do.

The weather continues fine.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Not having space to give anything like an opinion of it, we make the following extract therefrom, as the subject matter pertaining to the interests of Washington territory, and also clip from different journals their opinions of it. We may hereafter make further extracts; and sincerely hope that in speaking of the acts of the President, that we will not be accused of treason to the same extent, as when speaking of the acts of the governor of Washington territory. To those who have not read the message, may form a correct idea of its merits by the opinions of the press.

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

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

The Springfield Republican says:

"But the great topic of the message, evidently the most labored and carefully prepared, and yet constituting the great weakness and defect of the document, is its partisan and sectional argument and appeal on the subject of slavery. As a leader in the Washington 'Union' it would have been in character. In a speech by Frank Pierce on the stump in New Hampshire, it would have been a very creditable effort on the wrong side. But in the message of the President, of the United States to Congress, it is monstrous and disgraceful. The President should have made the gross bid for slaveholding support in a letter, and not in his annual message. Not only in the manner but the substance of this mere partisan appeal, he lays himself open largely to the severest censure, and will get it.

From the Rochester Daily Tribune, Jan. 1st, we extract the following:

"Had the President sent a bombshell into the House, its explosion would hardly have produced more sensation than the peaceful transmission of the message. All night, this novel proceeding of the President was the topic of universal and most spirited conversation. The democrats generally defended the President. They feel relieved, measurably, from the previous pressing necessity for a Speaker. The opposition denounce the act as a Neapolitan usury act—an outrage of the most alarming character—the severest blow ever struck at the independence of Congress."

"Another matter which threatens to interrupt our amicable relations with the world at large, is that of the Sound dues. We have had many conflicting rumors as to the position which has been assumed by our government upon this vexed question, but the matter is now resolved into a definite shape by the message of the President. Notice has been given to Denmark of the termination of the treaty by which our government has recognized this exaction. At the same time the administration has positively refused to take part in a Congress of the nations interested, to consider the subject of capitalizing these dues—that is, of securing their abrogation by the payment of an outright sum. This is a practical retrocession on the part of our government, which some years since, during the administration of President Fillmore, proposed this

Puget Sound Courier.

SPEECH OF HON. B. B. BISHOP,

In the House of Representatives, on the bill to prevent aliens acting as teachers and missionaries among the Indians of Washington Territory.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

I wish before I am done, to let you know what the opinion of G. A. Belcourt, vicar-general in the Pembina country on Red river, is. It reads thus: "Our laws in regard of liquors not to be introduced on Indian lands, are well observed on the part of our traders, among the Pembina Indians, but the importation of rectified spirits, by the Hudson Bay Company, this year, is one third of their whole importation; this rum is to be sold by their emissaries whenever they find them over the line; by this way of conduct, impoverishing and demoralizing our Indians, frustrating our traders of the produce of our country, and rendering useless the philanthropic laws, that the wisdom of our government has promulgated for the welfare of our Indians." This, Mr. Speaker, so well accords with the operations of that company in our own territory, and goes so far to prove the position I have taken, in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company and their servants, for emissaries if you please, that I thought best to quote as much of the letter as I have done. I quote from a letter written to G. W. Manypenny, Nov. 29th, 1854.

The bill under consideration, so far as regards Roman Catholic teachers, does not strike at the religion they preach, but at a foreign influence which has in many cases been exerted by them. Instead of having a tendency to proscrib[e] these foreigners, or prevent them from still living in an Indian country, its design is to have such persons declare their intentions to become one of us—a citizen of the United States and of this territory.

We have seen the effect that such a renunciation of foreign allegiance has had in the Spokane country. Last spring, when Mr. Crosby passed through that country with Governor Stevens, he as clerk of the district court received the declaration of twelve or fifteen Englishmen and Frenchmen, the direct influence of which has been to keep the Spokanes from joining in this war. This I deduce both from Gov. Stevens address to the citizens of Thurston county, and from a Frenchman with whom I became acquainted last fall, who was one of those men who declared their intentions before the clerk of the district court I have just alluded to. The Governor says "the Spokanes, although there is a little dissatisfaction among them, still at present they are peaceable." The Frenchman said to me: "Soon after Gov. Stevens and party left us for the Blackfoot country, the chiefs of the Spokanes came to us and asked if we were English, French or Americans. We replied, Americans. The chiefs then asked, if we go to war with the Americans must we fight you? They replied like true Americans, you must."

Now, I make this point, the direct influence of naturalizing these men has been to prevent the Spokanes joining in this present Indian war; and had this law been passed two years ago, instead of being engaged in a war with the Indians now, all would have been peace and quietness. If Pandozy had been a naturalized citizen, I do not for a moment suppose that the Yakima nation would now have been engaged in a war with us. I claim it to have been the same with every tribe as it has proved with the Spokanes.

The remarks made by the opposers of this bill, in reference to know-nothings and proscription of Roman Catholics, are perfectly irrelevant to the subject. We propose in the bill to extend to aliens the right hand of fellowship; and if these teachers do not wish to take our hands, let them endure the penalties prescribed by this act. It does not strike at foreigners, or at a religion they may wish to teach. Neither would I have you infer from my remarks that I do. But I do not affect to be indifferent to the great evils which have existed, and do exist, in our Indian country, and I hope that there is no one within reach of my voice but who will endorse all I have said, and reject as spurious and irrelevant, all that has been said in reference to Roman Catholic proscription and know-nothingism. That kind of talk does very well for bull-comb,

but it has nothing to do with the subject matter now under discussion.

Let us all, now, take into consideration the amount of mischief already done in this war, aside from the numerous murders already committed by the savages; and let us set aside party prejudices, and instead of following after those who wish to build themselves up politically, by setting aside the wishes of the people of the whole territory, or at least of the whole American population, in order to gain a popular vote from what foreigners happen to be settled in the counties where such would-be leaders hail from,—I say, instead of following such men, and hearkening to their seductive language, let us put our hands to the plow, and never look back till we have checked this great evil, and not only checked but thoroughly eradicated it; and I know of no way to do this better than to support the bill.

With these remarks, I leave the subject to be acted on by the house, being well convinced that the house will act in the premises as becomes Americans.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

STEVENS & CO.

JEFFERSON Co., W. T., Feb. 16, '56.

EDITOR OF THE COURIER:—

I write these lines to publish, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The people of this and adjoining counties are in danger of their lives and property, and particular so, since Gov. Stevens' late visit here. He has asked for three companies of volunteers from these counties, to join the regular service six months, subject entirely to his order as to when and where they shall go to hunt and fight Indians. Now, in place of taking a single man from these counties, we should have sent here, without delay, a large body of regular troops, to protect this frontier; or otherwise, the Indians will have full possession of every acre of land in this unprotected part of the territory within a few months.

Now, who can have any confidence in such a man, who will leave the most important point of the country unprotected, by calling off the dogs, and leaving their families and property to the mercy of the savage Indians? The man must be crazy, or a fool, to believe that these Indians will not take every advantage of unprotected whites, and not to know that they are only waiting for a favorable chance (such as Stevens wants, it appears, to give them) to strike the fatal blow. Look at the man's acts since he first came to the territory to organize it, and then who can place confidence in him?

He first commenced with his castle-in-the-air like a treaty making, being at the time advised by a set of stupid dunces, and his own eyes hoodwinked by a political knave. He drove ahead without considering the importance of the business he had to perform, or the character of the people he was dealing with. He rushed through, as it were, the light underbrush of the territory, till he at last came head on to one of the peaks of the Rocky mountains, he then halts and returns home again, after a half year's or more absence, and finds all his so called treaties were nothing more nor less than declarations of war. He jumps in again, with a thick political locofoco bandage over his eyes, goes on board the steamer Active, rushes from one part of the Sound to another, making speeches at each place of call, and telling each crowd a different tale, issues some three or four proclamations and orders in the space of some six or eight days' time, each one flatly contradicting the other in all the important points, so as to disgust any man of common sense. He then receives a petition from his clique, who call themselves democrats, but who are a disgrace to the name, asking him to dismiss all men in office during the war, except those of his own political creed; and to have none in any office of trust during the war, except his own tools. He jumps at the bait, and acts accordingly, as his petitioners did most humbly ask, and converting the present the Indian war into a political one.

Such has been the acts of Gov. Stevens, which cannot be denied, because the whole proof is at hand; therefore, his whole career, since he has been governor of this territory, has proved to be a curse to the country. The lives of many men, women and children of his fellow-citizens have been sacrificed by the hands of the savage, and all through his stupid, headlong, mulish policy; the country put at least ten years back in its agricultural and other improvements, and at the

rate he is now progressing, the Indians will have half the lives of the families now here and all the lands of the territory; and there will be a little bill on the national treasury for about, any where, from two to four millions of dollars, which must be fathered by Uncle Sam. There is no getting out of this in any way, because if Stevens should be able to induce the present administration to allow him to whitewash or plaster over this war for the present, it will be only extending time to the enemy to recruit, and strike a more death-like blow to the territory in a year or two's time. The seed of war is thickly sown in every trail and path that Stevens has traveled, and he still continues to throw it broadcast in every direction; therefore, we have no alternative, but to have an entire new set of machinery to root out and exterminate those evils; or give up the territory to its original owners. Such is the conclusion of careful observers and lovers of this territory, and of our adopted homes on the frontier. 76.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX CARIB AND RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE best assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.

To be found in Stellacoom, is at the store of the subscriber, where the following articles can be purchased as low as at any other in town:

- 1,500 lbs. No. 1 Coffee, Whisky, Brandy, Holland Gin, Porter & Ale, Tobacco, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Book and Stationery, Brown Sheet, Bleached do, and Bleached Shirting, Fine Irish Linen, Alpaca, De Laines, and Calicoes of various qualities, Together with a large assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing, all of which is offered for sale at the lowest market price for cash.

Remember the place—37 Snoqualmoo street. SAMUEL McCRAW. Stellacoom, Sept. 7, 1855. 16:tf

A Great Change of Business FOR THE YEAR 1856.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to do a PAY DOWN BUSINESS after the 1st day of January, 1856. My motto will be

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

I shall not confine my trade to cash only, but will take in exchange for Goods, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, at cash prices. No goods will be delivered on promise of grain in the spring, for I have found that process have cheated me out of a good many thousand dollars. I have to pay for my goods, and I expect pay for them when I sell them.

Remember the motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits. PHILIP KEACH. Stellacoom, Jan. 1, 1856. 20:tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in shipping piles, square timber, spars and masts, that he is prepared to furnish large cargoes on the shortest notice, in quality not to be excelled on Puget Sound, at the head of North Bay, better known as the wharves at Case's Inlet, and at prices to satisfy the purchasers. He flatters himself that his long experience in this business, both in the State of Maine and in this Territory, has given him good judgment, and will enable him to furnish cargoes of both piles and timber, to the entire satisfaction of purchasers—as well, or better than any other person on the Pacific coast.

He would also, beg leave to inform lumber dealers, that he has in construction a Saw mill that will soon be in operation, and which, when completed will enable him to furnish cargoes cheaper for cash than any other mill upon the Sound. If you don't believe what I say, call and try me. S. J. STILES. N. B. Dangers of the War excepted. Case's Inlet, Dec. 18, 1855. 27:tf

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Steamer Traveller,

J. G. Parker, Jr., master,

WILL leave Olympia for Seattle, and intermediate ports, every Friday morning at nine o'clock. Returning, leave Seattle every Saturday morning at nine o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply at Parker's Storehouse, Olympia, Messrs. J. B. Webber & Co., Stellacoom, Plummer & Chase, Seattle. Oct. 22, 1855. 28:tf

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 elsewhere be procured. WM. COOK. Olympia, June 7, 1855. 3:tf

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stellacoom and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute in the best possible manner, all the different varieties of work in the Tailoring business, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B. Repairing done on short notice and with dispatch. DANIEL COLLINS. Stellacoom, May 19, 1855. 4:tf

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to the making of Books, DAY BOOKS, AND-GENERALS, BLANK OR MADE and acknowledgments of the same, with neatness and dispatch at his office in Stellacoom, South side of the Public square. Also—REGISTER IN CANOE. J. M. CHAPMAN. May 31, 1855. 2:tf

A. A. DENNY, ESQ., IS my authorized Agent, and will attend to all my accounts in books, and business whatsoever, during my absence from Washington Territory. C. C. TERRY. Seattle, June 14, 1855. 4:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 27 BATTERY, OPPOSITE PACIFIC EXPRESS OFFICE, (UP STAIRS) PUGET SOUND COURIER; Sacramento Union; Marysville Herald; San Joaquin Republic; Nevada Journal; Columbia Gazette; Grass Valley Telegraph; Shasta Courier; Empire Argus; Coloma; Mountain Democrat; Ilwaco; Astor Sentinel; Jackson; Yreka Herald; San Jose Telegraph; Sonoma Bulletin; San Diego Herald; Oregonian; Portland Oregon; Statesman, Salem, Oregon; Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, Puget Sound. Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers. N. B. Files of the principal papers of California and Oregon may be found at this office. May 19, 1855.

Ready-Made Clothing.

WILLIAM G. BAEGER,

No. 59 Battery street, San Francisco,

IMPORTER OF

Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Every Variety of Hats, Boots and Breeches. WOULD invite country merchants visiting San Francisco to call 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, and are made from the best material, and in the most durable manner.

Persons buying my Clothing will find large and saleable stock. 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 as sold. Please call and examine my stock. Feb. 8, 1855. 5m:20:1

J. W. SULLIVAN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with dispatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a free copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly. May 19, 1855. 1:tf

NOISY CARRIER'S

Book and Stationery Company,

77 LONG WHARF,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BOOKS, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Blank Books, Cheap Publications, Books of History, Romance, Religion, and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates, Type set marking clothing, at wholesale and retail. May 19, 1855. CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor. 1:tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN

BANKING AND EXPRESS CO.

Freight forwarded from Oregon, by every steamer, to all parts of

California, the Atlantic States, and Europe. FIGHT EXCHANGE drawn upon sixty-five different offices in ATLANTIC STATES.

DRAFTS also drawn upon Canada and Europe.

Particular attention paid to the collection and settlement of Bills, Notes, and other Debts, Demands, and Claims.

All orders attended to for the purchase of Public Stocks, Merchandise, Books, Works of Art, &c., &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. JAMES O'NEILL, Agent. Portland, Nov. 23, '55. 2:tf

STUART'S EXPRESS.

From Stellacoom, W. T., to Portland, O. T. CONNECTING with the PACIFIC EXPRESS at

Portland, for California, the Atlantic States, and Europe.

Having made arrangements with the Pacific Express Company, all matter entrusted to my care, will be forwarded to its destination under their charge.

I shall dispatch a regular Express to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship, touching at Cowitz Landing, Rainier, and St. Helena. Returning, will leave Portland for Olympia and Stellacoom immediately on the arrival of the Express from San Francisco.

Extra Exchange procured on the Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly. A. B. STUART. Stellacoom, Feb. 8, 1855. 1:tf

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF ADAMS & CO.,

in consequence of the dissolution of that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business, in all its branches, throughout the United States, California and Oregon.

A regular Express for FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, Letters, &c., will be dispatched to and from the Atlantic States by every mail steamer.

Collections of all kinds promptly attended to. R. G. NOYES, President, Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco. S. J. MCCORMICK, Agent, June 25, 1855. 6:tf Portland, Oregon.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT STELLACOOM, W. T. BY W. B. AFLECK.

Terms of Subscription. For one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertising. For one square, twelve lines or less, one insertion, \$3; every subsequent insertion, \$2. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of the advertisements sent us, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.

Dr. S. R. BRONSON is our authorized traveling Agent for the States of Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, who will receive all subscriptions, &c., for the Puget Sound Courier.