

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

NO. 48.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

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Robert Thompson, Port Townsend;

L. B. Hastings, Port Townsend.

From Salt Lake.

Brigham Young, in a discourse at the Tabernacle, gives the following sage advice in relation to the rearing of children and the best mode of attaining to the longevity of the Patriarchs:

"Suppose I happen to say, come, wife, let us have a good dinner to-day, what does she get? Pork and beef boiled, stewed, roasted, and fried, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and turnips, custard, eggs, pies of all kinds, cheese, and sweetmeats. Now grant that I and my wife sit down and overload our stomachs, until we feel the deleterious effects of it from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, the whole system is disturbed in its operations, and is ready to receive and impart disease. A child begotten under such a condition of the systems of its parents, is liable to be born with a tabernacle subject to a life of pain and distress.

"Will all women hearken to this plain statement? No! you might as well talk to the wild geese that fly over us.

"Again, a little hot tea, coffee, or sling, is generally given to a baby as soon as it comes into the world, to quiet the nerves, and make it sleep better: and I have seen my own wives almost whip their little ones to make them drink liquor. When I happen to see them, I say, stop that—that is something you can very well dispense with: do not put a drop of liquor into that child's mouth.

"Some mothers, when bearing children, long for tea and coffee, or for brandy and other strong drinks, and if they give way to that influence, the next time they will want more, and the next still more, and thus lay the foundation for drunkenness in their offspring.

"An appetite is engendered, bred, and born in the child, and it is a miracle if it does not grow up a confirmed drunkard.

"Now will you, my sisters who are before me, hearken to good, sound, common sense, and reason? Will you commence now, and lay the foundation for a healthy posterity? Will you say, 'I am determined not to desire this thing, or that, which will be injurious, but I will pray and ask my father in Heaven for grace according to my day, that I may not desire that which will lay the foundation to ruin of my offspring, and to my posterity for generations?' Or will you say, 'cannot I have a little tea or a little whisky'?"

Considerable animosity existed between the American settlers and the Mormons. The Mormons last season repaired two or three bridges and the roads leading to them, expending thereon about \$800. It was understood that a small nominal toll was to be levied for a short time to meet this outlay, and then the road to be again thrown open. Twenty thousand dollars have already been collected, yet the Mormons still continue their toll. It is too rich a mine for them to give up quietly. The majority of the inhabitants are much enraged at the imposition, as the excessive tax imposed has a tendency to turn aside the emigration, and thereby injure the general property of the Valley. A public meeting has been held and resolutions passed to protect the emigration from the imposition, and allow them to travel free of toll. It was under such circumstances that our informant crossed with his cattle. The Mormons threatened to follow and sue him in the California courts for trespass.

OPINION UPON THE LIQUOR LAW.—Messrs. Choate, Bartlett, Merwin and others, the kings of the Massachusetts bar, have put forward an opinion on the new Liquor Law. The sum-up is, that the law is unsound and unconstitutional in many of its parts; and that it cannot be executed. The document setting forth this valuable opinion, is learned, able and full of argument. Its effect on the mind of the community is most favorable. Those who are fair and candid, who see things as they are, fairly, coolly, and justly, are convinced, and must remain so, that the law, as it stands in its conception, is a double creation in itself, now that it has come forth and been placed upon the statute book.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go the way he would train up his child.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. I.—*An Act for the better Preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish such additional stations, on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, for affording aid to shipwrecked vessels thereon, to change the location of the existing stations, and to make such repairs and to furnish such apparatus and supplies as may, in his judgment, be best adapted to give effect to the objects of this act.

A Wide Spread Mental Epidemic.

The extraordinary number of persons in the United States who have been induced to subscribe to the doctrines of the Spiritualists, and who believe that the inhabitants of the other sphere are in the habit of making communications to the mortals here below, by tumbling tables about, and performing other very undignified pranks indeed, has led to the inquiry, as to whether there does not exist at the present moment a wide spread mental epidemic. At a recent meeting of the Superintendents of the Insane Asylums at Boston, Dr. Luther V. Bell read a paper on spiritual manifestations, and ginned up his convictions as follows:

1. That there is abundant evidence that a novel influence or power exists through certain persons, known as mediums, by which extraordinary results follow.

2. That objects of considerable weight are moved without human contact, though at considerable distance—in the experience of the narrator up to fifty feet, at least.

3. Questions put mentally are answered correctly, involving too many circumstances to be explained on the idea of customs for each of the coasts therein mentioned, who shall also have the powers, and perform the duty of an inspector of the customs for each of the coasts therein mentioned, and to give said keepers and superintendents proper instructions relative to the duties required of them.

4. In no instance in his experience, were correct replies given where the response was unknown to some one present.

5. Replies, supposed by the interrogators to be correct, are given, as he believes them, true, even when afterwards they are proved to be erroneous. He gets the responses as he supposes them to be, not as they are.

6. There is no evidence of any spirit existing in these extraordinary phenomena, nor have they any connection with a future state of being, so far as his observations warrant an opinion.

7. The explanation must be admitted to be beyond our knowledge, yet certain analogies existing between states of dreaming, certain changes in manner, etc., would seem to point to the duality of the brain as connected with some of these phenomena.

8. The subject is worthy the rigid investigation of all those whose duties are connected with our specialty. Whether regarded as a physical novelty or a widespread epidemic of the mind, the subject is of immense importance, and deserves a much more respectful treatment than it has generally met with.

Chap. V.—*An Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the Lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the "twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each," heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of this act, which said rules and regulations shall be annually reported to Congress.

Chap. 4. *An Act further enacted.* That the explanation must be admitted to be beyond our knowledge, yet certain analogies existing between states of dreaming, certain changes in manner, etc., would seem to point to the duality of the brain as connected with some of these phenomena.

Chap. 5. *An Act to authorize the issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain Cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by said commissioner: Provided, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

Chap. VI.—*An Act allowing the further time of two years to those holding Lands by Entries in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, or continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands, which have prior to the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, been entered within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers, upon continental establishment, shall be allowed the time of two years, from and after the passage of this act, to make and return surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land-Office.

Chap. VII.—*An Act to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota, and State of Wisconsin, and for their Domestication and Civilization.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause negotiations to be entered into with the Chippewa Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to all the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of

Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, which treaties shall contain the following provisions, and such others as may be requisite and proper to carry the same into effect:—

First. Granting to each head of a family, in fee simple, a reservation of eighty acres of land, to be selected in the territory ceded, so soon as surveys shall be completed, by those entitled, which said reservations shall be patented by the President of the United States, and the patent therefor shall expressly declare that the said lands shall not be alienated or leased by the reserves, or their heirs and legal representatives, until otherwise ordered by Congress, no change of location shall be made without the assent of the President of the United States.

Second. The annuities to which Indians are entitled, under existing treaties, with the consent of said Indians, together with such as may be allowed them for the cession, or cessions, under the provisions of this act, shall be equally distributed and paid them at their villages, or settlements, within the limits of the ceded territory; but the President shall be invested with power to cause said annuities to be commuted, from time to time, for such articles of goods, provisions, stock, cattle, implements of agriculture, the clearing and fencing of land, and the erection of buildings and other improvements, as, in his discretion, will conduct to promote their comfort, civilization, and permanent welfare.

Third. All the benefits and privileges granted to said Indians shall be extended to and enjoyed by the mixed bloods belonging to or connected with the tribe, and who shall permanently reside on the ceded lands.

Fourth. The laws of the United States and the Territory of Minnesota shall be extended over the Chippewa territory in Minnesota, whenever the same may be ceded, and the same shall cease to be "Indian country," except that the lands reserved to said Indians, or other property owned by them, shall be exempt from taxation and execution; and that the act passed thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," etc., be inoperative over the said ceded territory, except the twentieth section, which prohibits the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors to Indians.

Fifth. The President shall have power to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with forgoing provisions, as he may deem necessary for the effectual execution of the purposes of this act, which said rules and regulations shall be annually reported to Congress.

Sec. 2. *An Act further enacted.* That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said negotiations, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, December 14, 1854.

Chap. X.—*An Act to authorize the issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain Cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by said commissioner: Provided, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

Approved, December 22, 1854.

Chap. XV.—*An Act to suppress the Circulation of Small Notes, as a Currency, in the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, within the District of Columbia, shall make, emit, utter, sign, draw, or endorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of any thing purporting to be a valuable thing, of less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money, or in lieu of money or any other currency, or any paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, shall be deemed illegal and void; and the person or persons suing on such contract shall have no remedy in any court of law or equity; and, in any suit brought on such contract, it shall be competent for the defendant, under the general issue, or any appropriate special plea, to offer evidence of the nature or of the consideration of the contract so sued on; and, on the defendant's making oath that he or she has not evidence sufficient to prove the nature or consideration of such contract, it shall be the duty of the court before which such suit may be brought, to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either or any of them, to be sworn to testify the truth in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not be present at the trial, to compel the attendance of such plaintiff and plaintiffs as a witness or witnesses, and to postpone or continue the cause till such attendance can be procured; and if, after the whole evidence shall have been heard, it shall appear that the consideration, either wholly or in part, of the contract was such paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant or defendants, and costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Sec. 6. *An Act further enacted.* That if any merchant, hotelkeeper, shopkeeper, grocer, commission merchant, or insurance agent, any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, omnibus, cart, wagon, or dray, any huckster, butcher, auctioneer, livery-stable keeper, any owner or keeper of a billiard-table or ten-pin alley, any pawnbroker, any manager or agent of theatrical or other amusements, any hawker or pedlar, transacting business under such license, shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand, so prohibited as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the district of Columbia to sue out process in the nature of a *scire facias*, or to institute other suitable proceedings in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, against such offender or offenders, returnable to the said court immediately, if said court be then sitting, or to the next term of aid court, if there be then a vacation of the terms of said court, requiring such offenders to show cause why his, her, or their license aforesaid, shall not be forfeited; and on proof exhibited to said court of such receiving or paying out such prohibited paper as aforesaid, said court shall forfeit, annul, and vacate such license, for any purposes granted to such offender or offenders until one year thereafter shall have passed and expired.

Sec. 7. *An Act further enacted.* That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of said district, to give information to some justice of the peace in said district, of violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

Sec. 8. *An Act further enacted.* That on the trial of any cause other than a criminal prosecution, under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such cause is pending, to cause to be brought before said court, and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesaid, as is usual in other cases.

Sec. 9. *An Act further enacted.* That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next; and that so much and such parts of all former acts as may be repugnant to this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 27, 1854.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Out of employment!

Why out of employment? Has ingenuity reached its end? Flesh and blood must waste as the flower wilts when plucked from the stem?

Energy may be seen any day in the week at a street corner sharpening knives. Apple stands yield profit enough to pay for an upper room and something approaching to comfort.

Matches industriously offered have purchased a house and lot. Tripe and sausages meat enable the dealer to keep cool in warm weather, and more than pay for coals and expenses when frosts prevail.

An Ethiopian swill collector has qualified himself to exercise the elective franchise by pursuing his sloppy vocation with vigor.

Out of employment! Who can tell who or what you are if you stand at the corner moping and wondering why a stranger does not step forward and extend a helping hand!

Never hope to jump at once into prosperity, for the chasm between industry and idleness is of frightful width.

Never allow pride to bring a blush to your cheek because your business is humble.

Pride is not reliable in all cases. If you labor you produce, and producers are sure of reward in some form.

If you are cheated out of your money, an honest man may hear of your calamity, and with generous heart offer you a position.

Never say "out of employment!" because no reasonable excuse can be offered thereto.

The world is wide; the people daily find rest in the cemeteries, and places must be supplied.

There's work enough for all, while integrity and sincerity are characteristics.

Try again.

Nobody but a Printer, anyhow.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Summary of News.

[BY STUART'S EXPRESS.]

The inside columns of to-day's paper are so heavily intruded upon by communications and other matter which we judge will prove interesting to our readers, that we cheerfully concede the space usually occupied by editorial generalities, for the purpose of giving place to a condensation of news afforded by the Express of STUART, (thirty hours from Astoria), by which we are kindly furnished with files of the San Francisco *Herald* and *Times and Transcript* as late as August 2—to which papers we are mainly indebted for whatever matters of interest may be found subjoined.

Last week's mail from Oregon did not contain any of the papers published in that territory except the *Standard*—a circumstance heretofore unprecedented in the transmission of the mail between the two territories. We have no especial news from that quarter, other than that the Fort Colville gold mines still continue to attract a large share of attention and discussion, and an unabated tide of travel in that direction. For any further information that we are in possession of in relation to the recently discovered gold mines east of the Cascades, see elsewhere in to-day's paper. The crops in Oregon, as in the States generally, as reported, will be heavy—abundant.

Know-nothingism, as in Oregon, California, and the Atlantic States, is everywhere about being "knocked into a cocked hat." An irresistible tide of condemnation is about to overwhelm the foul organization.

We would infer from the general tone of the San Francisco papers, that a more healthy state of financial, mercantile and commercial business has, or is about to be vouchsafed to capitalists in that city and the State generally, than could have reasonably been anticipated, so soon after the recent financial revolution there. The State resulted in the people giving the cold shoulder, and an emphatic negative to the Know-nothing organization.

Col. John Mason has resigned as Commissioner of Patents.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The meeting of the Know-nothing State Council of Massachusetts, at Boston, was attended by about three hundred Delegates. The course of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention was approved of heartily, and a platform of principles identical with that reported by the minority of the National Convention was adopted.

MAINE.—The Simon Pure Whigs of Maine held a State Convention at Portland on Friday, and nominated Hon. Isaac Reed for Governor. Anti-Nebraska, Anti-Know-nothing and Anti-Maine-Liquor-Law resolutions were adopted.

GEORGIA.—The Know Nothing State Council of Georgia has been in session at Marion, in that State. They adopted the Georgia platform, and nominated the Hon. Garret Andrews as their candidate for Governor.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN TEXAS.—Gov. Pease, of Texas, has been nominated for re-election. He avowed open war against the Know Nothings. The influx of German immigrants into Texas has been unusually large during the past season.

DEFEAT IN NEW ORLEANS.—The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, resulted in the choice of Elger, Anti-Know Nothing, by 1200 majority over Merrick, Know Nothing.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A late London letter says Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Fillmore were present in the galleries of the House of Commons, during the debate on Tuesday night. On Thursday night, Mr. Bright alluded to this fact, and took occasion to pass a high encomium on our country.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The Salt Lake mail train arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 28th June. The party had no escort from Salt Lake to Laramie. They report the Indians to be much alarmed at the movements of the troops, and desirous of peace. The report of Fort Laramie having been captured by them, is not confirmed. Col. Cook and command were met within thirty miles of the Fort. The rumor of so many Indians having been killed by the Indians, is untrue.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—It is stated that six companies Second Dragoons had been ordered from Texas for Kansas Territory, to join Gen. Harney in his expedition against the Sioux, and that Col. Sidney Johnson's new regiment of cavalry is to proceed to Texas in the fall, to occupy the post vacated by the 2d dragoons.

have been swallowed up—overwhelmed by the recapture, by the Russians, of the White Tower and Mammon. Altogether, the news is more disastrous to the allies than anything that has occurred during the siege. The question now is—not whether "Paris is France" (?)—but whether St. Petersburg is not Europe?

From Mexico we learn of the massacre in the neighborhood of Acapulco, of fifty Mexican officers—revolutionists; of the success of the revolutionists, under Alvarez, in some of the frontier states, and of the return of Santa Anna to the City of Mexico. We referred last week to the projected conquest of Nicaragua, by a party of men under command of Col. Walker, of Lower California remembrance. Recent developments would seem to indicate a concert of action between the Col., and Col. Kinney, about whose expedition from the Atlantic side, so much has been said of late. A report has gained currency, that Col. John Wheeler is expected at Washington City, soon, bearing a treaty concluded with Nicaragua, which it is said that he has succeeded in negotiating.

From the Sandwich Islands, we are apprised of the dissolution of the legislature by the newly enthroned King, in consequence of a disagreement and quarrel between the various branches of government, in relation to certain government appropriations.

The news from Australia is unimportant. Universal quiet has been fully restored.

The political, and other news from the Atlantic side may be summed up briefly, as follows:

Twenty odd removals, of know-nothings, were made, in June, from the different departments at Washington; amongst others, Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The recent election in Illinois has knocked the bottom out of Know-nothingism. Returns have now been received from all the counties in the State. They foot up as follows: Total number of votes, 167,336. For the Prohibitory law, 76,385; against the law, 90,051. Majority against the law, 14,566. This is the heaviest vote ever polled in the State, being 11,839 larger than that of the Presidential election in 1852, and 33,467 larger than the total vote on State Treasurer last fall.

The election of Supreme Judges for that State resulted in the people giving the cold shoulder, and an emphatic negative to the Know-nothing organization.

Gov. Stevens and party were in good health and spirits at the time Mr. P. left the St. Mary's Valley, and were making active operations to move forward to Fort Benton—thinks that ere this, their place of destination has been reached—consequently he expects to rejoin the Governor and party this side of the Rocky mountains. Intelligence had been received in camp, previous to leaving, that the steamer was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, having on board the supplies of provisions, blankets, clothing, &c., contemplated in the appropriations for the treaty, accompanied by the United States' commissioners provided for, to meet Gov. Stevens at the Blackfoot council, at or near Fort Benton. The express messenger took his departure from this place on Monday last, and anticipates the arrival of the governor and party into this part of the Territory some time in October.

Treaties had been formed at Hell Gate, St. Mary's Valley, on Monday, July 15th, by Gov. Stevens, with the Flathead, Kootenay, and upper Pend d' O'reille tribes of Indians, by which, we are informed, 19,700 square miles of territory, had been ceded to the United States, and 3,500 square miles reserved for the use of the Indians.—For full particulars, we would refer our readers to the published notice of the same in our advertising columns.

These tribes number about 14,000, all told, and are said to own 3,500 horses and about 1,000 head of cattle.

FROM what we are enabled to determine of the character of the country, the cession embraces many tracts of land, eligible for excellent stock farms. Deer Lodge, in the valley of the Hell Gate river, the Camas prairie, in the valley of the Blackfoot river, and the Bitter Root valley, from the Lolo fork, for some distance below its junction with Hell Gate, it is said, will afford admirable locations for farmers and stock raisers. Horse Plain, on Clarke's fork, an extensive prairie north of the Flathead lake, and prairies along the valley of the Kootenay river, are represented as affording ample and excellent grazing lands for large bands of animals; and whilst at all these places the climate is spoken of as being mild, the danger resulting from heavy frosts it is considered, will make the growing of corn precarious and uncertain, although cereals and roots would doubtless yield good returns.

We are informed that the whole country is abundantly supplied with wood and water; and as it was the determination of Gov. Stevens and party to move forward towards Fort Benton about the middle of last month, it will be a matter of congratulation, not only with the miners, in pursuit of gold, but also with those engaged in agricultural and other pursuits between the

By Express,
FROM THE ST. MARY'S AND BITTER ROOT VALLEYS—TREATIES OF GOV. STEVENS WITH THE INDIANS—THE GOLD MINES, &c.

The prompt, faithful intrepid express messenger of Gov. Stevens, Mr. W. H. Pierson, arrived in Olympia on Saturday last, with dispatches from Gov. Stevens, and others; making the trip from St. Mary's valley, through, in about 15 days, including delays at various places—a distance from here of some 700 miles. As a thorough-going express rider—trusty and fearless, Mr. Pierson has no superior on this coast or elsewhere. The information furnished is important and will be perused with interest—the which will be found connected somewhat in detail, which we submit without comment. Of the reality of the existence of gold in that direction there can now be no question. The difficulties and disappointment encountered by Mr. Wilson, (Express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co.) in consequence of the protestations of the Indians that he should not proceed to the mines, we copy from the Portland, Oregon, Standard. Mr. Pierson has no knowledge of Indian interference with regard to the working of the mines by the whites, other than he derived through the statements of Mr. Wilson, the former having overtaken the latter coming in, between the Walla Walla and the Dalles. The report of Mr. W. may probably prove a *ruse*, with an ulterior speculative object.

Politically, as well as otherwise, as will be seen, the intelligence is of a very flattering character. Mr. Pierson informs us that at Hell Gate precinct—established with due authority and pursuance of law—the vote resulted in 15 for Col. Anderson and 000 for Judge Strong; and it was believed that Walla Walla would be unanimous in favor of the democratic candidate. For Representative in the legislature, Wm. Craig received 14 votes—without opposition. For the prohibitory liquor law, 1—against it 14. No further election returns from that county.

Mr. Pierson met several mining companies on their way to the mines, and expressed a belief that, should no difficulties occur with the Indians, from 1,000 to 5,000 will be engaged in the pursuit of gold as soon as the streams are in a condition for successful operations.

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These tribes number about 14,000, all told, and are said to own 3,500 horses and about 1,000 head of cattle.

FROM what we are enabled to determine of the character of the country, the cession embraces many tracts of land, eligible for excellent stock farms. Deer Lodge, in the valley of the Hell Gate river, the Camas prairie, in the valley of the Blackfoot river, and the Bitter Root valley, from the Lolo fork, for some distance below its junction with Hell Gate, it is said, will afford admirable locations for farmers and stock raisers. Horse Plain, on Clarke's fork, an extensive prairie north of the Flathead lake, and prairies along the valley of the Kootenay river, are represented as affording ample and excellent grazing lands for large bands of animals; and whilst at all these places the climate is spoken of as being mild, the danger resulting from heavy frosts it is considered, will make the growing of corn precarious and uncertain, although cereals and roots would doubtless yield good returns.

We are informed that the whole country is abundantly supplied with wood and water; and as it was the determination of Gov. Stevens and party to move forward towards Fort Benton about the middle of last month, it will be a matter of congratulation, not only with the miners, in pursuit of gold, but also with those engaged in agricultural and other pursuits between the

Cascade and Rocky mountains, and anxious for the erection of a new territory between those ranges, that through the energy and promptitude of Gov. Stevens, nearly all the Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains are negotiated with, and are about ready to be removed to their several reservations.

The following letter from H. R. CROSBY, esq., (connected with the expedition of Gov. Stevens, towards Ft. Benton,) was received through the express messenger of Gov. Stevens, and as will be found, fully corroborates the reports in general circulation of gold discoveries in the Ft. Colville country. The specimen referred to by Mr. C. may be seen at this office, and will be found to answer the description given of it by Mr. C.

"Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley,

July 17th, 1855,

To J. W. WILEY: We move forward tomorrow for Ft. Benton. I had intended writing you at some length, but have been so much occupied during the council which terminated yesterday, that till this moment I have had no opportunity, and indeed, as it is now quite late and the express leaves at daylight, my communication must of necessity be extremely brief.

"I enclose you a specimen of the gold at Colville. You can judge by that of the rumors which I doubt not, by this time have reached you; though I scarcely imagine they caused much excitement; gold has ceased to do that now-a-days.

"This which I send, was found at the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille river, about 40 miles from Colville, just at the 49th parallel. It might prove a very nice magnet for a disputed boundary question, particularly as the course of the river is from thence southerly, and for about 5 miles it is partly in British and partly in American territory; after that distance—and the farther up the better are the indications—it is entirely within our own domain. The water at present is too high to work to advantage. The best gold which has been found was about thirty miles up the river.

"The miners have all left, they will return in September; the river will then be in the best state. The gold is scale gold, but they anticipate when the water subsides, being able to find the quartz—as this has every appearance of mere washings. It will prove of vast benefit to the development of the territory. You may set it down as a fixed fact, not a delusion—gold has at last been found in sufficient deposits in Washington territory to repay the labor of obtaining it.

"So far as political affairs are concerned we are of course behind hand; the telegraph has not been extended this far yet. We gave the earnest of our hopes on election day, by casting sixteen votes for Anderson—Strong, none. The Judge's name was on the poll-books, but not in the ballot-box.

Yours truly,

HENRY R. CROSBIE.

We take the following extract from the report of Mr. A. V. WILSON, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger to the Fort Colville gold mines, from the *Democratic Standard*, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Wilson was 7½ days from Colville to the Dalles, and arrived at Portland on Tuesday.

"Arrived at Fort Colville on the 18th July, and was informed by the settlers that there were no miners at work in the mines in consequence of the high stage of water, also met with two Americans in the valley who have been waiting several weeks for a fall of the river. There had been four persons up to the Pend Oreille a few days before and found water over all the bars, and not being able to prospect had to return. The universal opinion of the settlers in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co. is, that but little if anything can be done at mining until the 1st of September. On the 19th after obtaining all the information I could at the Fort, I packed my animals to go to the mines, distant 30 miles; but was informed by Mr. Shuttleworth, the gentleman in charge of the Fort in the absence of Mr. McDonald, that Pierre Jerome, the chief of the Kettle Falls Indians, objected to my going. I immediately had an interview with him through Mr. Curristier, the interpreter at the Fort, to obtain consent. He said he did not want the Americans to come into his country until a treaty is made with the American government; that all his people were opposed to it. I assured him that I did not come into his country to mine—that I was only traveling through to see it, and that I had heard of the mines and had a curiosity to see them. He wanted to know if there were any more Americans coming; I told him no. He said he had been informed that there were a great many on the way. I told him it was not so. He finally consented to my going. I then got ready to leave. In the meantime Gregora, 1st chief, and Landre, 2d chief of the Kettle Falls Indians, objected to my going. I immediately had an interview with them and told me that I could not go any further—that some time in August all the tribes would hold a big talk, and would then determine what course to pursue towards the Americans—that all the Indians were opposed to Americans coming until the treaty was made with them—that he liked the Americans, but if I persisted in going to the mines he would not be responsible for what his people might do—that they said they would prevent me by force. After consultation with Messrs S. and C., they advised me not to attempt it in opposition to their wish, and that I could not obtain any further information by going as it was impossible to prospect—consequently I abandoned the true.

"There is gold, and probably good mining, but the country has not been thoroughly prospected, the mining having been confined to two bars, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river. The gold thus far obtained is flat gold, and has paid from one to twenty-five dollars per

day to the man. It is the opinion of some of the settlers in Colville valley that I conversed with, that if the country was thoroughly prospected the mines would prove as rich as any ever worked in California; but of the correctness of this opinion it was impossible for me to judge. The settlers think the Indians will not dare attempt to prevent the Americans working the mines, *treaty or no treaty*.

"This much I do know from personal observation, that all the tribes of Indians from Fort Walla Walla to Colville, and the lakes in the British possessions are strongly opposed to the Americans working the mines. As to going to the mines, I have no advice to give. Every person must exercise his own judgment in the matter."

In this connection, we take pleasure in transferring to our columns a communication of L. BALCH, Esqr. of Stellacoom, now in San Francisco, published in the *Chronicle* in that city. The comments of the editor of the *Chronicle*, which we also transfer, we admire for the dispassionate coolness and fairness with which it presents the subject to the people of California.

The Oregon papers generally, and in particular the *Oregonian*, (Portland,) advise Californians that the best route to the newly-discovered gold mines at Fort Colville, W. T., is by way of Columbia river and the Willamette valley. A correspondent here, however, writes us on the subject, and states the shortest, easiest and best route for Californians to the new mines is from any of the settlements on Puget Sound.—Our correspondent has exhibited to us original letters, and extracts from them, from Dr. J. B. Webber and H. C. Wilson, Stellacoom, in which they give an account of the discoveries at Fort Colville. As these letters, although interesting, contain nothing new in regard to the mines, we refrain from publishing them. The statements of the writers confirm generally the stories that have appeared in the Oregon papers, and which have been published in the *Chronicle*. It appears to us that too little information has yet been given to induce any Californian to seek a fortune far in the interior of Washington Territory. In our own mines, we generally know the best and the worst that can befall the adventurer. In the Fort Colville mines, we have perhaps already been told the best—but the worst may considerably exceed our expectations and fears. However, if folk, forgetting the Kern river and other recent disastrous gold expeditions, feel inclined to try fortune in the far North, we gladly give them the benefit of our correspondent's information in regard to the best way to reach the Ft. Colville region."

"So far as political affairs are concerned we are of course behind hand; the telegraph has not been extended this far yet. We gave the earnest of our hopes on election day, by casting sixteen votes for Anderson—Strong, none. The Judge's name was on the poll-books, but not in the ballot-box.

* * * These mines have been falsely represented by some of the Oregon papers as being in Oregon Territory, and at a very easy and convenient distance from Portland and Oregon City; and, accordingly they recommend miners to make their outfit at those places. Being pretty well acquainted with that section of country, I would state, for the benefit of those interested, that the discoveries have been made in Washington, not in Oregon Territory, and a very great distance from Portland and Oregon City. It is only necessary to persons interested to refer to the maps of the Territory to convince themselves, beyond doubt, from which point it would be most convenient for them to fit out and start.

I would state for the information of the public, that a good military wagon road has been completed from Stellacoom, on Puget Sound, to Fort Walla-Walla on the Columbia river, in the vicinity of the gold mines. The total distance is 225 miles.—Over this road, immigrants from the Eastern States for two seasons have passed (with their rickety wagons and worn-out teams) safely into the Puget Sound country. I would also, for the information of those setting out for the mines in Washington Territory, state that supplies of every kind can be had on Puget Sound, either at Stellacoom, Seattle, or Olympia; and that these are the most convenient points to fit out from.

Very respectfully,

LAFAYETTE BALCH.

WHAT SAYS OREGON?—We have received a communication from Seattle, King county, which suggests the calling of a convention of the democracy of Washington and Oregon territories at the residence of J. R. JACKSON, Esq., Lewis county, for the object of a general celebration and mutual congratulation of the members of the party, consequent upon the recent democratic victories achieved in Virginia, Oregon and Washington territories, over the foul conspiracies andisms of the day. The proposition before us suggests the 13th day of September next, as a suitable time, and contemplates the invitation, by the democracy of this territory, of Gen. Lane, and the democracy generally of Oregon. The proposed convention is endorsed by "Many Democrats" of King county, and meets with a favorable response from Thurston, so far as we have heard an expression on the subject. The place proposed is convenient for an assemblage from both territories—being but a few miles removed from the Cowlitz Landing, and it is for the democracy of the two territories to determine whether the proposed convention shall have being or not.

It is said that the Columbia Lodge, No. 4, of K. N. S., Cincinnati, surrendered their charter last week and disbanded. The "Sog Nix"

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

To the Democratic Voters of Thurston County.

GENTLEMEN—I have endeavored in a brief manner to acquaint you with the causes that induced me to unite with the Know Nothing organization in this place, and also, the *why* and the *how* I withdrew from the same. Now, I might stop here, and no doubt some will say I had better, but in my view,—justice to my party bids me go on. I think, the man who falls into a trap and manages to get out, ought to apprise all his friends of its whereabouts, and the manner in which it is set, and what kind of a trap it is, lest some of them should fair the same fate.

I have told you of its whereabouts, and how I came to get in it, now I am going to tell you, as near as I can, what kind of a trap it is, and the amount of damage it has done to our party by being set in our midst.

Judge Strong, in his speech in Olympia, on the election day—well named the article. He called it: "The Great Anaconda."

The Judge knows the animal quite well, and by the by, the Judge succeeded in raising a great laugh on that occasion at my expense, and if you will suffer me to digress from my subject, for a few minutes, I will take occasion here to reply. I could have done so then, and perhaps it would have been more in place, but I believed that a reply would do no good, knowing as I did, the "whirlwind opinion" of the people on that occasion. But, gentlemen, there is a day of reckoning coming, when all such quibbling, lying politicians will meet with their just reward from the people. The people may be deceived once, yes, even twice or thrice, but we unto that man by which they are deceived.

The Judge spoke the truth when he said the great animal had been a little too hasty in choosing its food, and consequently was compelled now and then, to disgorge. Such is the case, gentlemen. Whenever it takes in a good sound democrat, or Clay whig, you may be sure a rambling will take place in its bowels, and up comes Jonah; and it is equally true that all such stuff of which Judge Strong is composed, sets quite easy on its stomach; hence the loss of the *hinder part* of men's breeches, or leaving the animal. It is true; I was swallowed by this animal, and it is also true, while I was in its stomach, I heard Judge Strong, away down below, and after coming out of it, I took a short promenade around the thing, and it is as equally true that I saw Judge Strong's head sticking out at the other end, crying that "he (Judge Strong) was not a member of any secret political association," in perfect keeping with the lessons that are taught from one end to the other. The animal masticates its food with lies, and the better a fellow is masticated the better he will lie, until in the end, he will stand up before an audience and lie unblushingly.

Without joking, Judge Strong, is or has been a member of the Know Nothing party, or else there has been a black hearted deception practiced by some of that party in this country. I believe, that I am in possession of sufficient evidence to prove it to any candid thinking man, that he is, but to produce this proof I would be necessarily compelled to resort to individual names. The grand Sachem of the Wigwam at this place, informed the brethren—officially—on a certain occasion when I was present, that Judge Strong was a *Brother*. That he united with the order at Vancouver not long after its establishment at that place. That he had examined him and found him to be "all correct." The President and several members of the Wigwam, confirmed the official report of the "Worthy Grand Usher," and to cap the climax, we were told by another Brother, not a member at this place, and who was a candidate before the whig convention, that Judge Strong received the nomination by the whig convention because he was known to be a member of that society. Will any Kuwo Nothing here, deny these facts. I dare any one to attempt it. I will here state, that I never saw Judge Strong inside a Know Nothing wigwam in my life, but I am fully convinced that he has been there, as I am that the President of the Philadelphia Know Nothing convention is a member of that party. I have all the evidence that one could have without seeing. Why, gentlemen—if you will only look, his whole course through the campaign gave evidence that he made regular monthly trips through such an animal. But he is laid on the shelf to dry, so let him be. Please excuse this digression, and the manner, as I believe in dealing with things according to their quality.

Now, as to what this trap is: I presume it would be needless for me to say, as a full and as far as I know, perfect expose has been made of the concern, which I suppose you have all seen. The existence and general objects of the society is no longer a secret. There is nothing about it but that is known, and in most all other places except this, those who really feel that they are doing right by being members of it, care not to make themselves known, and those that are here, might as well, for most of them are known any how. If they would do this, there would be no need for me to say another word, but as they had attempted such a beautiful deception on the people, and as that deception has been carried to some extent, they dare not come out so soon afterwards, but will hold back, with a hope that this will eventually blow over and the people forget it. Well, this may be the case, but, "murder will out," is a very true saying, and you are standing in a very ticklish place. I had much rather be in mine than yours; the first fire is not always the worst.

Now, gentlemen—what have the Know Nothings done? What did they do at the last election in this county? Shall I tell you? They severed the democratic party, crippled the whig party, and gained almost a complete triumph, notwithstanding all the warning and almost positive evidence that the people had of their existence, and that too, when they only numbered about 75 or

80 actual voters in the county when there was better than 400 cast.

Now, one of two things is certain. They either practiced a complete fraud upon the people, or else the people had a great sympathy for the organization. If the people are deceived by you, gentlemen. Know Nothings, I wouldn't be in your place for double the profits of your official stations, but if the people sympathize with you, then you have nothing to fear, nor neither has your confederates, and all you can make known at any time. This is a question for time to solve. I believe you have practiced a deception, and that the masses have no sympathy for your organization, and that eventually they will come down on you with redoubled fury. You are trying to believe, and cause others to believe with you, that the people of this country will forever frown on me for leaving your hand and exposing your treachery. My conscience tells me I am right, and while it so tells me I shall continue to do as I have done. Can you place your hand on your heart and say that you feel "all right;" if so, "pitch in." If you can, it is more than I could at present believe.

The Know Nothing society—or at least the society commonly known by that name although it is not its real name—and by the way—it is by this means that many of them try to forgive their conscience for lying when they deny belonging to that party—ought upon such strainings—has been in existence in this place for nearly year. They receive their "keys" from Oregon, as for "charts," they have none. The organization sits without a chart, and depends upon rotten broken down politicians for a helm: their compass a weather-cock, that turns the way the wind blows the hardest, consequently there is no wonder when they are ran afoul of the breakers. They met semi-occasionally until the convening of the legislature last winter, when they appointed a regular time for meeting, and the members of which there was about a dozen at that time, skinned around and by artful devices and cunning machinists, succeeded in "sucking in" two or three of the sap-headed members first, and then they operated upon others until at last, I believe they swallowed thirteen of them, all members of the House, that body of assembled wisdom of which the people of this territory will ever feel proud. After the adjournment of the legislature, they continued to meet as best they could, from place to place, in the dark holes and garrets of the old waste houses in town, until they increased their number on their books to 106; my number was 81. They had a regular time for meeting, but if it happened to be a moon-shining night, then their meeting was postponed, until a dark time. Awhile it was up-town and awhile it was down-town, and now and then "over the water."

Nothing was said about politics until the time of the holding of the democratic convention, when a small stir was made in the way of proposals for the Know Nothings to have something to say in the coming election as to who should be elected. About the time that I united I think there was very near an equal number of democrats and whigs in the concern, but shortly afterwards, a grand rush was made by the whigs, and they soon gained a large majority. As I before stated, my number was 81, and when I left them, they numbered 106. I do not recollect of more than 6 democrats joining after I did, all the rest were whigs. Another thing I don't believe that they have ever succeeded in getting more than 3 or 4 free-soilers into the wigwam. The political question was agitated in the wigwam until at last they held a convention and nominated, from the nominees of the whig and democratic conventions, candidates to be voted for by the Know Nothings as *Kuwo* Nothings. They nominated 4 whigs and 3 democrats, and this is the time that I left them. I do not know whether that nomination was withdrawn or not, but I do know that they did not stick to all their nominees.

URBAN E. HICKS.
(To be continued.)

The first piece of artillery was invented by a German, soon after the invention of gunpowder, and artillery was first used by the Moors at Algesiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1341.

On an average, our people write four letters each in a year.

MARINE.—The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco, for different ports of the Sound:—

July 18, brig J. B. Brown, Mayhew, Puget Sound.

July 18, brig Haleyon, Dennis, P. S.

" 21, " G. W. Kendall, Wilson,

Olympia.

July 21, bark Arcadia, French, P. S.

" 22, brig Wellingsley, Pinkham,

" 25, " Geo. Emory, Diggs,

" 29, " Swiss Boy, Knipe,

The bark Calcedony, Lovejoy, arrived

at San Francisco from Penn's Cove, P. S.,

July 19, with piles and passengers;

and the U. S. revenue cutter Jeff Davis, Capt.

Pearce, on the 27th, 4 days from Puget

Sound.

The clipper bark Mallory, Elliott, was to have sailed for Stelladown, with passengers and freight for the Colville mines, on the 1st of August.

DIED.

March 17th, Mr. HENRY CUTTING, Cutting Prairie, W. T., of paralytic, aged 45 years, from England.

On Wednesday, June 27th, Miss MARY F. HUNN, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Hunt.

California and Washington Territory papers please copy.—N. Y. Herald.

The deceased was a sister of our worthy townsmen, Capt. J. M. Hunt, through whose indomitable energy and perseverance, aided by a few unflinching friends, will never desert him—mail communication, regularly, was established on the waters of Puget Sound, between its head and Vancouver's island, about a year ago.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, 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.

The Rev. Dr. McCARTY (Episcopal Church) will preach in Olympia on the first Sabbath of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

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

Stuart's Express

FOR FORT COVILLE,

W. T. leave Olympia on the arrival of the first mail steamer from the States.

All letters and packages received until Aug. 24.

Office at J. & C. E. Williams'. A. B. STUART.

Notice.

AT A TREATY concluded with the Yakima Nation of Indians at the Council Ground in the Walla Walla Valley the 9th day of June, 1855, the land included within the following boundaries was ceded to the United States:

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the northern tributaries of the Methow river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methow river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia to the point where the Palouse river joins the Columbia; thence southwardly along the divide between the waters of the Palouse and the Columbia; thence westwardly along the divide between the Nez Perce and the Palouse; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Clearwater; thence westerly along the divide between the waters of the Clearwater and the Palouse; thence westwardly along the divide between the waters of the Palouse and the Columbia; thence down the Columbia river to the mouth of the Snake; thence along the divide between the Snake and the Columbia; thence westwardly along the divide between the Snake and the Palouse; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Columbia; 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PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYERS OF
ADAMS & CO.,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION OF
that firm, have organized them-selves into a Joint
Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general
Express and Forwarding Business,

... IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the

UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for
FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Will be disposed of from the
ATLANTIC STATES

By every Mail Steamer.

Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President,

Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts., San Francisco.

S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,

Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855.

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T.

January 24, 1855.

1st. The northern half of section 26—the north eastern quarter of section 27, fractional section 23, and the eastern part of section 28, in Township 1 (1) to the northeast, sixteen (16) north, situated on the south side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nam-ni, or Medicine creek, and one mile west of the Willamette meridian, containing according to the U. S. Land survey, 1204 acres.

2nd. A tract on the south side of Commencement Bay, not far from the mouth of the Puyallup river, beginning at a point on the beach marked by a large fir tree, black, on the south side, and extending to the head of the east corner of Swan & Riley's claim, thence along the beach, and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a south easterly direction, to a point marked by a fallen tree, bearing the letters U. S. R., behind which three cedar trees are conspicuously blazed; thence south one and a half miles; thence west about one mile to a point due south of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to said place, beginning, containing in all 1290 acres, or 2000 acres of land.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC L. STEVENS, Gov.,
and Sept. Ind. Atff., W. T.

Claims for Damages by Indians.

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

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

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

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

4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent.

Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISAAC L. STEVENS,

Gov., and Sept. Ind. Atff., W. T.

Olympia, March 18, 1855.

n^o 44.

JUST RECEIVED

PER hand "Carb," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Aiki, Dewapah Day, April 13, 1854. 324f.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

1f.

Boot and Shoe shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Main street, where he will manufacture

BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES AND HARNESS;

All of which will be made after the latest fashion, and in a good workmanlike manner.

Please give us a call and examine our stock, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

J. B. ROBERTS.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Olympia, Nov. 11, 1854. 9y

GEORGE & CO.

Aiki, July 24, 1854. 47f.

GEORGE & CO.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855.

25y

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO., all matters entrusted to my care will be
forwarded to destination under their charge. I
will dispatch a regular EXPRESS from Olympia
monthly in time to meet the steamer "W. M. S. C.",
arriving at Cowich Landing, Monticello,
Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Port
and Olympia immediately on the arrival of the
Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured on the Atlantic States
and Europe.

Particular attention paid to collection of notes,
bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded
promptly.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,

Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD blacksmith shop with a dwelling house
adjoining. Said buildings are in one of the best
locations in the Territory, and can be bought at a
bargain. Apply to

JAS. BARRON.

Upper Steilacoom, Sept. 9, 1854. 11f.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 19, 1855.

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. It.

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine lathe, of 22 in. swing
in operation, under charge of an experienced
machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in
his line, in a superior style and finish, with
dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipmithing, by a good
mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Teekale, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Bed and Shoes,
Tea Goods, Hardware, Nails, Wire, Glass,
&c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Tee-
kale, Hood's Canal, between which place and San
Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32f.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name
and style of WILSON & HURD is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. E. H. Wilson will settle the busi-
ness of the firm.

H. H. WILSON.

J. K. HURD.

Dec. 15, 1854. 18f.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow,
where he has now, and will keep constant
on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES

AND DRY GOODS.

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assort-
ment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Cloth-
ing, &c., &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert,
Business Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole-
skin Pantz.

Black Satin, Camisole and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gal-
ters, 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—Cape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets,
Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn
Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles
Toasted and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54. 4f.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and
style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dis-
solved by mutual consent, and the business will be
continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer,
under the name and style of Hastings & Co., Plummer
and Co., and the business of the late firm of
L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettyjohn will remain in the Office until the
business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS.

F. W. PETTYJOHN

A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28f.

Fruit Trees for the Million
At the Washington Nursery!

THE UNDERSIGNED has established
a nursery in connection with the well known
fruit growers, H. S. Lewelling & Co., Milwaukee, O. T., on their claim six
miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the
cultivation and sale of root grafted fruit trees, con-
sisting of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY,
PLUMB, QUINCE, CURRANTS,
GRAPE, GOOSBERRY, &c.

Many of said trees will be fit for transplanting this
season. Purchasers will be accommodated upon
the same terms as at the "Milwaukee Nursery."

All orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly at-
tended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m²

Noise Carrier's

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Long
Wharf, San Francisco, California. Books, Stationery,
Pocket Calendars, Blank Books, Cheap Publications,
Books of History, Romance, Beligion, &c.

and all of the latest varieties, and at the cheapest rates.
Type for marking clothing, at wholesale and retail.

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855.