PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

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

WOELLS & PRVST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
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G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

C. C. HEWITT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W.T.
March 24, 1855. n23-ly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Battle at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT VIRGIN BAY—SLAUGHTER OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES—BRAVERY OF THE NATIVE SOLDIERS—COMPLETE VICTORY OF WALKER AND THE DEMOCRATS—CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON RIVAS—NOT ONE AMERICAN KILLED.

Through the kindness of a gentleman in this city, says the San Francisco *Herald*, we are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received by him from Nicaragua. The writer has no connection whatsoever with the politics of the country, and his statement may be relied upon as correct:

SAN JUAN DEL SUD, Sept. 21, 1855.

I have but little news to communicate except what seems to be going on in the way of the revolution and slaughther of human life. A great battle was fought at Virgin Bay on the 4th inst., between Col. Walker and party, and the Government forces, in which Walker was entirely successful, routing and dispersing the Government party in every direction. Col. Walker left here on the 3d at night, and just as he had reached Virgin Bay on the morning of the 4th, the enemy came on him and attacked the picket guard, who commenced firing and falling back in regular order until they reached the main body of Walker's men; but the enemy, instead of following the picket guard direct, divided their forces and entered the town by two different routes, and then the fight commenced in real good earnest and continued for the space of three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy broke and fled in every direction, leaving about ninety officers and soldiers dead on the ground, together with from one to two hundred stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, and it is believed that as many were wounded as were found dead on the battle ground, many of whom, it is supposed, have since died. The Government forces numbered about six hundred, and that of Col. Walker consisted of about fifty Americans and one hundred and seventy natives. The native soldiers fought very well in their way, but it was the rifle and revolver that did the great work of death on that occasion. Col. Walker returned here immediately after the fight at Virgin Bay, and is still here with some additional force, and will, I have no doubt, proceed to Rivas within a few days to attack that place, and whenever he makes the attempt you may wager all you have that he will take it. I omitted to name that Walker did not lose a man in the battle at Virgin Bay, and had but two white men wounded, and four or five natives. The whites have since recovered, but three of the natives died. C. S.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE TEA AND COFFEE.—In the refreshment department of the Sydenham Crystal Palace is introduced a new mode of making coffee and tea by hydrostatic pressure. It is the invention of M. Loysel, a French chemist of celebrity, and by its agency he proposes to achieve the following results:

"The production of tea and coffee of peculiar flavor and clearness, and a great economy and saving in the use of material. With a pound of coffee, valued at one shilling and fourpence, he undertakes to produce an imperial gallon of the infusion, too strong for ordinary use, and of a limpid clearness that would be quite unattainable by any other means. His process is by scientific appliances, and a recognition of the known tendency of liquids to find their level, to force the boiling water twice through the coffee, and thus get hold of the entire principle called cafiene, a thing which he alleges is never done by the ordinary mode of preparation. In the preparation of tea, his great discovery is a very simple one, and one of which every housewife may avail herself. M. Loysel says that he has discovered that by grinding the tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhiliarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled. The experiment is a very simple one, and may be safely recommended to all connoisseurs in the preparation of "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates." Having, says our London authority, had an opportunity of tasting the tea and coffee as prepared by M. Loysel's apparatus, we can vouch for the delicacy of flavor and limpidity of both. The strength did not strike us as satisfactory, but that is a matter of taste, and of course is influenced by very simple governing circumstances."

☞ Mr. William Russell, whose letters to the London *Times* ("The Journal of the Siege") first gave a correct and startling account of the condition and sufferings of the Allies in the Crimea, has corrected and revised the whole correspondence, and published it in book form, at a cheap rate.—Before publication upwards of 7000 copies were subscribed for by "the trade." The work forms a complete history of the war, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of Lord Raglan.

Hemp has greatly advanced in price within the last year, owing no doubt to the European war, and the hemp growers of Missouri and Kentucky are reaping golden harvests.

Rev. George W. Webster, late of Wheeling, Va., was installed over the Unitarian Society in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Boston.

Sebastopol.

For the first time in the history of the stupendous struggle now being carried on in the Crimea, which for the last twelve months has rivited the attention of the whole civilized world, public opinion leans to the belief that Sebastopol will speedily fall, and that the Russian flag which has for so long a time proudly waved upon the fortifications of the Gibraltar of the Black Sea, will be trampled in the dust. We apprehend that the historian, when he comes to write the details of this most remarkable war, will not find much to dwell on in support of the favorite theory of the nineteenth century—Progress; at least so far as the arts of war are concerned. It has been a war of incapacities. The Allies have wasted all their energies in the pursuit of one object to the exclusion of everything else—viz: the capture of Sebastopol—the Russians have strained every nerve to defend it. The immense armies of observation which the Czar has concentrated in the Crimea, have been, if we except one or two comparatively unimportant battles, silent spectators of the struggle. It is now rumored in Europe, that the siege of Sebastopol has been purposely prolonged, in order to compel the Czar to concentrate a large portion of his vast armies in the Crimea, and then, by one tremendous blow, crush forever the giant strength of aspiring Russia. They are obliged to resort to this excuse. In fact, the course pursued by the Allies cannot be explained on any other hypothesis, if we would acquit them of the grossest ignorance and stupidity. The fall of a place, regularly and scentifically invested, could be calculated in times past almost to the day. When the French drew their lines of circumvallation around Antwerp, on the 29th November, 1832, the French General made a calculation, on scientific bases, that on the 24th of the following month Antwerp would be captured, and the sequel proved his calculation to be correct. If the sole object of the Allies had been the reduction of Sebastopol, the fortifications on the Isthmus of Perekop should first have been attacked. Holding them in their possession, the lines of circumvallation should have been drawn—the parallels should be slowly but surely advanced—and, cut off from all communication in the rear, the day upon which the fall of Sebastopol would take place could be calculated with somewhat of certainty. If the object of the Allies has been to attract into the Crimia the whole power of Russia, they have very nearly succeeded. The Czar, in his anxiety to prevent the capture of Sebastopol, has harried the bravest and the best of his troops through the snows and steppes of Central Russia, to the extreme southern shores of his vast Empire. Russia is now for the first time fighting at a disadvantage. She has forsaken her native fastnesses, and upon equal ground contends for the victory with two of the most powerful nations of the world. The experience of Napoleon the Great proved that on her own territory Russia was invincible. We doubt not such will still be the fact, even if Sebastopol should fall and the Crimea be peaceably occupied by the Allies. No nation capable of such sacrifices as the Russians have shewn themselves capable of, can be finally conquered.—*S. F. Herald.*

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—As for the population of France, the census during the last fifty years establishes a very satisfactory progression. In the year 1700, under Louis XIV, it was 19,669,000; in 1784, under Louis XVI, it was 24,800,000; the increase being only a little upwards of five millions in the space of eighty-four years.—In 1851 the population had swollen to 35,783,170; showing since 1784, a period of sixty-six years, an augmentation of eleven millions. The Constitutionnel, which now-a-days never lets slip an opportunity to snap at the defunct Republic of 1848, states a curious fact touching the progress of the population, and, whether rightly or wrongly, attributes it to the Republic, with a sneer at its pretension to have been instituted for the people's good. The fact is, says the Constitutionnel, that in five years, from 1841 to 1846, the population of France increased by 1,171,000 inhabitants; and in five years, from 1851, (embracing the Republic,) the increase was only 483,000.

Of the 35,783,170 population in 1851 the census shows 20,351,628 engaged in agriculture, 2,094,371 engaged in manufactures; 7,810,144 artisans, mechanics, and tradesmen; 4,000,000 nearly, members of the liberal professions; 753,505 domestic servants: and 782,497 mendicants, invalids, persons supported by public charity, and vagabonds.

There were 44,970 insane persons; 29,512 deaf and dumb; 37,662 blind; 75,063 blind of one eye; 42,384 afflicted with goitre; 44,619 hump-backed; 20,378 lame, and 22,547 club-footed.

In France the annual number of births has been for a long time stationary at about 960,000 per annum. This gives one birth for 37.48 inhabitants. The number of deaths, not including the still born, is 811,000, or about one for forty-three inhabitants. The number of marriages is 277,000 per annum, or one for 128.20 inhabitants.—*Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.*

The Paper Mills of W. S. Whitman, near Nashville, (Tenn.,) was destroyed by fire on the 22d inst. Loss estimated at $42,000—insured for $14,000.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Japanes Manufactures—Interesting Exhibition.

An extensive collection of Japanese goods, recently imported by Messrs. Reed & Daugherty, were opened on Monday for public inspection at the show-room in Commercial block, running from Clay St., through to Merchant street. This is the first lot of Japanese manufactures ever imported direct to the United States, and as such they are deserving of particular notice. It is a common belief that in character and style of manufacture, the Japanese and Chinese goods and wares are similar. But that impression is erroneous. The Chinese are at best but imitators of the Japanese, and in some articles of cabinet manufacture of the Japanese, a degree of skill is exhibited which we have never seen displayed in Chinese work. The Mosaic work is perhaps the highest accomplishment of the Japanese cabinet-maker, and in this he has no equal. The lacquered ware is also far superior to the Chinese, and in variety of form and exactness of fitting, the articles of this species of manufacture are really curiosities of workmanship. There are also pieces of furniture very beautifully and intricately wrought, with a fine species of Bamboo. One of the chief features of attraction is a box, made from a half-decayed log of heavy timber. The inside is beautifully finished with enamel, while the outside presents the natural surface much eaten by worms. There are a few specimens of figured silk goods; these are of very rich patterns and of high finish. The webb is heavier than that of French goods of the same class, and it is evident the Japanese are possessed of the art of color blending, an art of which the Chinese are entirely ignorant, or at least they do not apply it in the manufacture of silk goods. There are also some finer goods, of about the texture of the Florence silks; but these appear to have suffered damage. These samples, however, prove that the Japanese knowledge of silk manufacture is not confined to one class of fabric. Among the curiosities of the collection, is a small table, made from the half petrified trunk of a tree. We understand that the timber is of a species known alone to Japan, and rarely found even in that region. In color the wood appears to be a combination of white pine and darkest ebony; its grain is nearly straight. The porcelain ware excites much attention. The articles are chiefly small vessels for the toilet table. They appear almost too frail and delicate for the touch; but although so frail and beautiful, they are valuable as articles of utility, being much less liable to destruction than common chinaware. To enumerate all the varied classes of goods on exhibition, would occupy more space than our columns will at present afford. We can only invite those who may feel an interest in the matter, to examine the collection for themselves.

THE CEREMONY OF DRESSING A QUEEN.—What a cruel ceremony was the dressing of the same queen. When Maria Antoinette, in the days of her cumbersome greatness, stood of a morning in the center of her bed chamber, awaiting, after her bath, her first article of dress, it was presented to her, or rather it was passed over her royal shoulders by the "dame d'honneur." Perhaps, at the moment, a princess of the blood entered the room, (for French Queens both dressed and dined in public,) the right of putting on the primal garment of her majesty immediately devolved upon her, but it could not be yielded to her by the "dame d'honneur," the latter, arresting the chemize de la Rein as it was passing down her royal back, adroitly whipped it off, and presented it to the "premier dame," that noble lady transferred it to the princess of the blood. Madame Campan had once given it to the Duchess of Orleans, who solemnly taking the same was on the point of throwing it over the Queen's head, when a scratching (it was contrary to etiquette to knock) was heard at the door of the room. Thereupon entered the Countess de Province, and she being nearer the throne than the lady of Orleans, the latter made over her office to the new comer. In the meantime the Queen stood like Venus as to covering, but shaking with cold, for it was mid-winter, and muttering "what an odious nuisance!" The Countess de Province entered on the mission which had fallen to her, and this did so awkardly, that she demolished a head-dress which had taken three hours to build. The Queen beheld the devastation, and got warm by laughing outright.—*Dr. Doran.*

☞ Mr. Burn, of Manchester, England, has published a statement of exports from Great Britain, of plain and printed calicoes, for the first half of the present year. To the United States there has been a falling off in the exports of 43,000,000 yards.

☞ The drug importers of New York have memorialized the Secretary of the Treasury for the abrogation of the rule which requires all drugs liable to adulteration to pass through the public stores. It is stated that a compliance with this order will render the importation of certain articles so expensive as to amount to prohibition.

The line of electric wire, under the management of the Cape Cod Telegrah Company, is progressing rapidly and under the most favorable auspices. The line will be in working order to Woods's Hole in the course of a week.

The Birth-place of Washington.

This house commanded a view over many miles of the Potomac and the opposite shore of Maryland. It had probably been purchased with the property, and was one of the primitive farm-houses of Virginia. The roof was steep and sloped down into low projecting eaves. It had four rooms on the ground floor and others in the attice, and an immense chimney at each end. Not a vestige of it remains. Two or three decayed fig-trees, with shrubs and vines, linger about the place, and here and there a flower grown wild serves "to mark where a garden has been." Such, at least, was the case a few years hence; but these may have likewise passed away. A stone marks the site of the house, and an inscription denotes its being the birth-place of Washington.

We next have a sketch of the boyhood of the hero, introducing us to WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL.

Having no longer the benefit of a father's instructions at home, and the scope of tuition of Hobby, the sexton, George was now sent to reside with Augustine Washington, at Bridges Creek, and enjoy the benefit of a super or school in that neighborhood, kept by a Mr. Williams. His education, however, was plain and practical. He never attempted to learn languages, nor manifested any inclination for rhetoric or belles-letters. His object, or the object of his friends, seems to have been confined to fitting him for ordinary business. His manuscript school books still exist, and are models of neatness and accuracy. One of them, it is true, a ciphering book, preserved in the library at Mount Vernon, has some schoolboy attempts at caligraphy; nondescript birds, executed with a flourish of the pen, or profiles of faces probably intended for those of his school-mates; the rest are all grave and business-like. Before he was thirteen years of age he had copied into a volume, forms for all kinds of mercantile and legal papers: bills of exchange, notes of hand, deeds, bonds and the like. This early self-tuition gave him throughout life a lawyer's skill in drafting documents, and a merchant's exactness in keeping accounts, so that all the concerns of his various estates, his dealings with his domestic stewards and foreign agents, his accounts with government, and all financial transactions are to this day, to be seen posted up in books in his own hand writing, monuments of his method and unwearied accurcy.

He was a self-disciplinarian in physical as well as mental matters, and practiced himself in all kinds of athletic exercises, such as running, leaping, wrestling, pitching quoits and tossing bars. His frame, even in infancy, had been large and powerful, and he now excelled most of his playmates in contests of agility and strength. As a proof of his muscular power, a place is still pointed out at Fredericksburg, near the lower ferry, where, when a boy, he flung a stone across the Rappahannock. In horsemanship, too, he already excelled, and was ready to back and able to manage the most fiery steed. Traditional anecdotes remain of his achievements in this respect.

Above all, his inherent probity, and the principles of justice on which he regulated all his conduct, even at this early period of life, were soon appreciated by his schoolmates; he was referred to as an umpire in their disputes, and his decisions were never reversed. As he had been formerly a military chieftain, he was now legislator of the school; thus displaying in boyhood a type of the future man.

MEASURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The Newburyport *Herald*, in the course of an article on weights and measures, remarks that no two nations have the same—though the same name may be used in many countries. Take the mile measure, for instance;—In England and the United States, a mile means 1,760 yards: in the Netherlands, it is 1,093 yards; while in Germany it is 10,120 yards, or nearly six English miles; in France, 2,025 yards. The Scotch mile is 1,984 yards, and the Irish 3,038 yards. The Spanish mile is 2,472 yards, and the Swedish mile 11,700 yards. These are computed in English yards; but the yard itself, of three feet in length, has divers significations in different places. The English yard is 36 inches;—French 39.13 inches; the Geneva yard, 57.60; the Austrian, 37.35; the Spanish yard, 33.09; the Prussian, 36.57; the Russian, 39.51. For measures of capacity, the dissimilarity is yet wider and more perplexing. The British have two sorts of bushels, the Imperial and the Winchester, of different capacity. The Winchester bushel is the United States standard; but the state of New York has another of different capacity, and other states have varying standards of their own. These are incommeasurable with the measures of any other nation.

☞ The Rochester Democrat relates that two young people who had been brought up among the Shaker community at Groveland, lately left them and got married. After living with her husband in the neighborhood for a few days, the bride has disappeared, not without strong suspicion of the interference of third parties.

The schooner Knickerbocker, Capt. Richmond, capsized off Sheboygan on Sunday. Capt. Richmond and two of the crew were drowned. The Knickerbocker was owned in Milwaukie and bound thither. The cargo a total loss and uninsured.

The War in Europe.

The mail steamer again brings stirring news from the seat of war in Europe. The Allied fleets in the Baltic have shaken off their lethergy and have struck a blow that has inspired them with confidence and their countrymen with enthusiasm. Many had come to think with Lord John Russell, that wooden walls were powerless against ramparts of stone. The declaration of Sir Charles Napier, after his return last fall, that it was madness for a fleet to pit itself against the granite fortresses on the Baltic, was accepted as conclusive, and little else was therefore expected of the Armada than to hold the Russian squadron in check, cut up Russian commerce, and throw a shell occasionally into some of the minor towns. The French and English are therefore the more elated that their success was not anticipated. The formidable fortress of Sweaborg, upon which the Czars have exhausted the art of defence, and which was so strong as to be styled the Gibraltar of the North, was bombarded by a detachment of the Allied fleet on the 9th of August. By the 11th, the town and forts had been burnt to the ground, the batteries and earthworks knocked to pieces, the dockyards destroyed, the magazines exploded, and the place reduced to ruins. This is certainly a great triumph, and must exert a strong moral influence upon the result. It was accomplished, too, with insignificant loss to the assailants, and has already excited the enthusiasm of the navies to such a pitch that they are clamoring for an attack upon Cronstadt. That, however, is impossible the present season. The water around that world-renowned fortress is too shallow to allow the approach of ships of the line, and the attack must be deferred until a multitude of gun boats and floating batteries can be prepared. It was vessels of that character that proved so destructive before Sweaborg. While the navy has been gathering laurels in the North, the Allied armies in the Crimea have fought and won a great battle. On the 16th of August, the Russians, between fifty and sixty thousand strong, attacked the Allies' lines on the small river Tchernaya, emptying into the harbor of Sebastopol, and after three hours hard fighting were driven back with terrible slaughter; and what is still more significant of the character of the defeat, with the loss of four thousand prisoners in the hands of the Allies. It is folly for the Russians to attempt to cope with the French or English in the open field. They fight well behind their ramparts, but on every occasion they have faced the enemy in the field, they have been disastrously defeated. The Allies were preparing to follow up their success by a grand essault on the Malakoff Tower, which gained, they expect the evacuation of the southern part of the fortress will follow as a matter of course. They had advanced their lines so close to the works of the Russians that hand grenades had become the favorite weapon of the combatants. Batteries of tremendous power had been completed by the French, and were to open on the 19th of August. It was expected the assault would be made the instant a breach was effected by these new destructives. The next steamer will bring us news of the result. The Vienna papers, that have heretofore leaned towards the Russians, now predict the success of the assault.—*San Francisco Herald.*

A Bostonian, name Martin Smith, was arrested at a picnic in Abington, on Wednesday, for selling liquor from a carpet bag or valise. The next day he was tried and sentenced to the usual fine and imprisonment, from which he appealed.

The corner stone of Wayland University has been laid at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. The institution is named in honor of the Rev. Francis Wayland, late president of Brown University.

A witness in a liquor case at Manchester, the other day, gave the following testimony: "Salsoda is ice and water and some stuff squirted into it from a concern. Don't know whether it is intoxicating or not—it makes one feel good—feet lift easier."

In one of the villages in the southern part of the State, a merchant had got painted on the fences over the village—"Go to Markham's to trade." A keen, quick-witted rival followed around after him and printed right under the line—"If you want to be skinned."

The Bastrop (La.) *Times* of the 11th inst., says that several wagons loaded with cotton were on the road from Shreveport (La.) to Lake Providence, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, having no other way to get it to market, owing to the low stage of water.

Stewart Sprigs, an agent for file works in Sheffield, England, had his pocket picked yesterday in New York, of $7500. The money was principally on the British and North American Bank of Canada. Mr. Spriggs was on his way to procure bills of exchange for shipment.

☞ The new ship Macaulay, now lying at Baltimore, has nearly completed loading, and will sail from that port in about a week. She is destined for Marseilles, and will take out between 1600 and 1700 hogsheads of tobacco, which is the largest quantity every shipped from Baltimore by one vessel.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Editorial Correspondence.

STEILACOOM, Nov. 8, 1855.

Geo. B. Goudy:

Dear Sir—Since my last, I have to inform you that the *Rangers*, or a portion of them arrived here, on Thursday evening, and take their departure from here, probably tomorrow evening or Saturday morning. A portion of them were delayed, in order to bring into the fort the bodies of Lieut. McALLISTER, Col. A. B. MOSES, and Lieut. Col. JOSEPH MILES. They all appeared to be in good health and spirits, and will again take the field, under *recruited* circumstances, with tents, and otherwise amply provided for.

Since we were last out, the *Rangers* have re-crossed the Puyallup and White rivers—joined the general command of Capt. MALONEY—subsequent to the engagement on White river, and returned to Ft. Steilacoom for further orders and instructions. The company is now filled, with the compliment required. The whole command will, for the present, rendezvous at, or near the house of Mr. Montgomery—being the next to the furtherest removed house on the plains, before striking the timber, on the military road leading to Walla Walla—thence distant from the plains to the crossing of the Puyallup, about twelve miles. At this place, it is anticipated a small fortification will be made, in the way of a block-house and pickets.—Suggestions have been made, that it would be altogether proper, to establish a small fort near the penetration of the military road into the settlements—to move on, establish a similar fort at or near the re-crossing of the Puyallup, and another still at the crossing of White river—perfecting and garrisoning them all as the work progressed.

The country between the present camp at Montgomery's and Ft. Steilacoom, is desolate of population—the inhabitants all having left their abodes for protection, either in camp or at Ft. Steilacoom. Such is the case, also, on this side of the Nisqually river—the Yelm is deserted, the Tenalquit and Chambers' prairie—all are in fort in the latter named prairie near the residence of Andrew Chambers, as I understand.

A person travelling through the prairies bordering on the Sound, is forcibly reminded of a line in the "Gathering" in Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake—in which he says:

"The plow was in mid furrow stald—
The scythe left in the half mown swathe."

That all things around seemed to bear the marks of blight and desolation. I have heard farmers suggest the propriety, inasmuch as they have been obliged to desert their farms and flee to places for safety and succor, with their families, that the mounted companies should range round the settlements, (at present mustered into service) and protect the frontiers, in order to afford security to the land claimant, to till the soil and raise a crop for the next year. It has been suggested that these companies, in whatever numbers they may be, should range between the Cowlitz landing and the Snoqualmie pass. One thing is certain, that an immense quantity of wheat, oats, potatoes, are still outside of any fortification—ready at any moment to be seized by whatever Indians may be opposed to us.

There appears to be a spirit amongst some *white* persons, to create disaffection, not only between the Indians and the whites, but also to embrace the Hudson Bay company within our limits. Charges have been made that Dr. TOLMIE, Chief Factor of the Nisqually station, is cognizant or a party to the transaction of selling of ammunition to the Indians since the war commenced. This would not have been taken notice of, had it come from any common source. I would venture the assertion, that Dr. TOLMIE—the H. B. and P. S. Agricultural companies, are as much interested, as far as their rights are concerned as we are ourselves. I think that Dr. TOLMIE is deserving of as much credit, in the prosecution of the present hostilities—in the prevention of the alliance of peaceable Indians in warfare against us, as any other man on the coast.

In connection with this subject we might say, that this war has been termed one of a political nature, to-wit:—"Gov. Stevens' War." Shame upon the head and heart that had the brass to term it so.

It was reported here that the revenue cutter, *Jefferson Davis* and the sloop of war *Decatur*, are lying severally, at Steilacoom and Seattle. If properly backed up by the citizens of those places, they will be of effective service in the defense of those towns and the adjacent settlements.

In conclusion, I have but one word to say, with regard to the language that should be used by discreet Americans in the presence of Indians, whether friendly or hostile. I would advise that no words be spoken in their presence, to the end that they might obtain an object of the sentiments of a private in the ranks. This thing of talking about killing all Indians, indiscriminately, when noised about, may cause the loss of the lives of many good citizens.

Lieut. NUGENT is crowded with business, as are also all other officers at the station. Lieut. SLAUGHTER, *"the brave little hound,"* has joined Capt. MALONEY near the camp at Montgomery's. I will write you again.

WILEY.

"Gov. Stevens' War"—Again.

Such was the caption (to which we have already referred) of an article in a late number of the *Puget Sound Courier*.

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day."

We are utterly amazed and confounded at the present attitude that affairs seem to assume, with regard to the war now waged by the Indians. We say here, *boldly*, and are *responsible for what we say*, that this is as much a *white* as an Indian war; and, when called upon, will send for persons and papers to prove it.

Did not the home government send out officers and men to treat with the Indians in this territory? Has not the superintendent of Indian Affairs concluded treaties (with the exception of a few tribes), both east and west of the Cascade mountains? Has he not been employed, day and night, in endeavoring to conclude treaties with all the Indian tribes in the territory, in order to arrive at a general peace? Was not the first treaty concluded by him, confirmed by the last congress? Have not all the treaties that have been made, been recognized as binding and legitimate between the Indians and government authority? Did not the head chiefs of all their tribes voluntarily and unanimously assist in their ratification and conclusion? These things are all known—who are so ignorant as not to be aware of the facts?

During the last summer, many persons from this Territory started for the Colville gold mines, in search of the precious *"oro."* Some have never returned,—and why? Because whites were employed, as we believe, to incense the Indians against them, in order to provoke a war. War has commenced—on either side it might be carried into Africa. Suppose the Blackfeet, the Cayuse, the Flathead, the Nez Perces, the Cour de Alines, the Spokans, the Yakamas, Clickitats, and all the other small hordes that infest the other side of the Cascade mountains, were to join in a concert of action against the settlements either of this or Oregon Territory, what have we to oppose them?

We commenced this article with the purpose of saying that this war is of a political character, else why is it that Indians have spoken inquiringly of residents of this territory: "Are we compelled to pay to Mr. Packwood fifteen dollars for every time we take salmon from the Nisqually river?" Did not a citizen of an adjoining county, now a prominent officer against the Indians, advise a chief of the Nisquallies to wrap up and send back the presents of blankets and other *"iktas,"* which he had received as a "cultus patlach," to Gov. Stevens? What has been the tone of the general "waw-waw" of the Indians towards the whites, since the general war has been commenced? If our readers are unable to answer the questions, we can answer them. The general feeling with them is this: that the whites have taken possession of all their lands and fishing grounds; that they have overrun them and have endeavored to drive them out; that, treaty stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding, they suppose the whites to be aggressors upon them, with an object of occupying the whole country, all their salmon fisheries, and other natural means of their subsistence. How false are all these charges against the government authorities! We are satisfied in our own mind that the Indian agency has exerted its best endeavors to preserve the peace and quiet with Indians on both sides of the mountains, or wherever dispersed on the coast. That this is a political war as much as it is an Indian war, can readily be accounted for. "Howbeit some men have raised the wind to reap the whirlwind," there are whites amongst us, than whom rather we would trust the Blackfeet Indians—one may scalp us, and the other ensnare us. Commanders of posts and stations, in our judgment, should keep a vigilant eye on all that are suspicious, particularly as to being on guard, or otherwise on camp or express duty. Men who are suspected of an alliance with the Indians should, in our opinion, be kept quietly but vigilantly under the observation of the officer appointed over them. We *know* that some persons pretending to be white are as responsible for this war as *"Leschi,"* or any of the Nisqually, Green or White river Indians. In our own mind, we are satisfied that the war has been warmed into life as much by the agency of the whites as by the Indians. We know it to be so—let those that choose to cavil, call upon us for our authority.

The Indian War.

The decisive engagement on White river, in which a detachment of volunteers and regulars under command, respectively, of Capt. G. HAYS and Lieut. W. A. SLAUGHTER, with such *slaughter*, has converted the war in this vicinity, and we believe west of the Cascades, into one of a *defensive* character on the part of the Indians.

The forces under command of Capt. MALONEY, now consists of a portion of regulars from the post at Steilacoom; company B, Capt. G. HAYS; company D, Capt. W. H. WALLACE; company H, Capt. C. C. HEWITT—all of the 1st regiment of Washington territory volunteers, and Capt. EATON's company of Puget Sound Rangers.

Since the battle on White river, there has been no engagement with the Indians. On Tuesday, Nov. 6th, so we are informed, a detachment of regulars, under Lieut. SLAUGHTER, proceeded to South prairie, together with 50 volunteers under Capt. HAYS, and, when approaching the crossing of the Puyallup river, had a running fight with the Indians. The advance, attempting to cross the river, were attacked, from an ambush, by those devils, and JOHN EDGAR, of this county, guide, was shot through the lungs—the ball passing out and severely wounding ADDISON PERHAM, of Pierce county, one of the train. After crossing the river, they were again fired into from an ambuscade, and two privates were wounded. On coming out into the prairie, corporal MOGEK was wounded by buckshot. The Indians instantly fled after firing. None were killed, but at first Mr. EDGAR was supposed to be mortally wounded,—he still lives, however, and we are happy to learn that strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The swollen condition of the Puyallup, White and Green rivers, have, we fear, put an end to active offensive operations in this section. In order to keep open communication with Steilacoom, Capt. MALONEY has established himself at Mr. MONTGOMERY's place, and his force is now so disposed, that the hostile Indians are supposed to be hemmed in; and we sincerely hope that starvation will accomplish what their treacherous cowardice prevents our gallant soldiers from effecting—we need not say, their *entire annihilation.*

In another column, will be found the horrid recital of the massacre of women and children on White river, by a lot of fiends under command of LESCHI, NELSON, and others. The names of those who took part in this massacre have been given to the superintendent of Indian affairs, and proper condign punishment (if that were possible to be invented for such hideous guilt,) must ultimately be meted out to these detestible brutes.

In this connection, when we speak of exterminating Indians, we allude, of course, to those tribes who have *begun* this war—who, in violation of treaties, treacherously and by surprise, have murdered our fellow citizens, mangled and butchered defenseless women and children, and, not satisfied with the murder, have shown their malignity of heart and baseness of purpose, by outrages, too horrid to recite, upon the lifeless corpses of their victims.

We have heard that some friendly Indians have tendered their services to ferret out, and *bring in*, these murderers. The lives of white men are too valuable to sacrifice in this manner, (hunting out these concealed wretches,) and it would seem hardly in keeping with the spirit of the age, to employ blood-hounds; yet, economy, humanity, self protection, and a regard for the blood of christian and civilized men, would seem to dictate that a repetition of these outrages should be prevented by any means in our power—that our citizens should not continue to be subjected to the murderous attacks of a cowardly concealed foe, who kills his victim by stealth, or only when at the greatest advantage. If these brutes are to be hunted out, to save this country and age from another exhibition of Florida experience, and the services of these Indians, above referred to, can be relied on, we think that it would be expedient and humane to secure them.

Up to this hour nothing has been heard of the operations of the force under Brig. Gen. RAINS. Should any thing reach us before we go to press, we will give it immediately to our readers. Williams' express is momentarily looked for, and it is confidently hoped that he will bring some news from the Yakima country. On Sunday night, 4th inst., we learn that signal fires were lighted on all the hills around the Cascades, and the people were nightly expecting an attack.—Up to the 8th November, no attack had been made.

For particulars, as to details of future operations and plan of campaign in this section, we refer our readers to general orders, No. 2, from the office of the Adj't. Gen'l of the volunteer forces of this territory, and published in our advertising columns.

Movements down the Sound.

Col. EBEY arrived at this place last Thursday evening from the lower portion of the Sound. He came up for arms and ammunition for the "Northern Rangers," of which he is captain. From what we can gather, the Colonel has not, in these stirring times, been idle. Immediately upon the organization of the company, Lieut. HOWE was dispatched, with a portion of the company, to the main encampment of the Seagget Indians, to induce them to move into the settlements—in order that their movements might be watched. At the same time, Lieut. KAMES was dispatched on the schooner *A. Y. Trask*, with two pieces of ordnance and thirty men, to effectually blockade the Snohomish river—thus preventing any intercourse or transportation to and from the Indians on the Sound and those of known hostilities in the interior. This move of Col. E. we regard as very opportune and highly necessary—as one of the main traveled trails from the Yakama river strikes the left bank of that river below the Snoqualmie Falls, and thus offers a good and unobstructed highway from that country to the weak and defenceless settlements below Seattle. Persons who are well informed on this subject, assure us that, with that river open, the Indians encamped on the Yakama can reach Ports Madison, Gamble, Ludlow, Townsend, Discovery and Whidby's Island in some 48 or 50 hours. An effectual blockade at the mouth of that river, we are informed, is equal to a block-house in every settlement.

Through the energy of the officers in command, this company got under way with two weeks provisions on hand. Towards the fitting out of this expedition, too much praise, we are credibly informed, cannot be awarded to ENOCH S. FOWLER, of the schooner *R. B. Potter*, and Mr. GERRISH, of Sequin Bay; and that had it not been for their promptness in furnishing supplies, &c., the company would not have been in a condition for immediate service. Others would do well to follow their noble example, instead of growling about the price of the supplies, and driving a good bargain with government.

Upon the organization of his company, Col. EBEY made a requisition upon Capt. STERETT, of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, for ammunition, and we are happy to state that the Captain—at once understanding the importance of the blockade—sent double the amount of ammunition called for.

We are also informed that Gov. MASON and Adj. Gen. TILTON—fully appreciating the movement of Col. EBEY—furnished his command with what arms and ammunition they could spare, and also chartered the steamer *Traveller* to transport them and himself to the mouth of the Snohomish river, as also the arms for Capt. HEWITT's command at Seattle and elswhere down the Sound.

We understand that Col. EBEY has received large discretionary powers in regard to the general defence of the lower portion of the Sound; that his command numbers over 60 men; that they are "Rough and Ready," and should they get into an action, a good account will be rendered.

Capt. C. C. HEWITT, of Seattle, also arrived here at the same time and with the same object. He succeeded in obtaining a small supply of arms and ammunition. Capt. HEWITT, upon the receipt of intelligence that the Indians on White river were assuming a hostile attitude, promptly responded, by leading a force of 40 men into the enemy's country. The result of his expedition will be found below, in a letter from himself. The heart-rending scenes which he witnessed need no comment from us, neither does Capt. HEWITT, or command, need any praise at our hands for their prompt action and deeds of mercy—they speak for themselves.

SEATTLE, Nov. 5th, 1855.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from the scene of the late massacre on White river, about thirty or thirty-five miles from this place, and will proceed to give you a brief statement of the transaction.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, a young man by the name of Lake, came to this place with two families (Mr. Cox and Mr. Kirkland) and reported that he had been shot at and wounded while standing near the door of Mr. Cox, and had heard guns and screams in the direction of some of the other neighbors. This was about seven o'clock the same morning. I immediately mustered forty men and four Northern Indians, and at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, started for the scene of action with such guns and outfit as we could command. After two day's hard work, reached the house of Mr. Cox, which we found robbed—confirming our suspicions that greater mischief had been done to the settlements farther up the river. We then proceeded to Mr. Jones' place, where we found our worst fears more than realized. The house was burned to ashes, and Mr. Jones (who was sick at the time) was burned in it. Mrs. Jones we found lying about thirty yards from the house, shot through the lower part of the lungs—face and jaws horribly broken and mutilated, apparently with the head of an ax. The bones of Mr. Jones we found—the roasted flesh having been eaten off by the hogs. We found Mr. Cooper (who was living with Mr. Jones at the time) about 150 yards from the house, shot through the lungs; the ball entering the left breast. We buried the bodies and proceeded to the house of W. H. Brown, a mile distant. Mrs. B. and child we found in the well, her head downwards—the mother was stabbed to the heart—the knife entering the lower part of the left breast, and also in the back and back part of the head. She had apparently started to run with her child (an infant about ten months old) in her arms—was overtaken and pitched into the well. The child was below her and had no marks of violence on it. It was not dressed—showing that the mother had taken it from the bed and attempted to flee.

Mr. B. was found in the house, literally cut to pieces. The left hand had two cuts, as though he had grasped a knife, and had it pulled out, cutting the hand to the bone. There were also two stabs in the palm of the same hand, as though he had attempted to ward off the fatal weapon. His arms and legs were badly cut, and I should think there were as many as ten or fifteen stabs in his back, mostly a little below the left shoulder. Every thing seemed to show that he had fought desperately, and I think he must have killed some of the devils, from the fact the fence where they went out from the house, had the appearance of having had something dragged over it, and the rails below all smeared with blood.

After burying them as well as circumstances would permit, we proceeded to the house of Mr. King, or rather where his house was, which we found burned to ashes, and where the most horrible spectacle of all awaited us. Mr. Jones and the two little children were burnt in the house, and the body of Mr. King, after being roasted, was eaten almost entirely up by the hogs. Mrs. King was lying about 30 yards from the ruins, almost entirely in a state of nudity. She was shot apparently through the heart—the ball entering the left side—the left breast was cut entirely off—she was cut open from the pit of the stomach to about the centre of the abdomen, and the intestines pulled out on either side. We performed the last sad rites and proceeded back to our encampment, and the next morning started for Seattle.

I am told by a black man whom we met about three miles below our encampment that, on reaching the opposite side of the river from where we stopped, he saw five Indians, part of whom he knew, from whom he learned that there were 150 Indians prowling about my encampment the evening before. The supposition is that they had collected their forces to make an attack. If they had done so, they might have done us considerable damage, as one-third of our guns were entirely inefficient. The next time I go up White river, I shall be better prepared.

Yours, &c.,
C. C. HEWITT.

P. S. Three children of Mr. Jones were saved. The elder, an adopted son about six years old, says that Nelson, a half Klikitat, told him to take the other two and go down to John Thomas', a distance of about two miles, which he did. Mr. Thomas and family having fled to Seattle, they were discovered by a friendly Indian and brought to town. The boy says he did not know any of the Indians but Nelson.

C. C. H.

INDIAN AGENCY.—We are aware that amongst certain politicians considerable discussion is entertained, with regard to the Indian agency and the persons connected with it. We are fully satisfied, that all temporary arrangements have been made that could be arranged in connection with the present occupancy of lands belonging to the Indians. Treaties have been concluded, as we are informed, with all the tribes between the Rocky mountains and the coast, with the exception, perhaps, of two. Treaties among civilized powers are regarded as compacts—either party violating the same, are looked upon as enemies. That the whole Indian agency has endeavored—faithfully, energetically, and manfully—to discharge the duties assigned to them, no person, except designing men, will gainsay.

Of one thing we are certain, Gov. STEVENS has labored, to the best of his ability, to discharge his duty—and he has been nobly aided and abetted by Gen. PALMER, of Oregon, superintendent of Indian affairs for that territory. A corps of active sub-Indian agents have been constantly in the field, long before the war broke out, or hostilities were anticipated by the whites. Amongst this class of men, it would be wrong for us to overlook C. H. MASON, the present acting governor of the territory. Neither can we refrain from mentioning Col. M. T. SIMMONS, who, together with others, has been actively engaged in collecting those Indians who are not already enlisted in the league against the whites—endeavoring to have them remain peaceably disposed, and prevent communication with those now engaged in hostilities.

VOLUNTEERS.—Volunteer companies have been organized on Chambers' and Grand Mound prairies, and mustered into service. The former is commanded by Capt. ISAAC HAYS, and Lieutenants WM. WHITE and H. CONNER, and the latter by Capt. B. S. HENNESS. We have not been informed, as to who the other officers are. They each number about fifty men, well armed, and ready for duty.

FUNERALS OF COL. A. B. MOSES, LT. COL. JOSEPH MILES, AND LT. JAS. MCALLISTER.—Early on Saturday last, Nov. 10th, the bodies of our murdered fellow citizens above named, were brought to Olympia for interment. About 9 o'clock, A. M., the body of Lt. McA. was removed to the fort on Chambers' prairie, where his afflicted family are temporarily residing, and received by company E., 1st regiment W. T. volunteers, Capt. ISAAC HAYS, as a guard of honor. The body of Lt. McA. was retained till Sunday for burial.

The last rites to the remains of Col. A. B. MOSES and Col. MILES were performed on the afternoon of the same day. The funeral was attended by Gov. MASON and staff, the chief Justice of the territory, company C., W. T. volunteers, Lt. AFFLECK commanding, as a funeral escort, Olympia Lodge, No. 5, of Free and Accepted Masons, (to which fraternity Col. MOSES was attached,) and a large concourse of citizens. The interment was made at the cemetery on Bush's prairie—the Rev. J. F. DEVORE officiating—and appropriate military and masonic honors were paid to the gallant dead.

On Sunday, Nov. 11th, the funeral of Lt. JAMES MCALLISTER, of the *Puget Sound Rangers*, took place from the fort on Chambers' prairie. It rained incessently all day, yet the torrents which fell did not abate the desire to render every respect to his memory. After an appropriate sermon by Rev. J. F. DEVORE, his remains were followed to their final resting place, by company E., Capt. HAYS, acting as the funeral escort—Olympia Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Lt. M. was a member, and by a large number of the citizens of Thurston county. Military and masonic honors were paid to the departed soldier and brother, by the company and lodge in attendance.

A Friend in Need.

It is a pleasant duty, to acknowledge the obligation that our people owe to his excellency JAMES DOUGLASS, governor of Vancouver's Island, for his extreme kindness in *purchasing* and placing at the disposal of the executive of this territory, a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, to be used in the existing war with the hostile tribes of Indians. Liberal as has been the aid so cordially extended, yet Gov. DOUGLASS expresses a regret that he is so situated, at present, that his assistance could not be greater. The absence of the entire British fleet and of the two Hudsons Bay steamers, from the Island, will delay, for a period, his dispatching either of those vessels for the Sound. We trust the necessity may be averted, but such a lesson would inspire the Indians with the great moral lesson, that, although the Americans and English are two distinct and independent powers, having adverse interests, yet in a war between the races—between civilization and barbarism—"like kindred drops, they mingle into one." It is pleasant here to remember our great common origin—our common language—a common humanity—a common holy prayer to establish and perpetuate the blessings of civilization, and thus to see the whole Anglo Saxon race unite to check the ruthless enormities which Indian warfare entails upon the people against whom it is directed.

The presence of a British vessel of war, or of the steamer *Beaver* or *Otter*, dispatched to Nisqually, as Gov. DOUGLASS so pertinately remarks in his letter, *"not in the character of a belligerant, but with orders to aid and assist in protecting your [our] settlements against the attacks of savages,"* could not fail to have the most beneficial effect. Not that we must appeal to foreign aid to defend our flag and country, but with an eye to humanity, to teach these heathen miscreants, without too great a sacrifice of life and the spilling of too much blood, that in a war against the *settlements* of civilized persons—against women and children, whom they may find defenceless—horror of such barbarity unites the whole race, and, and in such a war the Indians cannot hope for success, nor look for any thing but extermination.

Did our columns admit, we would dwell longer on this subject of international courtesy. We will, in concluding, however, assure Gov. DOUGLASS, that his timely assistance in our hour of peril, is most gratefully appreciated. For the aid and sympathy extended by him, we again tender our thanks, and assure him, that we cordially respond to the manly sentiments contained in his letter to our executive; from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts:—

"I most cordially acknowledge the moral obligations, which bind christian and civilized nations to exert their utmost power and influence, in checking the merciless inroads of the merciless savages.

* * * * * *

"The moral effect of the *Beaver's* visit to the Sound, will be powerfully felt by the native Indian tribes, and may contribute, in some measure, to confirm the wavering loyality and to detach them from the general Indian confederacy. I trust in God, such may be the event."

The young King of Portugal and his brother are expected to arrive at Lisbon between the 15th and 20th of this month.

Facts About Nicaragua.

Parker H. French, Esq., is publishing in his paper, (the California *State Tribune*) a series of letters descriptive of the people of Nicaragua and the character of their country, from which he has but recently returned. Just at this juncture his description will be read with interest. Although the population is composed of mixed races, descended from the Castilian conquerors, the aborigines of Aztec extraction and the ebony African, the society of the country is universally divided into two classes, the rich and the poor; the one wearing shoes, the other without them. Wealth gives distinction, yet the people are apathetic and devoid of enterprise. All religions are tolerated; the Church and State are disconnected, and the Priesthood poor—depending entirely on the charity of their parishioners for support. In some of the wilder districts, the Indians are Pagans. Ever since their emancipation from the Spanish yoke in 1812, there has been an incessant struggle for political ascendency, between the republican democracy of the country, known by the term Liberals, and composed of the masses, and the aristocrats known as the Hidalgos or Serviles. The Serviles have generally had the ascendancy, but when the heart of the masses are stirred, their power is irresistible.

"It is a startling fact that the Nicaraguan women are more licentious and depraved than in any other country on this continent; virtue is at a fearful discount, when measured according to our standard. The sexual depravity of this country may be accounted for by the great disparity of sexes, the females being four and a half to one male. The disparity has been caused by their numerous and protracted wars, combined with other causes. It is no uncommon thing for a woman to have three or four children before marriage, and each claiming a different father; yet she does not lose cast by it, but is still tolerated by her acquaintances, and moves in society as though nothing had occurred. The men are indolent and disconfident of their own ability—treacherous, and always expecting treachery in others, yet possessing a certain degree of independence that is pleasing to Americans. Their honesty is superior to any other people I have ever known, and their punctiliousness in paying their debts might justly put more civilized nations to the blush. They are cruel because they have long lived in ignorance and oppression, yet they have strong affections, and their every-day intercourse with one another is marked by a native politeness that is truly charming."

The city of Grenada, situated on the northern shore of lake Nicaragua, contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants. The best informed foreigners in the country estimate the population of the republic as follows: whites, 20,000; Indians, 100,000; negroes, 4000; mixed races, 176,000—total, 300,000.

Col. Bosque, who commanded the Nicaraguan forces that fought and gained the battle of Rivas against Walker's party, confessed in the course of a familiar conversation with Mr. French, at Granada, that Walker would have whipped him had the battle lasted five minutes longer; that he had fifty-nine men killed dead on the ground, and forty-nine wounded, many of whom died afterwards, because they were all wounded about the breast and head.

Our World and what it is composed of.

Owing to the indefatigable investigations of the analytical chemists, and to their zeal in the cause of science, there is scarcely a substance in the world that has not passed through the ordeal of their crucibles and test tubes. From them we learn that our world is made up of but comparatively few substances, so few, indeed, that we are struck with all wonder and astonishment, when we consider the innumerable variety of form and character into which those elements are capable of being moulded. We have all the animate and inanimate creation, the plants, the animals; we have the rocks, the earth, the air, and water in their endless variety; and yet the substances of which they are composed do not exceed sixty. On closer examination our wonder increases, as we learn that of these elements no less than forty-six are metals, in the ordinary sense of the word; five are gaseous bodies like the air—which, indeed, consists of two gases out of these five; and the remainder are bodies of an intermediate character, of which sulphur and charcoal are the types. Therefore everything that we can see or touch pertaining to our world is composed of one, two, or more of these elements. We know of no one substance that contains more than six of these elements; and in a general way there are rarely more than two or three blended together to produce one result. Thus, the white of an egg is made of six elements; a flint stone of only two; a piece of wood consists of three elements. These three materials are the types of the portions of the world to which they belong. Though one stone differs from another stone, and one wood from another wood, and one flesh from another flesh, yet their composition is similar and of nearly the same elements. It is the nature, quality, and property of these several elements that constitute the study of chemistry—not medicine, for that is but a mere branch of chemistry—the composition of all things. By analogy, the analytical chemist can state with certainty the principal qualities and composition of everything placed in his hands, what use to make of it, and how it is to be applied for the welfare and benefit of his fellow man.—*Court Journal.*

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died.

At Olympia, Washington Territory, November 9th, 1855, of Typhoid fever, THOMAS A. FROST, Esq., aged 27 years.

Mr. FROST was a native of Massachusetts, and in his profession as a Civil Engineer, enjoyed a high reputation for ability and acquirements. Before coming to this territory he had been engaged upon many of the most important railroads in Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana and other of the states, in all of which he was highly esteemed for his industry and correctness.

He accompanied Surveyor General Tilton to Olympia, and was employed in his office as chief Draughtsman and as U. S. Deputy Surveyor in the extension of the principal meridian. As Draughtsman his place cannot be easily supplied. In the office, it will take long to find his equal for trustworthiness, attention to business, industry and application.

In his brief sojourn among us, but few were permitted to know him intimately.—He made but few acquaintances, and while courteous to all, a "melancholy seemed to sit upon him, as a cloud along the sky," and those pleasures which such a feeling gave, seemed to abstract him from the world. It will, however, be a satisfaction to his numerous friends and relatives in his native state and at a distance from here, to know that every attention was paid to him during his last illness; that his Physicians exhausted the skill of their profession and bestowed an attention the most praiseworthy; that his good sister, like a ministering angel stood by his bedside during the whole of it, denying herself the rest which even tired nature demanded; that numerous friends proffered their services to watch by the poor sufferer, and ease disease of its dreads, and encourage by kind attention the patient in a stranger land; and that he died without an enemy, and was followed to his grave by numbers who mourn his loss and sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

To his sister, by this affliction, left alone in this far off land, we extend the word of solace and kind sympathy. There is a holy hope, however, in the assurance that one who lived so pure a life, is now enjoying a happy immortality. This idea is well expressed by one of the poets, and we may be justified in closing this short notice by adopting those lines, so simple and yet so truthful and so apposite to his unhappy mood;

"The soul too soft its ills to bear
Has left our mortal hemisphere:
And sought, in better world, the meed
To blameless life, by heaven decreed."

NOTICE.

COL. SAUNDERS coming from somewhere, and being somewhere, will lecture upon matters and things generally, now before the country, at Olympia on Sunday evening next, the 8th inst, at early candle light, in the school house.

Every body is requested to be present, men, women and children and crazy folks too.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIAL AUDITOR. *Olympia W. T. Nov. 12, 1855.*

To the Auditors of the counties of Walla-Walla, Skamania, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Chehalis, Sawamish, Jefferson and Clalam.

GENTLEMEN: The first Legislative Assembly of this territory, among other acts, passed the following: "An act to provide for the assessing and collecting county and territorial revenue." Section 11 of that act reads thus—"Within thirty days after the assessment roll of any county has been examined, corrected and approved by the board of county commissioners, the county auditor shall transmit to the territorial auditor a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the board."

Now, if it is good for a man to seek for and obtain an office, it is good for the people that the entire duties of that office should, at *sometime* during its term, be performed.

The June term of the county commissioners' court is the time fixed by law for examination &c. of the assessment rolls, and within *thirty days* thereafter, the county auditor is required to transmit to the territorial auditor, a certified copy thereof.

Over four months have elapsed since the time fixed by law for the transmission, yet up to this time the assessment rolls of your several counties, have not reached this office.

In seventeen days from this time the legislative assembly convenes, and ten days thereafter the territorial auditor is required by law to make his annual report to that body.

You will, therefore, gentlemen, see the necessity of sending in your assessment rolls without any further delay.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. M. WALKER.
Territorial Auditor.

NOTICE

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Puget Sound District.* Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12, 1855.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 16th, 1855. no9:3ms

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Official

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

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

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

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

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

General Orders.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 2d, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Acting Governor.

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13th, 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

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

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

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

My stock amounts to over two hundrad thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

Purchasers may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as low, if not lower, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell. Please call and examine my stock. nov16-9-3m.

For Sale, or to Let.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, clothed and papered inside, designed either as a Store or Tavern, situated on Main street, Olympia, between First and Second.

Application made at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat."

Oct. 5, 1855 tf:no4

COOPER'S
Eye, Ear and Orthopædic INFIRMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sansome street, near the Rassette House. Patients laboring under disease of the Eye, the Ear, and those afflicted with all varieties of deformities resorting to this institution, will find at once a home, where miners as well as others, can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, in plain or costly style according to their tastes.

Dr. Cooper has visited all the important Hospitals of Europe for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine and Surgery, and will give the Infirmary his immediate supervision.

N. B. All surgical operations free to patients who present themselves at the *Clinic* on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For particulars apply to DR. E. S. COOPER, At the Infirmary.

Oct. 5, 1855 3m:no4

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

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

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

Religious Notices.

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

Rev. J. F. DEVORE, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly on the third Sabbath of every month, also, the 5th as they may occur, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on every fourth Sabbath at the School-house in New Market at 3 o'clock, P. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

Proclamation:

WHEREAS, by proclamation bearing date October 14th, 1855, a call was made upon the people of the Territory of Washington for two companies of volunteers to augment the force operating against the Yakima tribe of Indians:

Now, therefore, in order more fully to secure the lives and property of our inhabitants from any incursions or outbreaks on the part of the Indians, and to be prepared for any emergency, I make this proclamation, calling upon the people of this Territory for four additional companies of volunteers, to consist each of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, two Musicians, four Sergeants, four Corporals and seventy-four privates.

It is expected that Walla-walla, Skamania and Clarke will furnish one company, to enroll at Vancouver; that Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific and Chehalis will furnish one company, to enroll at Cathlamet; that Lewis, Thurston, Pierce and Sawamish will furnish one company, to enroll at Olympia, and that King, Island, Jefferson, Clalm and Whatcom will furnish one company, to enroll at Seattle. Each volunteer will furnish his own arms and equipments, and each company will elect its own officers.

The Captain of each company will transmit, as soon as possible to the Executive, a copy of the muster roll, together with a statement of the number of arms and equipments, and wait for further orders.

These four companies are to be considered as a reserve force, and will only take the field when necessity absolutely requires it.

They will, therefore, after organizing, resume their usual avocations, and assemble again at the command of their officers.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor, Washington Territory.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,

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

Returning, leave Seattle Saturday same time.

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

Oct. 26, '55.-7tf

BROWN'S NURSERY ON PUGET SOUND.

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

Orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the Sound.

Olympia Oct. 22, '55-6m7

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received by me that a state of War is existing between the YAKIMA TRIBE OF INDIANS and the UNITED STATES. And,

Whereas, it is deemed necessary to augment the force already in the field—

I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of Washington territory, do hereby call upon the people of this territory capable of bearing arms, for two companies of volunteers, to consist each of:

One Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, two Musicians, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and seventy-four privates.

The places of enrollment will be for one Company at Vancouver, in Clarke county, and the other at Olympia, in Thurston county. They will organize as soon as possible, by electing their own officers, and report through them: the one at Vancouver, to the commanding officer of the post; and the one at Olympia, to the Executive for farther orders.

All persons desirous of enrolling will, as far as practicable, provide their own arms and equipments. The greatest possible expedition is requested, as it is expedient for the command to take the field at the earliest moment.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1855,

C. H. MASON.

Oct. 19, 1855—n6.

Notice to the Public

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

A. S. WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1855.—6tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber, rough or dressed, hewn timber masts and spars, to order, at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal,) W. T.

Ship, and Machinist work, and Blacksmithing done also, at short notice. They have a good wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent, Teekalet.
A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Teekalet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—7ly.

Removal.

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

E. P. SEYMOUR,

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

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

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

The above goods are manufactured by the "American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.," and are guaranteed in every case, to give satisfaction.

Oct. 19, 1855.—n6-3m.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE

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

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

R. K. KNOX & CO.,
Manufacturers.

Sept. 21, '55.—3mo.2

FRUIT TREES-- IN THE WASHINTON NURSERY.

A CHOICE SELECTION, and endless varieties of all the different kinds of *FRUIT TREES, ALL ROOT GRAFTED*—several thousand, two years' growth from the graft, from three to seven feet high—well suited for transplanting this season.

Orders accompanied by cash from all parts of the Territory, Callifornia, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of charge, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

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

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

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

ISAAC LIGHTNER.
At the store of Louisson & Co., Olympia.

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

GRAND MOUND NURSERY.

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

My ground being well adapted to the diffusion of roots, I flatter myself I can present to the public as good trees as any nursery on the Pacific coast, and warrant them true to name. Prices to correspond with the times. Produce or stock taken in exchange for trees. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and delivered at Olympia free of charge.

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

Empire Stove Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Cook, Box, Parlor and Stoves
Ever brought to this Market.
ALSO,

Cauldron Kettles—ass't'd sizes, from 10 to 50 gallons; Bake-Kettles; Bake-Spiders; Iron Tea Kettles; Brass Kettles; Fry Pans; Scotch Bake Pans; Nails; Glass; Shovels; Scoop Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wedges; Sad Irons; Picks; Rat Traps; Curry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting Spoons; Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Butcher Knives; Knives and Forks; Spring Balances; Brass Padlocks; Cork-stops; Axes; Tacks; Coffee Mills; Mincing knives; Zinc Wash-bowls; Japanned Wash-bowls and Pitchers; Spittoons; Trunks; Cannisters; Lamps; Sugar-bowls, &c.

A General Assortment of
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE
Constantly on hand and made to order.

W. N. AYERS.

Olympia, Sept. 14th, '55. 32tf

TO SURVEYORS.
Burt's Patent Solar Compass of the best Philadelpia Manufacture.

A FEW more of the above instruments just received per steamer "Sonora," and will be sold at the reduced price of $225, complete—with Burt's new book of instructions, tables, &c.

THOMAS TENANT,
Surveyor and Navigation Warehouse, opposite Battery st., San Francisco.

Sep. 14. 1855-n1-4w.

For Sale.

A TWO STORY DWELLING, situated in Seattle, King county, designed either as a store or tavern, well finished inside and out, being clothed and papered inside, and advantageously situated, may be purchased on reasonable terms by application being made to the undersigned.

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every decription, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,
SADDLERY, &c., &c.

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Ladies' Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of the latest styles imported direct from New York.

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co.. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can else where be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

MOUNT VERNON.

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

tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

THIS calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity.

JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,

Sole agent for the sale of this Saleratus in Washington Territory.

March 29, 1855. 29tj

Indian Reservations.

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

Reservations of the Indian Tribes on Puget Sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claim for Damages by Indians.

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

1. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force, or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country.
2. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.
3. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.
4. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.
5. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior, for the direction of the President.
6. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.
7. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.
8. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.
9. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings herein before required.

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

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

Olympia, March 18, 1855. n28-tf.

Times of holding the District Courts in the Territory of Washington.

The following is the law passed by the last Legislature, regulating the times of holding courts in the several districts throughout the Territory:

Two terms of the District court shall be held in each county every year; except those counties attached to other counties for judicial purposes.

The District Courts in and for the county of Jefferson shall be held on the first Monday in April and October; for the county of Island, on the second Monday in April and October; for the county of Whatcom, on the third Monday in April and October; for the county of King, on the fourth Monday in April and October; for the county of Pierce on the first Monday in May and November. [Chief Justice LANDER presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Thurston shall be held on the second Monday in May and November; for the county of Sawamish, on the third Monday in May and November; for the county of Lewis, on the fourth Monday in May and November [Judge CHENOWETH presiding.]

The District Courts in and for the county of Skamania shall be held on the last Monday in March and September; for the county of Clarke one week after the time appointed for Skamania; for the county of Cowlitz, on the second Tuesday after the time appointed for Clarke county; for the county of Pacific, one week after the time appointed for Cowlitz county [Judge McFADDEN presiding.]

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRYGOODS to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

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

Noisey Carrier's

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

HCAS. P. KIMBALL, Pres't.

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

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., Milwaukie, O. T., on his claim six miles east of Steilacoom, W. T., for the cultivation and sale of ROOT GRAFTED fruit trees, consisting 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 "Milwaukie Nursery." All orders accompanied by the CASH will be promptly attended to, and the trees delivered free of charge at Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CCII.—An Act to establish Columbus, in the State of Missippi, Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and within the collection district of Mobile,—Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, and within the collection district of Mississippi, be, and hereby are declared to be ports of delivery within their respective collection districts. And there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at each of said ports, who shall perform the duties, and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March the second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places:" *Provided*, That whenever the amount of duties paid at any one of said ports, shall be less than the sum of ten thousand dollars per year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue such port of delivery.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCIII.—An Act to provide Accommodations for the United States Courts in the City of Jackson, Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to contract with the public authorities of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, for the permanent use of rooms for the courts of the United States, in the new city hall now in process of construction in that city. And when the said secretary shall be satisfied that the apartments are suitable for the purpose, and have been properly secured to the government, he shall pay out of the treasury, any sum of money not exceeding twenty-thousand dollars, which he shall deem to be the value of such apartments.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

CHAP. CCIV.—An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:—

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For the pay of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of the several Indian agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for arrearages of pay to one in the State of New York, one at Green Bay, Wisconsin, one for the Seminoles west of Arkansas, and one for the Indian tribes in Utah, fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized hereafter to employ one agent for the Indians in the State of New York, one for those at Green Bay, Wisconsin, one for the Seminoles west of Arkansas, and one for the tribes in the Territory of Utah, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each;

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars;

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, of Arkansas River.—For second of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the second of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article of treaty of twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars.

Cherokees.—For the payment of this sum, due the Cherokees, on account of interest, between the first May, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and first of May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, on stocks of the State of Michigan, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and the supplement of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.—For nineteenth of twenty instalments instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty-nine-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty-five for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, so as to conform to the treaty concluded on thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four:

For expenses (in part) of selecting reservations, and surveying and marking the boundaries thereof, per second, third, and twelfth articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars;

For the payment of the first of twenty instalments in coin, goods, etc., agricultural implements, etc., and education, etc., per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars;

For the purchase of clothing and other articles, to be given to the young men at the next annuity payment, as per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the purchase of agricultural implements, and other articles, as presents for the mixed bloods, per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;

For the payment of such debts as may be directed by the chiefs in open council, and found to be just and correct by the Secretary of the Interior, per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ninety thousand dollars;

For the payment of such debts of the Bois Forte bands as may be directed by their chiefs, and found to be just and correct by the Secretary of the Interior, per twelfth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars;

For the payment of the first five instalments in blankets, cloth, etc., to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;

For the first of twenty instalments for the pay of six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars;

For the first of twenty instalments for the support of six smith-shops, per fifth and second articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars;

For defraying expenses incurred in negotiating treaty concluded on the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-one cents;

Chippewas of Saginaw.—For permanent annuity in goods or other useful articles, per fourth article treaty third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for support of blacksmith, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per sixth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars;

Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York.—For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars;

For per permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars;

Creeks.—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shops and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fifth of thirty-three instalments for education, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars;

For twelfth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, and shop, and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars;

For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars;

For life annuities of chiefs, per supplemental article to treaty twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred dollars;

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, per resolution of Senate, nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars;

For second of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For second of two instalments, in lieu of permanent annuities, per fourth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seventy-four thousand dollars.

Florida Indians, or Seminoles.—For twelfth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars;

For twelfth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

Iowas.—For arrears of interest in lieu of investment on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, being for four months, from the first March to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and on fifty thousand dollars of the same, to the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and nineteen cents;

For interest in lieu of investment on one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, for the balance of the fiscal year, ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, at five per centum, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment of second instalment of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to agricultural purposes, per ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty thousand dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.—For payment of second of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the second of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For the second of five instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars;

Kickapoos.—For second instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars;

For the payment of this sum, as second instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

Menomonies.—For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, in money, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two thousand pounds of tobacco, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars.

[*To be continued next week.*]

ALLEN & CO.

HAVE just received, per bark Luika, and offer for sale at the

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

Blue drills, brown drills;
Mexican mixtures, cottonades;
Suffolk drills, striped shirting;
Assorted prints, blankets;
Cadet pants, fine black do;
Denim frocks and pants;
Hickory shirts, white shirts;
Merino shirts and drawers;
U. S. hats, Henry Clay do;
Boots, cloth caps;
Mess pork, hams, beef;
Rice, sugar, coffee, syrup;
Vinegar, pickles, sauces;
Ginger, pepper, mustard;
Turpentine, oil, and white lead,

With many other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold at reasonable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafe, McCahill & Co.,

HAVING made extensive arrangements for receiving a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Direct from New York by every Clipper, as well as by Express, via the Isthmus—and having just received a Complete Assortment of every kind of goods adapted to the wants of the market, are able to offer superior inducements to the city and country trade.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the Oregon and Sandwich Island Markets, to our stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any house on the Pacific coast.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
Front, corner Sacramento streets,
San Francisco, California.

June 15, 1855. 40-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33tf

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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

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

San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

Scott's Republications.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING

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

POSTAGE.

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

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

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

June 15, 1854. 40-tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLES

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th, 1853.—1y 48.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

130, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—4tly.

Advertising Agency.

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

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

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the above papers.

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

June 8, 1855. 39-ly

Notice to Farmers.

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

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

G. HARTSOCK.

January 15, 1855. 20tf

IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

The Price of Castings, of Ordinary Size and Patterns, Reduced to

EIGHT CENTS PER POUND.

MACHINERY, Engines and Boilers, at a corresponding reduction.

VULCAN FOUNDARY Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
GEO. GORDON, Prest.
E. T. STEEN, Mechanical Manager.

May 26, 1855—n37-3m

Notice.

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

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between Koo-te-nay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude; thence in a south-westerly direction to the divide between St. Regis de Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kia river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

The reservations are as follows, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Council Ground at Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, W. T., July 15th, 1855.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't.

Aug. 10, '55. 6m48

To Country Merchants.

HAVING been Jobbing Grocers and Provision Dealers for the last five years, we will now do a cash commission business. We solicit orders from country traders for all kinds of Goods. For Groceries in particular we shall, by being constantly in the market, be able to fill orders satisfactorily.

We are sole Agents for this State for the sale of Swain's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain.

GOODMAN & BRO.,
50 Front street, San Francisco.

Aug10-48-3m

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Ex "Sarah Warren,"

Groceries & Provisions.

A FULL and general assortment, just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Sept. 2, 1854. 52tf

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and newsagents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with books, stationery, and all the cheap publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly. June 8,'55.39-tf

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a southeasterly direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake river to its junction with the Columbia river; thence up the Columbia river to the "White Banks" below Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakima river called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouth of the Umatilla river and Butter creek—all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This notice is published for the information of the public.

The attention of the citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is especially called to the provisions protecting the Indians in the possession of their improvements, and for further information in reference to the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla reservation they are requested to apply to agent R. R. Thompson—to the Nez Perce reservation to sub-agent W. H. Tappan.

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

⁂ Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE CABINS.

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

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

GEORGE W. EBEY.

July 20, 1855. 46tf

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 shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for 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.

Office at J. E. Williams' store.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, May 15, 1855.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE LATE EMPLOYEES OF

ADAMS & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISRUPTION of that firm, have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,

...IN ALL ITS BRANCHES...

Throughout the
UNITED STATES—
CALIFORNIA—and
OREGON.

A regular Express for

FREIGHT, VALUABLE PACKAGES, LETTERS, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be dispatched to and from the

ATLANTIC STATES

By every Mail Steamer.

☞ Collections of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. G. NOYES, President,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery sts.,
San Francisco.
S. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1855. 39-tf

Fresh Arrival!

AT

JOHNSON'S NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED by the bark "Mary Melville," a large stock of goods, consisting partly of

Sugar,	Flour and Corn Meal,
Tea,	Beans,
Coffee,	Mustard,
Butter,	Spices,
Bacon,	Pickles,
Tobacco,	Powder,
Soap,	Shot,
Starch,	White Lead,
Lamp Wick,	Crockeryware,
Boots and Shoes,	Dried Apples,
Rice,	Baking Powders,
Indigo,	Saleratus,
White Lead,	Smoking Tobacco,

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hard-ware,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, for sale at the lowest possible prices, and superior quality.

T. JOHNSTON.

Olympia, February 24, 1855. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 33tf

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE-SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.
14-tf

May 8, 1855.