

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

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Agriculture, News, &c.

FLOWERS—A DIRGE.

Sleep, my children! Soft and fair
Beams the morn, and breathes the air,
Faintly rise and peeply dew
Blind their freshness o'er you!
Children of the early morn—
Ye are gone—all gone.

One by one I gave you rest,
In your loving mother's breast,
Where the chirping swallow play,
And the singing waters stray,
And the light is soft as dawn—
Ye are gone—all gone.

Ye were lovely as the flowers
That awake within your bosoms,
Gentle as the bleating flocks,
That ye led among the rocks;
But my early hopes are shorn—
Ye are gone—all gone.

Children of the sunny clime,
Earliest, fairest—born of time!
I have hushed in sweetest sleep,
Eyes that secretly learned to weep,
Hearts that might have been forlorn—
Ye are gone—all gone.

But your virtues could not die,
They are set like stars on high,
Beaming with a purer light
Mid the mysteries of night,
Through the portals of the morn,
Ye are gone—all gone.

EFFECTS OF FIRE UPON LAND.

The effects of fire upon land, do not seem to have been understood till late years. That sod-burning, burning clay, or peat or turf bog, have long been practised with success, is well known to every person acquainted with the practices of husbandry in different countries; but the good derived has always been attributed to the quantity of ashes that has been obtained, and not the mechanical or chemical operation of the fire upon the soil. But to prove that it is that operation which does produce the benefit, nothing more is necessary, than to mention the substances used for this purpose, and the small quantity of them. Mr. Young, in the *Farmer's Calendar*, mentions numerous instances of the crops of turnips obtained by manuring the ground in this way: particularly of a Mr. Richardson in the Wolds, a tenant of Lord Yarborough's who has long practised the method of spreading straw upon fields prepared for turnips, and setting fire to it, thereby raising crops superior to those afforded by the usual portion of dung. The quantity of straw he makes use of, for an acre, is five tons; let it be supposed then, that these five tons of straw, were turned into five tons of dung; those five tons of dung would not make a quantity sufficient for the fifth part of an acre. The same gentleman found not only the turnip crop better, but the barley also, than what followed from the manuring with dung; and he is clearly of opinion, that it is the warmth from the fire that has the effect, and not the ashes; for the quantity is nothing, and would be blown away by the first blast. This straw-burning husbandry, Mr. Young again at Holesley, saw practised by a Mr. Lloyd, an excellent farmer, who thinks that it will take six tons to an acre, which will last longer in its effect, and beat the dung the straw would make. In Gascony, and almost to Bayonne, Mr. Young observed the same mode of manuring for turnips in use there.

A similar mode of manuring has been, of length of time, carried on in the north of Ireland, though with a different and more substantial material; it consists in drawing the crumbly and friable parts of boggy lands, to the gravelly or clay fields, in summer; then spreading it, until it becomes dry; afterwards gathering it in small heaps, setting it on fire, and while it is flaming spread it on the grass. The effect of this on the grass is great, also on the succeeding crop. If it were used for a fallow crop, there is no doubt the advantage would be much greater, and more permanent.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.—The Agricultural Fair at Sacramento, has been entirely successful. It is attended by gentlemen from all the principal counties of the State. Says the *State Journal*:

"Taking into consideration the circumstance that this is but the second exhibition of the kind in California, it is a matter for wonder that the contributions to the fair are so numerous. The stock at the Louisiana course is as valuable as it is various. Huge bovers, monster hogs, high-bred horses, &c., &c., challenge the admiration of every visitor. The horticultural show at the State House is equally worthy of attention. The articles on exhibition are, proportionately, quite as formidable in size, and equally wonderful as California productions.

"The Agricultural Society will not fail to be of great benefit to the State at large; and next year, we doubt not, the Fair will compare favorably with any other of the kind in the Eastern States."

PAY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

A correspondent of the *Washington Union*, furnishes us with some information in relation to the remuneration that is given to the officers and men in the United States army and navy. The following is the monthly pay of the rank and file of the army, as fixed by law:

Sergeant major \$21; quartermaster sergeant \$21; ordnance sergeant \$22; first sergeant \$20; sergeant \$17; corporal \$14; private \$11; chief bugler \$21; principal musician \$21; musician \$12. The pay of the several grades in the marine corps is the same as that of the infantry of the army. The privates of the mounted corps of the army receive one dollar per month more than the foot.

Pay of the petty officers, seamen, &c., of the navy, as fixed by law:

Yeomen in ships of the line to \$45; do. in frigates to \$40; do. in sloops to \$30; do. in vessels smaller than sloops to \$24. Armors in ships of the line to \$30; do. in frigates to \$25; do. in sloops to \$20; ship's steward to \$20; boatswain's gunner's, carpenter's mates and master at arms, to \$25; ship's cook, coxswain, quartermasters, captains of forecabin and surgeon's steward to \$24; sailmaker's mates, quarter gunners, captains of tops, captains of after guards, captains of hold, cooper, painter, armorer's mate, ship's corporal, master of band, cabin steward, ward-room steward, cabin cook and ward-room cook, to \$20; seamen to \$18; musicians of first class to \$15; ordinary seamen to \$12; landsmen and musicians of second class to \$12; boys to \$8, \$9, and \$10; first class fireman \$20; second class fireman \$25; coal heavers \$16.

The article below is copied from the *San Francisco Herald*, and we judge bears the handmarks of the renowned Prof. Phoenix:

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—On the 10th day of September I received a letter from my correspondent in Australia which convinced me that flour was about to make an unprecedented and unheard-of rise. I have been nipped slightly heretofore in flour speculations; green and inviting appeared the floury paths before my mental vision, and I regret to say that I returned from their pursuit with just a shade of greenness adhering to me, in a figurative point of view; but this time I determined to make a sure thing of it.

The last quotations from Oregon, (which land I never hear mentioned without associating it with the idea of Bartlett pears at one dollar a piece and particularly rotten inside) showed that flour might be purchased there for five dollars per barrel. "If, then," said I to Mrs. Butterfield, "I repair to Oregon, my dear, and purchase two thousand barrels of flour at five dollars per barrel, and returning to San Francisco, incoincidentally sell the same at eleven dollars per ditto, our circumstances will be slightly improved."

Mrs. Butterfield had seen at Guerin's a perfect love of a velvet mantle; a brown velvet mantle profusely embroidered, for which she asked but one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and she said she thought "it would be a good thing." So I went down to the steamship Columbia, and purchased "A" stateroom, and had my trunk "dragged into camp" in stateroom "A." I detest and despise going to sea; it makes me sick at my stomach and I cannot agree with that young man who, on being reminded that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," replied, "never mind the moss—let us roll." I do not like to roll at all, and I sincerely believe that the man who first invented going to sea was some most abandoned rascal, who could not under any circumstances be permitted to live on shore and I wish from my heart he had been drowned, and the invitation lost with him. So that when I had paid sixty dollars to Purser Wade, who like the beverage that bears his name, is of a mild though sparkling disposition, and is moreover constantly uttering with good humor, I went below, and gazing with a discontented air at stateroom "A," thought to myself I had given a very high price for an emetic. However when one has made up his mind to be slain, it is certainly the best plan to employ a regular physician and have it done *secundum artem*, and it was a great relief to my mind to find the Columbia a clean and comfortable steamship, where if one had to die, he could at least die with decency. The Captain had such a cheery good natured smile on his handsome face, such a roguish twinkle about his eye, such a strong expression of wishing to make every one happy about him that it was difficult to conceive that any thing very disagreeable could happen where he commanded.

You must have heard of the Dalls of the Columbia. Well, that may appear a slight digression, but the Captain is "one of them." The Columbia went to sea and I went to bed in the second bet's in stateroom "A." As Lever's hero, Charles O'Malley, invariably remarks, after getting a lick on the back of the head, "I knew nothing more" until the arrival at Mendocino Mills. Confused visions of Mrs. Butterfield, nursing a fifty-lb. meal of flour, which changed occasionally into a bowl of gruel, and then into a large wash basin, prevailed in my mind, I remember, during this period; but at Mendocino Mills I arose, girded up my loins, and the Columbia being very quiet, came forth like a young giant refreshed with new wine. In fact, as the Captain pleasantly remarked, "I opened like a palm book." Then I ascertained that we had a small though goodly company on board. There was Colonel J., going to Oregon to see if by chance his regiment, which he had vainly looked for elsewhere, might not be stationed in that Territory; and Professor D., whose genial smile gave evidence of a kindly heart, and was good for sea-sickness; and Major B., of the New York state militia, who discoursed learnedly about "the shrill ear-piercing hiss, the spirit-stirring drum and those big wars [on Broadway] that make ambition virtue." But above all, there was Miss Pellet—the Miss Pellet who delivers lectures on temperance, democracy and the social virtues. I had read in some newspaper a report, written by some scoffer, of one of Miss Pellet's lectures, wherein she was unsatisfactorily described as a "small, middle-aged female in spectacles," and was agreeably disappointed in finding her a fine looking young lady of twenty-four or five, with a very pleasant expression, sweet smile, and to all human appearance, not in the least degree strong minded, that is in the offensive sense of that term. This she has a kind heart and gentle disposition, one poor sea-sick lady, with a suffering baby, can warmly and truly testify, and her kind and sisterly attention will by her be ever gratefully remembered. As to the spectacles, candor compels me to admit that they are occasionally brought in use, but as Miss Pellet humorously remarked, they are the only strong glasses in which she allowed herself to indulge. She was on her way to Portland, where she intended delivering some lectures, and then contemplated making a tour by land from Oregon to California. Success attend Miss Pellet.

Even a tortoise draweth suddenly in his head when a smote from the rear by some evil disposed urchin with a stick; so suddenly did I disappear in the shell of stateroom "A," when the Columbia left Mendocino Mills. Then an interval elapse, and we arrived at Trinidad. This place derives its name from the Latin words *Trium*, three, and *Das*, father, having been originally discovered by three Catholic priests. The town consists of about thirty mules, being packed with whisky for the mines on Trinity river. Another interval of wash-basin and gruel and we anchored at Crescent City. This little place has quite an active and bustling appearance. It is the depot of the Klannah mines and appears to be very much of a business place. At the door of the principal public house, sat a forlorn, lost looking girl, who had once been beautiful, she was neatly and handsomely dressed, but there was a look of suffering about her pale and care worn face that I shall not soon forget. I was

told she was the proprietor of the establishment. Poor thing.

There is some surf at Crescent City, and unless you embark cautiously you are very liable to get your trousers wet. I never do anything cautiously. We are arrived at Port Orford one night, and disembarked Lieut. Kautz and eight mules belonging to the 4th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Kautz commands the military post at Port Orford. I was told, but what the military post is, I am not informed; probably they use it to tie the mules to. Port Orford is a small place, a very small place. I heard that the Columbia once got up steam and left here, without casting off one of her stern lines, and accidentally towed the whole city up the coast about forty miles before the line parted, very much to the confusion of one Tichenor, who having been elected a member of the Oregon Legislature, sailed off in a small schooner to find that body, but being unsuccessful attempted to return to Port Orford but did not get in for some time owing to that accident.

Astoria is so called because one Washington Irving (who I understood was a sergeant in the 15th regiment,) once made an ass of himself by writing a book about it, in which he completely exhausted the subject, or in other words, tore it all to pieces. However, Astoria will yet be a great city, as in some future letter I may demonstrate to you. Ah, how delightful was the voyage of the noble Columbia up the beautiful river whose name it bears. The sea-sickness, the wash-basin, the gruel, even the flour, were all forgotten, and seated on the deck, oblivious of past sorrows we gazed on the rich and varied scenery with ecstatic delight.

The trip of the Columbia was the eighty-eighth that she has made without an accident, a fact in these times certainly worth chronicling. Our pilot, the eminent Gladwell, I am informed had acquired such proficiency in the use of the sextant, that on one occasion seeing two geese flying across the river, and having no gun, he brought them both down to the horizon with that instrument, and by moving the tangent screw, actually kept them there until a boat could be sent to pick them up. A merry gentleman named Trend told me this, and remarked that the geese were so fat they could not be eaten. Goose meat is always very greasy eating. We passed the town of Rainier on the Columbia. This place derives its name from a little circumstance that took place in 1848. Two gentlemen arriving at this point encamped, and shortly after a little rain squall came up, which lasted two months and four days, and then set in for a long storm. One day, during a shower of unusual violence, one of the gentlemen who, by the way, had not spoken for about four months—for it rained so hard that they could not hear each other—turned over, and with the air of one who has made up his mind on a subject, remarked, "it is rainy here." "Yes," replied the other with confidence, "it is certainly rainy here." So they called it "Rainy here," which has gradually become vulgarized and corrupted into Rainier. From the Columbia river we had a glorious view of Mt. Hood—that magnificent peak, towering far above the clouds; its snow-capped summit plainly visible at a distance of one hundred miles. For seven thousand feet it is one glittering sheet of snow and ice. Dryer, of the *Oregonian*, a year or two since, procured a pair of shoes, the soles thickly studded with nails, and with a long staff with a spike in the end of it in his hand, essayed to ascend that fearful acclivity. He had, I should mention, nine pounds of pork in his coat tail pocket, for provisions. Having reached an altitude of 13,480 feet, he thought he heard a noise behind him, and incautiously looking over his shoulder, up went his heels, and down came Dryer; with the velocity of the forked lightning he sped down that sheet of pork-greased ice, making the entire descent in four and three-tenths seconds. He brought up in a bush at the bottom, where the legend says he lay speechless for three days and seven nights, and finally came into Portland a scratched and used up man. When he started on the ascent, he had as good a black swallow-tailed coat on as you would wish to see; when he reached the bottom, the coat had become a short jacket—never reached the bottom as a coat—and his pantaloons—well, on a clear day, with a good glass, from Vancouver, you can see very plainly on the side of the mountain, the black streak that Dryer made when he slid down. He has depicted mountain scenery and bushes ever since. I like to be considered a truthful person, so if any one will inform me just how much of this story they believe, I shall be happy to take the rest of it back. Portland is the largest city in Oregon; it contains 2,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Willamette river, and is called Portland because it is not a sea port.

As the Columbia rounded to at the dock, every white male inhabitant of the City of Portland rushed down to meet her; she fired her gun, and every white male inhabitant shut his eyes and stooped down to dodge the wad. The arrival of the steamer is the one great event in the lives of the people of Portland. It is supposed by Dr. Evans, the State or Territorial Geologist, (who found the latitude and longitude of the Oregon base line one day when he was out prospecting,) that they don't get much to eat except on these occasions, and gorging themselves to repletion when they have an opportunity, they relax into a state of emphysema, like amiable box constrictors, in which they remain until the steamer comes again.

Imagine the feelings that animated my mind as we arrived. I sprang hastily from the steamer; I saw my friend Mr. Leonard & Green, the great Portland jobber and importer, on the dock. I seized him by the arm and led him one side. "Butterfield," said he, "how do you do?" "Now or mind," replied I, in a faltering voice; "I want to buy two thousand barrels of Oregon flour!" Leonard & Green smiled; he was not at all excited, and he answered, "Probably." I gasped for breath. "Tell me," said I, "how flour is selling?" Leonard & Green looked me calmly in the eye and answered slowly, "Eleven dollars and a half a barrel!" I am not a profane man; I attend the Rev. Dr. Scott's church regularly, have my family prayers in my household, and say grace over my

frugal repasts; but—dog gone—never mind, as the man said, "I couldn't begin to do justice to the subject."

I wrote a letter, a doleful letter, to Mrs. Butterfield that night, and the brown-velvet embroidered mantle still hangs in Guerin's window.

I walked up the street of Portland and heard a man scream out "J. Neely Johnson is Governor of California, ho! ho! ho!" Confound Portland and Oregon Territory; I wish, from the very bottom of my heart, that Pierce would appoint John Bigler Governor of it.

Yours, in deep disgust,
AMOS BUTTERFIELD,
Four and Park—near the corner of
Battery and Front.
Orders from the Country promptly filled.

LETTER FROM GOV. HUNT On the proposed Fusion of the Whig party with the Republicans.

The following admirable letter will be read with lively interest at the present moment. Governor Hunt has reviewed, in all its bearings, the proposal to abandon the whig party for the sake of fusion with the so-called republicans. That he has done this in the temper of an enlightened statesman and true patriot will be apparent to the reader. We have not room to-day for this seasonable exposition of the duty of the whigs of this state at the present crisis. Indeed it is impossible to add to the force and conclusiveness of his reasoning. We content ourselves for the day with commending it to the attentive and careful perusal of every whig who sincerely desires to learn what is his duty at the present juncture.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

EXTRACT.
LOCKPORT, August 8, 1855.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter, and several from other sources entitled to respect, asking an expression of my opinion in regard to the pending arrangements for disbanding the whig party, with a view to the formation of a new party on a Northern sectional basis.

You are aware that I have withdrawn from the arena of politics, intending to pass my days in the more genial occupations of rural life. Yet it seems due to you, and to my own self-respect, that I should not refuse to comply with your request. To withhold my opinion in the present conjuncture would argue an indifference to the national welfare which I do not feel, and which would be incompatible with the allegiance that every citizen owes to his country. Sincerely coinciding in the views you have advanced, honor and propriety demand that I should assure you of my approval of your course.

Whoever may abandon the principles of the whig party, in my estimation they are as valuable and important as ever. They are endeared to me by cherished recollections, and, by years of honest effort in their defence; they still have the sanction of my deliberate judgment. History will attest that the objects of the whig party were eminently national, conservative and patriotic. To cement the bonds of union by a just regard for the rights of every section; to maintain the national character by the observance of justice in our foreign relations; to guard against executive abuses and encroachments, and to promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of the legislative power, were among its prominent aims. These are no ephemeral views, to be advocated to-day and renounced to-morrow; they involve great and cardinal principles which will be of continual recurrence and application in the administration of government, in every phase of our national progress. Regarding the elevation and prosperity of the people as the only legitimate objects of political effort, and convinced by experience that the conservative doctrines and liberal measures for which we contended hitherto are really conducive to the public welfare I purpose to adhere to them. I am opposed to the dissolution of the whig party, and come what may, I will not desert its principles. If the whigs generally are prepared to disperse under the influence of self-condemnation; if a great and patriotic party is about to commit suicide, its own representatives acting as executors, you must permit me to wash my hands of the *filio de se*. I choose to have no part or lot in the matter.

A novel spectacle will be presented when the delegates assemble in State Convention to perform the enviable office of pronouncing that the whig party is no more. It has been suggested that they should speak for themselves, as some of their old associates, still loyal to principle and true to their antecedents, may question the validity of the formal formalities. It will probably be urged to our objections, that if we are deprived of our own party organization, another stands ready with open arms to receive us, and nothing more is intended than a Protean change of shape. In other words, it is an exhilarating metamorphosis, and not political annihilation, to which we are summoned. This view of the case deserves serious attention. It brings us at once to the question whether the formation of a Northern party with grounds relating to negro slavery exclusively, and ignoring the real objects for which our federal system was designed, is likely to prove salutary or useful. Will a party so constituted, confined as it must be to the free states, confer any practical good upon the country? Will its efforts advance the interests of liberty and civilization? Can it emancipate a single slave, or improve the condition of the African race? Will its struggles for supremacy strengthen the foundations of American freedom and independence? Will it do any good for commerce, for internal improvements, for domestic industry or for the promotion of the general welfare? Is it consistent with the teachings of our republican fathers, or with the idea of a federal system that the people on one side of the Potomac should combine themselves into a party to take possession of the Government of the United States? On sober reflection, my honest judgment answers me in the negative.

Believing that a sectional combination of this kind is fraught with danger and mischief, it does not accord with my views of duty to enlist under its banner. In federal politics I am not prepared to serve in any party which does not identify itself

with the whole country by presenting broad national principles and a system of measures upon which good men in both sections, and in all the states from Maine to California, can unite in friendly co-operation. If a Northern anti-slavery party is desirable, it must be desired that all the people of the free states should enter into it. The very proposition implies that we are to be met by the people of the Southern states in solid array. We cannot close our eyes to the practical tendencies of such a conflict. Its effect must be to exasperate one part of the nation toward the other part, and to weaken if not to banish those sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which gave birth to the constitution. In such a warfare, both sections will be roused to fierce resentment by mutual insult and denunciation, until either side will see on the other aliens and enemies instead of friends and fellow citizens; and in a word we shall cease to be one people.

EUROPEAN NEWS. Great Fire at Sevastopol.

The French Minister of War has received a dispatch from General Pelissier, dated the Crimea, the 6th September, at 8 o'clock A. M., which contains the following intelligence:

On the night of the 5th of September, a great fire broke out. It was caused by the burning of the Russian two-decker Marian, which was anchored in the Bay of Sevastopol.

The fire originated in the bursting of a shell discharged from the right attack. The brilliancy of the flames arising from the conflagration illuminated the whole of the allied camp.

Damage to Sevastopol.

Gen. Gortschakoff writes from Sevastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses. Writing on the 17th, the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 16th, and adds: "On our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the work."

STATES' NEWS.

A suit has been commenced by the United States government against ex-Collector Collier, of the port of San Francisco, for the recovery of an alleged balance of money received.

A fire broke out in Carbonville, Penn., on the morning of September 10th, and destroyed half of the business portion of the town. Loss, \$100,000.

The steam frigate, *San Jacinto*, was expected to sail Sept. 26th, for the East India station, to take her place as the flag ship of Commodore Armstrong's squadron.

A mass meeting of free-soilers was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th August, at which over six hundred persons were present. Gen. Schuyler presided, assisted by the usual number of vice presidents and other officers. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing the election on the 18th March, as a great outrage. Resolutions were also passed thanking Gov. Reeder for his administration of the gubernatorial duties.

The prohibitory law in Maine was killed at the last election for state officers, and members of the legislature.

The President has appointed Striding G. Cato, of Alabama, associate-justice of the supreme court of Kansas territory, in place of Hon. Rush Elmore, and J. M. Burrill of Pennsylvania, associate-justice of the same court, vice Samuel M. Johnson, removed.

Townsend Harris, consul-general to Japan, left Washington Sept. 16th, on his mission; he is charged with making a new commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. The treaty made by Mr. Roberts is objectionable on account of the tonnage duties and royal monopolies. He has been instructed to make such a treaty as will open that rich country to the enterprise of our merchants for most of the products of Siam, are qualified to meet a good market in Japan. He will be taken from one of the East India ports by the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, to Bangkok in Siam, thence to Hong Kong, when he will proceed to Japan in a United States man-of-war.

Ex-president Fillmore, it is said, has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England were desirous to have conferred on him, and this on the ground that he had not received a university nor even a collegiate education.

The schooner *Ada*, Capt. Nash, has arrived at San Francisco, from Point Aquilla, the vicinity in which the steam ship *Yankee Blade* was lost. The *Ada*, has been in search of the balance of the treasure lost in that vessel when she was wrecked. From what we can learn, they have recovered the treasure amounting to some \$60,000.

Advices from Washington, of Sept. 19th, state that the secretaries are all at their posts and about commencing their annual reports, which will be very lengthy—all of which are to be in readiness by the meeting of congress.

The President has already commenced his annual message, and has marked out the line of policy he is going to pursue.

Secretary Dobbin is quite feeble, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will be able to undergo the laborious duties of his office till the meeting of congress.

The Kansas legislature adjourned on the 30th of September. Gen. Whitfield has been nominated for congress by a convention of pro-slavery advocates.

The number of deaths in New Orleans, during the week ending September 24, were 400, including 294 from yellow fever.

Advices from Norfolk, of September 18th, state that the deaths in that city from Saturday noon to Monday noon, were 48.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN SOUTHERN OREGON. Dwellings Burned and Families Hounded.

CORVALLIS, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1855.

At noon, to-day, Mr. S. B. Hadley arrived at this, express messenger, bearing a petition to Gov. Curry for 500 volunteers to repel the hostilities of the Seasta and Rogue River Indians, who are respected to be in a state of war towards the whites. The petition is signed by about 160 of the citizens of Umpqua valley. Among the names we recognize a number of prominent settlers there. The petition represents that some 20 or 30 families have been murdered, and dwellings burned, and that an attack upon the Umpqua settlements is feared. The houses burned, and families murdered, thus far, reside between Grave Creek and Rogue River. Mr. Hadley recollects the following names among the number:

Evans, (at the ferry), Waggoner, Van Noyce, widow Nida, [she escaped] and Harris.

It was supposed that Miss Pellet, the temperance lecturer, was at Waggoner's, and murdered. All communication with Jacksonville was cut off and we hear nothing from the citizens there. It is conjectured, however, that the town is fortified. The mail carrier was shot and driven back. The families between Grave Creek and the Canyon have been brought into Umpqua for safety. There is no communication beyond the Canyon now.

Mr. Hadley says that Judge Deady, who had been holding court in Jackson county, with Dr. Drew, deputy marshal, confirm the intelligence, and say that from the mountains, they could see the burning dwellings south of them.

An express of Major Bains' was informed, passed up on the other side of the river, with requisition for United States soldiers, arms and ammunition from Fort Lane. He'll not be able to get through, probably.

Upon the reception of the intelligence at Eugene City last night, a meeting was held, a report of which we give below:

To His EXCELLENCY, GEORGE L. CURRY, GOVERNOR OF OREGON:

At a meeting of the citizens of Lane Co., O. T., held at Eugene City, Oct. 13th, 1855, they were informed of Indian difficulties in the Rogue River valley, by S. B. Hadley, authenticated by a petition of over one hundred and fifty names subscribed and sworn to, therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Lane Co., pursuant to said information, do hereby concur in the prayer of said petition in recommending to his Honor, the Governor of Oregon, the expediency and propriety of ordering out forces for the protection of the citizens of Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, and would respectfully recommend the Governor that Lane County be permitted to raise at least one company of volunteers to repair immediately to the seat of war.

JOS. TALL, Chairman.
D. C. DARR, Sec'y
Statesman Extra.

Upon the reception of this news, Gov. Curry immediately ordered out from Middle and Southern Oregon, ten companies of volunteers, each to consist of seventy-one men, rank and file, to (in the words of his proclamation,) "proceed to take effective measures to secure indemnity for the past, and conquer a lasting peace with the enemy for the future." An example which our acting governors might imitate.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Portsmouth correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* says:

"The approach to Norfolk cannot be mistaken and is terribly marked by now turned earth, under which the victims of the fever have been laid. It extends for hundreds of yards, and in many spots is studded with stakes, upon which are marked the names of those who rest beneath. This has been done by some friend or relative, who contemplates if life be spared to him to remove and again inter the bodies. This sight is perhaps the saddest in Portsmouth. Here lie father and mother, brother and sister, the rich and the poor, the prepared and unprepared.

"The passer-by is met at every corner nearly, by coffins. Coffins made in every shape—flat top coffins, raised coffins, red coffins, white coffins. In Suffolk they are making coffins at the rate of ten or twelve per day, and sending them down. "The fever is raging more terribly in Norfolk than it is here, and the sight in the hospital is truly distressing. Long rows of beds contain patients who are perfectly delirious, and the air resounds with their cries and imprecations while they are strapped down with linen to their beds. In this situation they have the black vomit, and the sight presented is truly awful. Let physicians elsewhere be what they may, those in Norfolk and Portsmouth are heroes, and nothing less."

CLOUDLESS PERU.—Lieut. Maury in his "Geography of the Sea," explains "why there is no rain in Peru." He says: In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east trade winds. The Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The south east trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected to on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855.

A NEW MAN AT THE MILL—FIRST GHOST

The Pioneer and Democrat, of Oct. 20th, came out under the editorial management of Mr. Goudy, (the proprietor and publisher) as Mr. Wiley was temporarily absent. The Pioneer at first pitches, with nearly a two column leader, into what we said concerning "Gov. Stevens' War," and seems to have completely exhausted "Webster" in finding adjectives to utter its dislike, and relate what has been said. It says it is a libellous, scurrilous and ill-timed attack upon Gov. Stevens, and Gov. Mason. We deny the charge, and say it is false in every particular; it was the truth, and it knew it, and the truth can be told at all times. It would endeavor to make it appear that Gov. L. Stevens is a perfect god, with a few followers, like a flock of geese after their leader, blind to everything; hoping thereby to obtain a little favor and get the customary pull at the public teat.

It says it is not a civil war, and we are certain it is not a foreign war. "A civil war is a war between the people of the same state." What other can this be, then, when we have to guard our own doors, from a race of people who are natives of the land? We are very glad, however, that the author boldly proclaims he is not one of those miserable savages; a fact which we wish to have well remembered—that he is neither of their nation or kindred! This will be new to many.

In a hypocritical manner it boastfully asserts, that no one has the right to inquire into the causes of this war—that we have no right to judge an officer for official acts, and that too, when he has not fulfilled his duty; but that we should all bow down in submission now the war exists, and acknowledge no superior but him who has caused the land to flow with blood, and desolated our homes. We have no more sympathy for the wretched savage, than has the author of the article in question, when this savage is seeking the lives of our citizens; but when he was at peace with us, he should have been treated accordingly.

Long before this war began, and before it was even expected, we spoke of the shameful treaties with, and worse speculations off of the Indians, which everywhere marked the course of Gov. Stevens. We did not, we acknowledge, expect so terrible a result, for we knew but an atom of the wrongs thus committed, which are continually being brought to light. All along the Sound deposits were made of presents for the Indians, consisting principally of hoes, rakes, spades and other farming implements, old fur hats, a few shawls, a little calico, a few groceries and provisions, and most of them, after remaining in store two or three months were doled out at the rate of about sixpence worth each to those who were fortunate enough to get any at all. Some received quite a stock of hats, others the farming utensils which were piled up in their lodges, a free gift to all who wished them. If this is the "magnanimity and kindness displayed" by the Lord deliver them from further benefits of this sort.

The Pioneer goes on to say that such treaties are not the cause of war; we say it is "an odious, damnable lie" to say they are not the cause of it; and nineteen out of twenty of the people of Washington territory, will support us in saying so, the Pioneer well knows.

That Gov. Stevens received instructions to extinguish the Indian titles, is true; but did he fulfill them as congress intended he should? Never. How he has done we will show; we said that the lands were purchased at a mere nominal price—we back the assertion. Gov. Stevens had an axe to grind, he wished to have it reported that I, Gov. L. Stevens, of Washington territory, have purchased more land at a less price, than any other person; a little bubble of fame, he wished to build on, and in the mean time fill his own and his hirelings pockets with the spoils. The result is too horrible to contemplate—the spoils are secured in part, but the end we have not seen. In this niggardly transaction of pretending to save a few thousand dollars for Uncle Sam, from the Indians, for popularity is abominable; when those dollars will not even balance a grain in the scale with the cost of the present war. Therefore, it is "Gov. Stevens' War" out and out.

That the Pioneer should denounce us as a traitor, we marvel not at, for all who do not follow in the wake of the great I am, it has always denominated as Benedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots. That we justify the Indians for their atrocities, we repeat as false, we never intimated such a thing, but that the authorities are to blame in giving them cause of offence is true to the letter. That we have sympathy for a savage foe who seeks our life, bears in itself contradiction, and no one but a brainless ignominious would have conceived the idea.

The whole of the Pioneer's argument seems to lie in a nut shell, which it gives in one single sentence, it reads: "For ourselves, we know of but one course—but one feeling—and that is, as we ever exist, we are all for conquering a peace." Know of but one course, to conquer a peace, as war exists, but never, now or hereafter, heed the causes that have brought it on, and so still justify them. Drop the causes, glorify the name of him who first created it; pass by the duties of the day left undone, get the honor and spoils, sink the country in darkness and blot out its people, is the Pioneer's watchword. We are for conquering a peace, equally as that sheet, and that they should be as once stopped in their deprecations; but we

will not pass by without noticing the wrongs committed and being committed, as we find them out. The Pioneer justifies the whole, and can we blame it when it judges every thing by gold!

The Pioneer may well tickle its rib over the idea that Gov. Stevens will sustain himself at this time, when it knows he will not be in the territory, or if so, not in this section of it. We wish that he was here, that he might learn a lesson from his acts and the voice of the people, which he would forever remember; sentiments which we have heretofore expressed and which the Pioneer terms as treason, and has maliciously and falsely construed as meaning that we wish he would be butchered by the merciless savages; an idea that never originated in our head, and we pray never may. We dread to hear, and always have, the Pioneer's words to the contrary, notwithstanding, of any deprecations by the Indians, much less murders, of such persons as Gov. Stevens.

The new man at the mill appears to have taken up his pen several times, simply to explain what Gov. Mason has done—and straining at a gnat, has swallowed a camel. As for our endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of prosecuting the war, it is abominably untrue; for we have always endeavored to show where he has made errors in carrying it on, and have complained that he had not called out sufficient force to do it successfully. He has not done his duty as he might have performed it; we have said and still say it for we consider it our right and duty to censure him or any other officer for their official errors. If the acting Governors of this territory had acted as well their part in the war, as has Gov. Curry, of Oregon, we doubt whether there would have been any room for censure whatever, however much it is said that every thing in this territory, whether good or bad, is censured.

This second Gen. Geo. Washington then goes on to relate how the companies were raised and provided, a circumstance we all know long ago; and pompously asks, where headquarters could have more judiciously been made? Does it require that all the companies shall be raised and equipped at a certain place to make it headquarters? It would appear so, from the Pioneer, and to establish it as a fact, it goes on to "suppose" that the company might have been sent to Vancouver, in consequence of the snows in the mountains, (which by the way will not prevent passing for the next month) so that the volunteers might not be compelled to come by Fort Steilacoom, the place where by all means they should have rendezvoused. As for the arms supplied on requisition of Gov. Mason, it is true they would belong to the territorial army, if there was any, but when they were drawn for a special occasion and would all be immediately taken away, we can see no consistency in requiring them to be carried thirty miles out of the way, and returned direct back again, when it was known such was to be the case. That is one of the problems yet unsolved.

We are very sorry that the Pioneer man should have been so weak-minded, as to have supposed our views in relation to Gov. Mason's duties was an attack upon him by reason of localism. That is not so; but the real truth is, that the new man of the mill was completely saturated in localism, and so jealous of his own locality, that he supposes every body else was in a like situation; but we have the pleasure to inform him that he is entirely mistaken—that Steilacoom is not prejudiced by localism against Olympia; nor does she ask any favor of her whatever. As for money spent in equipping the volunteers, we presume that Steilacoom has received as much, if not more, than her sister up at fresh water. That the Pioneer may understand us we will repeat what we have said; that the United States posts in the territory should have been the place of organizing, as there they eventually had to go to complete equipments and provision themselves; or, that one company should have been raised in each county, as Oregon has done, either being a far better plan than the one adopted.

In conclusion, we perfectly agree with the Pioneer, that there can be but one opinion among all classes of men, concerning Gov. Stevens' war; but we regret that it should be so humiliating and degrading a task, as that sheet judges, to speak of it. It is quite wise, however, in saying it is for the information of "our" people, whom we suppose to consist of at least half a baker's dozen, as all would not probably have perceived it.

BUSINESS.—Our town has presented quite an animated appearance during the past week. Vessels discharging goods for our merchants, and our venerable Uncle Sam, has given employment to all of the teams in this vicinity. Over seventy-five tons of merchandise have been landed at this place during the present week.

Volunteers arriving and departing from the camps culliven the place with their presence and add no small amount to the profits of our merchants, and from present indications, we think that there need be no fear of a general depression in consequence of the disturbances with our red neighbors.

STEILACOOM GUARDS.—An independent military company bearing the above name has been formed in this place under the command of Captain J. B. Webber. At a drill a few evenings since, we were much pleased with the orderly and soldier-like appearance of the corps. We have no doubt but the "Guards" will be able to reflect credit on themselves and their gentlemanly commander. They meet for drill twice in each week, and now number some thirty members.

OUTBREAK OF THE INDIANS WEST OF THE COLUMBIAN RIVER—MURDER COMMITTED.

(FROM THE PUGET SOUND COURIER EXTRA, OF NOVEMBER 22.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5 o'clock.

We hasten to lay before our readers at the earliest moment, news of the greatest importance—That we are in the midst of hostilities, that a number of persons have been killed—houses burned, and cattle driven off—that we have to watch day and night through the country, expecting that we may be attacked every moment—in fact that all the tribes of the interior are banded together, and appear to be determined on exterminating the whites.

Major Tidd reports the following: Left Fort Steilacoom on the 27th inst. (last Saturday) and proceeded without molestation not seeing or hearing of any Indians, and came off to Capt. Maloney's command at the first crossing of the Na' Chez river, and delivered despatches from Major Rains desiring Capt. Maloney to fall back, as the troops from the Dalles would not be able to move as soon as was expected. Messrs. Col. A. B. Moses, Bright, Hulsebon, Burns, and Miles, obtained permission to return with the express, which was conveyed by Major Tidd, and A. J. Bradley. They proceeded without molestation on their return until arriving at a swamp between White and Puyallup rivers about 20 miles from this place, where they came to a camp containing about 150 Indians, who made protestations of friendship. Immediately after leaving this camp they were attacked. Col. Moses was shot through the body, and then rode to two miles, when he was taken off from his horse by Mr. Bradley and carried by him to a knoll in the L'ru-hi, he then said: "Boys, save yourselves; remember me—don't forget me." They then left, taking to the brush leaving their horses. Messrs. Miles and Burns separated from the rest, and shots were heard and yells from the Indians, and they are supposed to be killed. The balance of the party after three days and nights in the woods arrived at Fort Steilacoom, today at noon quite exhausted. Major Tidd had his horse shot from under him, and received three slugs in the head, which have since been extracted.

Capt. Maloney was within two days' march of Teiass' camp when the express overtook him. It is expected that the command will be at or near White river, to-night, as he was falling back when the express left. It is reported that between four and five thousand Indians are at Teiass' camp. A small portion of the Puget Sound Rangers, commanded by Capt. Eaton, proceeded last week to the Puyallup about twenty miles east of Steilacoom, in order to ascertain the feelings of a party of Indians who were supposed to be encamped in that vicinity. Crossing the river on the 28th inst., they encamped, after which Lieut. James Mc Allister, accompanied by Mr. Connell a settler living near there, and two friendly Indians, started to the camp of the Indians distant about two miles, to talk with them having no arms visible, and only their revolvers in their belts. Soon after leaving, shots were heard by the remainder of the party, who immediately repaired to a log house in the vicinity, and fortified themselves. Shortly after, 4 o'clock, P. M. they were attacked by the Indians supposed about 150 in number, and a constant fire kept up till daylight next morning, when the Indians drew off. Charles Vail and John Gancy express riders to Capt. Maloney, found the Rangers at 10 A. M., being unable to proceed. At noon, they all thirteen in number, started on their return to Fort Steilacoom. None were killed at the log house, and but one wounded, Mr. Wallace, of Olympia, in the head, slightly. The friendly Indians report a chief (Shy hyc) and seven Indians killed. One of the Indians who accompanied Lieut. Mc Allister, escaped and immediately returned to Nisqually, and informed his family of the occurrence. He says that he saw his three companions fall, he then fled.

On Monday last, a dispatch was received from Capt. Sterritt of the Decatur, stating that the Indians had committed several outrages upon the settlers living on the Dewamish river, and that Capt. Hewitt had proceeded to the field with fifty-five men.

It is understood that seven persons were killed, besides a number of friendly Indians.

BATTLE OF WHITE RIVER—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE WAR.

(FROM THE PUGET SOUND COURIER EXTRA, OF NOVEMBER 22.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5 o'clock.

Since the issue of our last Extra, news of an important nature has been received from the camp on White river, and from other sources, which we have collected, as nearly as possible, in the following: Major Tidd returned immediately to camp, with despatches from Lieut. Nugent, commander of the Fort, to the command out, and escorted by the Pierce County Volunteers, arrived at this place again on Sunday evening, 4th inst, bringing word of a fight with the Indians at White river, on Saturday; in the morning a small detachment was sent to fall some trees near by, and while doing so, one of the men was shot. Soon after, a general fire, from across the river, was begun lasting all day. About thirty Indians are supposed to have been killed. No killed or wounded on our side. In this affair there was one hundred men—fifty regulars under Lieut. Slaughter, and fifty volunteers under Capt. Hays. They were supposed to have been opposed by two hundred Indians. On Sunday morning, fifty regulars under Lieut. Slaughter, fifty of the Thurston county volunteers under Capt. Hays, and the Pierce county volunteers under Capt. W. H. Wallace, were detailed to proceed down White river, where the battle of the day before, had taken place. Here no Indians were found, and no signs, except a signal gun which was

fired. They then crossed the river, and proceeded to Green river, a party of scouts being in advance saw but one Indian who fired his gun wounding Andrew Burge in the leg. The party then crossed Green river finding tracks of cattle, and other indications, showing plainly that they were in close proximity to the Indians, who were soon after found lying along up the river. A charge was made upon them which only succeeded in driving them from one ambushade to another, the river being very crooked, full of drift wood, and running through canyons and ravines, the banks almost impenetrable, on account of the brush and wood. This continued until night, driving the Indians into their camps. The number of Indians killed is not known, and but one white man was wounded slightly. The following day the command returned to camp.

On Tuesday, the command proceeded to South Prairie, on the Puyallup, in the opposite direction of Sunday's fight; the command dividing, so as to enter the prairie at each end. The portion under Lieut. Slaughter arrived in advance of the rest, and after scouting along the river, attempted to cross by a log, and in doing so, the guide (John Edgar) and A. Perham, being in the advance were shot from an ambushade but a few feet distant, the same ball passing through Edgar, struck Perham, both of whom advanced a few feet and fell. The command immediately crossed the river, and on rising on the opposite side was fired in to again, wounding two regulars. After gaining the prairie Corporal Mogek was shot in both legs with buck shot. The Indians immediately fled; Edgar, Perham and an Englishman, were seriously wounded, though considered out of danger. The command after remaining on the prairie three hours started for camp with the wounded, which they reached at midnight.

On Wednesday, the pack train started for Fort Steilacoom, escorted by the Rangers; the Pierce county volunteers also returned by another route. The train brought in the bodies of Col. A. B. Moses, Lieut. Mc Allister and Joseph Miles; some of the wounded were also brought in. The bodies it is understood, will be taken to Olympia for burial. The body of Col. Moses was found as left by his companions when shot; those of Lieut. Mc Allister, Messrs. Connell and Miles, were found badly mutilated, showing the most revengeful feeling which animated the brutal savages.

Dr. Burns was found and rescued by the Pierce county volunteers, some four or five miles from the place where he was supposed to have been shot; he had taken refuge in a barley stack, having lost his horse and accoutrements, coat, pistols, loots and hat, but fortunately saving his scalp, and having his ammunition dry and carbine ready had remained in that perilous situation four days. A narrow escape, certainly.

On Tuesday last, a party of twenty-five disaffected Puyallup Indians left and proceeded to join the war party. A like number of Nisqually's left the same day.

The Puyallup's commenced destroying property on their way out, as they came to it, and a party of seventeen of our citizens left on Wednesday to overtake and punish them. No word has been heard from them since they left.

We understand that all the barns and dwellings on the Puyallup have been destroyed. The steamer Traveller arrived here from Victoria, V. I., last evening. By persons who came up on her, we learn further particulars concerning the massacres near Seattle. Ten persons were killed. Their names are—H. H. Jones, and wife, both shot; their children, three in number escaped; G. King, wife and two children; W. H. Brannan, wife and one child; and Mr. Cooper. The occurrence took place about fifteen miles from Seattle. Mrs. King killed three Indians before being overpowered.

We understand that Lieut. Nugent will dispatch the pack train escorted by the Rangers and Capt. Wallace's company, to Capt. Maloney and Capt. Hays' camp.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The party of "seventeen" who went to Puyallup have returned and report that there have been no buildings burned in that settlement, excepting those situated immediately on the military road. Nearly all the houses have been broken open and every thing that could be conveniently packed was gone. Some of the property seem to be well convinced that part of the property which was taken from the lower part of the settlement, had been taken down the river and as no Indians were found about the mouth, must have been taken across the Sound, where the Indians, with the plunder are no doubt yet concealed. Not a single Indian was seen during the whole trip and our friends failed of an opportunity to distinguish themselves, though they made several gallant charges on Indian houses, but found them deserted. A considerable amount of dried salmon and other provisions belonging to the Indians was destroyed and one horse was brought in.

Lieut. S. W. McCaw of company D with 24 men, escorted a train of six wagons to the upper Puyallup settlement from Camp Montgomery for the purpose of securing some of the property not yet destroyed. Lieut. McCaw saw no Indians and but two fresh horse tracks; he found and brought in one horse.

Sergeant Byrd company D, with a detachment of fifteen men, Mr. Heiley as guide, was sent to examine the trail leading to the Puyallup, which they found blocked up. They proceeded about ten miles from camp without seeing any fresh signs. On their return, Corporal Vanburen discovered an Indian tracking them from camp and informed the advance. The Indian snatched his gun and attempted to escape; sergeant Byrd and D. M. Hall fired simultaneously, the former sending a rifle ball

through his head, and the latter fifteen buck-shot through his heart.

Capt. Maloney's command has returned to Fort Steilacoom. We understand that Lieut. Slaughter with fifty men, will start in a few days for Green river. Lieut. Slaughter has shown himself well worthy of the confidence reposed in him and will do up matters handsomely if the Indians allow him to get near enough to them for a brush.

Several horses, belonging to the Indians have been found and brought in. Several Indians have also been taken, some of which have been set at liberty on the plea of their friendship. There is a screw loose some where, or we should not find friendly Indians thus scattered.

MILITARY ROAD TO VANCOUVER.—We are informed by one of the party engaged in the survey of this route, that the work has been suspended for the season, and that Mr. Gibbs, the assistant engineer in charge, has gone to Fort Vancouver to prepare a map and report on the portion examined. He considers the route by the meridian line as impracticable, owing chiefly to the obstacles presented by the dividing range between the south fork of the Skookum Chuck, and the north fork of the Skookum. This line was examined from both ends, and the objections considered insurmountable. In consequence the line of the old road, with some modifications, will probably be adopted. The survey, as far as finished, extends merely to the landing, the advanced state of the season preventing any useful work upon the remainder.

SIGNAL GUN AT CAPE FLATTERY.—It is not known to all navigators of the Straits of Fuca, that there is no place so difficult of access as the entrance of these straits, in consequence of the dense fog almost continually prevailing there.

In view of this fact, and of the large number of vessels yearly passing in and out of the Straits, we think a signal gun placed on Tatoche Island, and fired every hour during foggy weather, would be of great service to all persons navigating that part of our waters. We think this is a matter of no small importance, and we trust that our Delegate in congress will call the attention of the proper department to this subject. Even the light house should be built, there should be a gun there also.

JEFF DAVIS.—The revenue cutter Jeff Davis, Capt. Pease, left this port a few days since for Port Townsend, for the purpose of protecting the lower part of the Sound against the incursions of the northern Indians, whose presence has been much feared, in consequence of the supposition that they might join the Indians here, in an offensive war. The cutter left without her full complement of men; two officers and five men remain at the Fort, she also left two large guns, they being placed on the defenses at Olympia.

OUR "HALF-SHEET."—The manner in which the new man at the mill, in the Pioneer, sneers at the "half-sheeted Courier," is with our exception, the most mean and dastardly act we ever have seen in print, and stamps its author as one whose grovelling ideas are of the lowest stamp. We should not have supposed the new man would have allowed it to have been registered, considering the assistance the "half-sheet" recently gave the Pioneer. But it shows his treachery.

LATER FROM THE YAKIMA.—We learn from Maj. Tidd, bearer of despatches, from the forces on the other side of the mountains to Fort Steilacoom, by the way of the Dalles and Vancouver, who arrived on Monday last, that no great opposition had been received from the Indians when he left. Two skirmishes had taken place, in each of which, ten or twelve Indians were killed and wounded. Also, two or three of the troops. Two men belonging to the troops, were drowned in crossing the Yakima river.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—J. W. Sullivan, and the "Noisy Carrier" have our best thanks for furnishing us with files and packages of papers, magazines, pamphlets, &c., by the express of late—of which we have not had the opportunity to acknowledge the receipt, consequent our not issuing our full sheet. Stuart's, Wells, Fargo & Co's and the Pacific expresses have also forwarded us letters, bundles, &c., almost innumerable, for which they all deserve our thanks. Their favors have come quite opportune in these exciting times.

FROST.—Our old friend, Frost—not Morris II., but that rascally boy Jack, paid us a visit a few days since. It was his first call for some time and we felt quite glad to see him, though he did look a little cool in his white coat.

Maj. Tidd informs us that he conversed with Mr. James Barton, of this place, on the other side of the mountains, who had taken out of the Colville mines, thirteen ounces of gold in seventeen days. That we call good digging.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE.—The election for representative in this county, (Pierce), on the 10th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Andrew Burge, resulted in the choice of Frank Clark, democrat.

JOHN EDGAR, guide to the forces on this side of the mountains, died at Fort Steilacoom, on Monday last, from a wound received at the battle on White river, a short time since, with the Indians.

"GOVERNOR STEVENS' WAR" AGAIN.

The snarling, sniveling editor of the Pioneer is still fretting himself about what we have said in relation to the management of the superintendent of Indian affairs. We have said it and repeat it, that the present war has been brought about through the mismanagement of Gov. Stevens, a fact which the editor of the Pioneer well knows. The friends of the Pioneer have for a long time shielded its editor when badly mistaken, or willfully and maliciously wrong, behind the statement that he was a little—a very little—intoxicated. But with reference to this matter of Gov. Stevens' war, this shield will no longer answer, as he has repeated it so often, that every one supposes that he has been sober once at least, long enough to correct the false statements which have been made in his sheet.

It can no longer be doubted that the course of the Pioneer is one of compulsion, i. e. its very existence. It is well known that the subscription list and advertising columns of the Pioneer are by no means adequate for its support, and that it could no longer exist, but for the pay it receives for doing the dirty work of a certain clique who control it.

As to the gas about that certain officer in "an adjoining county," the Pioneer has no such proof at hand, and we should not wonder if that statement was penned when his visions were distorted, and the blank sheets before him appeared as documents, and the appliances of his sanctum as witnesses.

We are glad to learn that the Indian Agent has determined to remove the friendly Indians of this county to a place at once secure for themselves and convenient to be looked after, thus insuring that they will not meet with and be influenced by the hostile Indians. There is also this merit in this course; all will feel at liberty, and we hope to see the principle rigorously carried out, to shoot every Indian that is found away from his appointed place without stopping to inquire whose pet he is. In pursuance of this determination the Indians were yesterday removed to Fox Island and put under the care of Charles Vail.

Col. Simmons, Indian agent, requests us to state that he desires that the people will use their best exertions in keeping peace and friendship with the friendly Indians. Many of them understand a good deal of English, and all talk, therefore, should be well guarded in their presence.

The DECATUR.—This sloop-of-war arrived from Seattle on Thursday morning last, at which place she has been some time lying. She is now moored abreast the town.

Mr. John A. Packard has again placed us under many obligations to him for a basket full of fine vegetables. Thanks.

Capt. Parker, of the steamer Traveller, will accept our thanks for late San Francisco papers, received a few days since.

Capt. J. B. Webber will please accept our thanks for late papers.

MEETING IN COWLITZ COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the citizens of Cowlitz county, a meeting convened at Monticello, when Nathaniel Ostrander was chosen chairman, and John Catlin secretary.

Many circumstances were related by gentlemen present, which, together with facts before ascertained and generally known throughout the county, were considered sufficient to call forth the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the settlements along this river are exposed to the visitation of hostile Indians, whom we believe at present to be within a short distance of our frontiers.

Resolved, That we immediately adopt measures by which we may acquaint ourselves with the position, numbers and intentions of the Indians.—Also that we place ourselves in a position of self-defence. For which purpose we raise from among ourselves a volunteer company, to be composed of not less than sixty men—whose company shall elect its own officers, and report to the Governor of the territory. The commanding officer shall pursue whatever course he may think advisable to secure the settlements against the Indians residing among us; and the said company shall patrol the country in the various directions from which danger is apprehended.

Resolved, That for the further security of the inhabitants, we build a fort upon the claim of Seth Catlin, and that he be appointed to superintend the construction of said fort—work shall be commenced on the morning of Oct. 23d.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Governor; also a copy to each press in the territory for publication.

NATHANIEL OSTRANDER, President.

JOHN CATLIN, Sec'y.

MEETING IN PIERCE COUNTY.

The citizens of Pierce county convened, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., October 30th, when John C. Cole was chosen chairman, and L. F. Thompson secretary.

The object of the meeting being for the purpose of organizing a company of volunteers, to protect the lives and property of the citizens from the hostile tribes of Indians of the territory, and to chastise them for the wrongs already committed, was briefly stated; after which a roll was presented and signed by thirty-five persons.

The company then elected their officers, which resulted in the choice of W. H. Wallace, Captain; Samuel McCaw, 1st Lieut.; John C. Cole, 2d Lieut.; Henry W. Jahn, 1st Sergeant; A. Byard, 2d Sergeant; W. H. McVelle, 3d Sergeant; Henry E. Bradley, 4th Sergeant; Julian Charendon, 1st Corporal; N. H. Orr, 2d Corporal; John Whelan, 3d Corporal; W. D. Van Euren.

JOHN C. COLE, Chairman.

L. F. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

After leaving the Fort, we went to Mr. Montgomery's, where we arrived about 8 p. m. We camped there, fed our horses and got supper.

After the command came up we all went on together, the mounted men keeping a short distance ahead of the rest of the company, as an advance guard.

We found Dr. Burns hid in a small wheat stack belonging to Mr. Biddings, on the opposite side of the road.

When we arrived in camp at Canalut prairie last Saturday, Capt. Hays and Lieut. Slaughter were down on White River with one hundred men fighting Indians.

At dusk the party returned having only one man wounded although several of them had very narrow escapes having had balls pass through their hats and clothing.

Mr. Hulse—better known by the name of Lengthy—is reported to have killed seven of them himself. A very fair number for one days work.

On Saturday last fifty regulars, of the Puget Sound volunteers under Capt. Hays, and forty of our company besides officers, went on an expedition across Green River after the Indians.

At Green River hill, when about half the distance down Mr. A. Bargo was one of the advance guard was shot at by an Indian who was hid behind a tree on the side of the trail about twenty-five or thirty feet below him, and wounded badly, a little above the knee.

We are informed by those who went out after the Indians who escaped from Vancouver night before last, that after following them as far as the fourth plain, they saw a barn on fire, evidently the work of this band of savages.

A large party, under command of Judge Strong, were in pursuit of these Indians when our informant left.

Companies A and K under command of Capt. Wilson, left the opposite side of the river from the Dalles, yesterday morning, with fifty pack animals, loaded with ammunition and provisions for the right column of volunteers.

Information has been received that 23,000 stand of arms, and ammunition designed for Oregon, will be received by the steamer Columbia, now due.

Lieut. Col. Kelley is to remain in command of a reserve force at the Dalles.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., about 2 o'clock p. m., James Blair, James Johnson and another, left Astoria for Chenook in a small boat, the tide about half ebb and the river calm.

The official returns of the killed and wounded in the late battle on Gravelly creek are as follows: Dead 9, missing 1, severely wounded 13, slightly 12—total 35.

COL. EBERT'S LETTER TO GEN. TILTON.

Dear Sir—I take this opportunity of informing you that on last Saturday a company of volunteers was organized at my place of about fifty men, which is increasing daily; and in a few days the company's complement will be full.

I think with this reinforcement it adds greatly to the security of all the settlements on the lower part of the Sound. In the river open, with a large trail from the Klakhat country to the river, that can be traveled at all seasons of the year, the whole lower portion of the Sound is at the mercy of the enemy—a party of Indians can reach all the settlements below, with that river open, in 48 hours from the Yakama river; and if closed they cannot be reached at all.

The people at this place are very much alarmed. All the families are moving in and building a block house. The people on Whidby's Island do not know to be much alarmed; the blockade of the Snake Indian river has added greatly to their feeling of security.

I hope and trust to be up to Olympia before this reaches you. I shall come up on the steamer. We are wretchedly out for arms and munitions of war. We will not have more than one gun to two men, but the expedition, I think, will have the river blocked by to-morrow night.

I forgot to state at the commencement of my letter that the organization of the company was by the election of myself Captain, S. D. Howe 1st Lieut., James Kames 2d Lieut., and T. Turner Orderly Sergeant. I am Sir very respectfully, Yours Obediently, ISAAC N. BIRD, Port Townsend, Nov. 24th, 1855.

The following items we take from the Oregonian: Saturday, Nov. 11th—The steamer Belle has just arrived from the Cascades.

There was no report of a battle having been fought when these gentlemen left the Dalles. An American horse with saddle, bridle &c. upon him, had just been discovered running down to the river on the opposite side from the Dalles when the steamer left.

News had been received that the Umatilla mission had been burned by the Indians. A large amount of government stores belonging to Gov. Stevens' command, had been deposited there and were destroyed.

The Snake Indians and the Nez Percés are at war. They had one fight, and the Nez Percés had been badly whipped, having lost a large number of warriors.

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FUNERALS OF COL. A. B. MOSES, LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH MILLEN, AND LIEUT. JAMES McALLISTER.

Early on Saturday last, Nov. 10th, the bodies of our murdered fellow-citizens above named, were brought to Olympia for interment. About nine o'clock, a. m., the body of Lieut. McA. was removed to the fort on Chambers' prairie, where his afflicted family are temporarily residing, and received by company I, 1st regiment W. T. volunteers, Capt. Isaac Hays, as a guard of honor. The body of Lieut. 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, Lieut. Alcock 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 Lieut. James McAllister, of the Puget Sound Rangers, took place from the fort on Chambers' prairie. It rained incessantly all day, yet the torrents which fell did not abate the desire to render every respect to his memory. After an appropriate service followed by their final resting place, by company E, Capt. Hays, acting as the funeral escort—Olympia Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, (to which Lieut. 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.—Pioneer.

Gen. Scott has had opened upon him another political battery. The facts are these: Gen. Scott lately gave to Gen. Hitchcock leave of absence for six months. Secretary Davis wrote to Gen. Scott, demanding his reason for this act of favoritism to Gen. Hitchcock, and at the same time countermanded the General's orders granting leave of absence. Gen. Scott replied that he had granted the leave of absence because he had a right to do it, and was convinced of its propriety; that he knew no other official superior but the President of the United States. The Secretary answered back, entering into a detailed exposition of all the alleged breaches of order and violation of propriety committed by Gen. Scott during his whole military career. The whole matter, it is said, will be brought before Congress.

A great battle recently took place at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Ptarm river, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of the United States troops under Gen. Harney, numbering about 450 men. Major Cady commanded the infantry, and Col. Cook the dragoons, mounted infantry and artillery. The battle commenced in the morning and lasted several hours. The Indians fought desperately, but were routed, with a loss of eighty men killed, and fifty women and children taken prisoners.

At Port-mouth the day only been 17 deaths during the last two days, and two new cases were very few. The disease had altogether disappeared from some parts of the city. Among the recent deaths are those of Rev. Messrs. Chisholm of the Episcopal church and Bengall of the Baptist.

The War. The news is in the highest degree important, Stavopol having at length fallen. The bombardment was re-commenced on the 5th, and continued with a interruption until the 8th, when the assault commenced.

The French attacked the Malakoff and the Carreing Bay, and the English the R. dan. Six repulses were sustained by the French before the Malakoff, but on the seventh attempt they carried the work in splendid style and planted their eagles on the Malakoff.

The slaughter was terrific, and is estimated at 2,000 English, 15,000 French, and as many Russians, making the aggregate upward of thirty thousand men.

Five French generals are reported to have been killed, including General Bosquet. During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire South side, first blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, firing the town and leaving nothing but smouldering ruins.

A large allied force was marching along the coast to interrupt the retreat of the Russians inland. The allies found immense materials of war in Sevastopol.

It is reported that instructions have been sent to the allied Generals in the event of Gortschakoff seeking to capitulate, to demand that Russia shall surrender at discretion all the troops, stores and fortified places, including Odessa.

Another unsuccessful attempt had been made upon the life of Louis Napoleon.

Deaths. At the Dalles, O. T., on the 11th inst., after a few days' illness, Amos Wimmer, formerly of Boston, aged about 50 years. At Olympia, Washington Territory, November 8th, 1855, of typhoid fever, Thomas A. Fawcett, Esq., aged 27 years.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF STELLACOOM. ARRIVED. Nov. 14—Ship Merchman, Capt. San Francisco. 11—Ship John Boy, Capt. San Francisco. U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Priests, Seattle.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDERS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1. 1st. The company of Capt. Wallace's 1st and 2nd regiments of Infantry, are to be placed under the command of the Acting Governor at an expedition against the enemy's hold.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. STELLACOOM, W. T., Nov. 24, 1855. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15. 1st. Edward Lander, of Olympia, W. T., is appointed Adj. to the Acting Governor and to be placed in charge of the military forces of Washington Territory, now in the field.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Now Goods. EX LEONORA AND RECENT ARRIVALS. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have just received a large and desirable assortment of DRY GOODS, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., direct from San Francisco, which they would offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Farmers and people from the country, as well as all others who wish to get good bargains, will do well to call immediately at their store, where they will be pleased to give us a trial.

Fruit Trees. IN THE WASHINGTON NURSERY. A CHOICE selection and endless variety of all the different kinds of fruit trees, all of which are from three to seven feet high, and well suited for transplanting this fall. Orders from all parts of the territory, Oregon, California and elsewhere, will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered, free of charge, at Stellacoom, N. W. 1/4 Sec. 16, Twp. 36 N., R. 12 W., 1/2 mile east of Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1855. HUGH PATTERSON, Washington Falls, W. T.

PORTLAND, OLYMPIA AND ASTORIA. THE STEAMER "MULHOMMILL" CAPT. EDWARD HOYT. WILL after this date leave Portland for Astoria on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock, touching at Vancouver, St. Helens, Rainier, Mount St. Helens, the Columbia, Chehalis and Cowlitz. Returns on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, will arrive at Portland at 8 o'clock p. m. on the same days, and leave for Portland at 8 o'clock p. m. Passengers to either point will find it to their advantage to travel on this boat.

Medicine. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices.

UNION STATES MAIL LINES. Steamer "Traveler" CAPT. G. P. HENRY, Master. WILL leave Olympia for Seattle, and intermediate ports, every Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Returns on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Agent, J. P. MOOREY, Seattle, Wash. Territory, Oct. 22, 1855.

WHEAT PUGET MILL CO. CONTINUED to furnish Orders of New York Flour, to order, at their steam mill. Flour, middling's work and blanching also done at short notice. Flour, middling's work and blanching also done at short notice. Flour, middling's work and blanching also done at short notice.

PACIFIC HOUSE. THE undersigned having recently received and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is prepared to accommodate by suitable board and travel with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as may be desired by a liberal and judicious patron. The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, and is well adapted for the reception of all who wish to be comfortable and well entertained in this city, on moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured. WM. COOK, Stellacoom, June 7, 1855.

NOTICE. DEPOSED to give notice to the public that he has a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices.

JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Clerk of the United States Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, would inform the public that he has a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices. He has also a large stock of all the best and most reliable medicines, and is prepared to supply them at the lowest prices.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE. AT A TREATY concluded with the Nez Percé tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla in the Walla-Walla Valley, at the Council Ground, there was ceded to the United States a tract of country bounded by the following boundaries, to wit: By the Nez Percés—Commencing at the source of the Wapato or Snake River, thence in a southerly direction to the Snake River at the mouth of the Takanon river; thence to the Snake River at the mouth of the Takanon river; thence to the Snake River at the mouth of the Takanon river; thence to the Snake River at the mouth of the Takanon river.

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