PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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August 17th 1855-n49-1y.

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At Deshutes, W. T.
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Deshutes, April 21, '54. 32tf

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OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. C. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, W. T.
March 24, 1855. n28-1y.

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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

From the New York Herald.

A Year's Events in the Crimea.

1854.

SEPTEMBER.

14.—The allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria, in the Crimea. It was conveyed in one hundred vessels and escorted by the entire allied fleet of war ships then in the Black Sea. Twelve thousand men were left at Baltschik, (Turkey), with an immense force of artillery.

20.—Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 20,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks (as estimated by readers and the hints of civilized general officers), 8,000 The Russians had 38,000 men in a good position on the heights across the river, which were stormed and turned by the allies. As a result, the generals stated that the English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 318 killed, 1,033 wounded; the Russians, 2,480 killed and 4,680 wounded; and the Turks (no official reports regarding their losses), 256 killed and 1,230 wounded. The lists returned as "wounded" contain all who were lost by accident or in crossing the river or just after the battle. Amongst the English dead were 96 officers; 114 sergeants, and 24 drummers. The French loss in officers was reported as about the same with that of the English. The Turkish loss is only estimated, as the English or French officers did not allude to it, and the Sultan has never made a return, in any way known to Christian readers, in public.

23.—A powder magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perekop, and 430 men were killed.

26.—Marshal Saint Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and left for Constantinople. He was then in bad health, and died a few days after.

OCTOBER.

12.—From the 5th to this day the Russian garrison of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 480 wounded. Admiral Kornileff was among the killed.

17.—Renewed bombardment. The allies fired by sea and land on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 266 wounded, and the French 30 killed and 186 wounded on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss not known—supposed to be trifling.

23.—The Russian garrison in Sebastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 37. Lord Dunkerlin was taken prisoner.

18.—Two hundred and thirty French killed by the explosion of a siege battery. Four hundred and sixty-five Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25.—Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 3,000 English, 4,000 French, and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,730 killed, the English 1,100, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English light cavalry, "the Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among their "killed."

26.—The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 8,000. They had 675 killed. The allied loss was between two and three hundred.

NOVEMBER.

5.—Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had from 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000 and the French 6,480. The English had 462 killed and 2,143 wounded; the French 380 killed and 1,337 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 3,609 wounded. One hundred and five officers were killed.

6.—A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea and 701 men drowned.

14.—A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. The English lost five war ships, including "the Prince" and thirty-five merchantmen. About 7,100 lives were lost, and twenty-three other trading vessels were much damaged.

19.—Four hundred of the English and French lost by a second storm in the Black Sea.

25.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol. Forty-three English, 27 French and two hundred and forty-five Russians killed; wounded not enumerated. The English took nine Russian guns.

28.—Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop, 7,000 men.

29.—For eleven nights (up to December 13) from this date, the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. Each night the French lost (in killed) about forty men, and the Russians seventy. The French would have thus lost 440, and the Russians 770. No returns of the wounded.

Cholera and fever raged in the allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses, from these diseases alone, at the rate of fifty men a-day; from November 15th to December 28, thus running a dead list of 1,680.

From November 10th to December 1st, 1,020 Turks had died of disease, and 255 from the effects of wounds. Total Turkish dead, 1,275.

DECEMBER.

12.—One thousand one hundred sick men of the allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. One hundred English soldiers—Foot Guards and 97th regiment—died of wounds and disease.

16.—From this night to 28th, the Russians made eight sorties and had 897 men killed. The allies lost 608.

22.—The French had 3,794 sick in the hospitals of Constantinople, of whom 1,387 were dangerously wounded.

24.—Four hundred and fifty-six Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of five war ships.

31.—The Russians had lost 6,000 men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

1855.

JANUARY.

7.—The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Scutària, dying at an average rate of sixty per day. The Turkish army was being cut off at the rate of forty men a day.

11.—Forty Russians and seventeen French killed in a sortie.

13.—Seventy-four Russians, forty-eight English, and twenty-six French killed in a sortie.

15.—Allies lost 101 in a sortie, and the Russians 210.

20.—Russians and French lost forty-nine men in a sortie.

23.—One hundred and seventy-six French and fifty-nine Russians killed in a sortie.

31.—One hundred and eighty-five French killed, and 115 wounded in a sortie. Russian loss not stated.

From 28th December, 1854, to 27th of January, the Russians said they had lost:

Killed or disease of wounds,	7,301
Died of which or accident,	4,019
Total,	11,320

Of other wounded and prisoners they had also, 15,443—total *hors de combat*, 26,763.

FEBRUARY.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 12,000 men. The Russian army in the Dobrnoscha was being swept off at the rate of fifty men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13.—Thirty-five Russians killed in a sortie, and 5 French.

17.—Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had 20,000 infantry and 6,090 cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss, 260 killed and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not reported. British lost none.

MARCH.

1.—Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

12.—The Russians fired from the heights of Balaklava on the allies.

14.—The Turkish Cavalry made an advance from Eupatoria, but were repulsed by the Russians, and lost 35 men.

17.—The Russians routed an advance of the Turkish infantry from Eupatoria, and killed 60 men; Russian loss 14 killed.

—.—The French attacked the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing 169 men.

22.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1000 wounded. English and French loss reported as only "slight."

23.—Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 760 killed and a large number wounded. French had 350 killed, including two officers, and the English 430 killed, including four officers.

APRIL.

9.—Three hundred and forty allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

13.—Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed and 2,380 wounded.

24.—Loss of a Sardinian transport by fire, with eight men.

MAY.

1.—The French took the Russian rifle pits. French loss 380 killed, and had 600 wounded. Russians killed, 468, and wounded (supposed) 2,000.

2.—Allied advance upon Russian works of counter approach. Severe engagement, but losses not reported.

3.—Russians attempt to retake their works, but were defeated with 'great loss.'

10.—Two severe Russian sorties on the right line of the allied attack were repulsed with "great loss on all sides."

11.—Another desperate sortie by the Russians.

12.—Sortie on the British right line. Over one hundred English killed. Russian loss much greater.

19.—The English, French, Turks and Sardinians had 220,000 men operating in the Crimea.

23.—The French carried on a severe fight with nearly the entire garrison of Sebastopol, who were defending a *place des armes* near the quarantine bastion. The French took part of it. The battle lasted all night, but the losses were not given.

24.—The French carried the remaining portion of the works. The Russians had 2,500 men *hors de combat*., and the French (17 battalions) nearly as many.

The allied squadron entered the straits of Kertch and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food, supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ships could reach.

28.—Up to this day the allies in the Sea of Azoff had committed great ravages.

JUNE.

5.—Seven English sailors killed by the Russians at Hango.

6.—Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7.—Capture of the Mamelon and White towers, after a dreadful fight. Russian loss 4,360; French 4,000 men *hors de combat*; English 150 men and 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing.

14.—The allies, in the Sea of Azoff, had taken Certch, Arabat, Anapa, Genitchi, Bardiansk, Mariapol and Tagurog. Most of them were burned, the inhabitants plundered, and the country devastated.

18.—Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English. They were repulsed. French loss, 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,544 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed, 19; wounded, 74; men killed and wounded, 1,589. Russians lost—killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,194 wounded.

JULY.

10.—Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14.—Russian sortie on the French.

16.—Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations: Allies, 2,000 killed and wounded; Russians, 5,000.

AUGUST.

16.—Battle of Trakir bridge. French loss—9 officers and 318 men killed; 8 officers and 1,163 wounded. Russians—three generals and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss, none. Sardinian loss, 600 men *hors de combat*.

17.—Sebastopol again bombarded.

SEPTEMBER.

Grand closing scenes of the terrific drama. Fall of Sebastopol.

Of the important events, connected with the end of the siege of this place, we have nothing very definite, except meagre information conveyed by telegraphic dispatches. Another mail will furnish more complete details, when we will give them to our readers. From the N. Y. *Tribune* we take the following summary, which embodies all facts connected with this interesting event:

"After a year of varying fortunes and terrible sufferings, the Crimean campaign has at last reached its turning point. From the 1st of September to the 8th, the Russian telegraphic dispatches admit that considerable damage had been done to the lines of Sebastopol by the allied fire, and that the damage had been repaired 'as much as possible,' and no more. Finally, on the 8th about noon the allies stormed four of the bastions—were defeated at one, carried two, but were again compelled to leave them, though they finally maintained themselves in the fourth, and what was most important, on the Malakoff hill. The loss of this point forced the Russians on the 9th to march their troops from the southern to the northern side, and thus to abandon the town of Sebastopol, after having exploded their magazines, blown up the buildings, ruined the defensive works by springing mines under them, and converted, to use Gen. Pelissier's words, the whole place into an immense blazing furnace; they also burnt their steamers, sunk their last ship-of-war, and finally broke up the bridge near Fort Paul.

"The arrival of considerable reinforcements after the battle of the Chernaya, must have relieved the allied Generals from any apprehension on the score of the Russian army at Inkermann; for, though even the remainder of the 4th and 6th Russian divisions, beside the two divisions of grenadiers, had joined that army, the allies were now in a position to oppose successfully any number of men the Russians could throw across the Chernaya; while enough of allied troops would remain to carry on the siege, and even attempt an assault. It must be confessed that the French government has now been exceedingly prompt in sending to the Crimea a number of troops fully adequate to the Russian reinforcements already there, or on the march from Poland and Volhynia; for the number of the French forces dispatched to the east since the beginning of July, must amount to at least 50,000.

"Under these circumstances, the English and French advanced mortar batteries being in good working condition, the trenches were pushed up to the ditch, under the protection of a vigorous fire. How near the advanced trenches were established, and whether a complete crowning of the glacis, *secundum artem*, was accomplished, we do not yet know. The firing more and more assumed the character of a regular bombardment and vertical fire was successfully made use of to render the place untenable for large bodies of troops, till finally the assault was ordered.

On the Mamelon, the Russians had last spring constructed a number of fire-proof and shell-proof compartments with the aid of traverses and blindages. These contrivances gave capital protection against the enemy's fire, but when the assault was made, it was found that no room had been left for concentrating a sufficient number of troops for the defense of the work. Compartment after compartment, defended by a few men only, was carried by the French, and at once formed a ready-made lodgment for them. The same mistake appears to have been made in the completion of the defenses of the Malakoff. The thing was overdone, and when the French once got hold of the commanding point of the hill, the Russian works themselves must have afforded them protection against the Russian fire.

"The Redan (Bastion No. 3) and the Redan of the careening Bay (Bastion No. 1 of the Russians) being situated on more level ground, did not admit of the terraced batteries and complicated defenses applicable to the Malakoff. Here, therefore, a simple coupure appears to have been made in the interior of the bastion, cutting off the salient angle and exposing its interior to an overwhelming fire. The troops for its defense could thus be placed further to the rear, and the interior of the work protected by sallies from the coupure. In consequence of this arrangement, which was of the kind generally adopted in such cases, the English lines and the French columns ordered to the assault of these positions could indeed penetrate beyond the all but abandoned outer wall; but when there, face to face with the coupure, they were crushed by its grape and musketry, and had to give up the assault.

"As soon as the Malakoff was carried, Gen. de Salles, on the French left attack, made an attempt to establish himself in the Central bastion, (No. 5, between the Flagstaff and Quarantine bastions.) He was repulsed. We are not informed whether this assault was undertaken on his own responsibility or whether it formed part of the original plan. Nor do we know how far the proximity of the French trenches to the bastion justified such a detached and hazardous attempt.

"The fact of the Malakoff hill being taken, at once formed the turning point of the struggle. From all the preceding events of this remarkable siege, it was to be anticipated that the French, if properly alive to their business, were not in the remotest danger of being driven out of their new position. The Malakoff completely commands the Karabelnaya and the eastern slope of the hill on which the town of Sebastopol was built. Taking in the rear the sea forts on the southern side of the harbor, it made the whole of the inner harbor and the greater part of the outer harbor untenable to the Russian ships of war. By the fall of the Malakoff the continuity of the defensive lines of Sebastopol became interrupted at that very point upon which the security of the whole was dependant. The possession of the Malakoff, therefore, meant the possession Karabelnaya, the destruction of the town by bombardment, the taking in flank and rear of the Flagstaff bastion, and the disappearance of the last chance of the town's holding out. Sebastopol had hitherto been a fortified camp for a large army, as indeed are all modern fortresses. By the capture of the Malakoff it had sunk to the rank of a mere bridge-head to the Russian garrison of the north side, and more than this, of a bridge-head without a bridge. It was therefore wise to abandon it. It is true we had heard a good deal of new works constructed on the inner slope of the Malakoff, with a view to maintain the defense of the Karabelnaya, after the loss of that fortification; but they do not seem to have been of value enough to induce Prince Gorchakoff to continue the defense. However, we shall now soon know what was their real nature.

"Some Russian ships had already been burned in the harbor by shells from the allied batteries. The Malakoff once armed with French guns would have made it difficult for the remaining Russian vessels to find a safe anchorage, except just at the foot of Forts Nicholas and Alexander, and there is no room for a great many; hence the burning and sinking of the remainder of the fleet.

"The Karabelnia side being completely in the hands of the allies, they are in a position to undertake operations in the field. Though they will not be able to establish many batteries or many troops in that suburb, on account of the fire from the northern shore of the harbor, they have succeeded in reducing the Russian portion of Sebastopol to less than one-half its extent before the 8th, and to a fortress capable of holding but a limited number of defenders. Not only is the offensive power of the garrison completely crushed, but its defensive strength is greatly reduced. A far smaller number of men will suffice to carry on the siege, and the troops thus set free, with the reinforcements now on the road or at the camp of Maslake, will be available for an expedition to Eupatoria. The more we examine the relative position of both Russians and allies on the Chernaya, the more evident it becomes that neither party can drive the other away hence without great superiority and enormous sacrifices. The opinion in the allied camp would seem to be that from 60,000 to 70,000 men should be sent to Eupatoria, in order to march upon the communications of the Russians at Sympheropol. Suppose the Russians to have 200,000 men in the Crimea, (which they certainly have not), 80,000 men would be required for the defense of the North Forts, 60,000 for the position on the Chernaya, and 60,000 to meet the allied army of Eupatoria.

In the present spirit of the allied forces, it is certain that with equal numbers and in an equally divided field, they will beat the Russians; and as by taking up a position on the Russian line of communications they can force them to give battle, there does not seem to be any risk in such an undertaking. On the contrary, it is probable that the Russians would be able to oppose this expeditionary army with but about 60,000 men at the outside. The sooner, however, such a movement is undertaken the better for the allies, and if they act vigorously they may expect great results. They now have both moral and numerical superiority, and we doubt not they will profit by it before another winter on the plateau has reduced their numbers and damped their spirits. Indeed the latest report is that by the 13th 25,000 men had already sailed for Eupatoria, and we shall doubtless hear of a still greater force following.

OTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Emperor of Austria has congratulated the Western Powers on their victory. A crazy man has fired two pistols at Louis Napoleon. No harm done. Russia is to mediate between Denmark and the United States on the subject of the Sound Dues. The King of Naples has dismissed his chief of secret police, abolished the bastinado, and apologized to England and France for his offences against these powers. In Spain there is a constant trouble between the Queen and the Ministry. The King of Holland has again declared he will remain neutral in the war. The Liverpool cotton market is dull and declining. No change reported in breadstuffs or provisions. In Poland the crop of wheat is very short.

Central America.

In consequence of the recent movements of the Expeditionists, Central America has attracted a good deal of the public attention, and it is thought that the time has come when the Republics of Granada, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the Kingdom of Mosquitia, united by a Federal compact, are to assume a respectable position among the nations of the earth—controlled by American minds, and elevated by American civilization. It is said, however, that some of the South American Expeditionists have higher objects in view than the political regeneration of the petty States in which they have unfurled their standards as a rallying point for the daring spirits on both sides of the continent. It is well known that before Col. Kinney sailed from New York in the schooner Emma, it was generally supposed that the Mosquitia colonization scheme was merely a blind, and that Kinney was connected with the vast organization for the invasion of Cuba, which at the present time exists in the Eastern States. Whatever may have been his original intention, it is certain that the prospect of a successful invasion of the "Queen of the Antilles" is daily becoming more remote. According to the most recent advices from Europe, Spain was about joining the alliance of the Western Powers, and was preparing to send 25,000 men to the Crimea, on the understanding that France and England are to adopt measures to secure her in the possession of Cuba. A vote of the Cortes is all that is required for the consummation of this arrangement. With strong fortresses, a veteran army, and English, French, and Spanish vessels constantly cruising off the coast, the invasion of Cuba becomes an impracticability. Under these circumstances, it is more than probable that General Quitman and Col. Kinney may be obliged to relinquish, at least for the present, their darling project, and that the latter, for some time to come, will bestow his undivided attention upon the shirtless negro who, under the name of George Frederick Fitzclarence, claims to be King of the Mosquitias. Kinney's position at Greytown is daily becoming more interesting. According to the last accounts, he had been elected Civil and Military Governor, and had given orders for the removal of the works of the Accessory Transit Company at Punta Arenas. This company, and the authorities at Greytown, have been constantly at loggerheads, and the result of the fued was the bombardment and destruction of Greytown by the Cyane, in July, 1854. Matters have changed now. Greytown is beginning to be Americanized, and may probably become a place of some importance.

☞ Great men never swell. It is only your three cent individuals who are salaried at the rate of two hundred a year, and dine on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs and flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow, and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person need mistake the spurious for the genuine article. The difference between the two is as great as that between a bar of vinegar and a bottle of pure juice of the grape.

☞ Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Pioneer and Democart.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Indian War.

In the White River country, but little has transpired since our last issue worthy of mention. The special orders, issued by Capt. MALONEY, U. S. A., commanding the forces operating in this vicinity, embody the movements calculated upon; and as they are very brief, we will give them entire, as the best means of enlightening our readers in regard to the plan of future operations. They are as follows:

1st. Lieut. W. A. Slaughter, 4th In., with his company, "C." 4th Inf. fifty in number, accompanied by Lieut. Harrison, of the Revenue service, and assistant surgeon —— will take up the line of march as soon as practicable, and proceed to White and Green Rivers. The A. A. Qr. Master will furnish the necessary transportation; also, the A. A. C. S. will furnish provisions for thirty days.

2d. Capt. Hewitt, comd'g "H." company of volunteers, from Seattle, will proceed up White and Green Rivers and place himself in communication with Lieut. Slaughter's command on White and Green Rivers.

3d. Capt. W. H. Wallace, comd'g company "D." of volunteers, will place himself on the Puyallup river, and keep up communication with Lieut. Slaughter's command on White and Green rivers.

4th. Capt. G. Hays, com'dg company "B." of volunteers, will proceed to the Nisqually river, and Muck Prairie, until further orders.

There has been no engagement since the running fight upon the Puyallup river; in which Edgar, Perham, Burge and others, were wounded, in the ambuscade attacking Lt. Slaughter's command on Tuesday, the 6th November. Poor EDGAR has since died from the wound received on that occasion—lingering until Sunday night, the 18th inst. JOHN EDGAR was well known in this vicinity—having lived here many years. He was originally in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, but after having served out his term of service, took a claim in this county, some twenty odd miles from Olympia, where he resided until joining the command of Lt. Slaughter as a guide—a position which he was well qualified to fill, from his long and perfect knowledge of the country, and an intimate acquaintance with Indian customs. We have not learned the particulars of his death, and can only, in this passing notice heartily wish *"peace to his ashes."*

Capt. EATON'S company of rangers, have secured some ten or fifteen head of horses, belonging to Leschi, the active leader of the late hostile movements in this vicinity. Those he has brought safely into Olympia, and has turned them over to the custody of the proper department.

From the Yakima country, we have advices up to the 12th Nov., from the camp of Gen. RAINES, which was on the A-tah-man river, two miles from the Yakima mission. The snow was then about two inches deep, the trails obliterated, and the want of guides was a great source of inconvenience to the movements of the troops. They had two small affairs with the enemy, but could never get within about two hundred yards. The Indians would fire one round and run. They never appeared to number more than two hundred at any one time. Some twelve or fifteen of the savages had been killed, about fifty horses, fifteen head of cattle, and any amount of provisions taken, with a loss of three volunteers wounded—one seriously.

On the 11th November, 260 mounted volunteers, under Col. NESMITH, with Lt. Sheridan and Hodges, U. S. A., and Dr. Steinberger, with eighteen U. S. dragoons, advanced to hunt up, or relieve Capt. Malony. We learn that great enthusiasm pervades the command, and the only regret seemed to be that the heathens won't stand up and fight. A gentleman in that command remarks—"The Indians fire miserably, and evidently with small charges. They first met us with drums, and shouts of defiance, fired one volley, and ran like sheep."

The large pack train retards the movement of the troops, and the necessity to allow the animals to graze, has given the Indians, in two night forays, an opportunity to steal some ten or dozen. The animals must graze or starve, and the extent of ground, over which they must go to secure feed, prevents their proper guarding.

Great praise is accorded to Col. Nesmith and his gallant volunteers. Many instances have occurred of conspicuous personal gallantry, but none have failed to do their duty. Success to them and may they be gratified in their whole wish to meet the enemy. We dare not doubt that should such an opportunity be afforded, they will give a good account of themselves.

From the Oregon *Times* of Nov. 17th, we take the following additional items, in connection with the same subject:

"The troops proceeded on to the Mission, sweeping the plains with the cavalry, dispersing, killing and wounding all of the enemy that was to be seen.

On arriving at the Mission, they found it deserted—evidently having been left precipitately.

As yet they had not been able to learn where the great body of the enemy were located. It was thought they had gone in the direction of the pass to attack Capt. Maloney's company. Our forces had evidently much alarmed the Indians.

Lieut.-Col. Kelly, in a letter to Mr. Dennison, states that information had been received at the post at the Dalles that Major Rains found an open letter at the Mission, left by the priest, stating that the Indians were about two thousand strong: that they were determined to fight as long as they had anything to eat, and that they would eat their wives and children before they would cease fighting!

Maj. Chinn, with two companies, had left for Fort Walla-Walla. It is thought they will have some fighting to do. Lieut. Col. Kelley was to have taken command, but at the urgent request of Gov. Curry, he was induced to remain in command at the Dalles, as he was a member of the Council, and he might not return from the expedition in season for the opening of the Legislative Assembly in December.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Wm. McKay arrived from the French Prairie on Thursday, with an Independent Company of twenty mounted men who are to proceed to the Rocky Mountains and assist Gov. Stevens on his return. This company consists mostly of French and half-breeds, and was raised under the authority of Acting Gov. Mason.

The War in Rogue River.

A severe fight took place among the Grave Creek hills, in southern Oregon, between about 400 regulars and volunteers and 250 or 300 Indians, on the 31st of October. It seems that the Indians got the best end of the fight—the whi tes were compelled to fall back. The following, from the Oregon *Statesman*, contains all the information yet received. We also learn that the Indians are still engaged in committing depredations upon the lives and property of defenceless settlers in that quarter:

"The Indians were attacked with rifles by the regulars and one of the Lane, and the Douglas company of volunteers; and we think some Jackson volunteers. The Indians fell back to a small canyon, and as the whites rose upon the brow of the hill, the Indians picked them off from their hiding places. Capt. Smith ordered a charge, but the destructive fire of the Indians produced a good deal of confusion, and many of the men scattered, and sought shelter behind trees and brush, from which a firing was kept up, without much system or effect. It lasted all day, the Indians killing seven and wounding about twenty—four mortally. It is said that much of the execution was done by one Indian, who lay concealed behind a root; the crack of his rifle could be heard over all the others, and whenever the smoke was seen to rise from behind that root, a white man was almost sure to be killed or wounded.

"The whites we are told were at no time nearer than 150 yards of the Indians. They were poorly prepared for the engagement, and retreated, intending to reinforce, procure a ten days supply of provisions, and renew the attack. It is said that Maj. Martin has made a requisition for two more companies of volunteers, but we cannot learn positively that it is so.

"The bravery and coolness of Capt. Smith, of the regulars, is spoken of in the highest terms, and he is represented as now having the fullest confidence of both regulars and volunteers. It is said that he held the open field, exposed to the fire of the enemy, and it is thought to be surprising that he escaped unharmed. His men also behaved well."

THE H. B. STEAMER, OTTER.—This vessel arrived at Olympia, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21st, with instructions to be placed at the disposal of the executive of this territory for a short time, should her services be needed. We, last week, acknowledged our gratitude to Gov. DOUGLASS, for his liberal and humane assistance. Could any thing additional now be said to express our appreciation of his courtesy, we would do it. We feel confident that all, (whatever may be their national prejudices) will feel greatful for the readiness and promptness of the assistance offered, and will join in the hope that the officers in command will not be subjected to severe service by reason of their humane desire to give our people protection. We earnestly hope that the necessity is now averted. The presence of the steamer, however, as we have before said, cannot but be attended with the most favorable results, in the notice it will give to the Indian tribes dwelling upon the waters of Puget Sound.

☞ *Cist's Advertiser*, Cincinnati, estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States at *one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels.* Of this mountain of breadstuffs, Ohio yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illinois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Michigan nine, Wisconsin eleven millions of bushels each. Alabama yields less than two millions; Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee yield six millions each. The proportion of Georgia, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are not given.

The Klickitat Indians near Vancouver.

We learn from a letter, dated Fort Vancouver, Nov. 14, 1855, addressed to Gov. MASON, that a portion of the above tribe, residing near the mouth of the Cathlapoodle river, under UMTUTS and YAHO-TO-WIT, were called in and encamped in the vicinity of the fort, for the purpose of preventing their joining the hostile tribes, and of protecting them. UMTUTS had before proven his good will, by warning the whites of the rising of the Yakima Indians. He had accumulated much wealth for an Indian—having numerous horses, blankets, &c., —and tried to imitate the whites. By permission of Lt. WITHERS, he went to his old ground to dig potatoes, and was there attacked by some whites, who had been informed by LUKAH, one of his slaves, that UMTUTS was in communication with the Yakimas. The whites—who were from Oregon—took him and some of his people to Milton, and they were kept in custody till relieved by LOT WHITCOMB, Oregon special agent, and then brought back to Vancouver. His son had been shot at during the affair, and two of his houses burnt and some of his goods stolen—undoubtedly by this same Lukah.

Lukah was afterwards arrested for theft, kept in the guard-house—and he charged Umtuts with alliance with the Yakimas, in a statement made to Lieut. WITHERS. Lukah stated that, a week before, two runners had been sent from the Yakimas, who stopt one night with Umtuts, and he furnished them with horses. Lukah's wife corroborated the story. An interruption taking place, the examination was postponed till next day; but the next morning Umtuts started with his whole party and remaining property, towards the Yakima pass by way of Chequos. Yaho-to-wit and his party refused to go, and remained in camp. Lieut. WITHERS detailed Capt. STRONG, company A, 1st Regiment, W. T. Volunteers, together with Dr. R. NEWELL, and a few of his selected scouts, to follow and bring them back. Dr. NEWELL, conjecturing that the Indians would go to one of the upper prairies and there take refuge, advised a halt until the Indians should settle. This course was adopted, and camping two days on the fourth plain, at a point where they could intercept the return of the Indians, if they attempted any hostility, they moved forward to the Maukass prairie, about 30 miles from Vancouver, and encamped before the Indians were aware of their presence. They found the Indians well posted in a willow swamp, and all well armed; and Capt. STRONG now learned that they had only given up a small portion of their arms at Vancouver, the rest being secreted.

The Indians were well fortified, and determined to fight if attacked. A short parley was had that night, and the next day appointed for a full talk. The next morning the Indians were persuaded to return forthwith to Vancouver—Umtuts assenting very reluctantly. The Indians discharged all their guns, before leaving their camp, as a token of peace. Capt. STRONG soon after sent two men with information to Lieut. WITHERS—who, after proceeding some two miles, found the dead body of Umtuts in the road, his horse standing by him—evidently waylayed and killed by some of his own people, either for his property, or because they were disheartened with the idea of living in the woods through the winter, which their hostility to the whites would have compelled.

The Indians afterwards came in and were disarmed. This occurrence caused great excitement among the settlers, and gave rise to many extravagant rumors. But these alarms had ceased with the return of Capt. STRONG'S command. This expedition demonstrated that no hostile Indians had yet crossed the Cascades, and as the snow was then quite deep, there remained no reason for further alarm. Capt. STRONG and company soon after started for the Dalles, and are now in the Yakima country, operating with the command of Brig. Gen. RAINES.

☞ The revolutionists are succeeding in Northern Mexico, and a custom house has already been opened at Eagle Pass, and the intention is to give all possible facilities to trade between the two countries, which has so long been cut off, to the great disadvantage of both.

☞ The National Intelligencer learne from an intelligent and well-informed gentleman that the plan for the extension of the capitol in Washiagton, is due to ths suggestion of the late Daniel Webster. When the various plans were under discussion, in the presence of the several artists, and before Mr. President Fillmore, the plan of the extension, as offered some years since by the bureau of the corps of the topographical engineers, appeared to have the most admirers. The chief difficulties were in ventillation and light; when Mr. Webster suggested the throwing the wings off a few feet, and the making of the connection by a short corridor. The idea was immediately accepted, and Mr. Walter was requested to make a drawing accordingly. He made one, which was submitted to a subsequent meeting, and was adopted by the President.

Major Gen'l Wool—His Arrival in the Territory.

We give insertion to the following, which we clip from the columns of the San Francisco *Herald:*

"The Indian war which now rages at the north, and news of which reached us by the last steamer from Oregon, is about to be grappled with by the distinguished veteran commanding the Pacific division, with all the energy characteristic of that gallant officer. The whole disposable force at the command of General Wool is to be concentrated at two points,—one division, the operations of which General Wool will direct in person, at fort Dalles,—and the other at fort Lane. The General proceeds from this place on Tuesday, on board the steamer Columbia, for fort Humboldt, and thence to fort Dalles, from which point he will direct operations against the enemy. He takes with him the company stationed at the Presidio, under the command of Captain Keyes, and another company from fort Humboldt. The General is accompanied from this city by Major Cross, at the head the quartermaster's department; Major Townsend, assistant adjutant general; Captoin Cram, Topographical Engineers; and Lieutenants Bonnycastle and Arnold his immediate aids. Large quantities of ordnance, subsistence and quartermaster's stores, are speedily shipped on board the Columbia for the use of the expedition.

There will then be concentrated at fort Dalles the following force: the company from the Presido; a company of the fourth infantry, from fort Humboldt; one company of the first dragoons, under the command of Major Fitzgerald, who proceeds from fort Lane to join the expedition, and all the disposable troops of the district comprising fort Vancouver and fort Dalles, under Major Rains, who has already taken the field.

For operations against the Rogue river and neighboring Indians, there will be concentrated at fort Lane one company of the fourth infantry, under Lieutenant Underwood, who has orders to proceed from fort Reading to that place; one company of dragoons, under Captain Smith, and one company of the fourth infantry, commanded by Captain Judah, who is already in the field. The utmost activity prevails at Benicia in the embarcation of mules, horses, stores, etc."

The Steamer *"Columbia,"* not being large enough to meet the requirements of giving transportation to the officers, men and munitions of war, alluded to in the article of our cotemporary, they came in the steamer *California*—arriving at Fort Vancouver in this territory, on the 16th inst. Maj. Gen. WOOL and Staff immediately proceeded to the Dalles, and Capt. KEYES and his company of artillery, started for Steilacoom, where they are now daily expected.

By this steamer, a considerable portion of the arms for this territory also arrived, and orders have issued from the executive to Brig. Gen. GIBBS, now at Vancouver, in regard to their transmission and distribution.

Things now look as though the war would be vigorously prosecuted, and a lasting peace conquered.

MEXICO.—A son of Santa Anna has been arrested in Mexico. General Romulo de la Vega, a prisoner during the Mexican war, has been appointed general-in-chief of the Mexican forces. Disturbances of a serious character took place lately in San Luis Potosi, in consequence of a detachment of troops under the command of Sayza firing upon the people. Haro, Vidaurri and others charge Sarza with a breach of good faith, by inciting the soldiery to this act, and have published a manifesto to that effect.

The *Omnibus*, of the 14th, speaking of the present state of affairs in Mexico, says:

"The republic is at this present moment without a general government; and this violent situation cannot last much longer without occasioning serious disturbances. To avoid these things, it becomes a matter of absolute necessity that Gen. Alvarez should hasten his marches and proceed immediately to the establishment of a provisional government which is to govern the country pending the formation of a new constitution. The late administration (Santa Anna's) has not left a single dollar in the coffers of the treasury, although the sale, alone, of the Messilla valley produced seven millions dollars, which were distributed among the dictator and his favorites. The want of pecuniary resources will prove the great difficulty."

In Nuevo Leon, Senor Vidaurri seems to have every thing his own way. No orders are obeyed in that district unless they proceed immediately from him.

Don Blas Castano has been appointed *commandante militar* of Monterey.

The official paper of Vidaurri declares the revolutionary troops on the frontier are in favor of liberty, the integrity of the territory, and national independence.

Coahuila has sent four hundred men to reinforce Vidaurri.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 24.—A great battle took place at Sand hills, near the south fork of the Platte river, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of troops under Gen. Harney—Major Cady commanding the infantry, and Col. Cook the dragoons, mounted infantry and artillery.—The battle lasted several hours; the Indians fought desperately, but were routed, when a running fight for a distance of ten miles followed, when the Indians made another stand, but were finally routed, having eighty men killed, and fifty women and children prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. Gen. Harney had six men killed and as many wounded; no officers were killed. The Indians were the party which massacred Major Grattan's command, and murdered the mail party. The way bill of the mail was found with them.

The Colville Gold Mines.

In addition to former advices from the mines, we give the followins interesting letter from Judge Yantis, an old and well known citizen of this territory and whose character for veracity and good judgment needs no reccomendation from us. From all accounts, there is no longer much doubt, but that good diggings exist in that region of country, and, sooner or later, must add to the resources and wealth of our young but prosperous territory:

FORT COLVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1855.

Mr. A. B. MOSES,

Dear Sir: You will doubtless have had a bad account of the Colville Mines, as, on arriving at this place about a month since, I met Col. Anderson, Judge Hays, and many other gents from the Sound, returning—some of them much disgusted not only with the country generally, but with the mines also, inasmuch, that several of my own party returned with them. Notwithstanding the beggarly accounts given, the balance of my party determined that they would visit the mines in person, and satisfy themselves by personal observation. Accordingly, we set out, visited Sheep Creek, a small stream on the opposite side of the Columbia, and about thirty miles above this place. We prospected it from its mouth about twenty-five miles up, finding gold at almost every point for twenty miles, but not in quantities that would justify us in stopping. From this place we ascended the Columbia to the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille a distance of about ten miles; here we crossed the Columbia, and found about twenty men at work, making from two to ten dollars a day. I then left the company and visited the upper bar on the Pend d'Oreille, finding very many bars, that had the appearance of having been prospected, but in no case do I think thoroughly, but enough is known to satisfy me that several of them would pay well with quicksilver machines. I returned to the mouth of the river, and on the next day a company of Canadians returned from a bar on the south side of the river, and about six miles from its month with the news that they had found a very fair prospect on the bar, but the country so rough and mountainous that it would be impracticable to attempt to take animals with packs to it, They therefore left for Oregon, whereupon our company set out, and in a few days opened a trail to within half a mile of the bar. Here we unpacked our animals, and packed our provisions to the bar, and spent some six or eight days at mining with very fine success—making from four to nineteen dollars to the hand. Our claims began to fail, and being anxious to get home, most of the company left—leaving only a few Americans on the bar, who will probably spend the winter in the country, and I am well persuaded will do well, as the waters are fast subsiding, exposing many bars that have not been prospected at all, and I find that the nearer the water I mined, the better was my success. Descending the Columbia I found many bars, that, with properly constructed quicksilver machinery, good wages could be made, but with the ordinary rocker, the gold is too fine to be saved.

Reports by Indians, are almost daily coming in, that other diggings have been discovered, but I do not rely much on Indian rumors. Walker, the half-breed, who made the first discovery of gold on the Pend d'Oreille, is now said to be at work at the mouth of Spokan river, and doing well. From my knowledge of the man I am sure that if he is there at work, the prospect is good, for he will not work when the pay is not good.

In a conversation with Mr. McDonald, the clerk of the H. B. Company, a day or two since, he expressed the opinion to me that there was a better prospect some sixty or seventy miles north of the Columbia than on this side, and from what can be seen from the mountains on this side, I am inclined to the same belief, as the country appears extremely rough and broken. He says that he will prospect the country in the spring, if he can spare the time from his business, and I hope some thoroughgoing Yankee will accompany him, as I have more confidence in Yankee perseverance than in a John Bull, but I do not think it would be prudent for men who are profitably employed at home, to leave for this country in the spring, as no developments have been made as yet to justify it. Young men that are not particularly engaged, might, and I believe, would make it profitable, as I feel confident that there are rich deposits somewhere in this range of mountains.

Dr. Evans, the U. S. Geologist, has just returned from the Cooteua river, a stream near the size of the Pend d'Oreille, and having its source in, I believe the same range of mountains, and reports, as I am informed, to have found a very rich lead of led ore. A small specimen I saw that the Dr. had given to Charles M'Kay, that was exceedingly rich. The Dr. says it is very abundant, and easy of access, though I suppose he will publish all the facts in relation to it. The boys are about to start. I must conclude. If any thing new occurs before I leave, I will write you again.

Yours very truely,

B. F. YANTIS.

☞ OLD ALMANACS AS GOOD AS NEW.—By a strange coincidence which will not again occur for a long time, the new year of 1855 commenced on the same day as in 1849, and consequently all through the year the date will be on the same day. But what is more singular is that all the moveable holidays from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same dates and the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might, therefore, serve for the present year.

TEXAS.—It appears that the brilliant Know Nothing prospects in Texas have been suddenly overclouded. They have carried nothing but the Land Commissioner, and perhaps one member of Congress.

From the Alta California, Nov. 4th.

From Nicaragua.

The news from Nicaragua is of the highest importance. It will be remembered that at our last advices Walker, with about 300 men, was at San Juan del Sur, where, since the defeat of Guardiola at La Virgen, he had remained quietly, but, as it was supposed, meditating a second attack on Rivas, where in June last he was routed by the Nicaraguan forces under General Bosca. On the 9th ultimo, however, Walker proceeded with his entire force to Virgin bay. While here the passengers by the *Uncle Sam* arrived from San Francisco, and took passage in the company's boat *en route* for San Carlos. Just as they were embarking, Parker H. French, Lieut. Fry, and about thirty men attached to Walker's party, went on board, and on their arrival at the fort of San Carlos, summoned it to surrender, but were answered with several shots (twelve-pounders,) which however fell short of the steamer. Arrangements were being made by the party to land and storm the place, when night came on with heavy rain, and contrary to the desire of the passengers, French and party having possession of the boats, *the steamer was headed back for Virgin bay*, where she arrived on the following evening. The passengers were again landed, and Walker immediately took possession of the steamer, and proceeded up the lake towards the north.

In the meantime the Company's steamer the *San Carlos*, with the New York passengers, was proceeding up the river when, arriving opposite fort San Carlos, she was suddenly fired upon by the native garrison, producing the greatest consternation among the crowds thronging her decks. The distance from the steamer to the fort is but slight, and the steamer was completely at the mercy of the assailants. But one shot of heavy calibre took effect, striking the steamer abaft the starboard wheelhouse, and passing through her, crashed into the cabin, instantly killing a lady (Mrs. White, who was on her way to join her husband, now residing in Contra Costa,) and her child, and crushing the foot of another child, which we learn also belonged to this ill-fated family. But for the interference of General Bosca, who happened to be on board, and shouted to the commander of the fort to cease firing, the steamer would inevitably have been sunk. On seeing Bosca, however, the firing was stopped and the steamer allowed to proceed.

Col. Walker, meanwhile, with his entire forces, had taken the steamer *Virgin*, and proceeded up the lake, giving out that he intended to make a second attack on Rivas.

In anticipation of an attack, Guardiola had concentrated about seven hundred men there. Deceiving the enemy with this *ruse*, Walker passed San Jorge, the embarcadero of Rivas, and with a full head of steam dashed up the lake;—and on the morning of the 11th Oct., landed about three miles below Grenada, and immediately forming his men, marched upon the city, which was under the command, we believe, of Gen. Gonzales, who had three hundred men, and about five hundred prisoners, whom he offered to liberate if they would join him in repelling the invader. This the captives refused, raising tremendous shouts for *"Walker, the Liberator."* A few shots were exchanged, the enemy firing from the houses and barracades, and Walker's men forcing their way from the Ialtera towards the Plaza, which was soon in their possession. Only one man of Walker's command was hurt, and about fourteen killed and wounded among the enemy. Thus has the "Gibraltar of Central America," in the siege of which, lasting thirteen months, it is estimated that two thousand men have perished, yielded with scarce a struggle to *"Los Americanos del Norte."* Grenada is the strongest place in Nicaragua, and is the rival of Leon—the frantic revolutions which have heretofore devastated that country, have proceeded mainly from the ancient feud existing between these two places in their strife for political supremacy.

Under the Nicaraguan constitution (that of 1838) the state elections take place in November, and the present term of the powers that be expiring this month, the *pro tem* provisional directorship of Nicaragua has been offered to Walker. He, however, refused it in a brief epistle to the constituted authorities, stating that his object was not personal aggrandizement, but to establish some liberal and progressive native of the country in the Presidential chair; after which, with the peace of the country restored, he should have accomplished his mission.

The greatest excitement existed throughout northern Nicaragua. Public festivities and religious ceremonies were to take place in honor of the auspicious events, and the hopes of the Liberalists are once more raised. Walker, at the last accounts, was finally established at Grenada, with nearly three hundred Americans, and above eight hundred natives, (among them the liberated prisonsrs above mentioned.) The masses are constantly flocking to his standard, and a special envoy of distinguished citizens from Leon, was expected to congratulate him on his success. In ten days, the energy and courage of a handful of Americans has accomplished what the combined forces of Honduras and Nicaragua could not effect in a year and a half of fighting and manouvering. Walker is now in full possession of the republic of Nicaragua. What this series of events, constituting so marked a feature in the history of central America, will result in, it will require but a few months to determine. It will at least serve to throw open the great mining region of Segovia and Chontales, where, not only our own data, but the information lately received from exploring parties sent out, prove the existence of rich placer gold diggings. The movements in Nicaragua are fraught with the most important results to central America.

☞ There were more rumors about Austrian negotiations. The latest were that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and France at Paris.

The Late Elections.

MAINE.—The *Augusta Age* publishes the returns for Governor complete, with the exception of 4 towns and 12 plantations.

Wells, (dem.) received 48,100 votes; Morrill, (rep.) 51,189; Reed, (whig) 10,625, and scattering 61.

The Legislature, according to the same authority, stands as follows:

SENATE—Democrats, 15; Whigs, 9; Republicans, 2.

HOUSE—Democrats, 69; Whigs, 21; Republicans, 61.

There are five vacancies in the Senate, which will probably be filled from the Whig and Democratic candidates.

The following proposed amendments to the constitution were adopted by about 4,000 majority:

The election of Judges of Probate by the people.

The election of Registers of Probate by the people.

The election of Municipal and Police Judges by the people.

The election of Sheriffs by the people.

The election of Land Agent by the Legislature.

The election of Adjutant-General by the Legislature.

The election of Attorney-General by the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.—The official vote of this State foots up as follows:

Morehead, Know Nothing........69,816
Clarke, Democrat...............65,413

Majority for Morehead........... 4,403

Four Democrats, five Know Nothings and one whig were elected to Congress.

ALABAMA.—The following is the official vote of this State for Governor:

Winston, Democrat.............43,658
Shortridge, Know Nothing.......32,162

Anti-Know Nothing majority.....11,456

The Legislature of this State stands:

SENATE—Anti-Know Nothings, 21; Know-Nothings, 12.

HOUSE.—Anti-Know Nothings, 61; Know Nothings, 38.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The delegation to Congress from this State stands, five Democrats to three Know Nothings—no Whigs having run.

The Anti-Know Nothing majority in the State is 7,030. This vote is complete with the exception of the counties of Brunswick, Granville, and Moore, where the majorities only are given.

GEORGIA.—Oct. 3.—Johnson, Democrat, is elected Governor of Georgia by about 5,000 majority. There are probably three Know Nothings and five Anties elected to Congress.

KANSAS, Oct. 8.—We have dates to the 3d. Returns from three counties show a heavy vote for Whitfield, pro-Slavery, for Congress. The Shawnee Indians supported the pro-Slavery ticket. The entire vote of Johnson county was given for Whitefield. In Leavenworth county, Whitefield had 800 and Reeder 200. At Willow Spring, 100 votes were polled; all for pro-Slavery candidates. Gov. Shannon voted the pro-Slavery ticket. There was no fighting nor tumult at the polls, the Free-soilers generally not voting.

Capt. Heath was not killed, as before reported.

CONNECTICUT, Oct. 4.—In the 123 towns heard from, the election has resulted by a large majority in favor of the Know Nothing proposition to amend the Constitution by requiring all electors hereafter to be able to read the Constitution and Statutes. One hundred and twenty-three towns give an aggregate of 15,097 in favor to 10,391 against. There are only 153 towns in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Fusion Convention at Harrisburg, Sept. 28, nominated Mr. Thomas Nicholson (at present Cashier of the State Treasury) for Canal Commissioner, in place of Passmore Williamson, whose name is withdrawn.

☞ The news of the fall of Sebastopol was celebrated in Canada with great enthusiasm.

W. N. AYERS,

DEALER IN

TIN WARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

ALSO, constantly on hand, an assortment of Hardware, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, and made to order. All kinds of repairing, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 23, 1855-yly.

BOARDING HOUSE.

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

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

Rooms can be furnished if desired.

SILAS GALLIHER.

Olympia, Nov. 16, 1855. no9:tf

WOODEN WARE, BASKETS, &c.

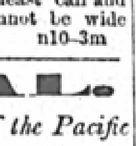
INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD and Zinc Washboards, Chopping trays, Rolling Pins, Barrel Covers, Clothes Pins, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, Hair and Wire Seives. Cotton and Linen Twine, Bed cords and Clothes Lines, with every other article belonging to the *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE* business, at lowest wholesale prices, by

W. HAUXHURST,
112 and 114, Front, near Washington st.

P. S. I am still doing business at the same old wooden building, at a very low rent, a saving of expenses which about all goes to the benefit of my customers, and Merchants who do not at least call and see me before they buy elsewhere, cannot be wide awake to their own interest. n10-3m

MEDICAL.

Main Street—one door North of the Pacific House.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, February 24th, 1855. 25-1y

CALIFORNIA CREAM ALE.

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

LYON & CO., BREWERS,

136, Pine street, are now manufacturing and offering for sale the above named Ale and Porter, in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit.

n10-3m Pine street, San Francisco.

E. P. Seymour,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Twine, Seines, Nets, &c., corner of Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco, has constantly on hand—
Fikes, 2 1-2 feet to 8 feet;
Salmon Nets from 50 to 100 fathoms long;
Herring Nets, from 15 to 75 fathoms long;
Salmon Seines, from 10 to 200 fathoms long;
Dip Nets, Quail Nets, Cast Nets, Cedar Buoys, Salmon Twine; Seine Twine, &c.

For sale low to the trade.

Nov. 16, 1855 no9:3ms

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

M. T. SIMMONS,
Special 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, Artificial Flowers, Feathers and Plumes, Jaconet and Swiss Insertions and Edgings, Ladies' Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chimesetts, Thread Edgings and Laces, English Black Crape, and a general variety of the latest and most approved styles of Millenery Goods, Laces and 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

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, 1856. n18tf.

New Goods!

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory. check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

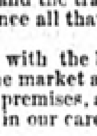
WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

CORLISS & ENSIGN, Proprietors.



THE proprietors of this hotel having just completed a large additional building for bed rooms, parlors, &c., and entirely overhauld, renovated and enlarged the dining, bar and bed rooms of the old establishment, and also supplied the same with all necessary furniture, and entirely new beds and bedding, are now prepared to offer such accommodations to the public in general, and the traveling community in particular, as to convince all that "it's THE House for the weary."

The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which the market affords.

A good Stable is attached to the premises, and all may rest assured that animals left in our care shall fare as well as themselves.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, as it shall ever be our constant aim to make all as comfortable as possible.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

Official

Appointments by the Acting Governor, W. T.

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

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

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

C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Olympia, W. T., Nov. 13, 1855.

General Orders.

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

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Acting Governor,

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,

NO. 99 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

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

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

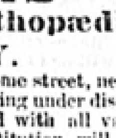
My stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars.

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

Persons buying my clothing will find large and saleable sizes.

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

For Sale, or to Let.



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

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

Oct. 5, 1855 tf:no4

COOPER'S

Eye, Ear and 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 fifth as they may occur, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on every fourth Sabbath at the School-house in New Market at 3 o'clock, P. M.

I. O. O. F.

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

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

Olympia, Oct. 19, 1855.

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.

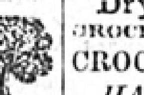
Given under my hand at Olympia, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1855.

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

U. S. MAIL LINE.

STEAMER TRAVELER,

J. G. PARKER, JR., MASTER,



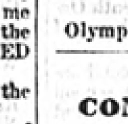
WILL leave Olympia for Seattle and intermediate ports regularly every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

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 further 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

For Sale.

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

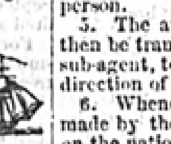
☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Duwamish river, well watered, and on which is erected good log house, there is cleared and under fence about 5 acres of land.

Several town lots will also be disposed of in Seattle.

JOHN J. MOSS.

September 7, 1855 no52:tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



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

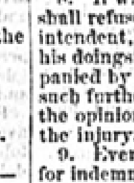
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,



KEEP constantly on hand, and receive by every arrival—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARD-WARE, STATIONARY,

SADDLERY, &c., &c.,

Which are sold at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Orders promptly attended to.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Corner of Main and Second Streets.

Olympia, 1854. 12tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

MOUNT VERNON.

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

tf:48 J. L. MITCHELL.

Pure Refined Calcined and Extra Carbonated Saleratus.

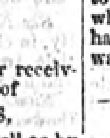
THIS calcined Saleratus will commend itself to every family using it. The manufacturers guarantee its purity.

JOHN G. PARKER, JR.,

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

March 29, 1855. 29tj

Cabinet Shop.



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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Taafee, McCahill & Co.,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

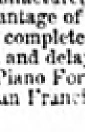
June 15, 1855. 49-tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

PIANO COVERS AND MUSIC STOOLS.

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,



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

San Francisco, April 21, 1855. 33-tf

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 DRY GOODS

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

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

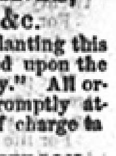
Noisey Carrier's

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 to Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTERSON.

Washington Plains, Sept. 20, 1854. 6m2

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

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.

[Continued from last week.]

Miamies.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For fifteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty-eighth October, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For arrears of nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and fourteen cents, for payment in full to Jane T. Griggs, and her husband, John Griggs, and Sash-o-quash, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifty-six dollars and ninety-two cents;

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars with eighty-nine cents;

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For second of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities, and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Navajoes.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Omahas.—For first of three instalments in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty thousand dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw-mill, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and tools therefor, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred dollars;

For payment of Lewis Sounsosee, (a half-breed,) in full for services, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

Osages.—For eighteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land, set apart, second January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For the first three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars;

For first of ten instalments for pay of Miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For first of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw mill, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smiths shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred dollars;

For payment to Lewis Bernard, for services rendered the tribe, per twelfth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

Ottowas.—For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third 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 specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas.—For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per centum, to be paid as annuity, per resolution of Senate, seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years and during the pleasure of congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congres, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars;

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hunnred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chief, in goods, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for black-smith and assistant, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for black-smith and assistant, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars;

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

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

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For second of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods, or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, for forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars;

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For the second instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand dollars;

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

For black-smith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

For interest in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;

For second instalment of interest, at five per cent. on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;

For second of eight annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

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

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For fifth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousond dollars;

For fifth of fifty annual instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For expenses of transportation of annuity, goods, and provisions, to the Sioux of Mississippi, during the fiscal years ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Stockbridges.—For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, per ninth article treaty twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For fifth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eivhteen hundred and fifty-one, and Senates amendment thereto, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Umpquas, (Cow Creek Band.)—For second of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars:

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars:

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments, for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments, for three thousand pounds of tobacco, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments, for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for three black-smiths and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty-seventh of thirty instalments for laborer and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturalists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty-fourth of twenty-seven instalments for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For ninth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

[To be continued next week.]

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.
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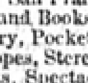
Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Hydrometers for Liquors, Salts, Syrups, Acids, Milk, &c.

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 WESTMINISTER 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 any 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.

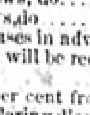
June 15, 1851. 40-tf

Stellacoom 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

145, 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 Draggist or Physician.

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

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 25, 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-can, 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 16th, 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.

Au. 10-48-3m

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. 16, 1853.

J. W. Sullivan,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Post-office building, San Francisco, California, would call the attention of all booksellers, expressmen and news agents to a large list of newspapers and magazines which he will furnish with 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 Oakanakane 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 south-easterly 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-lake; 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 Well-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 Wel-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.

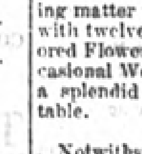
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

*** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

THE CABINS.



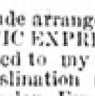
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken, refitted and improved the Cabins belonging to Col. Ebey on Whidby's Island with a view of catering to the wants and pleasures of the public, a share of their patronage is solicited.

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 Dunginess, 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 19, 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 sal 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. 32tf

The Ladies' Wreath,

AND PARLOR ANNUAL.

Two volumes a year, commencing May and November.

UNPARALLELED 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 384 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.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf