PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 43 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
3m43 D. R. PROVOST, Agent.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 27, 1854. 33tf

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

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

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

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

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

LOOK AT THIS!
ALL YE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD!
THE undersigned are now making and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of planed lumber, at prices to suit the times. Bills sawed to order with all dispatch.
WILLS & CO.,
North Olympia Mills.
June 29, 1855.—43tf.

POETRY.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

"Paddle Thine Own Canoe."

When sailing on a placid lake,
Near the protecting shore,
Thou'lt trust an inexperienced hand
To lightly ply the oar;
But if, perchance, dark tempests rise,
And land be far from view,
Thou'lt grasp an oar with *all thy might,*
And "paddle thine own canoe."

Thus while 'neath childhood's sunny sky,
Thy tiny bark may glide,
Kind hands may ply the oar for thee
And loving hands may guide;
But when thy childhood's seas are passed,
There's work for *thee* to do,
For loving friends must leave thee then
To "paddle thine own canoe."

Has wealth a powerful charm for thee?
Would'st call the treasure thine?
Success will vig'rous efforts crown,
And gold for thee will shine;
But thou thyself must win the prize:
Others may aid 'tis true,
But others too the gold might grasp,
So "paddle thine own canoe."

Does glory lure thee? would'st thou climb
The topmost round of Fame?
And there in burning letters write,
Where all might read thy name!
Toil hard; and should'st thou fall at first
Again thy toil renew;
For fame will bless thee only when
Thou'lt "paddle thine own canoe."

Thy childhood passed thou'lt glide no more
'Neath cloudless, sunny skies,
But on a stormy sea must sail
Where billows oft will rise;
And should'st thou trust another guide,
That guide may prove untrue—
Thou must thyself the pilot be,
Must "paddle thine own canoe."

NATTIE.

Nuada, February, 1855.

☞ Barnum has just begun to defend himself from the harsh criticisms which attended the publication of his autobiography. He says he was not fool enough to expose the "tricks of his trade" while still in the business of humbug, and thinks the mere fact of his "confessions" ought to convince all reasonable minds that he will hereafter do only a "legitimate" business. He made money only by his enterprises that possessed genuine merit, such as the Museum, Jenny Lind and Tom Thumb. To the latter he gives $10,000 a year. The expenses of the Museum when he first opened it were $25 a day; now they are $300.

☞ There is an oak tree, near Raleigh, North Carolina, which at the high meridian, covers with shade a space of 9,000 feet. It would afford shelter for 4,500 men.

☞ In 1755, five Methodists settled in the city of New York, and formed the first society in America. In 1855, just a century later, the Methodist church in the United States numbered over four millions of worshippers.

SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP CANAL.—The Sault Ste. Marie Journal, July 23d, says that the ship canal is in excellent condition. A month's trial proves it to be fully equal to the service required of it. The shipments of copper from the Albion, Portage, Cliff, Minnesota and Toltec mines, for week ending July 21st, amounted to 663,740 pounds.

☞ The mother of Horace Greely died at Wayne Erie county, Pa., on the 27th ult. His father still lives.

A DISCOVERY.—The Cleaveland papers give an account of a discovery by Dr. Taylor, of that city, of a process for the production of a brilliant light by the decomposition of water. The apparatus is said to be wholly unlike that of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, which attracted so much attention a few years since. Distinguished chemists have examined the process and its results, and pronounce it a triumph. The cost of the aparatus is small, the machinery simple, and the cost of materials consumed almost nothing.

WISCONSIN.—A census of Wisconsin has been in progress this season, and the Milwaukie *Sentinel* gives returns from various localities which five years ago had an aggregate population of 31,211, and now have 57,995. The *Sentinel* thinks that this rate of increase will hold good throughout the state, in which case the aggregate population will be 550,000.

☞ The English papers in enumerating the vessels comprised in the allied Baltic fleet, make the English division to consist of 20 ships of the war line, mounting 1,573 guns, 25 frigates and corvettes, with 447 guns, 22 smaller steamers and gun boats, carrying 57 guns, and 18 mortar boats, &c., with 21 guns; making a total of 85 ships and 2,098 guns. The French division consists of 3 line of battle ships, with 280 guns, 6 frigates and corvettes, with 107 guns, and 7 gun boats, with 21 guns, being a grand total of 101 ships, and 2,500 guns; of which 16 ships, with 408 guns are French.

☞ The height of imagination according to a contemporary, is to tie a mackerel to your coat tail and fancy yourself a merimaid.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Dottings and Jottings of a Roamer.

MR. EDITOR—Clouds being in the ascendant and rain falling this afternoon, I know of no better way of repelling the *blues,* which annoy a fellow upon a rainy day, than by giving your readers a brief description of a ride which your humble correspondent recently took into the suburbs. Leaving Olympia, just as Old Sol was vainly endeavoring to find his way through numerous tall firs to catch a glimpse of the newly erected capitol, on a long eared animal, which a Spaniard would style a "*mular,*" I soon found myself moving in a Gilpin-like manner in the direction of the "*Cow-leech.*" After galloping for about three hours, across creeks, through forests and over prairies, I succeeded in reaching the Grand Mound prairie. Presently, while musing upon the probable origin of the innumerable small mounds which had presented themselves, my mule began to sheer off the road, and vain were my efforts to induce the stubborn and ungovernable animal to budge one inch in the direction I desired; and when he had received what little virtue there was in my broken spur, he literally bounded beneath me like a barb, and rushed on until he reached the lofty mound upon which the residence of Hon. L. D. Durgin is situated; whereupon I dismounted and turned his *muleship* loose, with a determination to try *foot and walker's* line the rest of the way. After having ascended the aforesaid mound, and fortified myself against the demands of hunger, I took a general survey of the surrounding country. The mound is about 60 feet in height, conical-shaped, and contains a surface of about 20 acres. It affords a magnificent view of those unwasting and sublime snow-capped peaks, Rainier and St. Helens; and the tortuous course of the Chehalis river can be distinctly traced by the tall trees, along its margin, to the ocean. This mound is doubtless a remnant of what once constituted a large island, (the soil corresponding with that found upon the adjacent hills), the remainder of which has, by some sudden convulsion of nature, been suddenly swept away by water. The prairie, upon which it stands, like a faithful sentinel, is about eight miles long and four broad. Upon the north side of the mound, Mr. D. has a fine garden, in which I observed about half an acre of good corn and beans, sufficient to make no small amount of that famous Yankee dish—*succo-tash*; and, also, tomatoes which measured not less than *five* inches in diameter. Mr. D. has an excellent nursery upon the banks of the Chehalis, which covers an area of about four acres. The land occupied for this purpose was originally used as a corral by the various Indian tribes which once inhabited that region, and is, of course, very rich and well calculated to promote the growth of fruit trees. The nursery contains upwards of 50 varieties of apple trees, and various kinds of the pear, peach, plum, cherry, currant, gooseberry, &c. Mr. D. has 12,000 root grafted apple trees; and some of those which were grafted last spring, are now three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and from three to five feet in height. Some of his plum and cherry trees have attained upwards of *seven* feet this season. From an examination of the choice varieties found in his list, I am confident that he will never deem it expedient to adopt the policy of the Dutch, who cut down most of the precious trees on the Spice Islands, in order to raise the price of what remained.

When I commenced this communication, Mr. Editor, I intended to have informed your readers of your correspondent's whereabouts when

"Sable night
Upon the world dim darkness did display,
And in her vaulty prison stowed the day,"

but this, as well as an account of a very eventful trip down the Chehalis river, must be deferred till a "more convenient season."

REGGIO.

DECISION ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, Judges Brown, Strong and Rockwell presiding, have given a decision in the case of the People against Philip Bierberrick, accused of selling larger beer at Poughkeepsie, contrary to the provisions of the act for the "Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." The decision of the Dutchess County Court is reversed, and the defendant discharged from his arrest. In the case of the People against Thomas Toynbee, the proprietor of a hotel in Brooklyn, in which a few bottles of imported liquor had been seized by a mutual consent between the complainants and defendant for the purpose of testing the validity of the law, and in which Justice Smith of the Court of Special Sessions, before whom the defendant was tried, made a decision, forfeiting the liquor and fining the defendant $50, the decision of the Justices' Court is reversed and set aside. Both the above cases were argued at the general term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in July, and of which there was a full report given in this paper at the time. The above decisions were rendered at Poughkeepsie and forwarded to the County Clerk of Kings County.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ It is positively stated that England will, at not a distant period, metamorphose the Island of Heligoland into a fortress of the first rank, which will command the North Sea, as Malta and Gibraltar do the Mediterranean.

HOW COL. KINNEY GETS ON.—A letter from the New York Evening Post gives some interesting statements, as to the movements of Col. Kinney and his expedition in Nicaragua. From the Nicaragua and Costarica papers it appears that full half the government troops (1400 or 1500) have been carried off by the cholera. The Colonel has received, or is expecting to receive, overtures from the government party of Nicaragua, we are told, but intends to decline any participation in the movements of either party. He only waits for the arrival of sufficient force to enable him to occupy his lands free from annoyance, and then he will go to work. His printing press has arrived.

The Colonel has become a very large landholder since he arrived there, having purchased no less than 30,000,000 of acres, with 300 miles of sea-coast. It is the same tract that was originally granted by Messrs. Shephard and Haley, to Senator Cooper. The Colonel pays only five hundred thousand dollars, which is pretty cheap, considering that his farm is about eight hundred times as large as the State of New York. Meantime the Colonel is peaceably occupying himself in looking out for good locations in the neighborhood of the port, as well as in erecting his house, which will be entirely completed and furnitured by the 18th inst. He himself acts as head carpenter.

Great complaint is made of the Transit Company, which refuses to supply the expeditionists, to carry their letters, or help them in any way.

The number of the Colonel's associates are constantly increasing, and he is expecting large reinforcements from the United States and California. He and his expedition are said to be very popular; and amongst the evidences of friendly feeling on the part of the inhabitants, it is stated that a report being in circulation that a reward of $3000 had been offered for the Colonel's assassination, a committee waited upon him, offering for his protection a guard of fifty citizens, in addition to the forty men now constituting the expedition proper.

It is remarked that the sailors in port would all desert if they could be allowed to join the expedition. One poor Irishman became so facinated by the Colonel that he jumped from the vessel to which he was articled, into the sea, to swim ashore, and before he was retaken was dragged down by an alligator and perished.

Revelations are promised in the first number of the Central American to show the complicity of Mr. Marcoleta, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Mr. White, the agent of the Transit Company with the Greytown bombardment.

☞ Some of the New York owners of ocean steamers seem desirous of dipping deeper into the public treasury in the way of mail contracts. There are no less than six candidates for the Presidency of the United States named from that public spirited body. With a steamship President, the extra allowance would go through without fear of a veto.

☞ The following is from an English paper:

"Wanted, a man and his wife, to look after a farm, and a dairy with a religious turn of mind without incumbrance."

☞ A magnificent sword for the king of the Sandwich Islands has been manufactured at Newark, New Jersey.

☞ Gerritt Smith and other radical abolitionists have resolved to establish a monthly periodical in New York, to be under the control of Arthur Tappan.

☞ A Yankee in Iowa has taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success, that they lay boiled eggs.

☞ The Scientific American gives it as its opinion that railroad trains will yet be running at 100 miles an hour.

☞ A grizzly bear from the Rocky Mountains, weighing five hundred pounds, was received at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, last week.

☞ We find the following ironical advice to the knights of the kneading trough in the New York *Times.* There is some reason to suppose that it has been acted on by the "dough faces" hereabouts:

"Go in bakers. Now is your time to make money, while flour is low, and loaves are small; while alum is a drug and potatoes cheap, and everybody has the skill to convert sour, spoilt flour into bread that is good enough to sell. Only make the loaves white—it's all we insist upon."

☞ An old lady looking at the curiosities in Barnum's Museum, came to a couple of large sea dogs, and after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood near if they ever barked. "No madam," said he, "not now; their bark is on the sea."

☞ "When we would show any one that he is mistaken, our best course is to observe on what side he considers the subject, for his view of it is generally right on this side, and admit to him that it is right so far.—He will be satisfied with this judgment but only inadvertent in not looking at the whole of the case." [Pascal.

Truths well Told.

The Rochester *Democrat,* though a rank abolition paper, hits off his Know Nothing *allies* of the North, after the following manner—"most glorious to behold:"

"The parrot phrases 'no north, no south, no east, no west,' and 'Americans must rule America,' are repeated over and over again by the Know Nothings as though they were new, original and striking, and as though Know Nothings were the only true Americans, and the only men devoid of sectional feeling, when they have just come from a convention that has adopted a most odious platform—so odious as to force nearly half the delegates to secede from the body and form a new party upon a more liberal basis. Americans always have 'ruled America,' and probably always will. They have not all of them been American born, but they have been baptised into the faith upon which our political edifice was founded, the right of man to self-government. Some, even of the signers of the immortal declaration were of foreign birth. England, Scotland, and Ireland were represented; and, to a bigoted Know Nothing, most incredible of all, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, a Roman Catholic, boldly put his hand to the document which secured 'America to Americans.' The true American principle—a strong attachment to Liberty—a love of justice and Equal Rights—is found elsewhere as well as the native-born, and we have, too, conclusive evidence that their opposites are often found among those who arrogate to themselves virtues they are often strangers to. It is still more absurd to claim that Protestantism is an exclusive American doctrine. It had its birth, its defenders, and its martyrs before the American name was dreamed of. It is known to exist upon every continent of the globe, and, though in many places proscribed, under every civilized government on earth. Its most enduring and most glorious conquests have been achieved by following the example of the Prince of Peace, rather than arousing the most hateful passions of the human heart, or awakening terrible fires of mingled religious bigotry and fanaticism. This is not the Christianity taught by our Saviour—it is not the Protestantism taught by the founders of the American Republic. Sacred names and principles are seized upon by demagogues for selfish ends—to attain political power, and to extend the bounds of slavery."

☞ Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York, has addressed to the Commercial Advertiser a letter, in reply to a query whether he intends to abandon the Whig party for the sake of fusing with the so-called Republicans. The response is a stern negative. He says, whoever may abandon the principles of the Whig party, in his estimation they are as valuable and important as ever. He observes, that

"If a Northern anti-slavery party is desirable, it must be desired that the people of the free States should enter into it. The very proposition implies that we are to be met by the people of the Southern States in solid array. We cannot close our eyes to the practical tendencies of such a conflict. Its effect must be to exasperate one part of the nation toward the other part, and to weaken if not to banish those sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which gave birth to the constitution."

When, he states, the sectional animosity which is avowed in some quarters shall become common, the Union will no longer be worth preserving. He says that he is not disposed to reduce the negro to a political stalking horse; "we are hardly called upon to forego all other considerations, and make him the exclusive object of our zeal and solicitude."

"In my opinion no substantial good can come of such a movement. It can achieve nothing but to keep one-half of the United States incensed against the other. Neither the plan of the crusade, nor its probable consequences accord with my convictions of duty. We are invited to wander after strange gods, but some of us must adhere to the ancient faith. I am still a Whig, and do not intend to desert the ship, even if I am left alone."

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.—Irving's "Life of Washington" is praised by the English reviewers. One of them remarks: "Englishmen can heartily appreciate the greatness of Washington; for was he *not of our blood?* and now that the asperities of contest have been removed, we can acknowledge the justice of his cause and the heroism of his actions."

☞ What is the life of man? Is it not to shift from side to side?—from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation and unbutton another.

LAUGHTER.—It is a good thing to laugh at any rate says Dryden, and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

☞ The Russian war, says the Calais (Me.) *Advertiser,* seems to have a good effect on the lumber business on this river, as we learn there are two large vessels now being loaded by the Messrs. Porters with lumber for France and Spain, and that they have shipped several cargoes to France previous to this, this season, amounting in all to over one million of feet.

A Lesson for Fanatics.

Amongst the many good things which appear in the Chicago *Times,* we have met with nothing that better illustrates the spirit of fanaticism which pervades certain portions of the North, than the following truthful article:

"CRUELTY OF ABOLITIONISM.—A Mr. Henry, of Virginia, arrived in Pittsburg with a number of negroes, on his way to Ohio, where he proposed to purchase them homes and put them in a way to support themselves comfortably. While in Pittsburg the poor negroes were induced by the abolitionists to believe that Mr. Henry had an intention to keep them as slaves, and they not only abandoned him, but have become scattered over the northern parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Henry made no effort to capture them, as by their own act they had relieved him of an arduous task, imposed on him by the will of a deceased friend, who ordered that upon his death his slaves should be taken to Ohio, be there manumitted, and each of them provided with a good, comfortable home, to be paid for out of his estate. By the laws of Virginia, slaves cannot be manumitted and remain in that State, and it was while these poor Africans were on the way to receive the bounties of their deceased master, the abolitionists stepped in and defeated all the kindness. The abolition press and clergy are exulting over the successful 'robbery of the slaveholder.' Alas! it was the negroes and not the Virginian who has been robbed. The estate retains the price which would have been paid for their farms and habitations, and the negroes are turned loose upon the world with no hand to aid or encourage them. Experience has shown that an escaped slave, or a suffering, perishing negro can hope for but little actual help from the abolitionists. They will help to steal him from his master, and that done will let him perish by the roadside for want of bread.

For all the suffering and want to which these poor Africans may be subjected, the sentimental liberty mongers, and crack-brained zealots who deal out condemnation to all who would not make war upon the south, will be held responsible before a just God. This case is a very fair example of the real charity abolitionism is capable of dispensing."

THE MISSOURI OUTRAGE.—The opposition papers have been loud and boisterous about what they called the "*Missouri Outrage,*" meaning the operations in Missouri to send men into Kansas to vote and commit other depredations on the rights of the citizens of Kansas—not only loud and boisterous, but have undertaken to abuse the democracy, assuming that it approbated it, while all over the country it condemned it. The real facts are, this whole proceeding has been conducted by *know-nothing* councils, with Atchison at the head. That has been shown to the satisfaction of all who have taken pains to investigate; and now, to make political capital, the know-nothing papers undertake to heap the "odium" of that transaction on the democracy. This is a fair specimen of the tactics of this would-be-mysterious party. Let the disgrace arising from this outrage rest where it belongs—in the camp of the Hindoos. We ask no favor on the score of party integrity, and expect to grant nothing but justice. Take back your "Missouri Outrage," and smoke it in your pipe, and when you recover from your intoxication, learn to be a better set of men.—*Keokuk Dispatch.*

☞ The San Francisco *Herald,* of a late date, has the following:

"It is a startling feature of the statement we have made up that the gold exported from this state during the last five years has amounted to the enormous sum in round numbers of $230,000,000! This bear in mind, embraces only the amounts manifested. It would be safe to allow $70,000,000 more for the sums taken off in private hands, of which no account is given. This would show a total export, within five years, of $300,000,000! With such results, have we not a right to appeal warmly and urgently to the general government for a liberal policy towards our state? During the first nine months of the current year, the amount of treasure manifested and shipped from this port was $32,414,740 82."

CAL. MARKETS.—In Flour, the market has been very changeable, owing to uncertain prospects in Chili and Australia. Oct. 3d, Oregon Flour was sold for $9 and $10 per barrel; Wheat at 3 and 3 1-4 c.; Oats 2 1-4 c.; Potatoes 1 7-8 c.; Rio Coffee 21 c.; crushed sugar 13 1-2; Rice, 6 1-4 c.

☞ Frankness is not rashness, nor is it vehemence. It is not petulant nor dictatorial. It is modest as it is undistinguished. It is not obstreperous. Yet it dares to lift the veil and show unpleasant truth.

☞ A writer has compared worldly friendship to our shadows, and a better comparison never was made; for while we walk in the sunshine it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—A gentleman of Tennessee, Mr. Nathaniel Haggot, arrived in Cincinnati, on Monday week, with nine slaves, whom he caused to be manumitted, having deeds drawn up for that purpose, before one of the courts of that state.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1855.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

☞ The editor of this paper being temporarily absent, the editorial control of the paper will devolve upon the present proprietor and publisher—GEO. B. GOUDY.—ED.

"Gov. Stevens' War."

The above elegant caption, heads a miserably untrue, and worse grammatical, editorial in the late *half-sheeted Courier*, issued Oct. 19th. Of this elegant production, its opening sentence—"*appearances have become more apparent*"—illustrates the whole as a literary effort. Of its coherency as an article,—should any one be able to understand more, than that it is a libellous, scurrilous and ill-timed attack upon Gov. STEVENS, and the present gentlemanly, efficient and talented incumbent,—we have not room to say one word.

But let us look at the article. Who ever heard of Americans engaging in a "*civil war*" with Indian tribes? Do any covet the government or institutions of these tribes? The *Courier* would seem to, for it justifies the Indian perfidy of these mis-begotten heathen, in murdering innocent and inoffending Americans. A "civil war," is a war between people of the same state—a war between several and separate portions of the same people. Are these heathen miscreants of our nation or kindred? We deny it emphatically, and for ourselves, proclaim boldly we are not of them. It is not a "civil war." It is not "Gov. STEVENS' war." It is a war between the United States of America and the Yakama tribe of Indians,—declared by the said tribe, and recognized to exist by the constitutional authority of the land—the proclamation of the governor of Washington. It is not our business here to inquire how the war began. It *now exists*, and there is but one duty, and that is, "*to conquer a peace*;" and if that peace cannot be lasting, while the Yakama tribe is recognized as a separate tribe of Indians, *wipe out every emblem* of their nationality, and put a *quietus* on every dangerous member of the tribe.

But, we took up the pen to explain, briefly, what Gov. MASON has done in the premises. What is the history of the case? The first legislature of the territory of Washington memorialized congress, about the first thing it acted upon, to make arrangments to extinguish Indian titles to lands in this territory. In pursuance of this memorial, emanating from the people, Gov. STEVENS receives his instructions to negotiate treaties—in pursuance of these instructions he acts—and we here say boldly and unequivocally, that if since the days of WM. PENN and the settlement of Pennsylvania, the Indians have had a fair hearing, and a disposition to magnanimity and kindness displayed, such has been the case in the treaties in this territory. We have read the treaties already negotiated, and we pronounce it *false, that such treaties are the cause of this war*. There is not an instance in the history of our Indian affairs, where so much benevolence and liberality has been extended to Indian tribes; and we venture the assertion, and challenge denial, that if the treaties now made, are not ratified, it will be because the annuities granted to the Indians for their *peculiar character of title*, is too extravagant. The random assertion made in the editorial about a *nominal price* for lands, is made by a person ignorant of what he is prating about, whose motives are as *base* as he is *ignorant*, and whose manner of expressing himself is as unfortunate as those motives are contemptible. The *Courier* may follow the illustrious example set by that arch traitor "TOM CORWIN." He may learn a lesson, too, by the fall of CORWIN—who, while the country was in a state of war with a foreign power, furnished eloquent appeals to our enemies, to invoke their patriotism and give them reason to believe that we were unjustly invading a country. In the puny effort of the *Courier*, we are told that the Indians are *cheated* by our American authorities. We are told that they are not to blame for rising in resistance to the authorities of the United States. We are told that the lives of other persons than Americans are saved and ours are not, because these other classes have treated the Indians well, and not "*robbed them of their lands, treated them worse than slaves—as brutes.*" What is this but affording evidence to the Indians in our midst, that we are not ready to sustain the executive? What is it but the old Corwin treason, of sympathy with the foe? For ourselves, we know of but one course—but one feeling—and that is, as war exists, we are all for conquering a peace. If it be "Governor STEVENS' War," we are all "Gov. STEVENS' men." One thing is certain, we have no sympathy with the murdering heathens—we are not Yakamas; and we say to the *Courier*, that were governor STEVENS here, we feel confident he would be able to sustain himself in the present crisis. Suffice it to say, that he will have to go through the war section of country on his way hither, and should his person be offended or touched, treasonable as dare be the sentiments the *Courier* utters, it dare not justify or palliate the Indians for an attack upon his person—should they wish to administer the lesson which the *Courier* intimates should be taught him.

The *Courier* goes on to object to governor MASON'S course, and endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of his energetic and vigorous carrying on of the war. Where could Gov. MASON have called those two companies, and made *head quarters* more judiciously than he did? The commissioning, equipping of the men—(they being the territorial militia, under and subject to his orders, by virtue of his office as commander in chief,)—the raising of horses, arms and equipments, was to be looked to. One company was raised at Olympia, and was ready for the field within a week from the date of the proclamation. Men were requested to furnish their own arms, and many had them before the requisition from the *Decatur* reached here. Suppose the company raised here had been ordered to Vancouver, to go with the other company by way of the Dalles, in consequence of the *snows* in the mountains, what about those volunteers carrying those arms that *distance ont of the way*? Those arms supplied on the requsition of Gov. MASON, belonged at the territorial armory, and where should that be? They were received by Gov. MASON on his own receipt, as governor—where should they go? Reason, common sense, answer the question too plainly for us to say one word. There was no other place than the territorial capital.

We regret to say it, but truth compels it, that the secret of this whole attack upon Gov. MASON, is found in the fact, that "*Steilacoom*" has not been treated in this matter as being the only place on *Puget Sound*—that the little money spent in the equipment of the volunteers, has been laid out at Olympia instead of Steilacoom. When local feeling of this sort is carried so far that truth is violated, and incipient treason perpetrated, we are justified in thus holding up the parties to the public. On such an article as the one above alluded to, called "Governor STEVENS' War," there can be but one opinion among all classes of men. We beg pardon of the public for noticing it so at length. Under most circumstances, so humiliating a task would be too degrading; but for the information of those abroad, we would here chronicle the disgust of our people at conduct so despicable.

STEAMER "TRAVELER."—Through the enterprise of Mr. JOHN G. PARKER, of this place, a small, but neat and comfortable steamer has been placed upon the waters of the Sound, to ply between this point and Seattle, as also to carry the U. S. mail. She arrived here on Tuesday last, and departed again on the same day. Mr. PARKER will command her, and we heartily wish that the public will give him a good support. The long absence of steam communication on the Sound has been seriously felt, and the arrival of the *Traveler* was universally hailed with joy.

Since the above was in type, the *Traveler* has made a trip to Seattle, and again returned to this port. She made excellent time—being only from Tuesday evening last till Thursday, 12 o'clock, making the trip.

REVENUE CUTTER.—The United States Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Captain PEASE, is at present lying at Seattle.

Capt. PEASE went out to Fort Steilacoom immediately after Capt. Maloney left, with ten men armed with rifles, to assist in the defence of the Fort, and the protection of the Government property.

We understand ten more men are ready to be landed from the Cutter at a moment's notice.

The following is a list of the arms, ammunition, supplies, &c., furnished by Capt. PEASE from the *Jeff. Davis*:

Nine Carbines, 6 Cutlasses, 750 rounds of ball cartridges, 6 Cartouch boxes and belts, 450 lbs. ball lead, 50 lbs. powder, 3 coils Manilla cordage, Flasks, Buckshot, &c., &c., 1 Patent Revolving Pistol and 75 patent cartridges.

The Revenue Cutter will soon proceed, we understand, to the mouth of the Duwamish river and Bellingham Bay.

☞ In another column will be found an official notice of the appointment of Maj. TILTON, surveyor-general of this territory, as adjutant general of the volunteer forces organized, and being organized, in this territory. We understand, Mr. TILTON has had considerable experience in matters pertaining to the duties of this office, and have every reason to believe that the selection is a good one.

KING COUNTY.—The late election in this county for a member of the house of representatives in the place of A. B. WEBSTER, resulted in the chioce of WILLIAM GILLAM, whig.

"Something Rotten in Denmark."

The "Willimantic," Capt. BOLON, anxiously looked for, for several days past, arrived at Olympia on Thursday last. She was expected to have on board the quota of arms to which, by law, this territory is entitled. Her not bringing them is a matter of severe disappointment at this time, caused by the present state of our Indian relations. By a conversation with Capt. BOLON, we glean the reason why the arms have not arrived, and with pleasure we state, that no censure attaches to Capt. B., but, on the other hand, all will approve the course he pursued. Had others, whom we have heard named, displayed the same amount of *honesty*, Capt. BOLON might have brought the arms of which we stand so much in need.

It is too well known how advantageous these arms would be at the present crisis; nor need we disguise the fact that their present immediate supply, is a matter of urgent necessity. We may say, that were this delay in furnishing the arms *unavoidable*, we would submit as gracefully as we could, but when causes of complaint exist of a *corrupt*, venal, and aggravating character, it is our duty to speak out and *not* be misunderstood.

The arms were ready to be shipped when Capt. BOLON left San Francisco. The ordnance department at Washington City, had made requisition upon the proper officers at Benicia for the arms designed for the territory of Washington. Capt. BOLON was asked the terms of freight, to which he promptly answered $10 per ton. He was told that there would be a quantity of arms, etc.,—say some 15 or 20 tons—to be shipped, and *if he would sign bills of lading*, prepared for him, four dollars over the price spoken of, he could have the freight. His answer was, that "*he would not do business in that way.*" After waiting a day for the return of the party, by whom he was spoken to, he sailed for Olympia—WITHOUT THE ARMS. And of a consequence, the people of this territory, now actively engaged in a war with hostile Indians within its borders, are subjected to the delay, because a corrupt government agent cannot seduce an honest master of a vessel, to conspire with him, and *swindle* the United States, in the manufacture of *false* and *fraudulent* vouchers.

We understand that Gov. MASON has written to Gen. WOOL upon this subject, and also urged the sending of an additional force of troops for our protection, together with a supply of amunition. We have reason to believe the arms will be here in the course of time. We call the attention of all concerned to this attempted fraud. "Madame Rumor" says that some other individual is connected with this outrage. And we particularly trust that the executive of this territory, will examine closely into this matter, and let the proper statement of the facts go on to the department in Washington. Our duty now is plain. We shall follow this matter up, and we promise to the public, that we shall expose this outrage, and, at the proper time, all concerned therein.

Here are we engaged in a war with a barbarous foe—short of arms and amunition—surrounded on all sides by Indians, who, though now apparently peaceably disposed, are daily acquiring a knowledge of our weakness—our poverty of arms. Who does not know, that if the arms to which we are entitled, were here, so far as the settlements are concerned, protection would be adequate—all danger removed? And yet our necessities are the sport of *government swindlers*—our danger is multiplied, to gratify the *hungry cormorants* who live by plundering the treasury.

People of Washington territory! Your executive, your legislature, your delegate, have done everything in their power to supply your necessities, and yet their labors are frustrated by the attempted conspiracy we have just chronicled. Will you submit to it? We feel confident that so far as the authorities, connected with this territory, are concerned, efforts will be made for a thorough investigation of this attempt at corruption; and, for ourselves, we promise that we will "*spare not*" when we can fix the charge upon the responsible party, we care not *how high* his official position. More anon.

COLVILLE MINES.—Surveyor-general TILTON, by the last mail, received a letter from his brother, who left this place for the mines, dated Sept. 24th, to whom we are indebted for the following facts: There were about 200 miners at various points on the river, generally making from $10 to $20 per day. The gold is found upon the hills ides. Mr. TILTON and party had constructed a slide to get the dirt to water, and were engaged in making a sluice, when they expected to do much better. He had made $400, besides purchasing five months provision—intends remaining as long as the weather will permit, and thinks he will do well. The miners there are principally Californians. He says nothing of any Indian disturbances. Mr. TILTON was mining about twenty miles up the Pen d'Orielle river.

☞ The editor of the Portland *Oregonian* will please accept our thanks for a file of his paper, delivered by Mr. CAIN.

Puget Sound Volunteers—The War, &c.

The company of volunteers under the command of Capt. HAYS, took their departure from this place on Saturday morning last. The company was well armed, and presented quite a formidable appearance—being composed of good and true men. They will no doubt acquit themselves with credit. The company left Fort Steilacoom Sunday afternoon, and, by our last advices, were advancing rapidly—all well and in fine spirits.

After the organization of the foregoing company, Governor MASON—deeming it necessary for the better protection of the lives and property of our citizens—commissioned CHARLES EATON, who has been a resident on this coast since '43, and well known as possessing extensive knowledge in reference to the Indian character and geography of the territory, to organize a company of "Rangers" to consist of 30 privates, besides officers—in all 41 men. This order was almost instantly complied with. On Wednesday last, the company assembled at the house of Capt. EATON, and organized by the election of the following officers:

JAMES MCALLISTER, First Lieutenant,
JAMES TULLIS, Second do
A. M. POE, Third do
JOHN HAROLD, First Sergeant,
C. E. WEED, Second do
W. W. MILLER, Third do
S. PHILIPS, Fourth do
S. D. RYNEHART, First Corporal,
THOS. BRACKEN, Second do
S. HODGDEN, Third do
JAMES HUGHES, Fourth, do

TWO lieutenants only were called for in the order from Gov. Mason to Captain Eaton, and Mr. Poe will, therefore, probably be reduced to the ranks.

This company is now in the field. It will range the country on the western base of the Cascade mountains—keep a sharp look out upon the various passes through the mountains—interrupt all communication between the warlike tribes and those now at peace—disperse all suspicious assemblages and disarm them—arrest all suspected emissaries and generally keep a look out upon the Indians west of the Cascades.

We regard this company as the most important in the field. Much, very much, depends upon their performing the duty assigned them, faithfully. This we have no doubt they will do, as the company is composed of good citizens.

Both of these companies were generously presented with neat and appropriate flags, by the ladies of Olympia. We feel assured that they will not be disgraced.

By a proclamation, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that four additional companies are called for. The object is fully expressed in the call. We hope these companies will speedily organize and report. There can no longer be any doubt but that we have a serious war upon our hands—that the Indians from the northern line of California to Cape Flattery, (and probably further north) together with those on our eastern frontier, are all united, for the purpose of exterminating the whites upon the Pacific coast. Action—firm, determined action—is necessary in all parts of our country.

Capt. BOLON, of the *Willimantic*, who has for some time been in the Sound trade, states that there are more northern Indians now about the lower end of the Sound than he ever saw before, and that many canoes were coming in.

The citizens of Seattle and vicinity, have organized a company—electing C. C. HEWETT, Esq., Captain. On mound prairie, a company has been organized, and the citizens are engaged in building a block-house for their protection. By reference to the proceedings found in another column, it would seem that the citizens of Cowlitz county are also on the alert.

A report came to Seattle, through an Indian who has the reputation, there, of being honest, that Lieut. SLAUGHTER and party had been cut off. We hardly think it possible, and it is generally discredited by our citizens.

☞ Many items of news have been unavoidably crowded out this week. We also delayed our issue, in order to give as full a report as possible of matters in which our readers are all deeply interested.

☞ Gov. MASON has gone to the Columbia river to confer, we understand, with Gov. CURRY, of Oregon, in order to produce a concert of action, that the war now existing may be brought to a speedy close.

☞ Miss Susan Cushman being asked by Rogers, the poet, if it was true that she was about to be maaried, said that she did not intend to marry unless she could find a person of really *masculine* mind.

"Then," said he, "why don't you *marry your sister Charlotte?*"

LAGER BIER.—In Rochester it has been decided that lager bier is a malt liquor, and will intoxicate. In Detroit it has been decided that it will not. Which is right?

☞ A friend inquires whether a man cannot vote by telegraph. This is a question for political wire-workers to solve.—Our own opinion is, that it depends entirely upon the regulations of the *polls*.

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

MORE TRIBES COMBINING.

The Troubles on Rogue River.

Movements of the U. S. Troops, &c., &c.

Through the kindness of Mr. CAIN, we have been placed in possession of the Portland *Times*, Extra, of Oct. 21st, and the *Oregonian* of Oct. 20th. From which we obtain the following interesting and important news.

The result of Maj. HALLER'S expedition as given by us last week, does not materially differ from the official report. He made a successful retreat to the Dalles, and determined not to take the field until the volunteers arrived and were ready for service.

Six or eight companies of volunteers from Oregon, are probably now in the field. The call for volunteers from that territory was responded to with alacrity.

Below will be found a connected report since our last issue, furnished by Capt. CAIN, Indian agent, to the Oregon papers. He left the Dalles Oct. 18th, and arrived in Portland on the 20th.

"By arrival of Mr. Brazil Grounds, direct from Colville, Oct. 14th, he learned that a party of seventeen men were to start for Puget Sound the day after Mr. G. left, (about the 25th of Sept.) across the Yakima country; also, that the party were very poorly armed—having only six long guns with them. Among this party were Messrs. Warbass and Stuart, the Expresman.

Mr. G. says that up to the day he left left they had no further news of the Indian troubles since the murder of Mr. Mattice, nor did he learn any thing until in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Walla Walla.—When Mr. G. left the mines, about the 25th Sept., the cold weather had already set in, and the mountains were covered with snow. There were a few whites still in the mines, intending to winter there, and were doing well.

"OCT. 15.—By arrival of Mr. Wolf today, from Whitman's valley, (in the Cayuse country,) we learn that all the Indians in the upper country are very much disaffected—that two of the Cayuse chiefs (*Um-hou-lets* and *Stickas*,) still remain friendly to the whites, and had secretly warned all the settlers to leave immediately for the Dalles, and to make a long march before they slept.—Old *Stickas* told Mr. Whitney, one of the settlers, to leave as quick as possible—that he warned Dr. Whitman once in the same way, who disregarded him and was slain.

"The Okanagan, the Palouse, a tribe at the mouth of Snake river, some of the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, have joined the confederation against the whites. The Walla-Wallas and Cayuses have not all joined yet, but no doubt will do so when they get the news of the defeat of the U. S. troops, under Maj. Haller, who with his command—both officers and men—by the way, have behaved very gallantly, and ought to consider themselves very fortunate in getting off as easily as they did, or in fact at all.—The Major says that on his return, he thinks he saw nearly two thousand Indians in the field, and small bands still coming in from every direction: and that there is a sharp winter's work for a regiment over there.

"OCT. 16.—The disposable force of U. S. troops at the Dalles under Maj. Rains, go down this evening to the mouth of the Clickitat river to establish a depot.

"OCT. 17.—This morning a party of mounted Indians appeared on the opposite side of the river immediately in front of Messrs. Simms & Hummason. After observing us for some time, they gave a yell or two and one waved his blanket and got off his horse and came to the bank of the river and fired his gun at our party standing near the store. They did this evidently as a sort of challenge, as the distance was too great for small arms to effect any harm.

"The wind was too strong to cross the river in a small boat, or some of our Volunteers would have shown the Indian that his challenge was as readily taken up as it was impudently given.

"Messrs. Anderson and McKinlay arrived this evening from the Colville mines, bringing letters from Walla Walla to Mr. R. R. Thompson, Indian agent, among which is the following from Nathan Olney, Indian Agent:

FORT WALLA WALLA, Oct. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this morning. *Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox* has crossed over to the mouth of the Yakama with all his property and people. All his movements indicate a determination to join in the war. *Win-Im-Snoot*, of Umatilla tribe, is on the Umatilla river with two or three lodges. *Water-Stuand* is on the North bank of the Columbia river opposite, with one or two lodges. *Win-Im-Snoot* says he will not join in the war. *Water-Stuand*, also; and that he was going to winter on the North side of the Columbia river, but since I have ordered him, he will come back to this side. Some of the Cayuse chiefs are said to be on the Umatilla; I will go to see them, if possible, as soon as I can see *Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox*. I have sent for the last named chief to come and have a talk with me, but doubt very much his coming. Indians are riding at full speed in every direction, as if something of the greatest importance was going on. They avoid speaking with the whites as much as possible. They do not come to the Fort, nor to the houses of the white settlers. If asked any thing about the Indians on the other side of the river, or about the murder of the Americans, they appear very surly, and say they know nothing. Something must be done, and quickly, for delay in this matter is ruinous: as the bad weather will soon set in.

* * * * *

"Be sure you stop all persons coming in this direction.

Yours truly,
NATHAN OLNEY,
Indian Agent.

To MR. R. R. THOMPSON,
Ind. Ag't. Ft. Dalles.

"OCT. 18.—Maj. Rains sent up an express last night from the Clickitat river for the steamer "Wasco," which immediately went down and brought up the troops and landed them on the opposite side of the Dalles.—Mr. Thompson informs me that in another letter from Mr. Olney, dated the day after the above; he says that his messenger at *Pee-Peu-Mox-Mox's* camp found about a hundred of this chief's men dancing around the scalps of some white men. The confederated Indians here boast of having killed, in all, sixty white men.

"5 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The "Mary" has just arrived, bringing Capt. Wilson's company of volunteers, 81 men, and also, what was more welcome—the news of Lieut. Slaughter's safety."

ROGUE RIVER WAR.

From Rogue river the news is truly startling. Report says that some 20 or 30 families have been murdered, and dwellings burned. The houses burned and families murdered are between Grave creek and Rogue river, and an attack upon the Umpqua is feared. All communication with Jacksonville was cut off, but it was supposed that the place was fortified. The disturbance is said to have commenced on the road from Jacksonville to Yreka, by the murder of a man and boy, by a party of Indians, who afterwards committed sundry other depredations. It appears that the miners and settlers have turned out to a man, almost, and have commenced a war upon these merciless and troublesome Indians in earnest,—killing every Indian who fell in their way—man, woman or child.

It is impossible to tell, at present, how many whites have been killed. The citizens had already killed one hundred and six Indians—sparing neither age nor sex.

The following letter of Indian agent GEO. H. AMBROSE, taken from the Oregon *Times*, Extra, will enable the reader to judge of the true state of affairs in that region of country. The Shasta, Klamath, Horse Creek, Grave Creek and Rogue river tribes are said to be combined, and had "fixed upon a day to kill all the whites in Rogue river valley; that it was their intention to blockade the Crescent City and Siskiyou mountain and Canyon roads, and to murder all the whites."

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, O. T.,
October 9th, 1855.

Sir—Whilst engaged in writing you a few lines yesterday morning, I received a message from Capt. Smith, informing me that the Volunteers had made a descent upon a small band of Indians, camped about two miles from Fort Lane, in which several Indians were killed. I immediately repaired to the scene of action and found that Sambo's band of Indians had been attacked just at the break of day, simultaneous with an attack upon Jake's people, who were camped about one-half mile above Thompson's Ferry, (better known to you by the name of Camp Alden), on the bank of the river. Capt. Smith sent a detachment of Dragoons to inform themselves of the nature of the difficulties, and to see what had been done; upon arriving at Sambo's camp were found two dead women, one had died a natural death, and one had recently been shot. I learned from Sambo that one woman was slightly wounded, and that two boys had been wounded, each shot in the arm. They were all taken to Fort Lane and provided for.

We then proceeded to Jake's camp, where we found twenty-three dead bodies, and a boy who escaped said he saw two women floating down the river, and it is quite probable several more were killed whose bodies were not found. I had apprehended danger, and had so informed the Indians several days previous, and Capt. Smith had notified the Indians that if they wanted protection they had to come on to the reserve or to Fort Lane. It seems from their statements that they had concluded to go on the reserve, and had accordingly started on Sunday evening, leaving the old men and women behind to follow on Monday. In the meantime this attack was made quite early in the morning, which resulted as above stated. There were found killed eight men, four of whom were very aged, and fifteen women and children, all belonging to Jake's band. The attack was so early in the morning, it is more than probable that the women were undistinguishable from the men.

Upon the part of the whites, James Lupton, the Captain of the company, received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he has since died, and a young man by the name of Shepherd is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several others slightly.

The night following this affair, the Indians rallied together, killed some cattle on Bute creek, and it is supposed have since joined old man John, who I suspect had been in waiting some time for a pretext to commence hostilities, only desiring the assistance of some other Indians, which this unfortunate occurrence secured to him—that of the Bute creek at any rate—and I apprehend many disaffected Indians will join. On Monday night a young man by the name of Wm. Guin, in the employ of the Agency, who was engaged at work on the west end of the reserve in company with some Indians, near old John's house, was killed and his body was horribly mutilated, cut across the forehead and face with an ax, apparently as he lay asleep; they then destroyed or took off what provisions and tools that were at camp. They then repaired to Mr. Jewett's Ferry, killed one man who was camped at the Ferry, and wounded two others. Next I heard of them at Evans' Ferry, where they fired at the inmates of the house as they passed, wounding one man, supposed to be mortally. They had with them at the time they

passed, several American horses and mules which they had doubtless stolen the night previous. Mr. Birdseye lost three or four, and Dr. Miller several, Mr. Shuflein one; they were seen by Mr. Birdseye running some mules off that morning.

Old chief Sam gathered his and Elijah's people together, and protected the hands who were employed to work on that part of the reserve, as also the cattle and other property belonging to the Agency. Neither he nor his people want war, nor do I believe they can be made to fight except in self-defence.

The whole populace of the country have become enraged, and intense excitement prevails everywhere, and I apprehend it will be useless to try to restrain those Indians in any way, other than to kill them off. Nor do I believe it will be safe for Sam and his people to remain here, if any other disposition can be made of them; it should by all means be attended to immediately. I doubt very much if the military will be able to afford them the requisite protection.

Sam entertains the opinion that Jake's people will fight till they they are all killed off; John will doubtless do the same.

I hardly believe that either Lympa or George desire a war, but have no doubt many of their people will engage with those that do, and possibly they may too. Neither of them or their people are upon the reservation, nor have not been for some weeks; and should either of them be caught sight of, they will most certainly be shat.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, I think it hardly possible to avert the most disastrous and terrible war that this country has ever been threatened with.

Oct. 10th. Whilst waiting an opportunity to send my former communication, additional news has come to hand. After the wounding of those men at Evans' Ferry, the Indians pursued the main traveled road towards the Canyon, where I learned from a company of packers who have just arrived, that they saw seven dead men laying in the road in different places between Mr. Evans' Ferry and Mr. Wagoner's—several trains had been robbed—and several wagons had been plundered, and I suspect every person who passed the road has been killed. I expect to have to record still sadder news before the week closes. A greater destruction of life will probably never be caused by the same number of people, or more horrid attrocities be perpetrated, than by those Shasta Indians. They are well provided with arms, both guns and revolvers, and skillful in the use of them. I do not believe more desperate or reckless men ever lived upon the earth; and I have no doubt but they have made up their minds to fight till they die.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
G. H. AMBROSE,
Indian Agent.

GEN. PALMER, *Sup't. Ind. Affairs,*
Dayton, O. T.

Oct. 11. To-day a dispatch arrived from Major Fitzgerald, who was in pursuit of the Indians. From his statement, it appears that all the houses between Evans' Ferry and Jump-off-Jo creek were destroyed by fire. Mrs. Jones escaped wounded, with her little girl, to Mr. Vannoy's. Mrs. Wagoner and little daughter were both burned in their house—probably massacred first. Her husband was away from home at the time. Mrs. Harris escaped. Her husband was killed and her little girl wounded in the arm. I am unable to give you the names of the killed. The Major discovered ten Indians on horseback—pursuit was immediately made and five of them killed under full jump. The others got into the mountains and escaped. Sam and his people are camped at Fort Lane, where they will have to be provided for. They are willing to submit to any thing for the sake of peace. From Maj. Fitzgeralds note, I learn it is quite probable that George and all his people will join with old John, and I am satisfied nearly or quite all of Lympas and and the Applegates will unite with them, with probably one or two exceptions. The Scotans are in for a free fight, and have been for two months past. I have but little doubt of eighty-five or one hundred Indians uniting, exclusive of a number of disaffected Indians belonging to surrounding bands. G. H. A.

Evans' Ferry, Oct. 12. I learn from Major Fitzgerald that he found two more dead bodies yesterday, and no doubt any longer exists but that George and all his people will take part with the Shastas. If it is possible for you to come out here, you had better come, or give me specific instructions. G. H. AMBROSE.

The following items we clip from the *Oregonian:*—

There are 70 men at the Cascades, fortifying that place. The "Belle" has been engaged for the last two days in transporting cannon, supplies and munitions of war from Vancouver to the Cascades.

Indians are constantly crossing the Cascade mountains. Several small bands have been seen traveling eastward in the night between Foster's and the mountains.

Reports are that Fort Walla Walla is closed, and that some twenty or thirty men have taken refuge there for safety. We learn that the fort can be held by the number of men said to be there, against all the Indians which can be brought against it.

Lieut. Day, who was sent out to assist Maj. Haller, met the command in the night some twenty miles from the Dalles—the former having camped and placed his sentinels at some distance from the rear guard of Maj. Haller, who had (as will be seen by the report) kept a trail, while the main body, with the wounded had already passed the outposts, discovered for the first the whereabouts and true position of Haller's party.

We learn that Lieut. Day had pushed on to a late hour of the night, when the animals which were heavily loaded gave out, and he was compelled to stop. This is a fortunate circumstance, as otherwise Day would have passed, and been probably all cut off.

Fears are entertained for the safety of a detachment of Lieut. Williamson's command, who have been engaged in the survey of a rail-road route from California to Oregon.—A small party were detailed to examine a pass in the Cascade mountains, between Mts. Hood and Jefferson. They have been out several days over their time.

Our city is full of soldiers, *en route* for the seat of war. All is "noise and confusion." The Quartermaster and Commissary General's offices are the most business-looking places we have seen for a long time.

J. W. Nesmith has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Oregon volunteers; W. H. Farrar, Adjutant; Robert Thompson, Quarter Master, and Shubrick Norris, commissary.

COLVILLE MINES.—Miners were at work on a bar about sixteen miles up the Pen d'Orielle river, and were making from four to twenty dollars per day; but the weather was getting cold, and they would not be able to work longer than two weeks. Our informant says that nearly all he met expressed a determination to go back again in the spring.

Meeting in Cowlitz County.

MONTICELLO, *Couclitz County,*
Oct. 22, 1855.

Pursuant to a call of the citizens of Cowlitz county, a meeting convened at Monticello, when NATHANIEL OSTRANDER was chosen chairman, and JOHN CATLIN secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

NATHANIEL OSTRANDER,
President.

JOHN CATLIN, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED:

In this place on Thursday, the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. MCCARTY, Mr. A. J. BALDWIN and Miss MARY POTTLE.

In Portland, on the 17th inst., by Rev. F. BOYAKIN, Mr. JOHN ORVIS WATERMAN, Editor of the *Oregon Weekly Times,* to Miss JANE AGNES STROWBRIDGE, formerly of Middletown, Ohio.

Official

Appointments by the acting Governor of Washington Territory:

JAMES TILTON of Olympia, to be Adjutant General of the volunteer forces of this Territory for and during the war with the Yakima and other hostile Indian tribes.

CHARLES H. EATON of Thurston county, Captain of the "Puget Sound Rangers."

Executive office, Olympia, W. T., Oct. 24th, '55.
C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor W. T.

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 in re 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.

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.

Masonic Notice.

The Masonic Fraternity is informed that in consequence of the confirmation of the report of the death, by violence of the Yakima Indians, of Bro. A. J. BOLON—member of Olympia Lodge, No. 5—a funeral sermon will be preached at Olympia, on Sunday, the 4th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by Father MCCARTY, of the Episcopal Church, Chaplain, U. S. A. Fort Steilacoom.

All Masons in good standing are invited to attend, and are requested to assemble in the Hall at 1½ o'clock.

Per order. A. FRANKEL, Sec'y.

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.

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.

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

Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH (Presbyterian Church) will proach 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.

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, Gooseberry, 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

WANTED—BY THE PUGET MILL CO.—
CIRCULAR SAWYERS,
GOOD CHOPPERS,
CROSS-CUT SAWYERS,
AND TEAMSTERS.

Temperance men preferred. Apply to
J. P. KELLER.

Teekalet, W. T. Oct. 4, 1855. 4tm04

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

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

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. 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 Cliatat 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.

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

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, California, and the adjoining Islands will be promptly attended to, and trees delivered free of cpange, at Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON.

Washington Plains, Sep. 28, 1856. 6m:no3

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

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

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

Price $5.

Olympia, Sept. 14, 1855-n1-tf

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY.

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

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

L. D. DURGIN.

Grand Mound, Sep. 14, 1855-n1

Empire Stove Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,

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

ALSO,

Cauldron Kettles—assorted sizes, from 10 to 50 gallons; Bake-Kettles; Bake-Spiders; Iron Tea Kettles; Brass Kettles; Fry Pans; Scotch Bake Pans; Nails; Glass; Shovels; Scoop Shovels; Shovel and Tongs; Iron Wedges; Sad Irons; Picks; Rat Traps; Curry Combs; Scrub Brushes; Hatchets; Hammers; Files; Table Spoons; Basting Spoons; Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Butcher Knives; Knives and Forks; Spring Balances; Brass Padlocks; Cork-stops; Axes; Tacks; Coffee Mills; Mincing knives; Zinc Washbowls; Japanned Wash-bowls and Pitchers; Spittoons; Trunks; Canisters; Lamps; Sugar-bowls, &c.

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

Olympia, Sept. 11th, '55. W. N. AYERS.
32tf

TO SURVEYORS.

Burt's Patent Solar Compass of the best Philadelphia Manufacture.

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

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

Sep. 14, 1855-n1-4w.

For Sale.

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

☞ ALSO, a claim situated at the mouth of the Sawamish 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

Complaint for Divorce.

Territory of Washington, }
County of Lewis. }

In the District Court at the April term, 1855.

Harriet Bercie, }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Lewis Bercie. }

AND now comes the plaintiff by her attorney, and shows the court that the defendant is a non-resident of this Territory, whereupon the court orders that notice of the pendendy and prayer of said complaint be published in a weekly newspaper called the Pioneer and Democrat, once a week continuously for three months.

The above named defendant will take notice that the plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the District Court of Lewis county to the April term, 1855, thereof, her complaint against the said defendant, the object and prayer of which is to procure a divorce on the grounds of abandonment, neglect and destitution. Said petition will come on to be heard at the next term of said court to be held at the county seat of Lewis county on the 4th Monday in November next.

JOHN R. JACKSON,
Clerk of said Court in and for said County.

Lewis county, July 23, 1855. 3m46

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

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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—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. 39-1y

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,
May 26, 1855-n37-3m Mechanical Manager.

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-keem, 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,
Aug. 10, '55. 6m18 Gov. and Sup't.

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.

ng 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, Feb. 10, 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. 39-1f

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 fro 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.

NOTICE

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WHEREAS under the providons of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California," &c., the President of the United States is authorized, at such time or times as in his judgment the public interest may so imperatively require, * * * to divide the State of California into two or three separate land districts, two of which districts were established under said act by public notice, dated 21st March, 1853; and whereas the surveys and settlements have extended in California so far that the convenience of the settlers and the public interest require the establishment of the three districts authorized by the act of the 3d March, 1853, aforesaid—

Now, therefore, be it known, that under and by authority of the said act of Congress of 3d March, 1853, the President of the United States has directed that the State of California shall be divided into three separate land districts, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz:

All that part of the State, commencing on the Pacific coast, lying north of the line between townships seven and eight (7 and 8) north of Mount Diablo base line, thence running east on said line to the meridian, thence south on the meridian line to the line dividing townships three and four (3 and 4) north of said base line, thence east on said line between townships three and four to the eastern boundary of the State, will form the "Upper District," the land office for which has been established at Marysville.

All that part of the state lying south of the above described limits and north of the line dividing townships twenty and twenty-one south, (or fifth standard south,) will form the "Middle District," the office for which is at Benica; and all that part of the State lying south of the fifth standard parallel, the "Lower District," as heretofore organized, the office for which is established at Los Angeles; and in view of the said direction of the President of the United States, under the act of Congress aforesaid, the boundaries above mentioned shall in future be regarded as the limits of the said land districts respectively.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1855.

By order of the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20-45-6w

NOTICE

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LAND OFFICE IN THE TERRITORY OF OREGON.

IN PURSUANCE of the act of Congress, approved February 17, 1855, entitled "An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon," to be called the Umpqua district, embracing all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for said district has been located, by the President of the United States, at the town of Winchester, in said Territory, until otherwise ordered.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1855.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jy20-45-6w

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. 29tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the tract so to be selected and set apart, there shall be erected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a marine hospital for said district, of faced brick exterior walls, upon a hammered granite underpinning, one hundred and forty feet long, fifty-two feet deep in the centre, and one hundred feet deep at the wings, and forty-five feet high from top of entrance-story floor to the eaves, with verandahs to each story on each side between the wings, and on each end of the building; for the construction of which a sum equal to the proceeds of the sale hereinafter directed, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a tract of ten acres of the land heretofore purchased by the United States for the purposes of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, be selected and set apart under the direction of the President of the United States, for the use of the marine hospital of the district of Boston and Charlestown.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and convey the land with the buildings thereon belonging to the United States; and he is hereby empowered to execute valid title deeds of the same to the purchaser or purchasers; and that the proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions contained in the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government," approved the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be required to be carried into effect in all particulars, any act in conflict therewith being hereby repealed; and all estimates for the compensation of officers of the government authorized by law to be employed shall be based upon the expressed provisions of law, and not upon authority of executive distribution thereof; and the act, and section authorizing the same, with the volume and page where such authority may be found, shall be cited in each and all estimates respectively.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to credit T. Butler King, late collector and depositary at San Francisco, in the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents, being the amount of money proved to have been lost by the destruction of the custom-house building and vault at San Francisco, by the fire of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed and paid in the manner now provided by law, four principal examiners and four assistant examiners of patents, in addition to the examining force now authorized by law, to be so employed in the Patent-Office; and should the necessities of the public service, in the estimation of the Commissioners of Patents, require any additional examining force to that herein provided, previous to the next session of Congress, there may also be appointed and paid in the manner now provided by law, in addition to the foregoing, not exceeding two principal and two assistant examiners, who shall not so continue to be employed subsequent to the expiration of said next session of Congress, without further provision of law.

That the second section of the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, which provides "that the clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers, employed at an annual salary, or in temporary positions, in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government in the City of Washington, whose annual compensation does not exceed twelve hundred dollars, shall, in addition thereto, be allowed an increase compensation of twenty per cent.," shall be construed to include the principal clerk at the National Observatory at Washington; and that hereafter the salary of said clerk shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

And one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifteen cents to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for building four steam dredge boats, in use by the War Department, on Lakes "Champlain," "Erie," "Michigan," and "Ontario," to be applied for materials, machinery, tools, and labor furnished in painting said boats.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed the following buildings:—

At Burlington, Vermont, a marine hospital, to cost not more than thirty-five thousand dollars.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, a marine hospital, including a pest-house for the separate accommodation of patients with contagious and infective diseases, to cost not more than forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon, to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title for the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States; and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

That the compensation of the collector of customs at Sandusky, Toledo, and Cleveland, be hereafter the same as is now allowed by law to the collector at Detroit.

That the provisions of the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen [hundred] and fifty-three, "to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," are hereby extended to the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah, as fully, in all particulars, as they would be, had the word "Territories" been inserted in the sixth line after the word "States," and the same had read, "in the several States and in the Territories of the United States." This clause to take effect from and after the date of said act, and the accounting officers will settle the accounts within its purview, accordingly.

For the building of a light-house on the government reservation at Minnesota Point, near the head of Lake Superior, in the Territory of Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars.

And for the construction of two light-houses in California, one at Crescent City, and one at Trinity Bay, fifteen thousand dollars each, should the Secretary of the Treasury decide that said light-houses were necessary, after proper examination and surveys.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That Franklin, in the collection district of Paso del Norte, Texas, be and the same is hereby made the port of entry for said district, instead of Frontera; and the collector shall reside therein.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the treaties made during the present Congress, with the Indian tribes, and those to be made in future, shall be published as the laws and other treaties in the newspapers of such States and Territories as the Secretary of the Interior may think expedient.

That in the settlement of the accounts of E. F. Beale, late superintendent of Indian affairs in California, the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to allow him the amount actually paid to an interpreter, during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four, upon producing satisfactory vouchers therefor.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, the ballance of two thousand two hundred dollars directed to be paid James F. Miller, and Pyne-y-oh-te-mah, or either of them, by the Senate amendment to the treaty with the Miama Indians, made in August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, directed to be paid to the said Miller and Pyne-y-oh-te-mah, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

To pay this amount for interest due to the Chickasaws, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in pursuance of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, on the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand, forty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents, improperly charged to said nation, according to the decision of the proper accounting officers of the treasury, from the first September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, until the ninth March, eighteen hundred and fifty, seventy-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-five cents.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings:—

At Bristol, Rhode Island, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of brick, with fire-proof floors, constructed of iron beams, and brick work, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., twenty-five feet by thirty, and twenty five feet high, to cost not more than twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States court, a building of like materials, thirty-five by fifty feet, and forty feet high, to cost not more than thirty-five thousand dollars.

At Cleveland, Ohio, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States court; a building of stone, eighty-five by sixty feet, and sixty feet high, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars.

At Plattsburgh, New York, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, roof, beams, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by sixty, and forty-eight feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Alexandria, Virginia, to accommodate the custom-house, post-office, and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by sixty, and forty-eight feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Barnstable, Massachusetts, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by thirty-two, and thirty-two feet in height, and to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury of the United States, be and they are hereby authorized and required to credit the secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in the settlement of his accounts, with the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five dollars, the amount paid by the said secretary for collating, indexing, and superintending the printing of the statutes of said Territory, for the years eighteen hundred and forty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and for arranging, indexing, and in part reporting the decisions of the supreme court of said Territory, under joint resolution of the legislative assembly of said Territory, passed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Interior be authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Random, deceased, a friendly Creek Indian (of the half-blood,) for losses sustained and property destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, in the war of eighteen hundred and fourteen, in such manner and upon such terms as may be just and equitable; the amount, when so ascertained, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the heirs and legal representatives of the said John Random: *Provided*, That the amount shall not exceed the sum of five thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a consul-general to reside in the British North American provinces, with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that object.

For the reimbursement of the Patent-Office fund for moneys heretofore paid out by appropriations of acts of Congress, for seeds, and the collection of agricultural statistics, forty thousand and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national greenhouses, known as the Botanic Garden; and for walling with brick the creek which passes through the same, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the necessary expenses of six companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States, by Brigadier-General Smith, in the State of Texas, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of War.

That the President be authorized to appoint, during the recess of Congress, to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation at the next session, the register and receiver of the land-office for the Umpqua land district, in the Territory of Oregon, established by the act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to take effect on the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundrep and fifty-five.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized, in his discretion, the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as he may deem necessary to the public service; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of the act of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to an act establishing the mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," be so amended as to extend the allowance for the annual salary of the clerks in the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans, to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States.

That the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby authorized to allow to the secretary of the Territory of Nebraska the difference between the salary of the governor of said Territory, and his salary as secretary, during the period he acted as governor after the decease of, and until the arrival in the Territory of the successor of the late Governor Burt, which amount after being ascertained is payable out of the appropriation "for salaries of governor, three judges and secretary" of said Territory, as made by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, approved July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty four, be carried into effect by paying the valuations, ascertained and reported by Messrs. Upton and Summey, and other official assessors, as ordered by the commissioners, under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with interest on said valuations respectively from the date of the said commissioners' orders for assessment; and that the Secretary of the Interior be further directed to fill the blanks in such awards as are on his files, with such amounts respectively as may be established by proof of value satisfactory to him, and pay the same.

For taking up and relaying and renewing so much as has washed away at the sewer along Fifteenth Street west, contiguous to the public grounds south of the President's, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the first assistant examiners in the Patent-Office, shall be rated as of the fourth class of clerks, and the second assistant examiner, machinist and librarian, as of the third class.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and required to settle and adjust the accounts of John Adair, collector of customs at Astoria, Oregon, upon fair and equitable principles, taking into consideration the particular circumstances of the case.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the surveyor-general of Washington Territory and the officers employed under him, the same amount of compensation as is allowed to the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the officers employed under him.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That, in accordance with the memorial of the Menominee Indians to the President and Congress, dated the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and executed in general council of the nation, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Richard W. Thompson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one half of the amount stipulated in said memorial, and in an agreement of said Indians with said Thompson dated the fifteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for his services as attorney for said Indians in the prosecution of a claim in their behalf for additional compensation for lands ceded by them to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and that the sum so paid be deducted from the annuities when due and payable, that are to be paid to the said Indians under the treaty of the twelfth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amendments thereto.

For the rebuilding and repairs of the building for the branch mint at New Orleans, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a building for a court house, post-office, and other public purposes, at Indianapolis, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the President of the United States to contract with Hiram Powers, for some work of art executed or to be executed by him, and suitable for the ornament of the Capitol, a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell the United States court-house and the water-lot belonging to the United States, at Detroit, Michigan, on which the custom-house, post-office, and court-house was directed to be constructed, under the provisions of the second section of the act approved fifth [fourth] of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; and to apply so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to the purchase of a suitable site for said building as is therein provided for, and on which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to erect said building.

For fulfilling treaty with the Chippewa Indians, negotiated February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes, per articles of twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seventy-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles with the Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua Valley, Oregon, of the twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

For fulfilling treaty with the Rogue River Indians, per articles of fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated January tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with certain confederated bands of Calapooia, Molala, and Clackamas Indians, of Oregon, sixty-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the increased pay of Indian agents and pay of additional agents authorized by the act passed the first March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand three hundreed and seventy-five dollars.

For increase of pay to Indian sub-agents, authorized by the act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For pay of three Indian agents in California, per act twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and act passed March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of the reconnoissance of the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, one thousand dollers.

For fulfilling treaty with the Wyandott Indians of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That the appropriations made for said Indians by the Indian appropriation bill passed at this session of Congress are hereby repealed: one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For arrearages due the Choctaw Indians under various treaty stipulations, as per report on statement of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the tenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, to be paid over or expended for the benefit of the Choctaw nation, as may be requested by the authorized delegation thereof now in Washington, ninety-two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Approved March 3, 1855.

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.

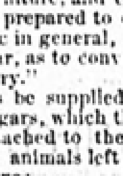
Oct. 19, 1855.—n6-3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE FINE 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.

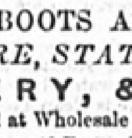
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

Olympia, Dec. 9 1854. 13tf

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

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.

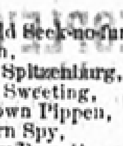
All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,–'54. -tf.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

NURSERY AT THE COWLITZ LANDING!



THE subscriber offers for sale this fall a large stock of superior Trees selected from General McCarver's Nursery, Oregon Territory, in part as follows:

50,000 Trees two years growth from the bud, of large size; 20,000 one year's growth, co sing the following different kinds:

APPLES.

Early Harvest,	Swarn,
Red Astrican,	Westfield Seek-no-further,
Coles Quince,	Baldwin,
Williams Apple,	Esopus Spitzenburg,
Junating or Early Strawberry,	Ladies' Sweeting,
Golden Sweet,	New Town Pippen,
Porter Apple,	Northern Spy,
Tolpehocking,	Roxbury Russett,
Maiden's Blush,	Ralls Jenating,
Rambo,	Michael Henry Pippen,
Fall Pippen,	McCarver Premium,
Yellow Bellflower,	McCarver Winter Seedling
Belmont or Gate Apple,	Sweet June,
Rhode Island Greening,	Dutch Mignon.

PEARS.

Butlett,	Marich Louisa,
White Dojenne,	Juliene,
Dearborn Seedling,	Jargonelle,
Madelene,	Pound, Monts Large,
Nadoleon,	Bize Blanca,
Fondan,	Seckel.
Dr Awtum,	

CHERRIES.

Roal Ann,	Dawnton,
Red Camation,	Black Monella,
May Duke,	Kehtish Bigedrow.
Late Duke,	

Also Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Almonds of suitable size for transplanting, all healthy and well grown. Grape, Currants, Goosberry, Strawberry, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing trees are requested to send in their orders during the months of August, September, November and December.

All orders for the Sound will be packed in boxes in the best manner, for which reasonable charges will be made.

Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent to all applicants gratis, and postage paid.

E. D. WARBASS.

Eden Farm, Cowlitz Landing, Aug. 22, 1854. -1tf

ALLEN & CO.

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

Sandwich Island Store, at Tumwater,

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

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

Jan. 12, 1855. n18tf.

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!!

Tafea , 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. 40-tf

Thomas Tenant's

SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION WAREHOUSE.

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR,

Fire Proof Block,

CORNER OF LONG WHARF AND FRONT STREET.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

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

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

Repairing executed in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

General and Coast Charts of all parts of the world.

Wilkes' charts of Islands in the Pacific.

Admiralty charts in great variety.

Ringgold's charts of San Francisco Bay and Rivers.

Nautical Almanacs and Books.

Log Slates, Stationery, Pocket Spy Glasses.

Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes.

Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Magnets.

Drawing and Tracing Paper.

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

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

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

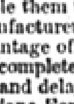
San Francisco, May 10, 1855. 40-tf

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

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.

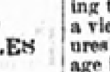
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

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

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

June 15, 1854. 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

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLES

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

Notice.

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

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

Commencing at Mt. Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Chelan and the southern tributaries of the Methew river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Chelan and the Methew river to the Columbia river; thence crossing the Columbia, on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes—which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands of Indians from the Oakainakane tribe of Indians;—thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse river—which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokans; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tributary of the same;—thence in a 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 Uumatilla tribes and bands of Indians;—thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 29, '55. 42-6m

** Washington and Oregon papers please copy.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains, known as Leo'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.

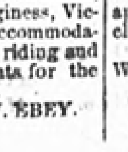
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. and Sup't, W. T.
JOEL PALMER,
Sup't Ind'n Affairs, O. T.

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 qulity.

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.

UNPARALLELLED ATTRACTIONS.

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

BEAUTIFUL FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS

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

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

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

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

The Ladies' Keepsake

AND HOME LIBRARY.

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

SAFE, PLEASING, AND PROFITABLE FIRE SIDE VISITOR.

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

BEST WRITERS IN THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

BURDICK & SCOVILL,
No. 8 Spruce st., New York.

May 8, 1855. 34-tf